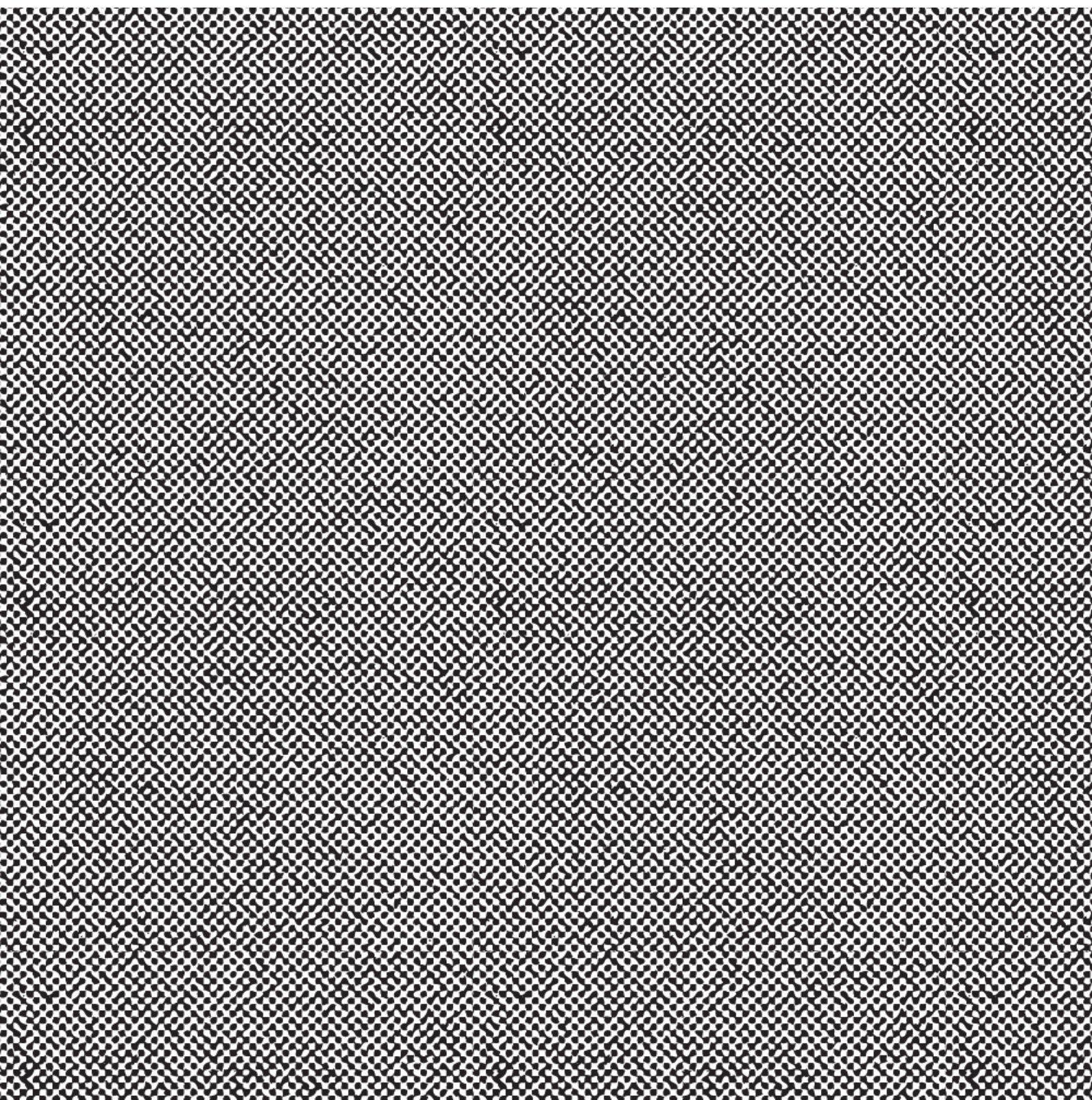


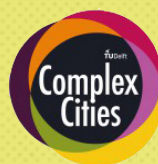
Judith Schweizer

Gender Walk Design

Tapping the potential of the collective knowledge as a research and design tool in the (multicultural) *Kiez, Berlin-Neukölln



P5 report by Judih Schweizer // student number 4519612
Complex Cities Research group
First Mentor: Lidewij Tummers
Second Mentor: Leeke Reinders



Acknowledgement

This project was developed over one year and went through a process of many ups and downs. It was possible because of the intellectual guidance and emotional support of my environment. I want to thank the people, who helped me to arrive at this product.

I owe my deepest gratitude to my mentor Dr. Lidewij Tummers for her professional guidance through the complex topic and especially for their empathetic support through the emotional difficulties of the working process. Your engagement exceeded the job description and is most appreciated. At the beginning of this journey I only had an uninformed curiosity about the relation between gender differences and the field of urbanism. Thank you, for your patience, while I was slowly discovering a new field of work and for the generous sharing of your knowledge.

I also want to sincerely thank my second mentor, Leeke Reinders. Your interest, enthusiasm, input and repeated questioning helped to develop the project in my terms and repeatedly gave me the energy to try out new ways to tell my story.

A special acknowledgement belongs to wonderful participants of the three walks, who donated their valuable time and contributed their thoughts. Not only did they make the testing of the genderwalk method possible, their honesty about their feelings and willingness to share personal stories also opened a window into the life of Neukölln and shaped the outcome of the design proposals. I will hopefully present the results to them soon and will do so with great excitement and curiosity for their feedback.

Likewise I want to thank Theresa Schmid, Iris Würbe and Mara de Maddalena for their help with the conduction of the walks. Their interest in the project and their social skills were of great help during the summer. I also want to thank Theresa and Iris for their valuable input about sociological methodology.

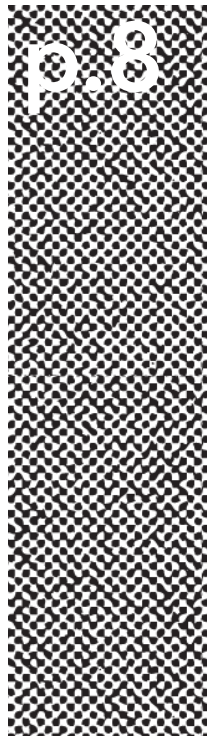
Furthermore I am very grateful for Johannes Langer, both for his active help in the work on the project and his personal support during stressful episodes. Your strictness and pragmatism towards my uncertainties helped me to go the final steps.

I also deeply appreciate the feedback and support from my urbanism and landscape architecture colleges, Franziska Unzner and Freya Zörntlein.

Last, but not least I want to thank my family, especially my sister, Louise for the encouragement and love they gave me during the whole master program.

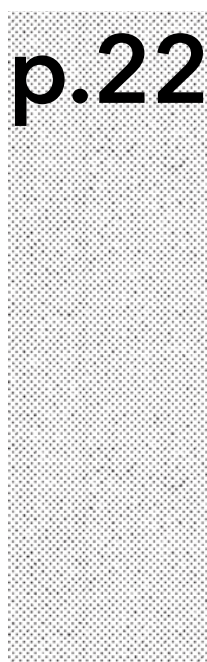
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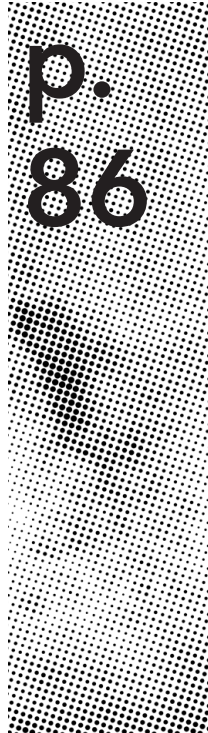
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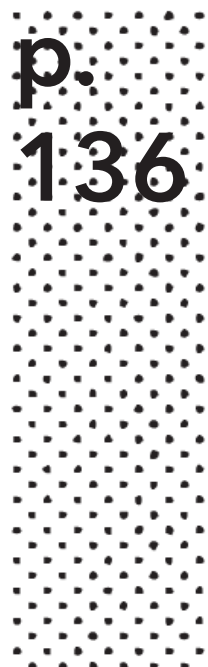
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Motivation

The motivation for this project consist of two elements. First of all, I was interested in how the build environments, that I design as a landscape architect and urbanist, influences the people's feelings and wellbeing. In the future, I would like to work in a way that combines design with social approaches to producing urban spaces. I believe that a productive relationship between the two can only really be achieved by working interdisciplinary. Within this individual project I am only be able to outline this higher goal of working together with different disciplines as the ideal version of the conduction of genderwalks.

Secondly, I experienced a personal connection to the site and it's dynamics, which motivated the work on the topic further: I moved to Neukölln's most famous street, the Sonnenallee, in 2014. I had a job in Berlin Mitte, one of the more wealthy districts, which allowed me to pay the rent for a freshly renovated apartment. Thus I became part of the gentrification of North-Neukölln. Living in the neighbourhood, door to door to a family of six, that shared a similar apartment to mine, made me realize the privileged position that I was born into. This strengthened a feeling of responsibility towards the society I live in and my curiosity of how it could be influenced by urbanism.

Introduction

This graduation project investigates genderwalks as a possible method for knowledge-gathering in a planning and design process. The research is positioned within the field of gender sensitive design, which aims to tackle gender-based inequalities in cities. The project ascertains the complexity of intersectional gender aware design and therefore looks to utilize the potentials of walking - in its simplicity and effectiveness - as a responding strategy. A comparison of existing genderwalk practises and their use of the potentials of walking outlines the criteria for the authors first design of an ideal genderwalk method. The potentials and limits of the method are tested through its conduction, the analysis of the findings and the development of a design response.

The process of the research is mirrored in the structure of this report. It is divided in five parts: Framework, Research, Walks, Design and Results.

The **Framework** outlines the topic, reason and theoretical background for the research. It introduced issues of gender inequality in the built environment and the problem field of professional work that faces them. An analysis of the complexity of the topic leads to a problem statement and research questions. Furthermore the relevance of the project and its research and design objectives will be explained.

The **Research** part contains a description of the methodology that is used to answer the research questions. It further examines the potential of walking and of walking methods. This is done in the form of a theoretical essay, which was written for the course „Theory of Urbanism“. A Case study of existing genderwalk methods and the introduction of the test site of Neukölln make the base for the

design of the genderwalk method that follows.

The third part contains the **Walks**. The chapter starts at the design of the walks, followed by a description of their reality and finally shows the four-step analysis of the findings. First conclusions for the method can already be drawn from these tests. However all methodological conclusions are collected in the last part of the report ‚Results‘.

The **Design** is a central part of the project, as it elaborates on the translation of the findings to urban design proposals. With several examples on differing design scales, the chapter illustrates the wide range of findings and possible relations to them.

Lastly, the **Results** contain the Methodological Conclusions, drawn from the execution of the walks, from the analysis of the findings and from the design steps. This review leads to the finalized version of the genderwalk method.

The part also includes the final reflection, both on the process of development of the graduation project and the potentials of the genderwalk method as such.

Framework

1. Gender relations

- 1.1 Gender relations and inequalities
- 1.2 inequalities in our urban environment

2. Gender sensitive planning and design

- 2.1 Analysis of the problem field
- 2.2 Challenging of gender roles
- 2.3 Complexity of the issue

3. Problem statement

- 3.1 Potential of walking

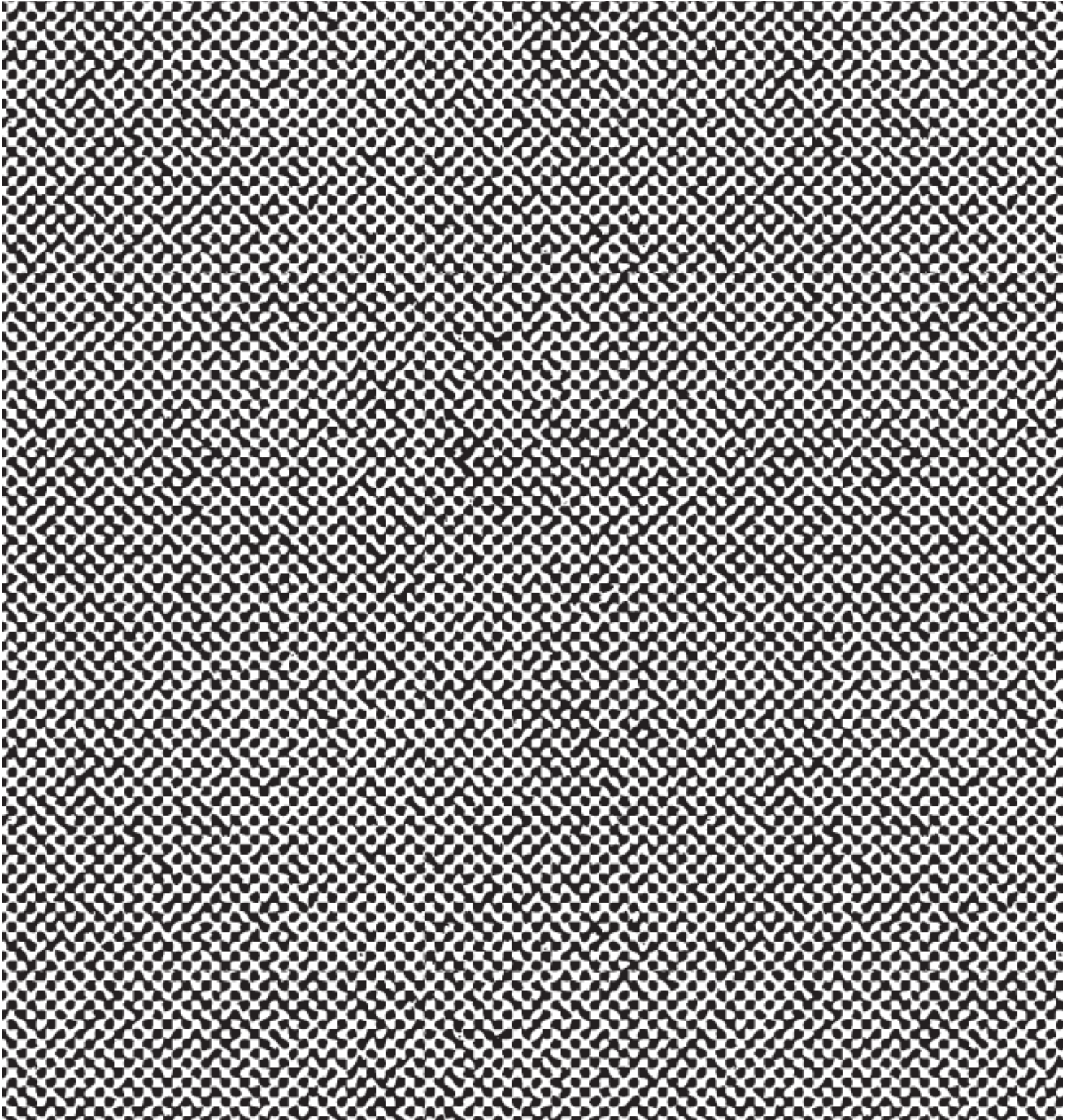
4. Research Questions

5. Objectives

- 5.1 Research objective
- 5.2 Design objective

6. Relevance

- 6.1 Academic relevance
- 6.2 Social relevance



1. Gender relations

1.1 Gender relations and inequalities

Gender inequality exists and it does in all societies around the world. Women suffer more violence from their partners and daily sexism is present in our schools, universities work-places and homes. The trending hashtag #metoo, originally introduced by activist Tarana Burke, collected several million stories about sexual harassment and assault against women this year. (“#MeToo: how a hashtag became a rallying cry against sexual harassment | World news | The Guardian,” 2017) The World Economic Forum, which is looking at the indicators like the pay gap and numbers of women in parliaments, ranked 150 countries on gender equality in 2017 with the results of Germany finding itself on place 15, while the Netherlands do not even make it in the top 20. Even in the constant front-runner Iceland the gap is not closed. (Haines, 2017) Even more devastating equalization is stagnating and decreasing. Predictions for equal opportunities for men and women lie between 100 to 170 years. (“Gender Gap Report des Weltwirtschaftsforums 2016 - SPIEGEL ONLINE,” n.d.; Haines, 2017) The difficulties with overcoming gender inequalities are rooted in the social construction of genders: In ‘women working’ Rosar Casanovas et al. define gender as „[a] societal and cultural construct based on the biological differences between the sexes that assign different capacities, behaviour, emotional and intellectual characteristics to girls, women, boys, men, and trans* people. These attributes vary according to society relationship between sexes.“ (Casanovas et al., n.d.) The definition makes clear that these attributes are changeable due to their socially contracted nature. Currently, women are still doing the bigger share of unpaid (and often unappreciated) labour, instead of breaking the glass ceiling. In Germany they spend double the time on house course than their partners. (Koschnitzke, 2014) Besides the numbers about job opportunities, if a person is male or female influences almost all activities and experiences. The framework of gender binary dichotomy has both men and women struggling with the daily performance of their gender. The struggle of men and women of course is connected: While men are not socially allowed to take certain

roles, like the home-maker or having a job in care, these responsibilities mostly have to be done by women. Whether they are not or low-paid jobs because women are doing them, or if they are done by women, because of the low appreciation, is debatable.

Any kind of gender related work will inevitably address the concept of feminism as well. Both are connected. The term ‘feminism’ often gets deliberately misunderstood from people, who are trying to portray it as a movement, that is focused on women only and that incites men and women against each other. This however, is not the case at all. While there are different uses of the term by activist and researchers, most would agree to define feminism as concerning itself with a problematic of gender normative thinking, which affects a wide group of people negatively, including the gender roles it prescribes onto heterosexual men. This research borrows from both gender studies and feminist research for its framework. As repeatedly pointed out by writers, there is one important dissent within feminist approaches that try to achieve gender inequality. It is the emphasis on either similarities or differences between the genders within the work. In practice, every step towards bringing out more similarity, has to define an existing difference first. However, positioning oneself becomes important in connection to the issue, that arguments of the „natural“ role of a person causing from his/her gender within society and therefore space, become harder to dismiss, if one starts their own work with emphasising on gender differences. Therefore, this approach can be seen as problematic. As said, the focus on similarities does not eliminate the concentration on differences in behaviour, shaped by the existing division into two genders though; but the view of gender as a societal construct makes clear that the inequality and hierarchy of the current system can’t be changed, without questioning the dichotomise structure of the relation of sexes. (Kutschinske & Meier, 2000)

During the last years, gender inequalities were put into the spotlight once more, with feminism both experiencing a „renaissance“ in its third wave and a strong counter reaction against any claim of privilege held by a societal

group. With the arrival of many refugees in Europe, the issue even got attention from the right-wing parties in Germany, a group of people not often associated with the topic. Women's rights became a platform to talk about acceptance of cultures and were often even instrumentalized as arguments against Muslim cultures. Between Burka-ban and Hot-pants-ban, the discussions often do not consider the needs of the people that are actually affected by policies and whom decisions are made for. It is therefore especially necessary to look into approaches that offer a louder voice to this people.

1.2 inequalities in our urban environment

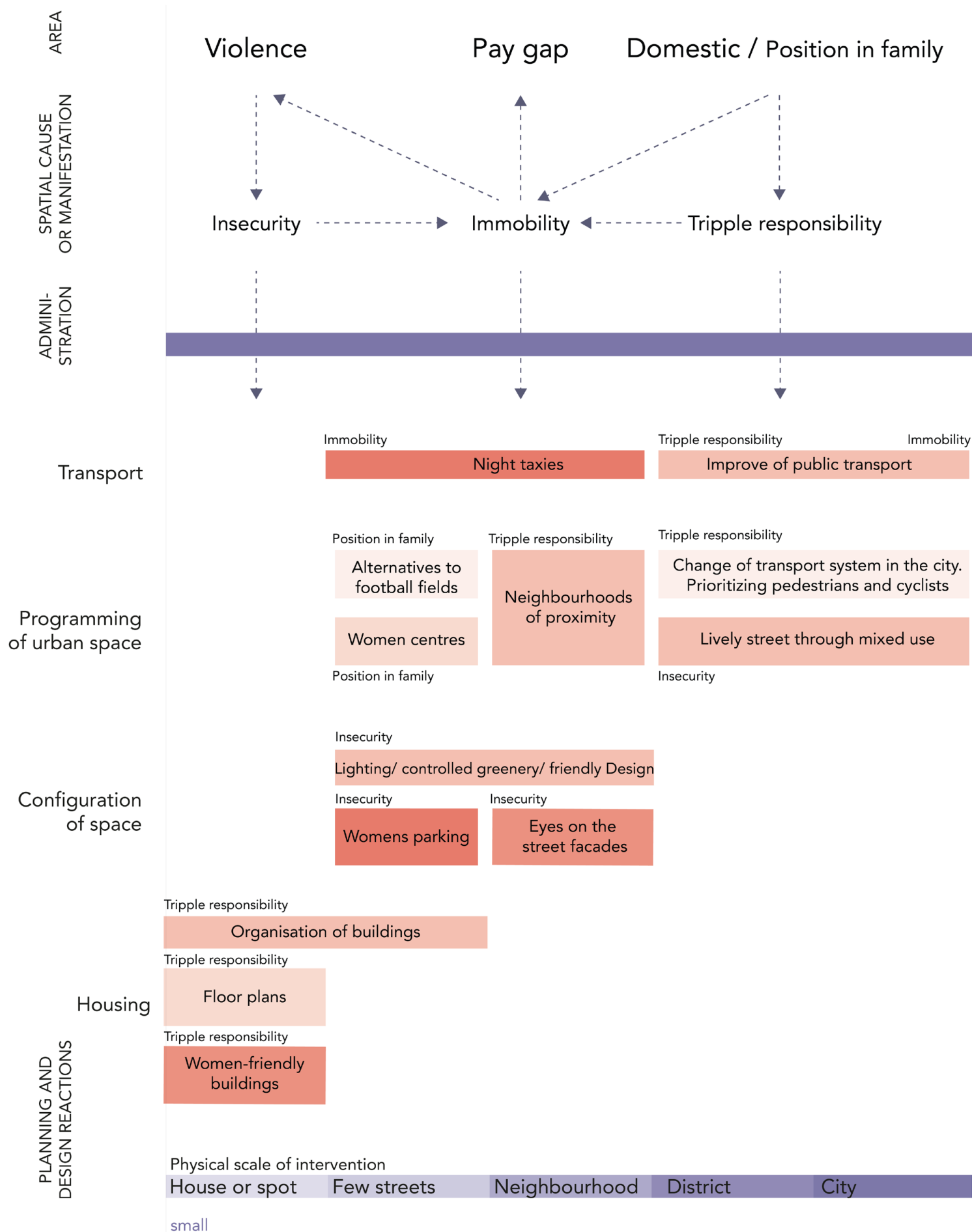
From an urbanist's perspective, the question is how the history of constant differences of treatment for people based on their gender influenced the built structures and how the built structures and their functions are supporting a reproduction of these same power dynamics. Barbara Zibell emphasise that „(s)ocial justice is not realizable in the absence of spatial justice: non-fulfilment of spatial requirements enabling a member of society to live according to a preferred life model amounts to a failure of social justice“ (Zibell, 2013, p. 76). Moreover, she states that it is remarkable that gender awareness is not connected with other issues of cities more often (Zibell, 2013). At the same time, sociologists like Renate Ruhne sees both space and gender roles as societal constructs that therefore are interconnected or even inseparable. As an example for this, she clarifies that the gender roles often seen in the appropriation of city space (Men in the public domain, women in the private) are not a given, but instead are a structure developed in the urban society in the 19th century (Ruhne, 2003). The gender related behaviour in the urban structure is produced and reproduces by the city planners point of view. While it is clear that spatial intervention cannot solve a number of the components of the problem, it is necessary to explore the boundaries between the two.

Unfortunately gender issues have often disappeared from the planning agenda, (Tummers, 2013) even though there is an

agreement about the gender relevance in planning and design. The new disconnection from gender and space lead to a stagnation in some areas of analysis of the issue (Ruhne, 2003). The question remains open, why gender awareness or the feminist approach has such a hard time to stay in fashion. Objectives of sustainability, participations and emancipation (All very current in planning and design) are seldom connected with feminist planning, even though they share a lot of the same methods. (Zibell, 2013)

It is crucial to keep in mind that in gender aware planning, a target-group definition such as “women” or “men” does not make sense. Financial situations, education background, family constellation, ethnical background and many other factors play such an important role, that differences between within a gender are often more significant than cross-gender. In gentrified areas for example, the gentrifiers are often economically successful women that change a neighbourhood through their behaviour, while the original inhabitants get pushed out, only to commuted back for providing the cheap labour in services that the first group requires. (Steinbrück, 2009) Gender is however an important factor that influences the other factors: „It should be borne in mind that gender is a structural difference which affects the entire population. Neither women nor men should be treated like some special interest group among several such groups. On the contrary, gender affects, and indeed often reinforces, differences and vulnerabilities according to other structural differences, such as race/ethnicity, class, age, disability, sexual orientation etc.“ (European Commission, 2003)

Gender: In women working Rosar Casanovas at al. define gender as „[a] societal and cultural construct based on the biological differences between the sexes that assign different capacities, behaviour, emotional and intellectual characteristics to girls, women, boys, men, and trans* people. These attributes vary according to society relationship between sexes.“ The definition makes clear that these attributes are changeable due to their socially constructed nature. (Casanovas et al., n.d.)



**fig 2.1:****Visualisation of the problem field.**

Planning and Design reactions are organised into four sections of topic and evaluated for their level of challenging of gender roles.

These central, gender-related problems become the base of knowledge for the later investigation through the genderwalks. They investigate, if and how they show up in the everyday lives of the participants of the walks and in the urban structure they live in.

Gender mainstreaming

CHALLENGING OF GENDER ROLES



Reinforcing



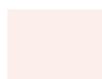
„Accepting“



„Neutral“



Considering



Challenging

Country

large

2. Gender sensitive planning and design

2.1 Analysis of the problem field

To describe the problem field, this report introduced the central problem areas within gender inequality in relation to their spatial manifestation or influence.

The network between them and the planning reactions is explained in a simplified diagram on the left. The following paragraphs serve as more thorough explanations about the interventions, their scale of approach and the goals that are connected with them. Furthermore the diagram evaluates the different gender focused interventions on the question if the intervention is challenging existing gender roles, if they are considering the constructs without the ability to change them, or if the effect of the project can even be counterproductive and therefore reinforcing gender roles.

This analysis serves as introduction to the field of gender sentinel design and planning and as and first interpretation of the problem field .

It will be also be pointed out that there is a missing representation of the strongly effected population groups in the debate itself, which can also be addressed by the genderwalks practise if it is used as a planning or design tool.

In its top row, the diagram introduces the three main areas of gender inequality issues in relation to urban space. In the second it shows how they are structurally manifested, and - in the case of immobility - how the structure can be a cause for the issue.

The topics violence, pay gab and division of labour were chosen, because of the reoccurring apportionment of the problem field of gender inequalities into these three domains in literature. Different scholars are framing them a little differently (for example as insecurity, employment and private life) depending on how general or specific to an intervention they address the topic.

As indicated by the arrows in the diagram, violence against women or the possibility of violent acts foster insecurity and fear. Even though most attacks against women happen on the hands of a familiar person, often within the family, fear and insecurity among women are stronger in the public spaces.(Ruhne, 2003) This has a strong, negative impact on the amount of appropriation of space through women and often causes them to take detours

or to stay inside completely. This phenomenon of involuntary immobility is especially strong at night times. (Roberts, 2013)

There would be plenty to say about the topic of the pay gap. From the perspective of urban planning however, the issue is mostly addressed as the physical accessibility of the job market. Women tend to have lesser access to the family car, which would enable to a bigger range of job opportunities. (European Commission, 2003) Modern cities were planned with a division between the home and the workspace and often demand.

2.2 Challenging of gender roles

A decisive aspects for the various gender-aware design projects, is in a fundamentally different understanding of the main issues. This relates back to the two feminist positions, distinguishable within literature: One emphasises the similarities, the other differences between genders. The position on the topic becomes important, when a project, or its effect, encourages traditional gender roles. Examples for project that cater to women's needs, but define them as strongly family-related, will be explained later. Such acceptance of economic division of roles can be found in many supposedly „neutral“ designs and lastly works to consolidate them. (Tummers, 2010) As said, the focus on similarities does not eliminate the concentration on differences in current behaviour. Nevertheless, a view of gender as a societal construct demands questioning of the dichotomies perspective on the relation of sexes and is therefore linked to an ambition for real change in the current system of hierarchy and inequality. (Kutschinske & Meier, 2000)

In light of these thoughts, the diagram shows in colour, how strong a certain intervention addresses the question on gender roles.

„Night taxis for women“ and „Women's Parking“ can both be questioned on their final effect on the urban situation. The Night taxis are created to enable women to go out carefree at night times, just like men, because they don't have to fear that their way home could contain physical danger. (Roberts, 2013) While this might work for the individual, its effect is counterproductive on the urban environment: It takes even more women away from the streets and therefore makes them even more abandoned and uncomfortable to

walk at night. (Kutschinske & Meier, 2000)

The negative effect of Women's Parking is not so much on the urban environment directly, but on women's view of their own vulnerability. The idea is that parking lots and garages have designated parking spots for women, which are close to exits and thus prevent crime against women. This should make women feel more secure. However, the levels of fear of violence in public spaces that women have (Roberts, 2013; Ruhne, 2003) are rather strengthened by the intervention, because it sends the message that they, indeed, should be afraid. (Tummers, 2013)

In contrast, there are projects and analysis that take „the 'gender gap' [on] fear of random crime in public“ (Roberts, 2013) into account. In the 1990, for example, studies from Finland and Germany found, that among city women, some were actually claiming their right to the space by walking or running in typical fear spaces and at twilight. (Kutschinske & Meier, 2000; Roberts, 2013) Them doing so, often against the advice of their surroundings, is empowering to them and can possible change the atmosphere of the spaces by their appropriation.

On the issue of labour division the discussion differs from the topic of violence and insecurity: Again, there are different approaches towards the issue. Female friendly neighbourhoods, as seen in Vienna, for example follow the logic of making domestic labour more comfortable to both directly ease the burden on women and make it more attractive for their partner to take a more active role in it. This logic however can be questioned. Housework already has become easier over the last decades and even centuries, but the underlying gender roles, that influence the division of responsibility and position, have not changed in direct proportion. One could also argue that this logic is flawed in principal, by accepting that jobs that are hard and underpaid can only and will only be done by women. The comfortable laundry facilities and the kitchen windows that oversee the playground - as seen in the Frauen-Werk-Stadt, Vienna, lead to the question what kind of role the „women-friendliness“ is implying. It clearly positions any women in a setting of a more or less traditional family.

Some argue that the issue of position in the family has to be negotiated by the individuals

„at the kitchen table“, because the entire legal framework for equality is already set. One may agree or disagree with the reasoning about the framework, however there are strong examples of urban projects that help minimizing the negative effect of the unequal divisions, even without specifying the societal roles. (Ullmann, 2013) Apartments with more flexible floor plans, for example, offer alternatives for all kinds of family structures and lifestyles. This can also allow individuals to break with traditional roles more easily.

On the positive side of the scale there are projects that can both react on the societal reality and avoid defining a dichotomous division further. Projects that focus on mixed-use, proximity and an improvement of public transport take the needs of women on urban space into consideration. Even though women are often especially dependent on these elements, many other user groups can profit equally. Therefore no role is imposed on women in these cases.

Projects with gender-challenging attitudes can also be found in the examples of the diagram: In Vienna's parks this is done, by designing spaces of opportunities for girls and women to become more active and engaged in the public parks. The city started to redevelop their parks with a special consideration of the interests of girls. Studies had shown that girls have different needs on public spaces in parks and that these were strongly underrepresented. Offering different sport facilities than just soccer fields allows girls to enter in a male dominated arena. A higher diversity of spaces, some more open, some more secluded worked to make girls feel more comfortable and increased their appropriation of the parks. Simultaneously all facilities can be used by people regardless of their gender, which avoids stereotypes in design. (Irschik & Kail, 2013) Furthermore the design interventions were developed in a participatory process, thus making sure the needs were not only based on assumptions of the planners, but on real life. Even though the findings were simple - girls from a certain age preferred more private seating and wanted alternative sports field - does not mean the findings would have been obvious for a designer on his or her own.

The original position is not always detectable in

the analysis of an implemented intervention, because most steps towards allowing for the similarity to become stronger, first define an existing difference, which is holding the development of equality back. Additionally, the understanding of the problems are also reacted on differently, depending on the position of the professionals (designer, planner or administration), the projects parameter (big scale or small scale) and allowed time horizon. The introduction of scale shows an important relation between goal and approach.

While there are gender-role-challenging projects on both sides of this scale, bigger scale projects often address inequality less specific to a target group. Therefore the chance of falling into a trap of re-enforcing gender roles are smaller. Long-term projects that develop visions for a complete change - like projects proposing a shift to alternative ways of transport or living conditions - aim to gain

more equality in all aspects of life. While it is less obvious that they challenge gender roles specifically, they do question, who and what should be the driving forces of our cities.

The examination of examples showed that the challenging of gender roles and the physical and time scale are not related. Though there is a slightly higher amount of interventions being assessed as „reinforcing“ or „accepting“ among the short term interventions, this does not mean there is a general problem between short-term intervention and a long-term goal. These projects often aim for the long term goals by smaller changes in the everyday life of under-privileged groups. They are more visible gender related.

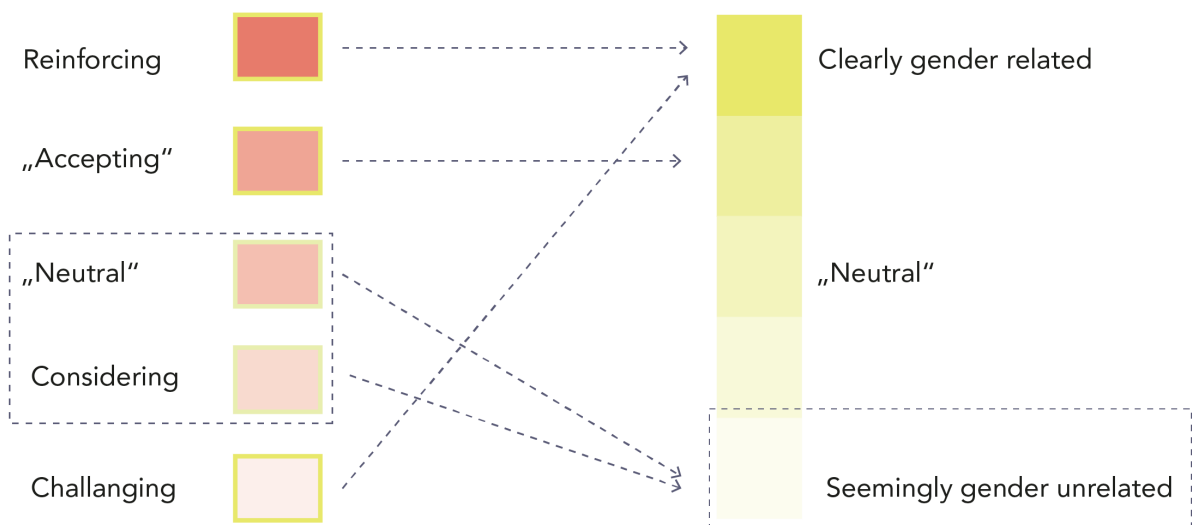


fig 2.2:

Understanding gender roles reinforcing interventions

The comparison with how clearly an intervention is targeting gender inequality with the scale of challenging of gender roles shows, that the ‚neutral‘ and ‚gender roles considering‘ projects, often seem gender -unrelated.

This might explain why cities introduced some counter-productive interventions in the past, when having a specific target group in mind.

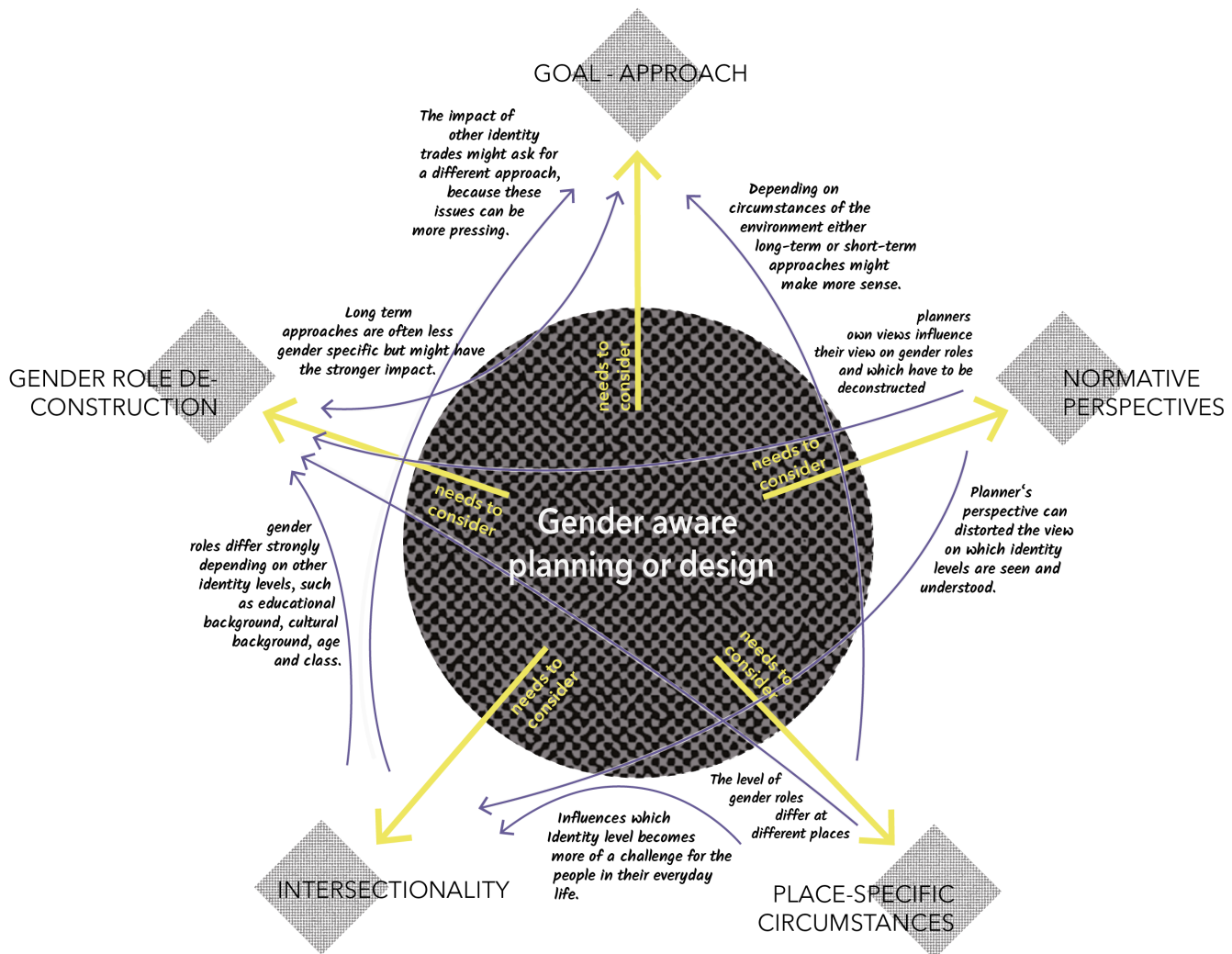


fig 2.3:
**Intersectionality in Gender aware
planning and design.**

2.1 Complexity of the issue

The analysis of the problem field hinted to the complexity a planner or designer faces, when working for gender aware and sensitive urban proposals. The different influencing factors and their relation to each other is visualized in fig 2.3.

While there are many strong urban planning strategies confronting the issues of gender inequality, reinforcement of gender roles stays a point of criticism towards some of them. As was just explained, gender role reinforcing planning proposals are often connected to planning for women as one target group. This view supports stereotypes, as targeting women

as one homogeneous group does not make sense. There are instead multiple identity layers that differ greatly between them. This shows that the differentiation that is needed in a gender-aware design does not stop with the consideration of existing gender roles. Four more central topics, will be explained more thoroughly in the following:

Intersectionality:

„The term intersectionality references the critical insight that race, class, gender, sexuality, ethnicity, nation, ability, and age operate not as unitary, mutually exclusive entities, but rather as reciprocally constructing

phenomena.“ (Hill Collins, 2015, p. 1)

It is crucial to keep in mind that in gender aware planning, a target-group definition such as “women” or “men” does not make sense. The factors mentioned in the quote of Patricia Hill Collins play such an important role that differences between within a gender are often more significant than cross-gender. There are for example gentrified areas, where among others the gentrifiers are economically successful women that can change a neighbourhood through their consumer behaviour, while the original inhabitants get pushed out. They might commute back to provide the cheap labour in services that the

3. Problem statement

first group requires. (Steinbrück, 2009)

Goal versus approach:

The debate between long-term strategies, such as gender mainstreaming and short-term positive action measures, demands a closer look on named goals and the following interventions. (Ullmann, 2013) While there are different beliefs in the effectiveness of either, there is a „possible trade-off between the strategic objectives of emancipation and the more practical objectives of improving daily life for women in the short term“. (Ullmann, 2013, p. 328)

Interventions must be understood in their field of work and as a researcher, one needs to assess their own goals and approaches in this relation and position him or herself.

Normative perspectives:

Gender roles differ with cultural background. A strategy for empowerment of women born in Germany might feel inapt to women from an Arab background and the other way around. The underrepresentation of people from some cultural background or social milieu can cause a trap of pressuring people towards a lifestyle, which the initiator sees as the most valuable from their own perspective.

Place-specific circumstances:

Planning culture, morphology and the historic development of gender roles differ between culture, counties, cities and even districts. Analyses of the green widow for example, which originate from US-American research, are only partly translatable into the German context. In composition of people and space a planner might be confronted with a reality that does not match with other findings.

The complexity of intersectional gender analysis is challenging, especially when it comes to finding effective strategies in planning and design practice. Social constructs, cultural organisation, normative perspectives, multiplicity of identities and place-specific circumstances are strongly interlocked and thus difficult to analyse or work on separately. Gender sensitive planning is a very practice based field with many valuable tactics, but the results of short-term dedicated approaches often seem to clash with expectation towards a long term deconstruction of gender roles and the negative effects that come with them. The long-term development of gender roles and the density of spatial meaning receive higher attention in sociological research, however it stays mostly theoretical and seldom tries to come develop spatial or programmatic interventions to cause change.

What is lacking, are research and design tools, which can incorporate the consideration of the complexity, without having to completely anatomize or solve it.

3.1 Potential of walking:

Therefore this project examines if and how genderwalks could become this tool. One potential lies in narrowing down the area and with it the number of stakeholders and diversity of individuals, while staying flexible towards the outcome.

With the perspective of introducing a direct connection between affected people and the examination of the issue, the practice can also address the problem of a misbalance in representation.

The potentials of genderwalks will be analysed further in form of an essay '8. Potentials of walking' on pages 28-33.

4. Research questions

What knowledge and tools can the practice of genderwalks contribute to gender sensitive planning?

Sub:

1: Which gender inequalities show up between the social and spatial structures of the urban environment and which solutions have been found to the problem?

2: Where lie the differences, strength and weaknesses of the multiple ways (gender-)walks have been planed, executed and evaluated in the urban context?

3: How can genderwalks be evaluated to become a productive tool for research and planning?

4: What steps can be taken to develop genderwalks into a (collective) design tool?

5. Objectives

5.1 Research objective

The goal of the research is to find out - in an exemplary way - how the collective knowledge of a neighbourhood can be tapped and learned from. This is based on the hypothesis that this collective knowledge exists and that it is of significant value to a successful planning and design process. Anderson refers to it as collaborative knowledge, which is generated as a collage through the walk. (Anderson, 2014) This suggests that a collective knowledge consists of many differing viewpoints. It therefore allows an investigation of the complexity of the topic directly and speaks strongly for the method, but it also asks for a clear evaluation of the findings. (Also see 'Examination of methods')

The research has the objective of defining the best method for using genderwalks in an urban planning process. It will do so by testing the theory-based design of the walk in practice and revising it to in the necessary extent. Therefore the second part of the objective is the active learning progress of the graduate student and possibly of other people involved.

5.2 Design objective

The research in this project is exploratory in nature. It tries to see how far one can utilize the practice of genderwalks. What the design aims therefore depends on the outcome of the investigations. The design objective was undefined of a longer period of time and only took shape after the walks were conducted and analysed.

The research is testing how far the findings can move the design on a scale of steps: Remaining an analysis tool for problem definitions, functioning as an idea input for design, or becoming itself a design tool in a co-creation process with the walkers. It will be visible in the following parts of the report that the findings of these first walks were able to provide input on the first two scales, but that the structure of the method designed could not have fulfilled an attempt on co-creation nor a deeper analysis of the effects on social awareness and integration within the network of inhabitants. But the project's design phase actually starts a lot earlier than with the design reaction to the findings. The design of

the Genderwalk method is the first and last design step in the process. Therefore the true design objective is the following:

1. The design of the method of genderwalks
2. Direct design intervention, based on the spatial issues pointed out in the conducted walks
3. A design proposal on the structural level of the urban area, including exemplary designs, which is more flexible and transferable to related spatial networks.

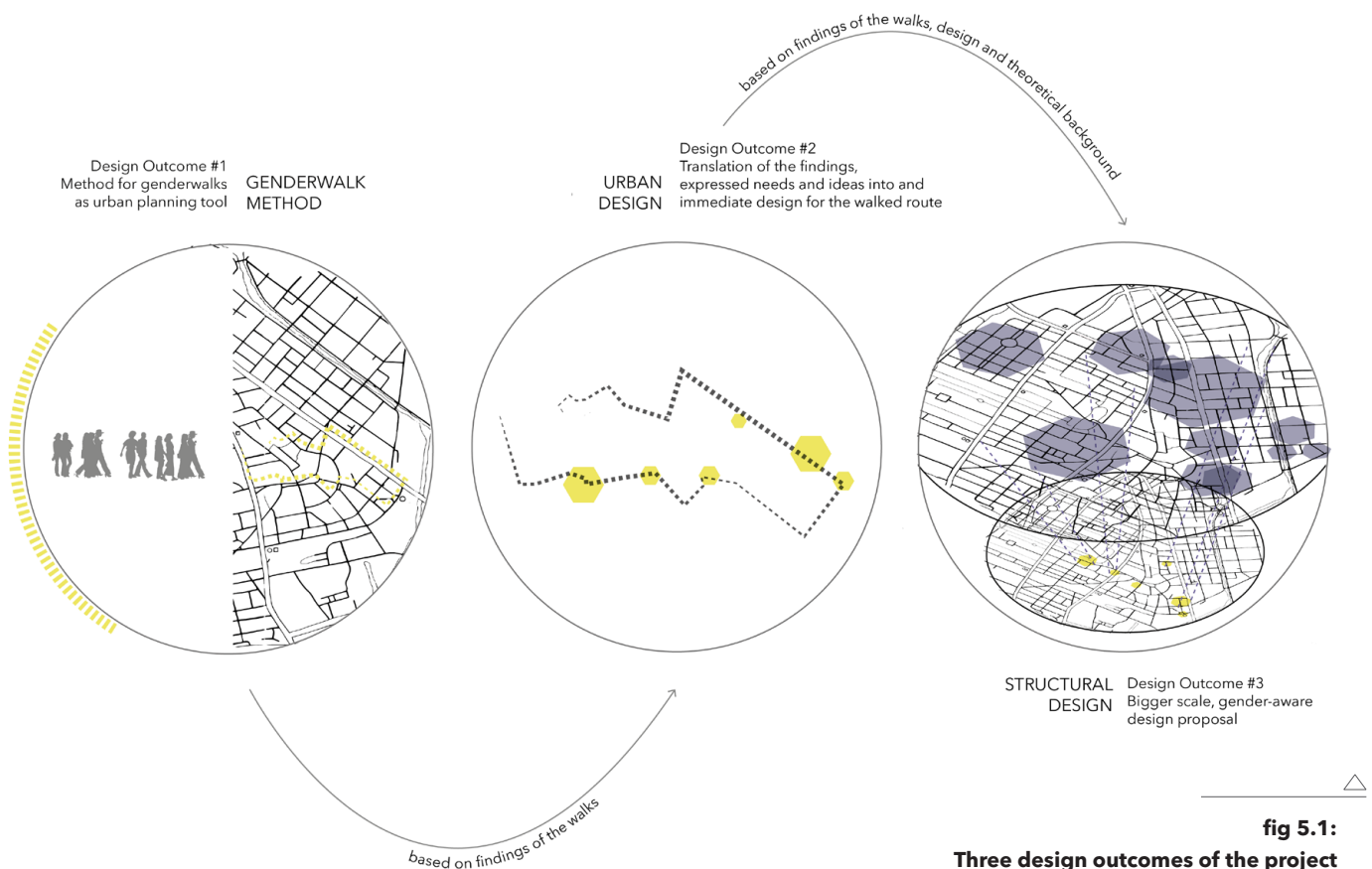


fig 5.1:
Three design outcomes of the project

6. Relevance

6.1 Academic relevance

Genderwalks are a highly promising method of collecting information and knowledge, but they have not been worked on in the academic level. They have mostly been implemented in an activist or a political context. Some institutions or groups have written helpful and precise guideline. Others don't present their results in informative ways or, in some cases, results are not reflected on or documented at all. In these cases the walks mostly focus on experience for the participants.

To gain from the practise as a planning and design tool it is therefore necessary to develop clear criteria and a structural overview on aims and outcomes, methods and implementation. By a) defining the limits and b) giving an outlook on additional potentials genderwalks can have, this project can help placing them in the framework of gender-sensitive, urban strategies.

6.2 Social relevance

Gender inequality is a problem, which affects women in many areas of their lives. Often women and girls are so used to the disadvantages that they do not even perceive it as an issue. In my opinion it is important to spread awareness about the alterability of the situation.

Though initiatives see funding and support in the current political atmosphere, the issue also experiences a strong countermovement in all levels of society. This makes it a lot harder for the individual to stay focused on their goal. The more people get in contact with the topic though, the easier it becomes to introduce a platform for discussion. Therefore this project has a social relevance not only in the test site of Berlin Neukölln, but also in the student community of the Bouwkunde at the TU-Delft.

fig 6.1:
Social relevance in the population:
spread awareness



fig 6.2:
Social relevance at the TU-Delft:
Building a platform



Research

7. Methodology

7.1 Description of methods

7.2 Examination of methods

8. Potentials of walking (essay)

9. Case Study

9.1 Analysis of walking methods

9.2 Comparison of methods

9.3 Results

10. ‚How to design a genderwalk‘

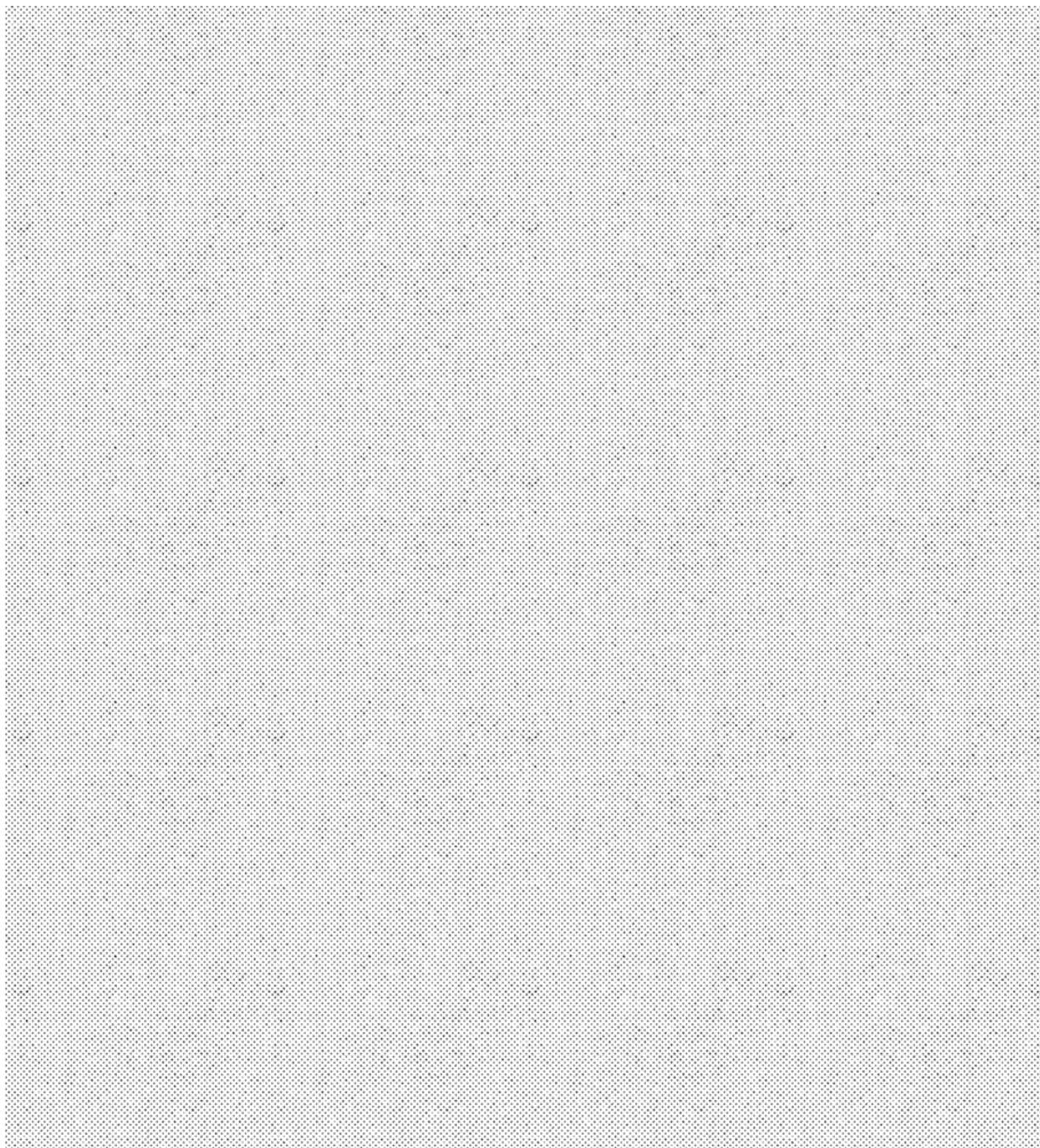
11. Site

11.1 Introduction Neukölln

11.2 Network and Governance Neukölln

11.3 Problematic Neukölln

11.4 Conclusion about the site's conditions



7. Methodology

The methodology for the project consists of four different streams of methods: Literature review, Context analysis, Research by design and Design by research. To find the answers to the four sub-research questions these methods are used singularly or in building on each other, as shown in the diagram. While the diagram shows methods, how the methods build off of each other and includes the timeframe, in the following the methods will be explained as they are used in answering the four sub-research questions.

7.1 Description of methods

RQ 1: The first sub-research questions is answered by means of literature review. The introduction to the problem field is constructed through review of papers and books about gender inequalities, defined between the social and spatial structures of the urban environment. They are being compared with a cross-section of the interventions and solutions, which have been found for the problems.

RQ 2: The second question is answered through literature review in addition of a case studies, which analyse four different genderwalk practices. The theoretical essay, investigating the potential of walking as such and how the organizers utilize them, serves as support for the investigation. With a comparison of existing practices of genderwalks, which are being conducted by different organisations in several European cities, their strength and weaknesses for a setting in urban planning are evaluated.

For this purpose, a comparative matrix is made, which dissects them into a list of factual elements. To get a deeper insight into the choice of walking as the preferred methods, walks, which do not focus on a gender aware perspective, are also included. The information about the walks can only partly be found in literature. It's best source are the webpages of the organizers, which are fragmented on many elements.

The findings of the analysis define the design rules of the genderwalks conducted in this project.

RQ 3: In the centre of the methodology is the development and execution of multiple genderwalks in parts of North-Neukölln. Base on the comparison between other walks and by using the same criteria for testing the outcome, this is a research-by-design process.

In designing the walk, the question of how genderwalks can be best planned and evaluated to become a productive tool for research and planning, is being investigated. Through their execution, the ideas are tested in the field and revised on the appropriate points.

A quick first site analysis is the base to a fitted design for route and walk and of invitation of participants. More specific information and advice for these decisions is gathered in semi-open interviews with active organizations.

The criteria, found for the second research question functions as guideline and control for the design process.

RQ 4: To test what the findings of the walks can contribute to a design by research process, they are analysed and with this organized into a comprehensive information pool. On this base a design strategy with several interventions is developed. Dependent on the kind of findings which come forth these are either closely related to suggestions of the participants or go through a longer translation process of the designer. The gained theoretical knowledge on gender aware planning and the complexity of the issue from the sociological perspective is the background for the design decisions.

Main research question: The overall answer - though also composed of the findings of the four sub-research questions - is answered by a final evaluation of the design strategy through the lens of gender sensitivity and by the final reflection on the possibilities and boundaries of the developed and evaluated method.

1: Which gender inequalities show up between the social and spatial structures of the urban environment and which solutions have been found to the problem?

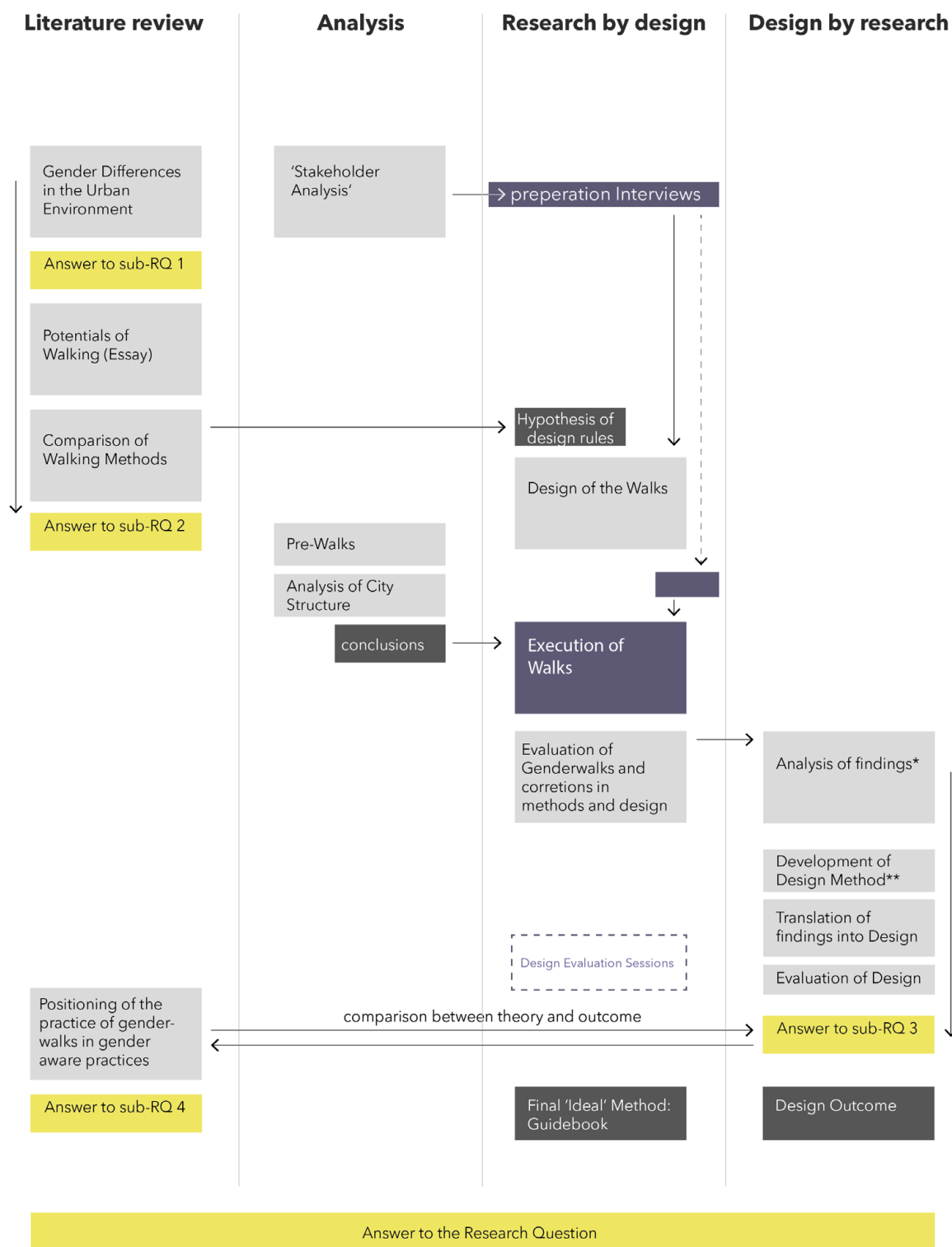
2: Where lie the differences, strength and weaknesses of the multiple ways (gender-) walks have been planed, executed and evaluated in the urban context?

3: How can genderwalks be evaluated to become a productive tool for research and planning?

4: What steps can be taken to develop genderwalks into a (collective) design tool?

Research Question: What knowledge and tools can the practice of genderwalks contribute to gender sensitive planning?

fig 7.1:
Structure of the methodology.



* For details about the method see: 'Examination of Methods' and 'Matrix of ideal Method'

** For details about the method see: 'Design Method'

Legend

Methodology Steps

Fieldwork Methodology Steps

Research Questions

Products

non-executed Methodology steps

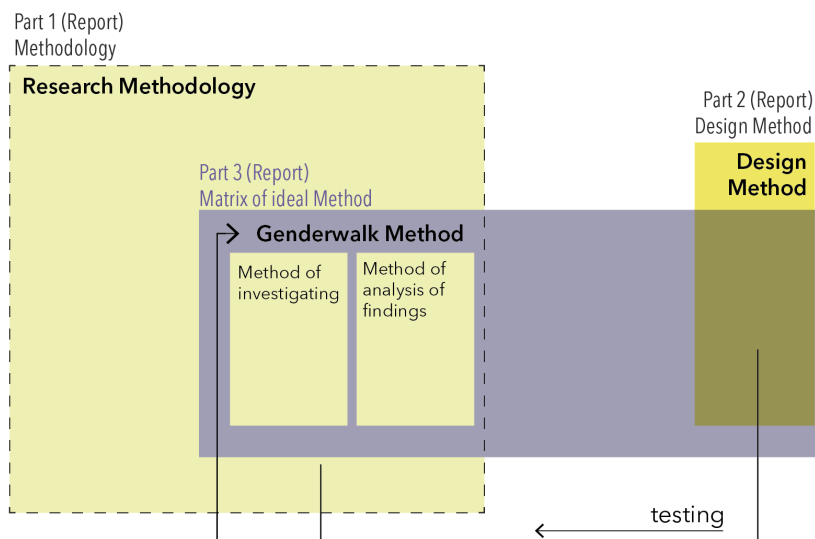


fig 7.2:
Diagram of the three methodology parts of the report.

To achieve the goal of designing an ideal Genderwalk Method, the steps of the Research Methodology (Part 1) are followed closely. The Design Method (Part 2) and its execution are testing the developed Genderwalk Method thus it can finally be revised and finished (Part3).

7.2. Examination of methods

The methodology explained in this chapter belongs to the first out of three methodology parts in the report. The division issues from the methodological aim of the whole research: The 'Ideal' Method for genderwalks (within urban planning and design) is the main product of the project, as shown in the diagram on the previous page. Therefore the final methodology part in this report is the 'Matrix of Ideal Method'. This first part explains which methods are being used to arrive at the final design of the genderwalk method. While all steps in the Genderwalk Method are tested within the framework of the Research Methodology, there are part of the steps which also directly belong to into the genderwalk methodology. The method of investigation and the method of analysis of the findings are explained in the following. The Design Method is the separated second part, to be found in the Design part of this report. The question how to design with the findings is based on what on the knowledge about conduction and analysis of the walks and thus can't be introduced earlier in the report. Just as it could not have been developed earlier in the process. The evaluation of both the design method and design proposal for gender sensitive design are crucial test for the Genderwalk Method itself.

Method of investigating/ Semi-structured interviews:

Semi-structured interviews are the method of choice in two steps of the methodology. First in the preparation interviews with organisations and second in the walks themselves where the conversation during walking is designed an interview as well. It is most comparable with an expert interview, which is a subcategory of semi-structured interviews, a qualitative method of social research. The approach of semi-structured interviews is less strict than in most other survey methods of empirical social science though. Questions which were fixed beforehand are posed but no answers to choose from are given. The interviewed persons thus can freely answer, comment and explain in the way it is most natural to them. With the open format even choosing not to discuss something further becomes easier. This freedom can also help interviewers to tailor their questions to the interview progressing situation, and to the people

they are interviewing. ("Leitfadeninterview – Wikipedia," 2017) The advantage of the method lies in the fact that the interviewer still makes specific questions by means of his questionnaire, thus guiding the topic in the direction of relevant information for his or her research (Baur & Blasius, 2014), but the interviewed person can answer openly and also lead the discussion to new aspects and extend the entire interview. ("Leitfadeninterview – Wikipedia," 2017) This quality is key for the openness towards the topic of gender differences in urban space, which the genderwalks aim to achieve. The semi-open interviews with inhabitants are especially appropriate to the sensitivity of the topic, though they have the hazard of being led by the interviewer and therefore containing an unaware bias. (Gilow, 2016) For the genderwalks this means that a careful preparation of the questions and the structure is advised. Gilow uses semi-structure interviews in her study on fear and insecurities of women using public transport in Brussels and emphasizes that the advantages outmatch these disadvantages. The strength lays in the in-depth character of such interviews, which allow self-reflective, subtle answers. For the preparation interviews the method allows the experienced employees of the organisations to lead the discussion towards the topics that they find most important and which they are experts on. This rather free dialog can therefore work as research for the following work with the participants. It also functions as input of problem detection and as introduction to the neighbourhood.

Method of analysis of the findings/ Qualitative content analysis:

The knowledge production from the genderwalk is a qualitative, inductive process, which' main goal is to understand social phenomena from the gathering of individual observations. (Chevron, Köpl, Payrhuber, & Reinprecht, 2012) While it is evident that the method does not make a claim for further generalisations of this gained understanding, a comprehensible analysis of the findings is already a crucial step for the arguing of its veracity for the location as well as for the scientific character of the method as a whole.

Even though a valid sociological analysis is too extensive in time and too complicated in qualification to be executed as a smaller part of a master thesis by an urbanist, a fitting method is still used as a model for a four-steps analysis of the findings.

Qualitative content analysis allows a systematic extraction of relevant information from interviews and at the same time is open to unexpected findings. Thus it fits well to the qualitative findings gathered in the walks and the aim of openness towards the outcome. The evaluation method processes texts that occur in the qualitative data collection of research projects. For this purpose semi-structured interviews are for example interpreted by summarizing the findings both according to the questions asked and based on the data of answers given. With a system of re-categorizing the same information a team of people can for example get an overview about which things the interviewees are passionate about. The method is qualitatively interpretative and thus can also cover latent meanings, but the procedure is controlled and therefore intersubjectively verifiable. The content-analytical rules are based on the psychological and linguistic theory of everyday textual understanding. This could make it possible to handle for people without a background in sociology, if they got enough instructions. A try on systematic categorization of the material with its inductive category formation is used in the analysis of the findings of the genderwalks: Based on efficiently transcribed voice recordings from the walks the material is categorized: Analysis #1 'Linear Visualisation' does this according to the topics introduced by the organizers. Analysis #4 based on inductive categories and Analysis #2 and #3 focus on the localized characteristics of the walks findings. The results of each analysis is tested by the re-organisation and visualisation in new categories.

8. Potentials of walking (essay)

The Walking of Genderwalks

Where lie the potentials of walking as a cognitive and communal practise for gender aware planning?

0. Abstract:

The paper explores the potential's of walking within the practices of exploratory walks and genderwalks. Even though walking is one of the most basic human activities and has been used by philosophers and intellectuals for it's positive effect for centuries, the utilisation of collective walks from a planning perspective has only become more prominent in the last 20 years. Therefore theoretical literature on the connection is still incomplete. In this paper practice and theory of walking in the city will be compared, in order to find out if this relatively new phenomenon can become a new empirical tool for gender-aware spatial planning and design.

key words: **genderwalks / exploratory walks / gender-aware planning / participation**

1. Introduction:

Genderwalks are walks designed for groups that together explore their urban environment with a focus on gender issues. The practice started in Canada in the early 1990s and was focused on women's and children's safety.(Guide Exploratory Walks- Womanability, n.d.) From there on, the walks have been developed into a wider phenomenon. Initiatives today conduct genderwalks from different angles and sometimes under different names. This can be an activist's or a social worker's viewpoint and the variances shape not just the method, but also the outcome.

This research looks into genderwalks as a tool for planning, specifically to find if genderwalks can contribute to more gender-aware spatial planning. Although the field of gender aware urban planning has developed many noteworthy strategies over the last 40 years, it is still lacking some practical tools to analyse and react to the complexity of physically manifested inequalities in urban space.

Participation of inhabitants into planning processes has become an increasingly important sources of information and inspiration. Planners have to make their decisions for what could and should happen, following their comprehension on theory, their experiences from similar developments and their knowledge about the current reality of the place. Their understanding on what is, including the very dynamic trends, is therefore great value to them. A method, which could help filling the

gap of information about gender influences in a site is therefore relevant to explore. The potentials of genderwalks within the attempt of an inclusive participation process will be discussed in this essay.

This paper compares the characteristics of walking in general to those of gender-walking practices. It is based on theories on walking by two female authors: Firstly, Rebecca Solnit, a US-American cultural historian and journalist, who wrote extensively on the topic of walking as well as on human rights and gender inequality and other socio-political issues. Secondly, on Lauren Elkins Book „Flâneuse: Women walk the City“, that was published in 2016. Elkins' feminist and personal perspective is used as a main reference and inspiration by the organisers of the ‚Marches Exploratoires‘ in Paris, one of the four international examples of gender walks selected for comparison in this research. They were chosen for their comparable locations of origin and implementation in the Western world and their relatively good documentation of approach and results.

The organisations are the four following:

1. *Womenability* with their Exploratory Walks, originated in Canada and now based in France
2. *The Marie de Paris*, organising Marches Exploratoires, Paris
3. *Jane's Walk*, with it's headquarter in Toronto
4. *Collectui Punt 6's* use of Exploratory Walks, a cooperative of architects, sociologists and urban planners based in Barcelona

2. The social and the spatial

There are many ways to understand space. In this paper the concept of relational structure, as defined by German sociologist Martina Löw is especially relevant, because of its ability to define its socio-political meaning. According to Löw, space is a relational arrangement, produced by individual and collective performance of linkage as well as through placements adapted to it (Löw, 2013). This notion of production of space through people appears also in Henri Lefebvre's work in relation to the economical system. A system that is (from the 70's onwards) no longer dominated by production at a specific permanent place, but instead shifts to an economy of relations - that define the production of things, time and of space itself. (Lefebvre, 1979) This stands in contrast to a more common notion of the physical space as a container, which is filled with whatever social dynamic is happening in it. Instead the economic, social and relational dynamics are making the space.

The definition of space as social contains, according to Lefebvre, the assignment of appropriated spaces to „social relations of reproduction, namely, the bio-physiological relations between the sexes, the ages, the specified organizations of the family, and to the relations of production, namely, the division of labor and its organization.“ (Lefebvre, 1979, p. 286). Seeing space as the social product of the relations of the people appropriating it, offers a perspective of change. It does not accept the underlying, subconscious rules of space as a given, but instead tries to shine a light on the way they are produced. This perspective is useful to question gender relations in space.

All genderwalk practices that were analysed and compared for this essay have the common understanding of the cultural assignment of space and meaning to people based on their gender, age, ethnic and social identity and the critical view of the often underlying reasoning with a „law of nature“:

"Beyond physical differences, vulnerability may refer to a differential socialization, that is to say to a specific social construction of individuals according to whether they are female or male.

Particularly in the public space, women are subject to greater normative constraints: exit times and places to avoid, dress codes and behavioural patterns to be adopted, etc. The vulnerability felt by women in the public space is thus, In part, the fruit of conditioning.“ (Chevaleret et al., 2017, p. 1 translated from French)

3. Characteristics of walking

Humans have performed the practice of walking from the very beginning and it defined what the Homo sapiens was able to become. Other unique capacities, such as cooking food and developing speech for communication, are similar in their powerful ability to connect to people on a direct level of their humanity. Therefore it could seem like an obvious choice for participation processes. However its explicit differences to other participation methods might not be as evident.

In the following paragraphs characteristics of walking will be analysed. They are divided in three parts, depending on the relation to the being, or in other words where the experiences takes place physically. The first one is called „Body and mind“ it looks at the effect of walking on the smallest radius - the feelings of the body and the reflexion in the mind. The second one turns the perspective from the look inward towards the surrounding world. It lays out how walking practices can support cognitive abilities and open up a gate to tacit knowledge. The third view goes one step farther outwards and deals with the image the walker produces on the outer world. This third layer investigates the cultural and political significance of walking.

3.1 Body and mind

The great, elementary character of walking lies between the body's ability to move on two legs and the physicality space it travels through to a chosen location. The simplicity of the act places it in an often unmentioned, but prominent role in the history and evolution of human kind (Solnit, 2001). This directed movement is, of course, learned by humans at toddler-age and is internalised into the rhythm of the body to the point that we don't have to think about the process while doing it. However, this does not reduce the meaning of the act; on the contrary: For many centuries, thinkers have

used walking consciously to stimulate their brains and help them develop their ideas. Authors Rebecca Solnit and Lauren Elkin are passionate walkers of cities and in landscape themselves. Based on their lists of countless examples of philosophers and writers they exhibit that „the mind at 3 miles an hour“ (Solnit, 2001, p. 14) functions differently than the one in a resting body. The examples reach from the Sophists in Ancient Greece, to Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who could only meditate while walking and used his everyday distances in the city of Paris for hours of contemplation to Kierkegaard's back-and-forth through his room, to Nietzsche's walks through the forest. (Elkin, 2016; Solnit, 2001)

In recent decades walking has also experienced an upward trend within the body and health movements, in mindfulness practices and life coaching's, because of the naturalness it embodies. The rediscovered physicality of space helps to connect to one's own body, which moves through the environment and in this relation defines itself. In opposition to the bodiless, virtual space of the internet and in the efficient, globalised world, in which huge distances shrink under the wings of airplanes, (mindful) walking gives something back we fear to have lost or forgotten. (Solnit, 2001)

In a genderwalk, one does not walk alone, but as a group and is therefore distracted from his or her body functioning. Instead one is thinking about the other walkers, the discourse they are having and the surroundings they are crossing. The connection between body and mind however, still plays a role. The focus shifts from the awareness of the body towards a use of the body movement as stimuli of thought. Similar to the way many Philosophers used walking to activate their minds, the physical movement can unknowingly start a movement in the mind and feelings for anyone. The leisure of the walk and talk makes it easier for strangers to embrace the open conversation. (Jacks, 2006) This quality also makes it easier to include many people and to open the participation process to a bigger range of - perhaps less confident - members of a society.

The pleasantness of walking plays a role in motivation for genderwalks as well. All analysed organisations of walks point out how important it is to make participati-

on processes fun. This goes especially, if one has a high demand on the energy and involvement of the people he or she is working with. In that sense it makes a big difference that walking offers a positive experience in body and mind, which many people are missing out of in their everyday life.

Rebecca Solnit explains that walking the city follows a morally less pure motivation than walking through nature. Solnit compares the walker of the city with a gatherer and hunter, who - just like in the Stone Age - walks through the environment to explore it on behalf of his needs for food or shelter. The City and its impressions, which follow each other in short distances, is designated for perceiving, observing and interpreting of the seen and for taking in the surrounding as inspiration. (Solnit, 2001, p. 174)

While the idea of the poet, who walks through the woods and contemplates about big ideas, is one of meditation and quietness, a situation of focus towards the inner self, a similar use of the walk in a hectic urban space would require a person to suppress the observations of his or her surroundings, in order to stay focussed on the inner processes. Certainly, humans do this frequently; especially in familiar places and routes they know by heart. (Montserrat Degen & Rose, 2012) This however, is the exact opposite of the „mindful“ walking strategies and requests to see what other possibilities walking has to offer, when executed in and reactive to an urban environment.

3.2 Perception and learning with closeness to reality

In genderwalks the everyday life of streets and places is in the focus. The topic of gender roles in society and their spatial expression is highly complex and therefore generalized problem statements and overall solutions are impossible to define. They do however constantly show up in the processes of the ordinary. The opportunity of walks that explore a selected city (-part) lies in the direct relation to the reality on site. An easiness of perceiving and learning from the surroundings does not only help with the complexity of the problem field of gender sensitive planning, it also can also be appreciated, when looking at the multi-layered meaning that walking provides. Here lays a

special beauty between the deep meaning of walking and its simplicity: One can be aware of the different connotations of space, of the different meanings of walking throughout history and of the relation of one's own identity to each, but the actual walk with a group through a defined space, at a definite time is always related to a very current reality. Thus the walkers can always learn from and about a place, while many „different realities“ exist there. (Solnit, 2001)

This double-characteristic is for example explicitly used by „Col·lectiu Punt 6“ - a Catalan cooperative of architects, sociologists and urban planners, who are very advanced in their understanding of gender issues in urban space and use multiple tactics to work with it. They point out that the walk offers a direct and empirical way of looking at the environment. This makes it easier to come to results for a neighbourhood. (Casanovas et al., n.d.)

The connection to the everyday-reality is furthermore notably valuable for the gendered perspective. Not only does it help to understand issues, it also is an area, where many gender issues actually occur. Therefore women can be seen as experts on the topic. „Punt 6“ explicitly takes the everyday as its point of departure, [...] of which women are recognized to be the foremost experts [...]“ (Tummers, 2012, p. 17) The combination of the existing knowledge of the participants with the tangibility that the walk inspires, promises good findings. This marks the strong potentials of „gender-walking“ as a learning experience.

The relation to the space while walking, can also function as a „reality check“ for the discussion. Even if the boundaries of social and spatial topic are willingly not too strict, it is still essential to stay within the realm of urban topics, so that the results can be decisive. In a discussion about a neighbourhood that is taking place in a disconnected interior, findings could also become distorted more easily: Through the pure exchange of ideas some participants will influence the groups' collective opinion stronger than others and through this group dynamic the agreed-upon reality might differ from what is happening in the streets. While walking, the city becomes a perma-

nent measurement. The discussed topics are compared with the current reality and verified on it. The exploratory walks by „Womenability“ utilize this reality check strongly: With clear and simple surveys the organisers ask the participants to answer questions both about their opinions and experiences in general and about what they perceive during the walk. While the groups actively perceive their neighbourhood, the surveys encourage the groups to have general discussions about topics like cognition and senses, moving through, and guiding systems in their city. (Infographics Womenability, n.d.-b)

But which knowledge and opinions are actually being looked at; which discussions can be checked by the comparison with reality? Either the topics are predefined by the organisation, based on their knowledge about urban space, or the walks can be guided by another major element of walking through a city: it's inspirational effect. The complexity and dynamic nature of cities allows the walker to let him or herself drift. The wandering of city streets for inspiration has been discovered and re-discovered many times. From solitary wanderers like Virginia Woolf in 1920's London to the group of Situationists in the Paris in 1960s, drifting has offered an extraordinary way to both read the city life and take part in it. (Elkin, 2016; Hancox, 2012) The Jane's Walk concept, which has the loosest methodological framework from the four organizers, utilizes and gains from the inspirational factor strongly. Some of the walks completely abandoned their pre-decided route, because the participants started to show unexpected places of their neighbourhood. Another walk stopped moving altogether, when a discussion in one spot grew into a performance-like situation that had passers-by join. („Jane's walk," 2017)

Corresponding to the inclusive concept of genderwalks, not everyone who is walking is necessarily an artist or intellectual with a defined interest on city processes. Most people walking through urban space have very practical perspectives on their surrounding. The impressions of the walk and the dialog among walkers can help to bring forth tactics knowledge in the walkers. (Casanovas et al., n.d., p. 34) Participants of walks organized in New York reportedly became aware of information and opinions about places and developments that were only

triggered by and dragged to the surface of conscience through the walk. (Jacks, 2006) This goes especially for familiar neighbourhoods. Various scholars explain the phenomena that a walking experience is strongly connected to memory of place and meaning. (Anderson, 2014; Jacks, 2006; Monsterrat Degen/ Rose, 2012) This means that people don't only walk through the actual space, but simultaneously wander through a „mind landscape“ of memories and associations. The collection of memories as well as the collective memory is a change for the planner to tap into a pool of knowledge, which he or she otherwise would have missed. This potential is for examples used in the „Wash house walk“ in Caldes de Montbui, where people reconstructed the past, current and future relationships with the place in their dialog. (Casanovas et al., n.d.) This gave the planners important information and opened the discussion up for the concept of time and dynamic nature of a place.

3.3 Visibility of the walker and the effect of this presence

In the historic streets of Paris, a woman walking alone would be an exception and comparably more visible. She would provoke a reaction and a position of a quiet witness for her would therefore be out of the question. (Elkin, 2016) The assignment of appropriated space defines one's position as a walker of the city and therefore depends on one's properties of identity. The observation by Elkins leads to the final part of the analysis: The walker's visibility to the outer world and the effect of this presence: The relation between body and space, mentioned before in the idea of understanding the own physicality, obtains a second meaning when looked upon from an outside view: The presence of the body in appropriating public space has a socio-political significance. Therefore it has always been used for political expressions. Demonstrations and protest, 2017s Women's Marches, or even the deliberate trespassing for activists, use the same strong attributes of walking as a seemingly restrained exploratory walks: The simplicity of the act, which allows nearly everyone to easily join and the pureness of the expression due to it's deeply human character. (Solnit, 2001) Even

with the options of online petition or expression on social media, people choose to go to the streets, to use their bodies to make a stand.

Most genderwalks do not strongly focus on the character of demonstration, however the meaning of being present in the urban space relates back to the space as a product of social relations: With the traditionally assigned spaces per gender being the „wrong“ one in a certain space can already be a statement. As explained before, gender inequality often manifests itself in urban space through the smaller extent of appropriation through women. Therefore the act of gender-walking itself can already change the space it tries to understand. Through a different appropriating behaviour the group produces a new kind of space in their neighbourhood. This effect of change in the neighbourhood does not only occur, if outsiders perceive the walkers and adjust their view on the neighbourhood, the reality change of the walkers can as well be the driving factor.

"Walking is an act, which formulates the reality itself, by walking the group also formulates places, the walk do already change the reality as the walkers see it." (Infographics Womenability, n.d.-a, p. 6)

Walking shoulder by shoulder can provide protesters with feelings of power and energy, similarly, group experience can cause a feeling of empowerment among the walkers. For the length of the walk at least they are claiming and appropriating the space and the dynamic of the open discussion and the movement in a supportive group offers new views on and awareness about their environment. One of the girls, who was exploring the 13th arrondissement together with six peers says describes her experience:

"The theme we like; we said why not; we wanted to know where it was going to take us. In the 13th [arrondissement], there are places where women do not feel comfortable and dare not say it. There we are together and so things can change. In a group we do not feel excluded, we are not ashamed to say things, we see that we agree. We are interested because we show what happens, we show reality and we talk about it." (Chevaleret et al., 2017, p. 2)

4. Conclusion

This research has shown that genderwalks have the potential to have a positive socio-political and spatial impacts. This potential is especially visible in the ways that it can help to analyse and understand urban space and civil realities and at the same time, directly respond to it. Therefore genderwalks could become a valuable addition to the tools of urban planning as a refreshed turn on common participation practises.

In the investigation of the different characteristics of walking, a large range of potentials of walking as such and walking in the urban context in particular became evident. So much so that it is not possible or even desirable to try to benefit from the whole range of potentials at once. The comparison between the theoretical walking potentials with the practice showed that the organizers have an understanding of many of the potentials and utilize them well for their purposes. Viewed from this angle, a chosen focus on one or several potentials can help to define a walks purpose and outcome better.

From the comparison, one can see that certain relations between the practical design of a walk and the potential exist. To design a walk following them would require further examination with more detailed observations. At this point it can be said that utilize from the extraordinary connection between body and mind, the organisation needs to take care of the practical elements of comfort, consider the physical capacity of the participants and the nature of the environment; The potential to gain knowledge have to be taped through the right kind of questioning and through a balance between guidance and inspired drifting; Lastly the socio-political potential of walking should be taken into special consideration by the designer, because it might give genderwalks a bigger chance of survival as a recurring practise in urban planning. The positive group dynamics, which all of the examined organisations report on, can by itself evoke change in a neighbourhood and therefore support the success of walks as a triple-method for activism, participation and design.

If this research should be continued, it would be con-

sistent to also draw comparisons with other methods of collective-analysis and their results. This would help to better classify genderwalks in spatial planning and to see with possible combination methods could enhance them further.

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9. Case Study

9.1 Analysis of walking methods

The knowledge about genderwalk methods is not very well documented, as explained in '6.1 Academic relevance'. However genderwalks are already well executed in different settings all over the world. The design of the genderwalk method is based on the following case studies as well as on the examination of the 'potentials of walking'. The essay already pointed out how the examples of organizations of the case study are utilizing the potentials in their concepts. The focus is on European walks, because this where this research is set in as well. One of the

of the methods, the 'Jane's Walk's however are organized all around the world and just have examples in the European context. It is also the one case that does not explicitly focus on the gender aspects in their explorations, but it still is interesting for the comparison, due to it's high popularity and simplicity for reproduction. Jane's Walks are organized by hundreds of people, who are often laymen with an interest for their city or neighbourhood. In the other three cases the walks are executed by 'Womenability', an independent organization

of social entrepreneurs ("The project for gender fair cities - Womenability," n.d.), by the Mairie de Paris and by Collectiu Punt 6, a collective of architects, urban planners and sociologists. The methods and the execution of the four walking examples are dissected into their single components. These are grouped into six topics for their comparison: Time, Geography, Organizers, Philosophy, Organization and Documentation.

9.2 Comparison of methods

Jane's - Walk Tides Canada

T I M E

Criteria// Case:	Short Info:	Year and Season	Daytime	Duration	Length of walk or no. of stops
Jane's walk	"locally organized walking tours following the principals of Jane Jacobs. Topics can be everything related to the neighbourhood Originated in Toronto, Canada and are now organized all over the world in so called „festivals“. In 2016, over 1,000 Jane's Walks took place in 212 cities in 36 countries. "	On a weekend in May around Jane Jacobs Birthday (4th of May)	Mostly during the day - but can be freely decided on by organizers	between 1-4 hours	~ 4-7 stops
Example: Den Haag	Bicycle tour, following the writing in a newly published book about social housing built through religious communities in Den Haag		2pm- 5pm	3 hours	6 stops, 5-6 km

Exploratory - walk Col.lectiu Punt 6

T I M E

Criteria// Case:	Short Info:	Year and Season	Daytime	Duration	Length of walk or no. of stops
Exploratory walk Col.lectiu Punt 6	Exploratory walk, organized by a collective of architects, urban planners and sociologists, who work on the topic of gender inequality in the urban space extensively and with many methods	Advised to organize the walk on a national holiday, so that many people can join.		2,5 hours	
Example	A group of organizers, participants and spontaneous neighbours walk through the existing public washhouses in Caldes de Montbui, Spain.	September 18th, Saturday, 2010		3 hours	

Explorator - walks W o m a n a b i l i t y

T I M E

Criteria// Case:	Short Info:	Year and Season	Daytime	Duration	Length of walk or no. of stops
Exploratory walk Principle	Walking a designated route, discussion topics of relevance for gender equality and filling out a questionnaire.		A time where most of the people are off of work. Suggested options are: Saturday or Sunday afternoon or Thursday evening.	around 2 hours 	
Exploratory walk #1	Walking through a neighbourhood of Paris and discussion predefined questions	March, 2nd 2016 with some snow	3:00 PM		
Exploratory walk #2	Walking through Malmö and discussion predefined questions and stops to fill in questionnaire	March, 12th 2016 with sunshine	2:00 PM Saturday	45 Minutes 	4 Stops - 3 km 
Exploratory walk #3	Cycling though the Prague and later discussion predefined questions	March, 17th 2016 with rain	Afternoon	1 hour of bike ride 	

Marches-Exploratoires

T I M E

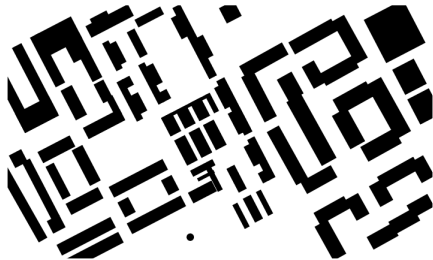
Criteria// Case:	Short Info:	Year and Season	Daytime	Duration	Length of walk or no. of stops
Marches Exploratoires	Exploratory gender-walks by the Marie de Paris, based on EU principles and goals for more gender equality.	2015	two at day time, one at night time		Not defined
Example	Marches Exploratoires with group of young girls in the 13th arrondissement, Paris	November 16	daytime		4 stops, ~ 4 km 

G E O G R A P H Y

O R G A N I S E R S

Where	Type of urban area	Who (Organisation)?	Type of organisation	Official of administration or planning present?
All 5 continents, very strong in Toronto, where it originated from.	Whatever the local find organizers interesting	Tides Canada - original	Originally governmental, now private	No , unless the organizers invite one on their own.

Den Haag



Richard Kleinengris & Just the Leeuwe Policy officials of the City of The Hague private

G E O G R A P H Y

O R G A N I S E R S

Where	Type of urban area	Who (Organisation)?	Type of organisation	Official of administration or planning present?
Barcelona		Col.lectiu Punt 6	Private	No

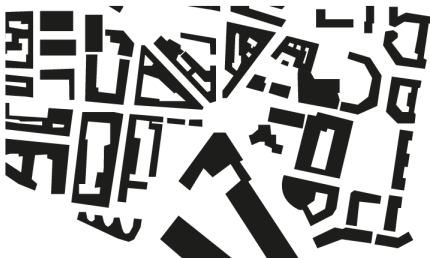
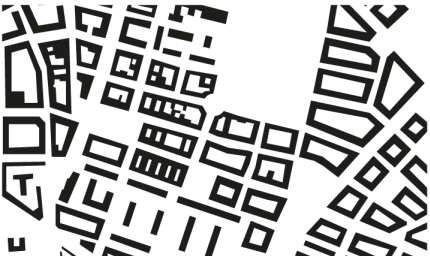
Caldes de montbui



Col.lectiu Punt 6 Private No

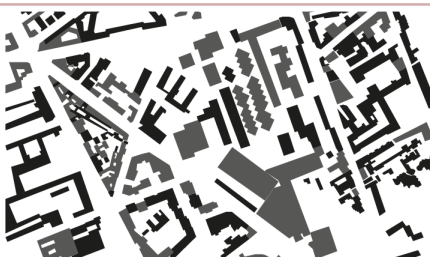
G E O G R A P H Y

O R G A N I S E R S

Where	Type of urban area	Who (Organisation)?	Type of organisation	Official of administration or planning present?
Started in France origins in Canada	Suggestions are: Highly populated city centres, Local routes or routes which include a lot of known problems.	Womenability - the project for gender fair cities	Private	No - they want the city hall involved later, but advise not to invite elected officials to the walks, because they could influence the conversation too much.
Paris - Quartier de La Chapelle		Womenability - the project for gender fair cities	Private	In cooperation with local Development Team of "the neighbourhood La Chapelle"
Malmö		Womenability - the project for gender fair cities	Private	In cooperation with local NGO "Jämställdhetsbyrå"
Prague	the historic centre, nearby suburbs, bridges, trams and bike paths	Womenability - the project for gender fair cities	Private	In cooperation with local, feminist NGO "Gender Studies", Prague's bike development manager joined the ride.

G E O G R A P H Y

O R G A N I S E R S

Where	Type of urban area	Who (Organisation)?	Type of organisation	Official of administration or planning present?
Paris	All types of Paris neighbourhoods	"City of Paris Directorate of democracy, citizens and territories service equality integration inclusion"	Governmental	"A social mediator who is in charge of the preventive politics of the city is the coordinator of the walks."
13th arrondissement				Yes. At every meeting of the group

P H I L O S O P H Y

Goals of the walk	Underlying Philosophy	Methods of investigation	Additional methods?	Way of leading	Openness towards outcome
The main goal is to get a community together and talking about the qualities of urban space. The topics of the walks can differ, but one can choose of a list of topics that the website provides.	Follow the principals of Jane Jacobs and analyse familiar neighbourhoods. "for the common good". To develop urban literacy and a community-based approach to city building. From exploratory to a educational, serious or a fun activity. Staying informed about civic issues, learning the basic concepts of urban planning, and meeting the people who make the decisions are all good ways to do this.	Talking while walking. Open discussion. The guide giving information, but everyone can join in.	no	The walk leaders decide on a route, but can take suggestions during the walk. They lead the conversation with their own insights and stories about their neighbourhood, and strongly encourage Walk participants to get involved and share their own opinions and observations.	Strongly dependent on the walks organizers. It should be very open, but can change with the group dynamic.
teaching about social housing in Den Haag, a practical explanation of a newly published book	N.A.	no investigation	no	clear way of leading - when questions where ask the flexibility grows a little	not open to outcome

P H I L O S O P H Y

Goals of the walk	Underlying Philosophy	Methods of investigation	Additional methods?	Way of leading	Openness towards outcome
"To obtain information on: •The relevant points that explain everyday life in the neighborhood. •The rankings of what facilitates or impedes our everyday life. •The photographs that describe these aspects."	The everyday life happening in the streets is seen as a curital starting point for gender aware work and the understanding of the urban environment. The exploratory walk is used to look and describe daily surroundings in an empirical way. It is part of network of methods, which are used to relate the physical aspects of space with the way we move through it and act in it.	clearly timed different phases. Prepared questions while the route is decided on together.1. Reading prepared questions about things to look out for and be aware of in the neighbourhood.2. Thinkning about places one wants to see.3. Walking with the group. Route can vary. Discussion whilst walking and looking at different spots in a familiar neighbourhood.	Beforehand a questionnaire is answered by organizers and participants and reflected on. Other methods in the network of exploring the everyday are taking photographs which are discussed in a group session, daily itinerary lists that analyse the spatial consequences this takes have or a community map, where passers by can join in a discussion about their neighbourhood.	Prepared questions while the route is decided on by the participants	
To explore how the currently "misused" spaces around the communal wash houses can be turned into meeting spaces.	"The topic should be currently "misused" spaces related to other urban topics of interested relation between the chosen aspect everyday topics like: modes of mobility, commerce, use of public facilities, etc. have to be understood."		Mapping session on town square	Route and questions decided on beforehand.	In this example, the topic is made clear, within this the outcome is allows different findings and opinions

P H I L O S O P H Y

Goals of the walk	Underlying Philosophy	Methods of investigation	Additional methods?	Way of leading	Openness towards outcome
To gain a deeper understanding of the complexity of everyday life and the appropriation of public space by women. To hear the commonly unheard voices and to involve the municipality into working with the outcomes.		The discussion during the walk are supposed to focus on one or several of this four topics: "participatory processes", "safety", "mobility" or "accessibility". A questionnaire offers "scales" to answer. The template gets discussed in smaller groups.	Sometimes: Further discussion after the walk, Interviews with experts on the area or related topics (gender equality, accessibility, mobility etc.)	The organizers guide the walkers strongly, both in route and in topics to discuss.	small
Collect knowledge about usage of and feelings in the cities.	The walks started with the purpose of preventing violence against women and children. The walks are supposed to focus on either: participatory processes, safety mobility or accessibility. "The first version of the exploratory walk were created to better understand women's perception on urban safety and to empower women to "take back the streets" from the threat of harassment and insecurity." (EFUS 2010)	See above + Interaction with the environment: writing and drawing with chalk on the floor and to mark particularities in the space. Each stop has a topic that is discussed by the participants at the spot: 1: the city in general, 2: mobility, 3: well-being, harassment, 4: participation	No	The organizers guide the walkers strongly, both in route and in topics to discuss.	
To understand opportunities for more and safer cycling and gather ideas		Cycling tour. Prepared surveys for participants and leader, guided discussion on pre-chosen topics. Base of statistic knowledge about the topic in the city	Discussion with coffee and tea, during which the cyclist get warm again.	Not clearly stated, but probably strictly guided to the speed of cycling decisions can not be made spontaneously as a group	Very obvious goal on the topic of cycling and therefore no real question.

P H I L O S O P H Y

Goals of the walk	Underlying Philosophy	Methods of investigation	Additional methods?	Way of leading	Openness towards outcome
To actively contribute to better planning for gender equality in urban space. Giving a voice to women and empowering them.	"A believe in the importance of the role of regional and local authorities in the work on the right to the city - right for citizenship and equality. Central is the idea of (re) appropriation of the public space by women and girls and participation of them in the planning process."	Main questions are prepared, concerning the mobility, public space, presence women, Feeling of safety and Participation. The information from the walk shall be compared to objective, statistical information so that planners can support their proposal and avoid stereotypes.	Meetings with discussion before and after or unrelated to the walks are done by the organisation. Therefore a lot of data and information is collected.	Mapping is done together before the walk, to discuss where the group wants to go and what they want to see.	The topics are defined, but the questions are high in quantity - how they are asked depends on the organisers and is not clear to investigate.
To investigate the topics, to strengthen the involvement of the girls and to empower them to present their needs.		Main topics to look at are defined: feeling well or unwell, orientation, questions of seeing and being seen, to hear and to be heard (security questions). Question of how to get help in case of danger. Also: The state of urban planning (streets, impasses, corridors, reconstructions) Lighting, maintenance and cleanliness.	pre-diagnosis by cartography with the girls, carried out with a precise observation guide, collective elaboration of the modes of reproduction, preparation of the presentation: the method has helped to give benchmarks and legitimacy to young girls.	Route was decided on in a mapping workshop before the actual walk with the girls. They marked on the map the places, where they felt good and those which caused them problems and / or circumvented them. The topics are decided on before the workshop by stating the questions.	

ORGANISATION

DOCUMENTATION

Size of group	Diversity or Target group	How are people invited?	How are people motivated?	Methods of documentation of findings	Spatial documentation	Further processing
	depends	Online: Social media	Each walk shall have a catchy name and picture to stir peoples interest.	Some organizers write a online entry on the organisations blog. Pictures of the group walking are taken. Further findings and discussions go mostly undocumented	No spatial documentation before or after.	No further processing
13	~ 80% educated natives 20% international students of urbanism	Online	text and picture on the website and friends	pre-docuemnted the findings	No	No
						

ORGANISATION

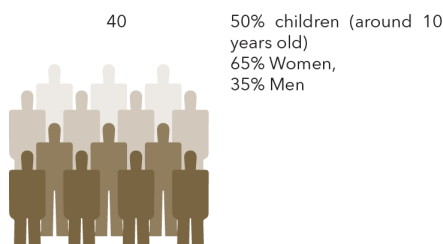
DOCUMENTATION

Size of group	Diversity or Target group	How are people invited?	How are people motivated?	Methods of documentation of findings	Spatial documentation	Further processing
35 people + organisers	claims to be diverse: Men, Women, different age groups/ no information on nationality and cultural background. This are people who still use the washhouses.			One person takes notes, one takes pictures.	Spatial documentation is not done during the walks. A combination with the community map can bring in the more spatial documentation.	exhibition of results
						

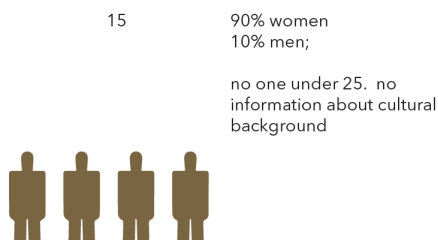
O R G A N I S A T I O N

D O C U M E N T A T I O N

Size of group	Diversity or Target group	How are people invited?	How are people motivated?	Methods of documentation of findings	Spatial documentation	Further processing
Not fixed	As seen below. Diversity of age and gender differs, the multicultural diversity the neighbourhood seems to be lacking, but this also depends on the city.	As many different users of the area. (Inhabitants of the neighbourhood are invited online and offline. Neighbourhood associations, Merchants or NGOs are invited directly.	General interest. The walks try to be fun for participants and focus on being taken seriously by local authorities. Validation of participants by posting pictures on social media, by inviting local press and by training them to become experts that can present the findings.	Questionnaire	No	Publication on the website after two weeks a public restitution with the residents as experts in the City Hall.



30	85% women, 15% men, 50% between 25-35, 30% 18-25, 10% over 66. no information about cultural background	Online and with posters and flyers the days before	General interest	Questionnaire is filled out at designated spot. Photos of the walks and a video are made, however they don't show findings.	Non-spatial documentation, only a map that shows the route. Some pictures are made as examples, but not located in a map.	Media presence, Publishing of results on the website - Meeting the authorities is not confirmed
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O R G A N I S A T I O N

Size of group	Diversity or Target group	How are people invited?	How are people motivated?	Methods of documentation of findings	Spatial documentation	Further processing
		Announced in the local newspaper accompanied with a leaflet, in which habitants can express their remarks concerning local safety and security issues. The leaflets are to return to the city's administration, where remarks are taken into account when planning the on-site visits and the responds are given either at the exploratory walks or by mail.				Each walk ends with a debriefing session with the mayor and her/his assistants. A few months later, a feedback meeting is organised with municipal representatives who give their response to the remarks pointed at. Also a technical assistant from the municipality follows the remarks of the walks and keeps habitants and mayor's cabinet updated on technical issues.
7-8 girls between 14 and 17 year old		in order to motivate people and strengthen the invitation, the host provided a shared meal and a moment of conviviality at each meeting.	The presence of elected officials and agents of the Town Hall: whether at the mapping session or at the restitution, the presence helped to motivate the girls who appreciate this rapprochement with adults in responsibility at the Town Hall . It is a remarkable recognition for her.	At each spot, the walkers answered the questions, noted their findings and impressions. They also shared their perceptions, their experiences, their feelings.	At each spot, marked in the maps, findings are documented as text and quotes of the walkers.	Radio show for publicity, presentation of findings to the major of the 13th arrondissement to be taken into consideration



9.3 Results

Both the differences and the similarities in the walks point to some common conclusions for the design of the timing and the organisation of the walks. Some of the detected differences can still point to one and the same conclusion, because organisations, are experienced in the work with people and fit their demands and methods to the group's background: The human side is one of the first thing to consider, when organising one's own walk. Above all the main shaping element for the design decisions of the walks is the motivation and goal of the organizers for the walks.

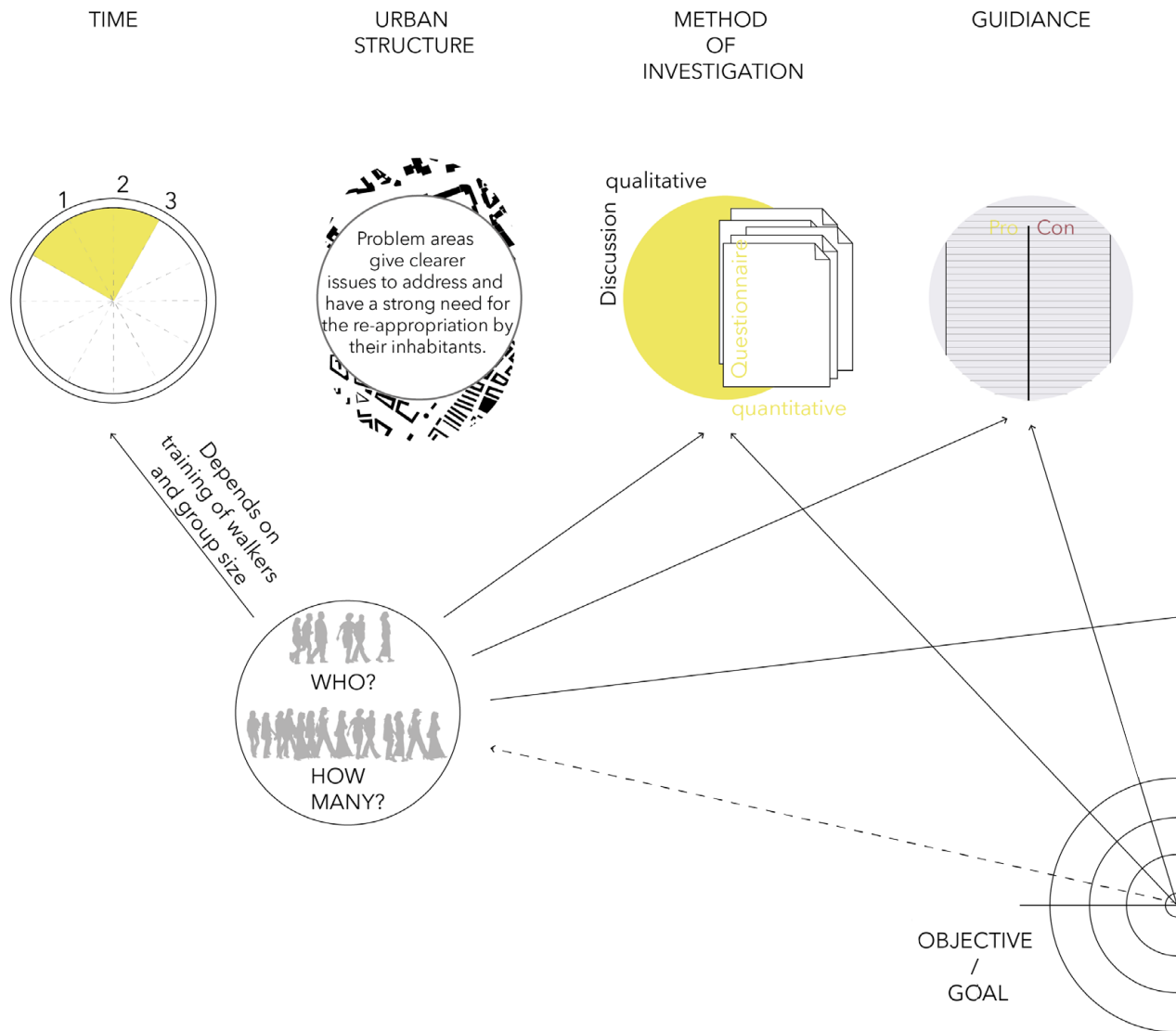
Time: The consideration for human needs is visible in the length and duration of the walks: None of the compared walks take longer than three hours. This shows a consideration of the

capacity of the participants. Most of them even stay under the two-hour mark. The longer walks - such as the walk in Caldes de Montbui or the bicycle ride in Den Haag - are working with very active groups, who's participants are deeply interested in the subject of the walk. Both groups seem to be trained at analysing urban space. Instead of a pre-existing education that supports longer perseverance the girls in the 13th arrondissement went thorough preparation and got a feeling of empowerment through the self-determined way of working. They covered a distance of 4km. This goes to show that motivation and dedication among the participants can be achieved by different approaches, but needs consideration of the background and be planned accordingly.

Topics from Matrix:

T I M E G E O G R A P H Y P H I L O S O P H Y

CONCLUSION FROM CASE STUDIES



Geography: The comparison of the walks' type of urban area shows a wide range: The stronger representation of city centres can be attributed to the fact that the walks chosen for the case study are often the early ones of each organizer. Would the study go further the diversity would only grow bigger. Furthermore it can be observed that the results of the walks in city centres are less explicit than the results of residential neighbourhoods which' problems may have already been more obvious. Pure residential modern areas necessarily address issues of walkability more than the densely built inner cities with a high number of functions. It also has an influence if the areas examined are also the actual living area of the participants. In these cases the people are the real experts on the use.

fig 9.1:
Resulting considerations from the
case studies and start for the design
decision 'tree'.

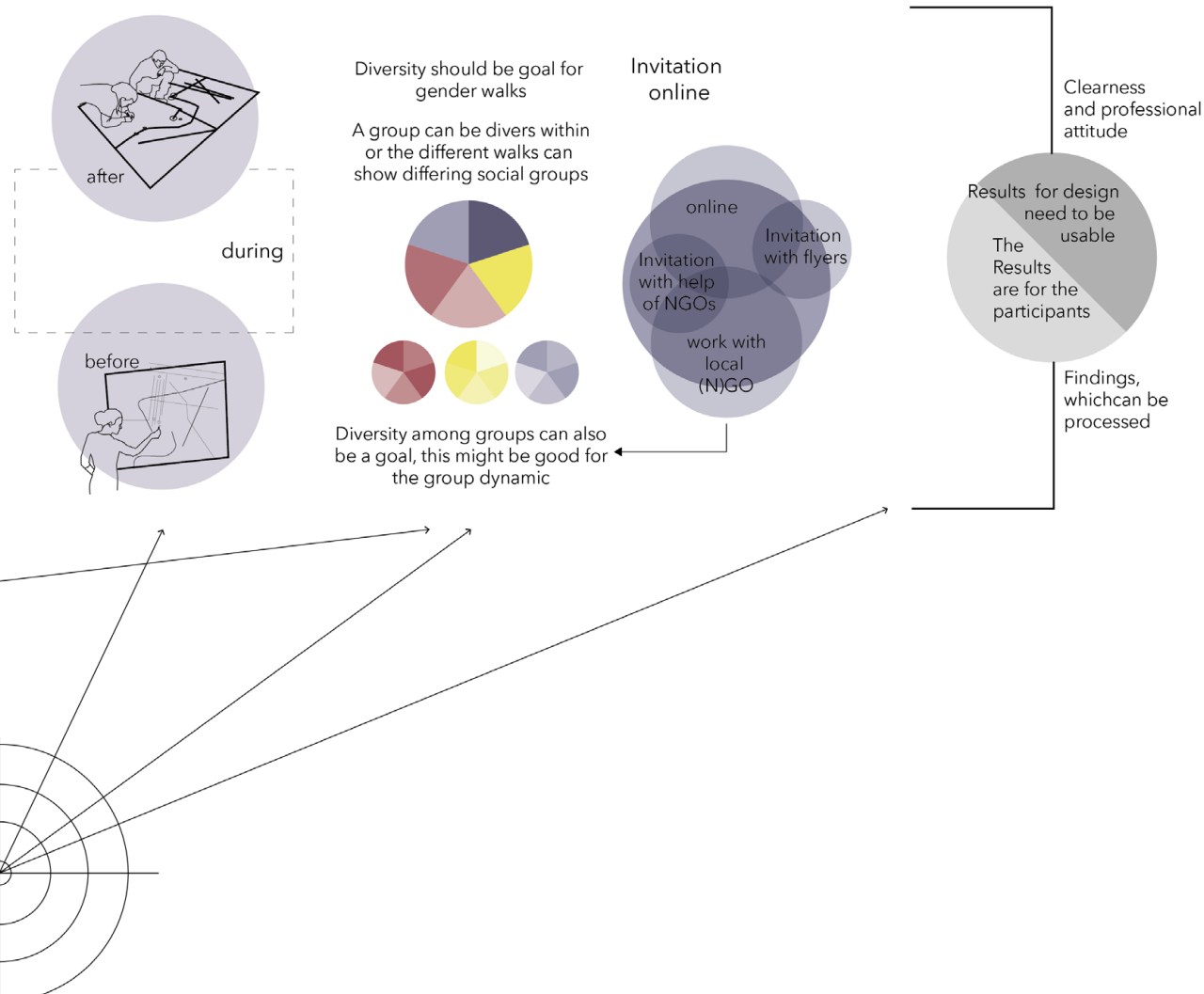
DOCUMENTATION ORGANISATION DOCUMENTATION

SPATIAL DOCUMENTATION

DIVERSITY

INVITING WALKERS

FURTHER PROCESSING



Philosophy: Even though scientifically speaking all walks produce qualitative and not quantitative findings, in some examples the methods of investigation are focussed more on comparable, numerical results, while others present their results as a collection of quotes by the participants and non-traceable general conclusions. Both approaches have their strong points. What kind of findings a walk produces is formed by the way questions are prepared and presented: A free discussion starting from the suggestion of a topic from the organizers leads to clearly qualitative information, informing about the individual opinions. In contrast to this, surveys, which participants fill out in an exploratory walk of ‚Womanability‘, lead to very comparable information, but miss out on any additional things the walkers might have to say. For the purpose of an in depth discussion many of the practices combine their walk with another method, like an open talk during a coffee break or an adjacent mapping session.

As the method of investigation has to be decided on, the question of openness towards the outcome also related to the way of leading: Punt 6 and the Marie de Paris both let the participants decide on the route. The methods use more preparation time with the participants. The investment of time needs to be considered, both for the organizers and according to the motivation of the participants. While this is done in more extensive workshops in Paris, the Women walking in Barcelona reflect on questions about urban space and then choose their route within 10 min. Again, the organisers trust the capability of their group to handle this exercise.

In contrast to the first two, ‚Womanability‘ and ‚Jane’s Walks‘ have little or no time to work with the groups beforehand. In both cases the organizers decide on the route, however the difference in goals for the outcome allows a Jane’s Walk to change the

route spontaneously. ‚Womanability‘ with their goal to gain representative findings and their comparably large groups have to use a more organised approach.

Organisation: The style of conversation also depends on the size of the group. Smaller groups tend to find it easier to focus, while bigger groups can profit from the bigger amount of presented opinions. Walks with more than 20 people often split the groups up into smaller sub-groups parts of the walk.

The goal of having a diverse group and the definition of diversity is not identical between the walks. All claim diversity, but have different results in numbers. While walking as a tactic is open to everyone and can be very inclusive, the important question to ask is, which kind of composition of the group helps the people to talk and discuss freely and which helps the groups to contrast and challenge each other. In the exploratory walks by ‚Womanability‘, men are told at the beginning to only be observers. This is done with the aim to control a dominance predicted by the organizers. On the other hand they have 50 % children under 10 years of age in the walk in Paris, which surely influences the topics of discussion among their mothers and fathers. The dynamic in the small group of girls in the same age in the 13th arrondissement seems to have produced a positive energy, which the outcomes profited from, so do the some of the Jane’s walks, where the participants are looking at their neighbourhood and develop a feeling of unity.

If the goal for who should participate in a walk is decided on and, it is still the question how to approach them. It is a very practical concept to work with local organisations, which already are in contact with the inhabitants. With the group dynamic in mind, this can also be done in order to work with people, who feel comfortable with each other. However the local NGO or administration should be allowed

fig 9.3:

**Walk in Caldes de Montbui,
Barcelona by Col.lectiu Punt 6**



fig 9.2:

First Jane’s Walk in Vienna



to take over the walk. The NGO in Prague pre-defined the main issue of the walk and ended up transforming it into a bike ride. This might be valuable, but it produces a completely different outcome than the concept originally described.

Documentation: Even though only one of the organizers, 'Collectui Punt 6', has an explicit urban planning and architecture background, it is still remarkable that it is the only one that presents a real method of spatial documentation. It is however not part of the exploratory walk, but a separate exercise, done after the walk and - this is not completely clear in their writing - executed with other participants than the ones of the walk. Even though the Marie de Paris uses mapping beforehand to decide on a route, the documentation of the findings is not spatial. None of the walks document spatially during with walk and therefore it would be difficult to use the empirical results in a direct translation. The lack of spatial documentation can also have practical reasons, because writing down notes while walking has its difficulties even if not done on the map. The surveys done by 'Womenability' point to this: The simple design of their survey is no coincidence. The idea of a big map on the ground of a town square, as shown by Punt 6, is a smart way to solve this issue.

Further processing of the walks outcomes is not just valuable for the justification of the method as a tool for urban planning, it is also connected to the motivation of the participants and the effect on them in the future. For the Jane's walk that focus on the atmosphere within the community and the direct impact of the walking experience can be enough as an outcome: If the participants want to take their findings further, they can do so on their own or by publishing them on the Jane's walk blog. However, the more effort the participants put into the walk, the more

the outcome needs the value this through its quality. The documentation videos for each walk by 'Womenability' might be more important for the people who participated than for outsiders. The care for an appropriate processing of the walk, goes both for the communication of the findings and the right medium of presentation: The communal effort should be visible.

In the end the possibility of further processing of the findings relate back to the professionalism shown in each step of a walks organisation. The 'Marches Exploratoires' by the Marie de Paris, where the organizers are also the people who later have to transform the findings, fittingly show a strong consistency from theory to execution.

fig 9.4:

Exploratory walk by Womenability,

Walking with 50% children under 10 years old.



fig 9.5:

Girls at a marches exploratoires in the 13th arrondissement of Paris.



10. ‚How to design a genderwalk‘

The results of the case study is that the decision for the different aspects of the walks have to be made according to the goal for using the genderwalks and in relation to the circumstances of the site. From the base of these two answers for the questions about time and urban structure, decisions on methods for investigation, guidance and documentation as well as the approach to diversity of the group and the invitation process can be made. The idea about what the further processing of the findings should be and what the goal for the final result is has to be kept in mind for the decisions as well. As it is this idea is based on the same goal as the other aspects and thus should be included automatically. On the next level of detail more individual decisions are made: The definite topics the organizer wants to introduced during the walk and the following development of a question catalogue, as well as the personal estimation how much spatial documentation can be handled during the walks. In a third step, design elements on site have to be developed through preparation analysis and interviews with the organisation the designer works with. They can be divided in three topical groups that deserve consideration. Firstly, the spatial design elements, including decisions on which kind of areas could be visited (left); Secondly, the decisions about the walker, their groups' size and best level of diversity (right); And thirdly and consequential, the need of helpers, their numbers and qualification (middle). In the final step of the design process the organisation of these considerations has to finished. The influence of the knowledge gained through preparation interviews and preparation walks is important for finalizing the routes. This step can also change the original design for the reality of the walk, if the organizer faces too many difficulties with

motivating inhabitants to participate or in findings voluntary helpers.

As the goal of the walks within this project is defined by its research and design objectives this can function as criteria for the design. The other part of the base for the design has still to be defined. The next chapter (11. Site) therefore introduces North-Neukölln and some of its social network.

fig 10.1:

Decision tree of walk design.

The design is based on knowledge from theory, case study and the circumstances on site.





Kiez: is a German term for a neighbourhood area or spatial area of a community within a big City. It is mostly used in the inner city of Berlin. It's an important term for this (or any project) in Berlin, because of the positive meaning it has for most inhabitants. Identification with ones Kiez is often very high and the boundaries are not defined by administrative division, but come out of the use of the neighbourhood. A Kiez normally has it's own commercial centrality and social-cultural structure, which allows inhabitants to live their everyday life without covering the long distances of the 3.5 mil. City.

In some cases the definition of a Kiez is has been taken over into formal documents or is used as the parameter for official governmental projects. One example is the „Stadtteilmütter“ (neighbourhood mothers).

fig 11.1: Muslim family life in the Sonnenallee, Neukölln



fig 11.2: People enjoying the turkish market at the Maybachufer

11. Site

11.1 Introduction to Neukölln

An area of several „Kieze“ in Berlin North-Neukölln are the test site for the conduction of the genderwalks.

Neukölln is a relevant and interesting location for several reasons: It is an extremely diverse urban district with 39% of migrants with non-western background and an overall number of people with migration background at 50%. Most come from Turkey, Palestine and Lebanon and are Muslims. („Förderkulisse Zukunftsinitiative Stadtteil II,“ 2014) Before 1990 the district was neighbouring the Berlin Wall directly and thus was on the edge of what was then Westberlin. (Waldman, 2017) Immigrants with similar background clustered here in one of the cheapest and decrepit parts of Berlin. This led to the creation of so called „little Istanbul“, with shops that cater to people's needs and wishes and that carry signs in Turkish or Arabic. On the one hand many view Neukölln as a secret tip for tourist and young people are moving

here for an authentic feel and to enjoy the multicultural neighbourhood. On the other hand, Neukölln is described as an example for failed integration, where different areas are dominated by one nationality (and gender) each, which causes segregation and high tension and an uneasy feeling for outsiders. (Keseling, 2010; Waldman, 2017) Neukölln was one of the cheaper districts and is still the poorest one. (Waldman, 2017) Its housing stock was still ruled to have the worst condition in 2010. However the Northern part of the district changed dramatically over the last 5 years. A strong dynamic of gentrification led to many renovation projects and the steepest increase in rent in the whole of Berlin in 2016. Statistics of housing market report show that rents in Neukölln rose with percentages as high as 32% at the Richardplatz in the Rixdorf Kiez. (Loy, 2017) Both the original German population and the newer Turkish-Arab population are being pushed out of the area.

fig 11.4: Polish migration background



fig 11.5: Turkish migration background

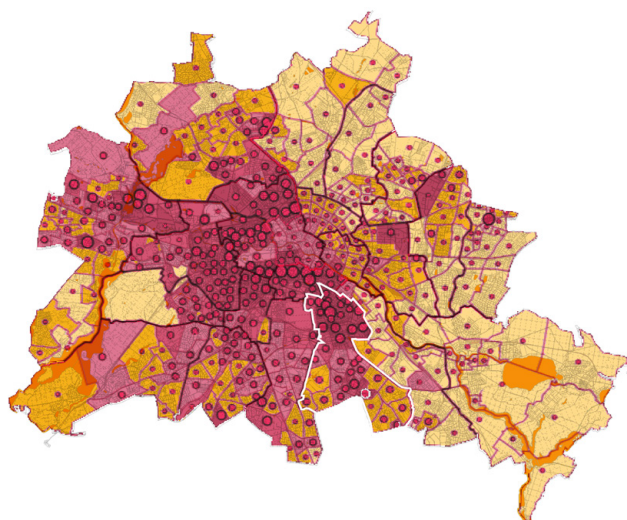


fig 11.3: Overall inhabitants with migration background

Deviation from average in Berlin in %

- Under 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- over 30

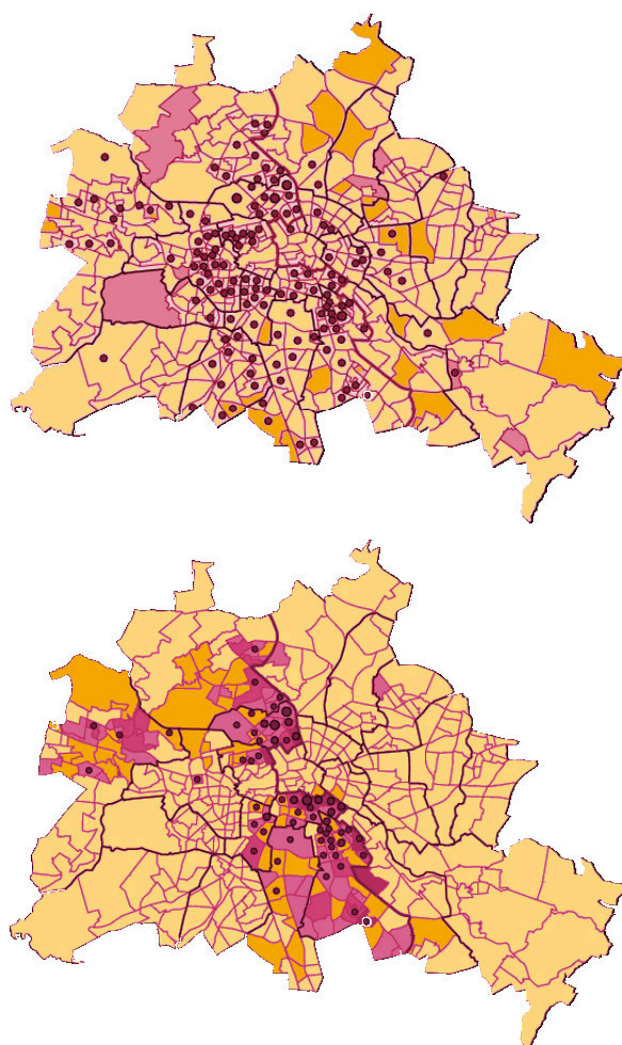




fig 11.6: Illustration of gentrification
- a young, stylish women cycles
through a Neukölln neighbourhood



fig 11.7: Flyers of activities offered
in the community.

11.2 Network and Governance Neukölln

Besides or because of the difficulties Neukölln faces, it is already a location for many positive social interventions and organisation. The strong network supports the choice of site, because they can strongly increase the change of getting in contact with a variety of inhabitants. Most Kieze in North-Neukölln have so called ‚Quarter Managements‘ or ‚QM’s. These are municipal instruments for a directed promotion of development in weak neighbourhoods. (‘Berlin.de Soziale Stadt / Quartiersmanagement,’ n.d.) They aim for a sustainable improvement of the living standards of inhabitants and stabilisation of the social conditions and are therefore constantly in contact with inhabitants and well informed about current problems. The QMs organizes citizen participation, support neighbourhood associations and activities, offer materials and hardware for anyone who wants to improve the neighbourhood and also help out with advise on renting and renting rights. Furthermore they try to create room and space for encounters between the citizens. As a spatially defined institution with the socially trained employees, their approach is located on the interface between planning and immediate care. According to Tanja Henrich of the Quartiersmanagement Ganghoferstraße, the participation processes in Neukölln work the best for very practical projects. If a project has a direct effect on the inhabitants, like the renovation of a playground of football field, the numbers of people and the diversity of the group are much higher. In contrast, the more abstract a topic becomes the less people show interest in voicing their opinions.(Tanja

Heinrich, personal communication, April 20, 2017)

The initiative „Stadtteilmütter“ (Neighbourhood mothers) work together with the QMs. By educating unemployed mothers of the neighbourhood on education and upbringing of their children as well as on navigating through the administrative structure, they make them into experts. These new experts in turn already have a direct connection to other mothers, with similar background, who otherwise would be inaccessible to the original initiators. The initiative was first used in one of the then most problematic Kieze, the Schillerkiez, and was so successful that it was later incorporated into the governmental programs as an official strategy all over Berlin. (‘Diakoniewerk Simeon/ Stadtteilmütter in Neukölln,’ n.d.) Furthermore Neuköllns social infrastructure shows two activity centres for girls, several church and mosque communities as well as neighbourhood associations, working on communal support during the gentrification process.

The QMs with their position between spatial planning and social work are part of the governance system in Neukölln. As the 8th administrative district in Berlin, Neukölln has its own elected autonomous government. Because Berlin is a city state, the districts are autonomous in many administrative tasks, but do not have a legal entity. In this sense Berlins system functions differently from the rest of Germany. (‘Service- und Organisationseinheiten - Berlin.de,’ n.d.)

Because of this special position, Berlin also has the right to interfere in the legislation. The city is able to change planning law and regulations as a state and therefore gives a district, such as Neukölln the change to effect bigger changes in its collaboration with the city. (Berlin.de, 2016)

fig 11.8:
Neighbourhood participation about
new football field, Ganghoferkiez



fig 11.9:
Meeting point of a newly
established ground for Boule



11.3 Problematic Neukölln

People do not necessarily trust too much into the power of administration from the government in Neukölln, because there are other players at work in the district, which are said to have the neighbourhood under their control. Newspapers, politicians and inhabitants report that a number of Arab family 'clans' and their organized crime network made drugs, weapons and prostitution a part of everyday life. ("Medien: Neukölln - zwischen Szenekiez und organisierter Kriminalität | ZEIT ONLINE," 2017; Schmoll, 2017) On whatever level it might be true for the majority of the inhabitants, the current mayor of the social democrat Party is taking harsh measures to fight against organised crime, gun violence, illegal gambling and especially drug trafficking. ("Berlin: SPD-Bürgermeisterin greift in Neukölln hart gegen Clans durch - FOCUS Online," 2017) With children repeatedly finding needles on playgrounds (Markutzyk, 2017), the signs of this structure definitely reaches outside of the clans direct business environment. Gang criminally is also a problem among the very young. In preparation talks with employees from a girls centre, it was mentioned that it has been an issue that girls stopped appropriating the streets in connection to a growth in the gang culture. On top of these organized crimes, pure aggression against random citizens has also become a problem. Incidents where passengers of the subway were attached in the trollies or pushed down the stairs have happened multiple times.

11.4 Conclusion about the site's conditions

There are definitely issues in the neighbourhood that will not find their solution in a design proposal. This is something to keep in mind, while learning about the everyday life of its inhabitants. For the design of the walk and its investigation method it means that the organizer will have to see how to create a balance between the issues that might help to understand the neighbourhoods and the concrete information about the space itself the cultural meanings it represents. As this is the first and only test of the method within this project however it is interesting to firstly observe if and how much the participants even refer to these issues, in which context they mention them to finally evaluate which of the issues can or cannot be addressed in spatial terms.

Walks

12. Walks

12.1 Design of the walks

12.2 Description of walks

13. Analysis of the findings

13.1 Analysis Steps

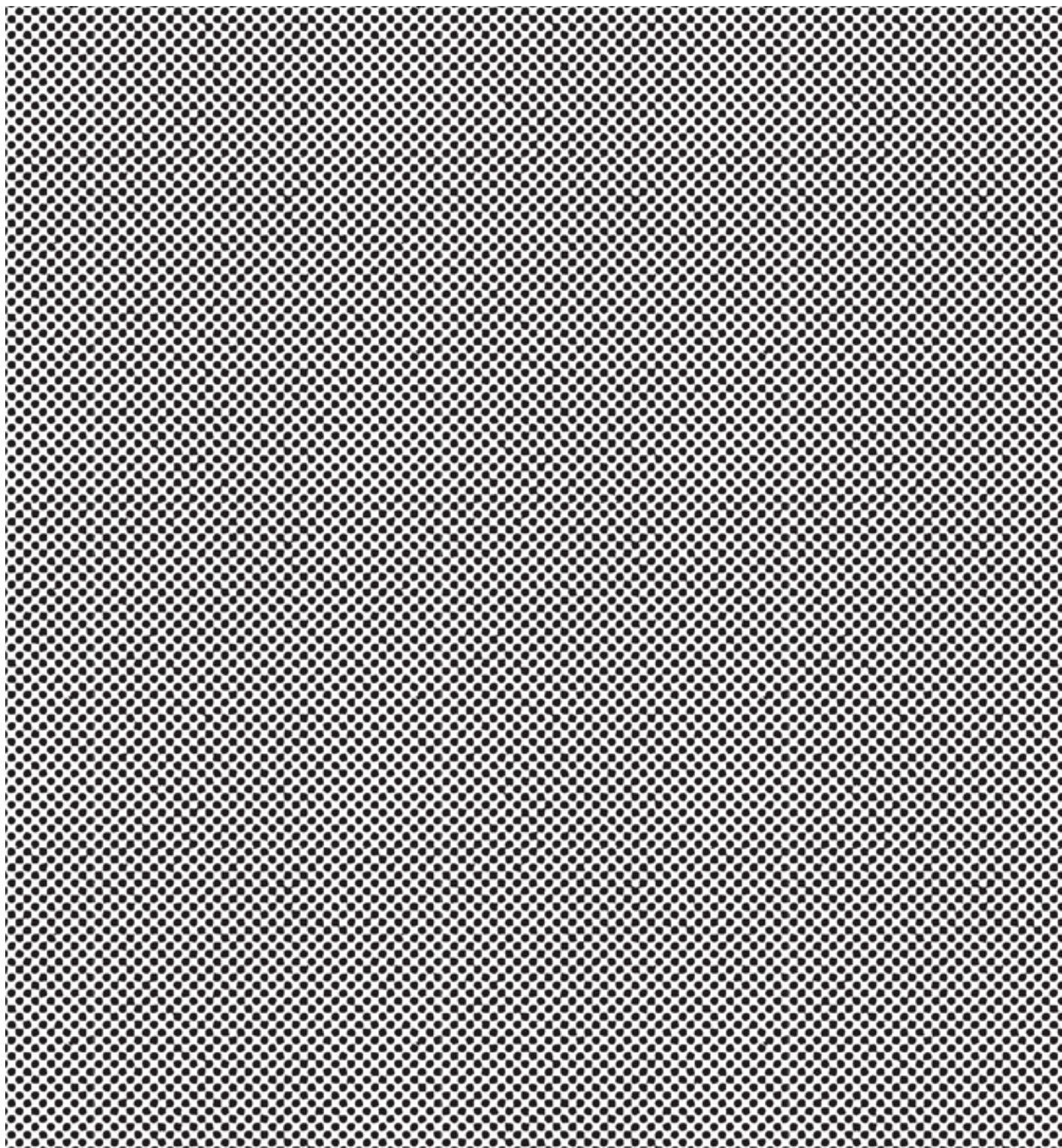
13.2 Analysis #1 Linear Visualisation

13.3 Analysis #2 Spatial Visualisation

13.4 Analysis #3 Places

13.5 Analysis #4 Narratives

13.6 Understanding the Atmosphere of Neukölln



12. Walks

12.1 Design of the walks

The following description talks about the design of the conducted gender walks. The table on the right shows the state of the ideal walking method, as developed before said conduction. Conclusions for the ideal walking method based on conduction, analysis and the following design can be found later, in ‘Methodological Conclusions’ and the revised ‘Matrix of Ideal Method’.

It was explained in chapter 10. ‘How to design a genderwalk’ that the base to make any decision should be A) the goals for the walk and it’s outcome and B) the circumstances, which define what kind of walk is possible and most fitting for the physical and social environment. Additionally to the circumstances of the local situation, the decisions on geography and the timing are directed by the project’s time line and the authors nationality and language skills. The limited time frame for the master thesis also supports the decision of working with established organisations in order to reach a diverse set of participants without a lengthier invitation process. Lastly it also limits the number of comparable conducted walks, due to the thesis plan demanding further development in the following steps of the methodology. (See 7. Methodology)

Influence of the environment: The high diversity in the neighbourhood itself leads to the decision of opting for diversity among groups instead of within. Even though difference in background and lifestyle can lead to interesting discussions during the walk, the main goal is to listen to voices, which might often be less heard and to therefore plan around the unwelcome dominance of one group. The walks were consequently organized into a group of the Stadtteilmütter (see 11.2 Network Neukölln), a group of active members of a progressive church community of the ‘Böhmische Dorf’ and a group of students and young professionals. Having all groups mixed in gender, age, migration status and education, could possibly have led to vocal dominance from men or higher educated people or to less openness of the participants with each other. Without testing this theory further it proofed right even within the dynamic between organizers and participants.

Influence of the goal: Positioned in the centre of the goal for the walks is the research question. The walks do not just have a goal themselves, but also within the frame of this research about the potential of them as a method in urban planning and design. Thus their conduction is also part of the research that aims to examine them. “What knowledge and tools can the practice of genderwalks contribute to gender sensitive planning?” The broadness of the question about the kind of knowledge that can be gained, demands a strong openness of the investigation methods, while the aim to use the knowledge in the frame of gender sensitive planning requires a structure that leads the discussions to usable spatial and comparable information. The method of semi-structured interviews during the walks was chosen to address this delicate balance (See 7.2 Examination of methods). All following design questions about the way of leading, the openness towards the outcome and the documentation during the walk are oriented on these aims.

The routes of the walks follow the logic of walking through a diverse environment. They vary for the groups to pass places they are familiar with, and places that they might not know, but also aim to pass places with at least two groups to gain comparable results.

On top of the methodological decisions illustrated in the matrix, there are other organisational aspects, which helped the execution of the walk: The author had the help of 1-2 people per walk, who functioned as additional discussion leaders. Two people of these helpers are educationalist and have extensive experience in the work with people and the third one is a teacher in special needs education. They all went through an introduction about the topic and received a question catalogue for leading the discussions. The catalogue also contains a map of the walks to show which topics to introduce at which location and diagrams to support them in how to ask open questions.

T I M E G E O G R A P H Y

Year and Season	Daytime	Duration	Length of walk or no. of stops	Where	Type of urban area
2017...	Ideally walks some are done at the same time, to make for good comparison AND some walks are done at different day times to reach a bigger overview.	1,5 - 2 h + discussion of findings afterwards 	3 - 4 Stops 	Germany	The route should go through differing areas and depending on which area and group chosen: „finished“ and transitional, inner neighbourhood and main street. If the group belongs points to something especially it should be included, but compared with something less known.

O R G A N I S E R S

Who (Organisation)?	Type of organisation	Official of administration or planning present?
By designers or by independent organization, with the organizers as silent participants.	In communication with NGOs/ GOs but independently organized with goals for design outcome.	No - But this is fitting if the walk is organized in a pre-competition phase by an administrative body. This person should either be trained in the process or should be a quite bystander.

P H I L O S O P H Y

Goals of the walk	Methods of investigation	Additional methods	Way of leading	Openness towards outcome
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The goals of the walks are to acquire knowledge which the planner otherwise could not have reached.

1. With pre-interviews and general communication, the best way of leading, the group size, the topics and length of the walk are figured out.

2. Within the walk, methods to enable the walkers to communicate freely can differ a bit. In the centre is the semi-structured interview, conducted while walking. Additional methods for investigation and documentation can also be added.

A final discussion follows the walk at the final destination. The group can continue discussing and reflect on what has been seen. Photos taken during the walk can serve as a guide-line for the final discussion.

First, the planned route is described and it is made clear that participants are under investigation and can welcome suggestions for differences in urban space. It aims to use the different people can results for a design outcome, which means role for a while. that the outcome Depending on the groups size, average background and the time frame, the balance of the role of leading can and has to differ.

O R G A N I S A T I O N

D O C U M E N T A T I O N

Size of group	Diversity or Target group	How are people invited?	How are people motivated?	Methods of documentation of findings	Spatial documentation	Further processing
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8-18

Diversity is aimed for mostly among groups, less within.

People are invited through NGOs and by GOs, who get information on flyers, per email they trust in. The walks and in personal contact. Some dates following discussion are found through planning, for comfort and others are decided on well-being with the organisation.

People are motivated by general interest, or by advise from people they trust in. The walks following discussion shall have refreshments and comfort and well-being.

Discussions are being recorded, transcribed and analysed by the organizers of the walk. The recordings need to be kept private, so that people feel free to say anything. Only what is relevant for further processing might be published with the consent of the participants.

The spatial documentation is of great importance, but can only be done after the walk. Then the recorded text-passages are connected to the space they have been said in by the organizer. Photos taken by participants can be used to help illustrate the stories told.

The findings shall be translated into design proposals or used as a starting point or a development strategy for the neighbourhood or district.



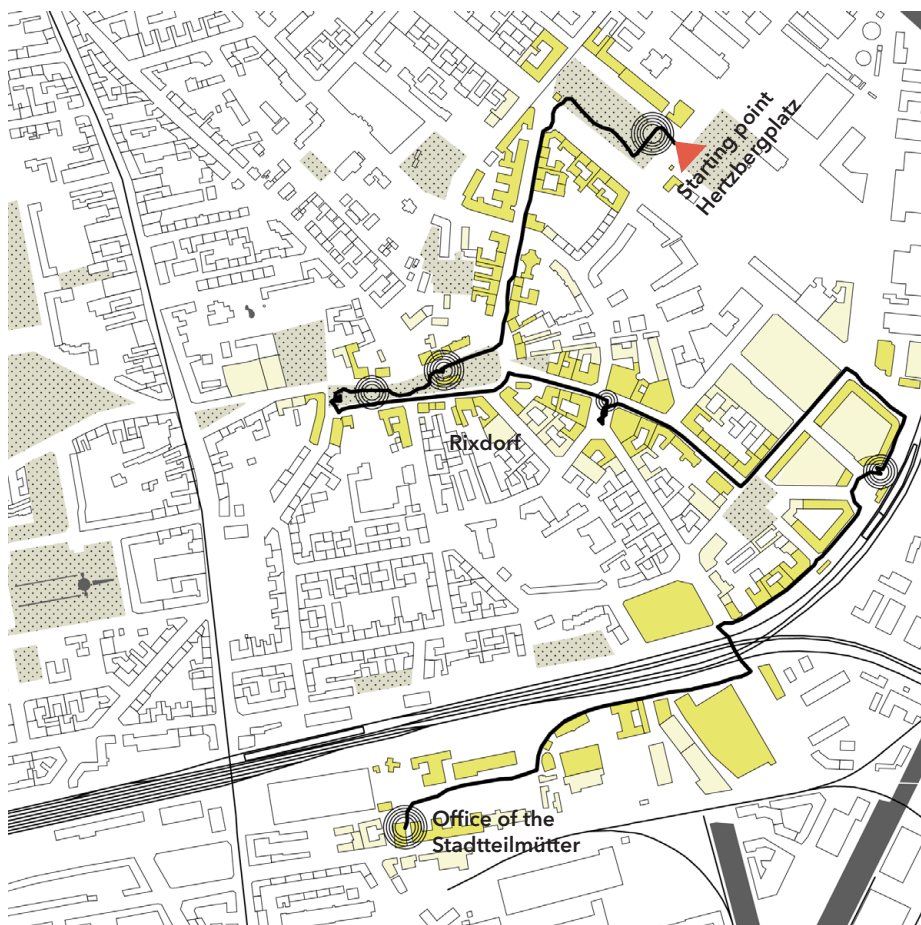


fig 12.1:
Discussion near the starting point of walk #1 with the Stadtteilmütter at the Hertzbergplatz

fig 12.2:
Route of walk #1 with Stadtteilmütter Neukölln.
The route stays close to the plan and the group decides to continue walking in the last part, instead of using public transportation.

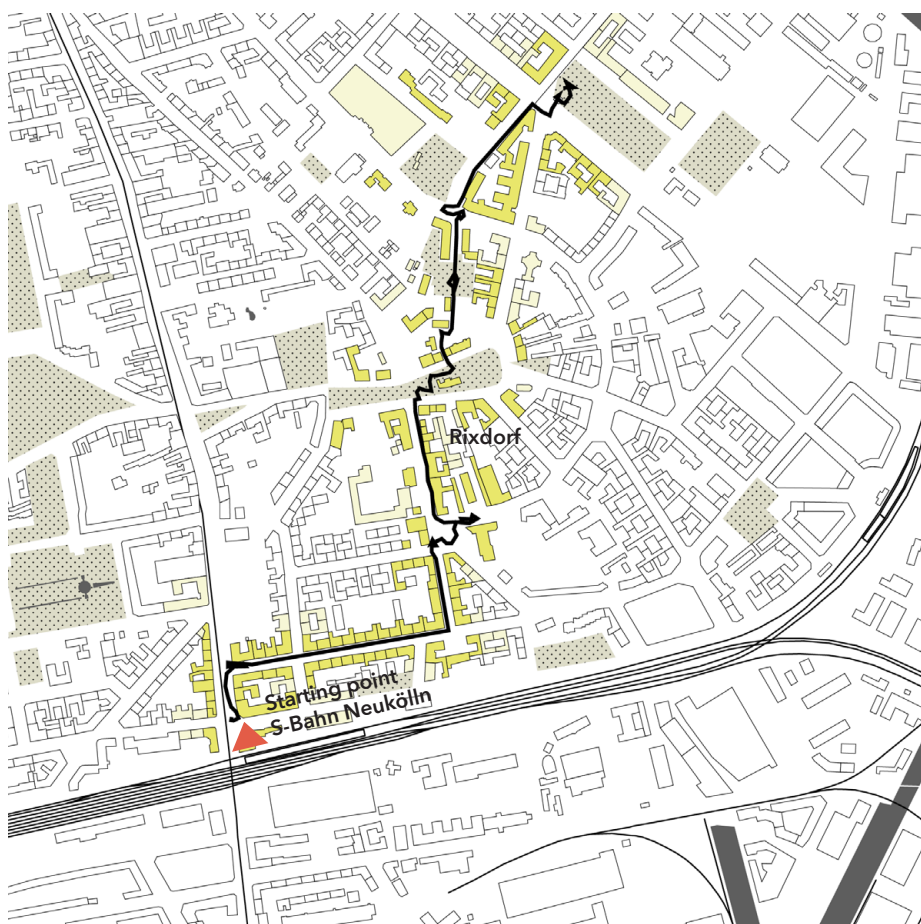


fig 12.3 and 12.4:
Route of walk #2 with two active members of the Rixdorf community.
The walk is shorter than the other two due to less capacity of the older participants, but continues the discussion while seated.

fig 12.5:
Intersectionality in Gender aware planning and design.

12.2 Description of walks

The actual walks vary from what was planned beforehand. Some of the changes were expected, such a change in routes and different focus of topics, others things, like the number of people participating were not: The size of the groups is very circumstantial: All walks were planned to lead a number of 7 to 15 participants, based on the leading capacity of the author and the aim for different voices, but organisational hazards and last minute cancelations lead to the first walk having 12, the second having only two and the third walk having 9 participants. The routes, as shown one the maps, all overlap around the centre of Rixdorf. At the beginning of all walks it was made clear the walkers could make suggestion for changes whenever they wanted, but the first walk kept very close to the planned route. In the third walk however, participants quickly had ideas on where to go instead. Thus the group visited a highly controversial new development and then strolled further to the west, until it met with the Hermanstraße. Some of the young participants wanted to investigate the discussed topics closer to their daily routes.

Walk #1

The group of the Stadtteilmütter did the walk as one of their summer excursions and thus got paid for the time they spent. This made the walk possible. It started at the Hertzbergplatz, where the main explanation of what was going to happen and what was asked of them was given by the organizer. Next to the author, two educationalists helped to lead the walk and discussion. The walk took 2,5 hours to cover 2,8 km and three stops for discussion. Following the walk the reflective discussion took place at the office of the Stadtteilmütter Neukölln, with tea and coffee and lasted for another 2 hours. This was not planned as long,

but the participants expressed a want to share more of their thoughts. The participating women were approximately between 30-50 years old and all have non-western migration backgrounds. The main represented countries of origin are Turkey, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq. Their German language skills differ strongly, but participants helped each other out if questions from the leaders of the walk were not understandable, or things were better explained in their mother tongue.

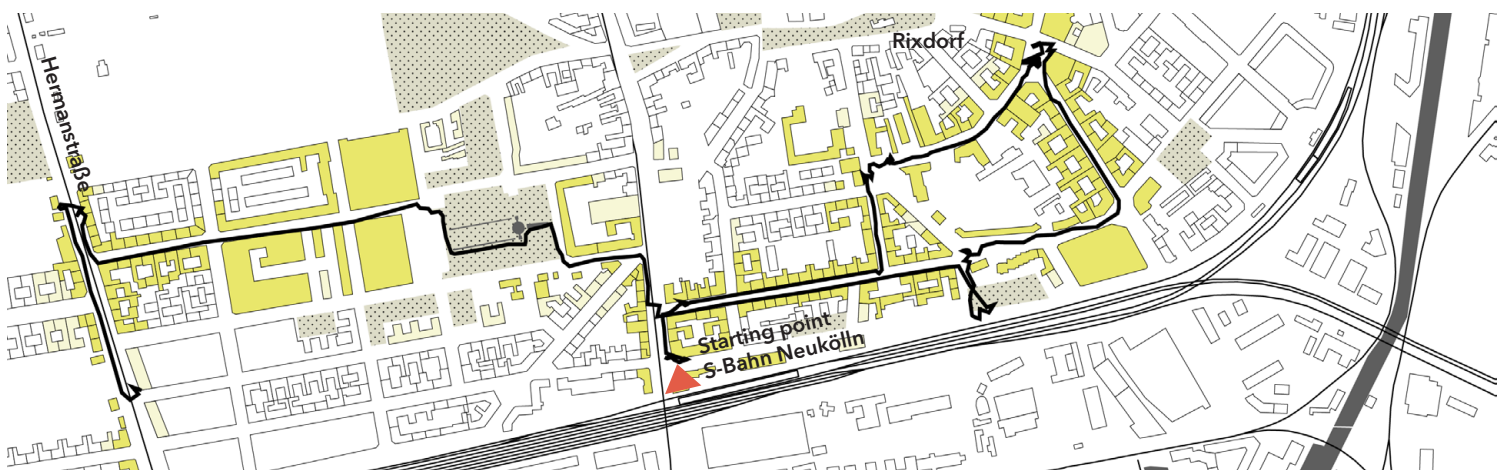
Walk #2

The group of the active community members registered for participation through a doodle survey to find the best day where as many people as possible could join. Unfortunately five out of 7 people had to cancel in the last day for work or family related reasons. The two people joining were two men, both around 60 and both having a long residential history with Berlin Neukölln. Together with one educationalist this made the group into a quartet consisting two older men as participants and two young women questioning them. Both have a lot of knowledge and opinion on the development and dynamics of the neighbourhood had a lot of time to express it. Many of the questions that were prepared for the walks did not really fit the identity and reality of the men and could only be asked delegative manner. For example by asking them to empathize with the women in their life's. Nevertheless the information from their unique perspective revealed a lot about the neighbourhood and especially about the changes that occurred over time. The walk started at the S-Bahn station Neukölln and ended at the Imbiss at the Hertzbergplatz. Due to illness of the participants the walk ended earlier than planned and the discussion was continued while sitting.

fig 12.6:

Last stop with walk #3

The group leads the walk to the „Techno Späti“, a 24h Kiosk that plays techno music, sells beer and lemonade and became a meeting place for some.



Walk #3

At the walk with the students and young professionals, the background of the participants is the closest to the authors own. Additionally the participants also live in Neukölln the shortest: between 6 month and 8 years. Therefore this walk introduced the first view of an “outsider”. As mentioned above, it is the one that changed the route the strongest, which turned out to be very informative, but will be further analysed in the ‘13.3.1 Linear Visualisation’.

Additional interviews

Because walk #2 was so different in participant number and to fill up gaps in comparable knowledge about the area, additional information was gained from semi structured, 10- 50 min long interviews with people at different places of the area. This was done after the three walks were conducted, in place of another walk. As shown in the axonometric view below, the walk’s routes covered the urban structure closely, the interviews were conducted especially at places, where only one of the walks passed by to gain a more comprehensive image of the situations. (Such as the Körnerpark or the Traffic training area).

fig 12.7:

Routes of the three walks in axonometric view.

The routes cover most of the streets and plazas, but additional interviews are conducted at places that were only passed with one walk.

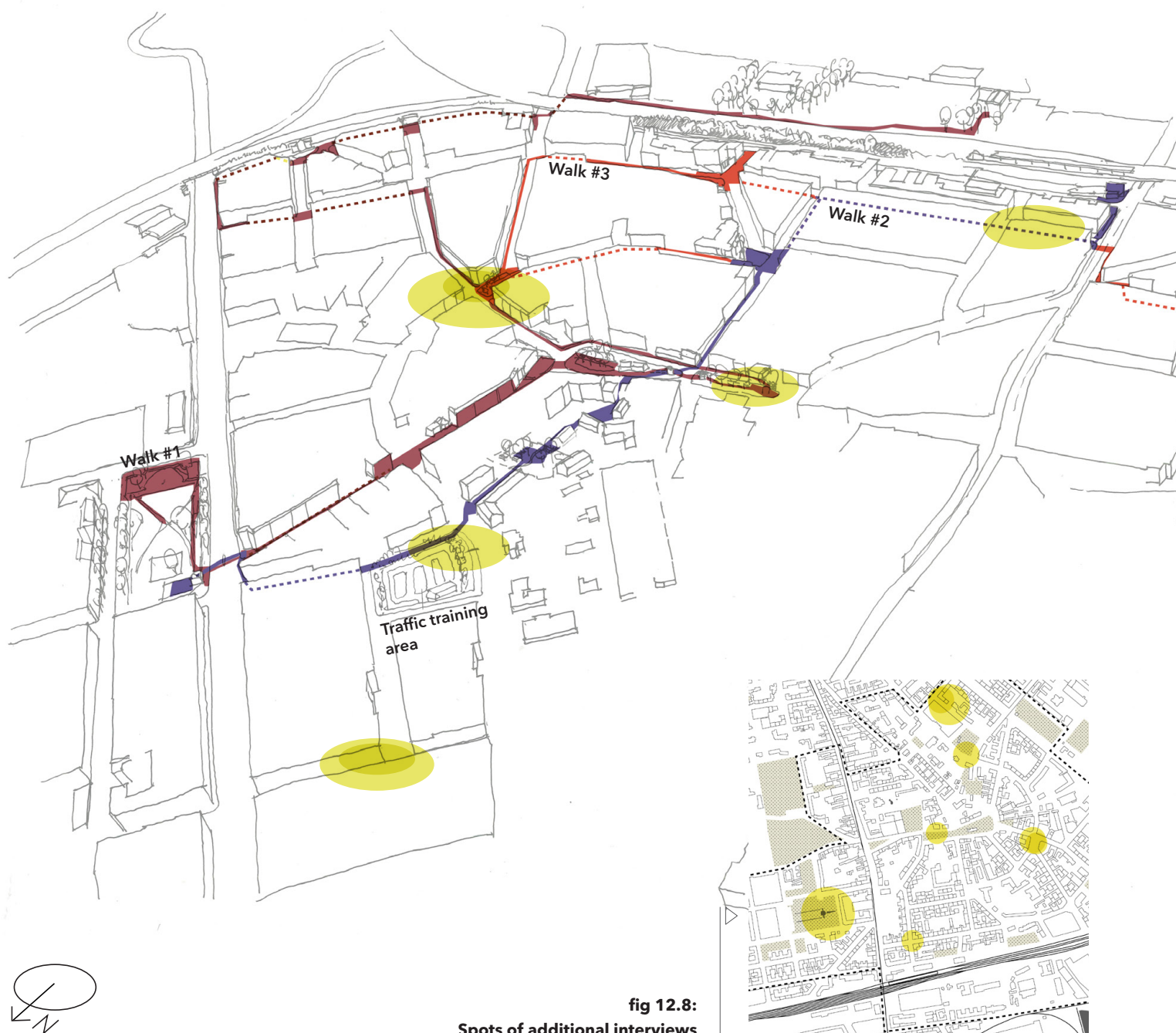


fig 12.8:

Spots of additional interviews

13. Analysis of the findings

13.1 Analysis Steps

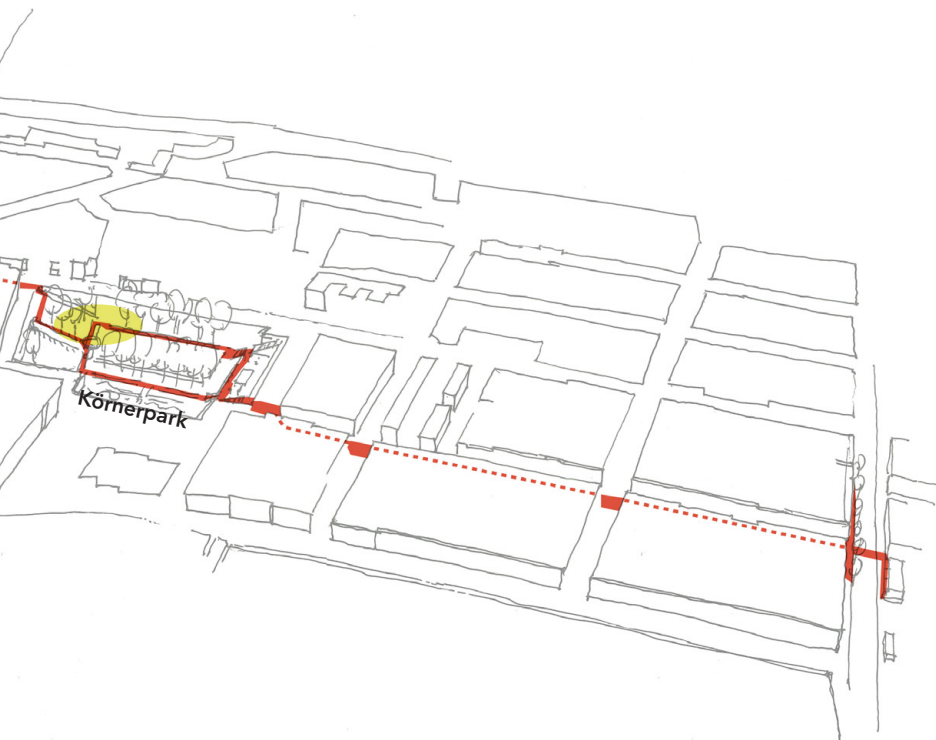
To analyse the unorganized and wide collection of different kinds information that the walks provide the findings are analysed by categorization and re-categorized in different ways. This follows in the style of qualitative content analysis which have been taken as model for this, but could not be executed with the qualification of the author or the time frame of the thesis. 7.2 Examination of methods describes this further. In the following the findings of the walks are visualised to transit from the spoken word to spatially usable knowledge in four different ways.

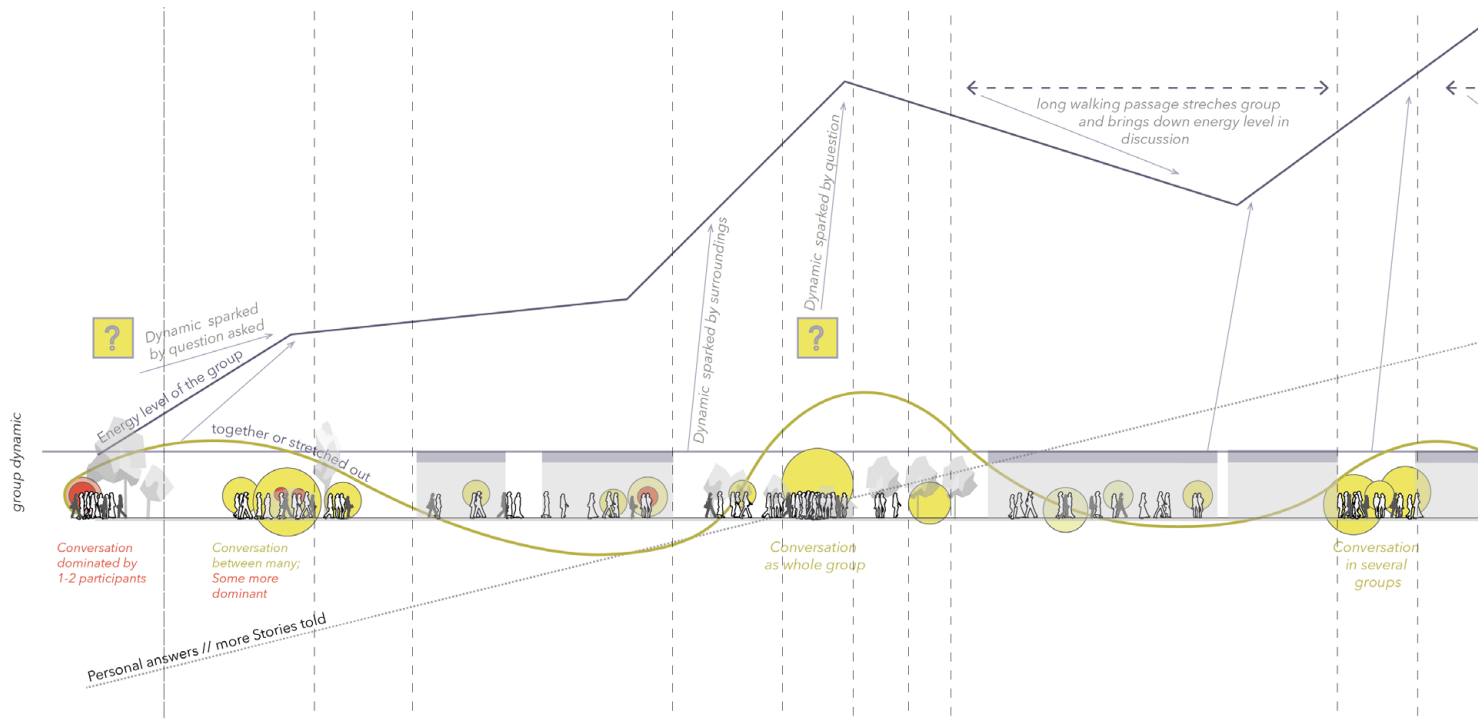
They are:

- *Analysis through Linear Visualisation*
- *Analysis through Spatial Visualisation*
- *Analysis of Places*
- *Analysis of Narratives*

13.2 Analysis #1 Linear Visualisation

The linear visualisation shows the section of the route of Walk #1 to analyse the development of the dynamic of the walk as well as the development of topics in relation to the kind of spaces. In essence it documents all the process-related information to see how they are connected to the way the walks route, speed and ways of leading were decided on in the design. Additionally the visualisation draws a picture of the overall situation of interest and relation of topics. This should have been done for all three walks but has not yet been finished. Therefore the comparisons between the noteworthy differences in dynamic are pointed out at the example of walk number one.





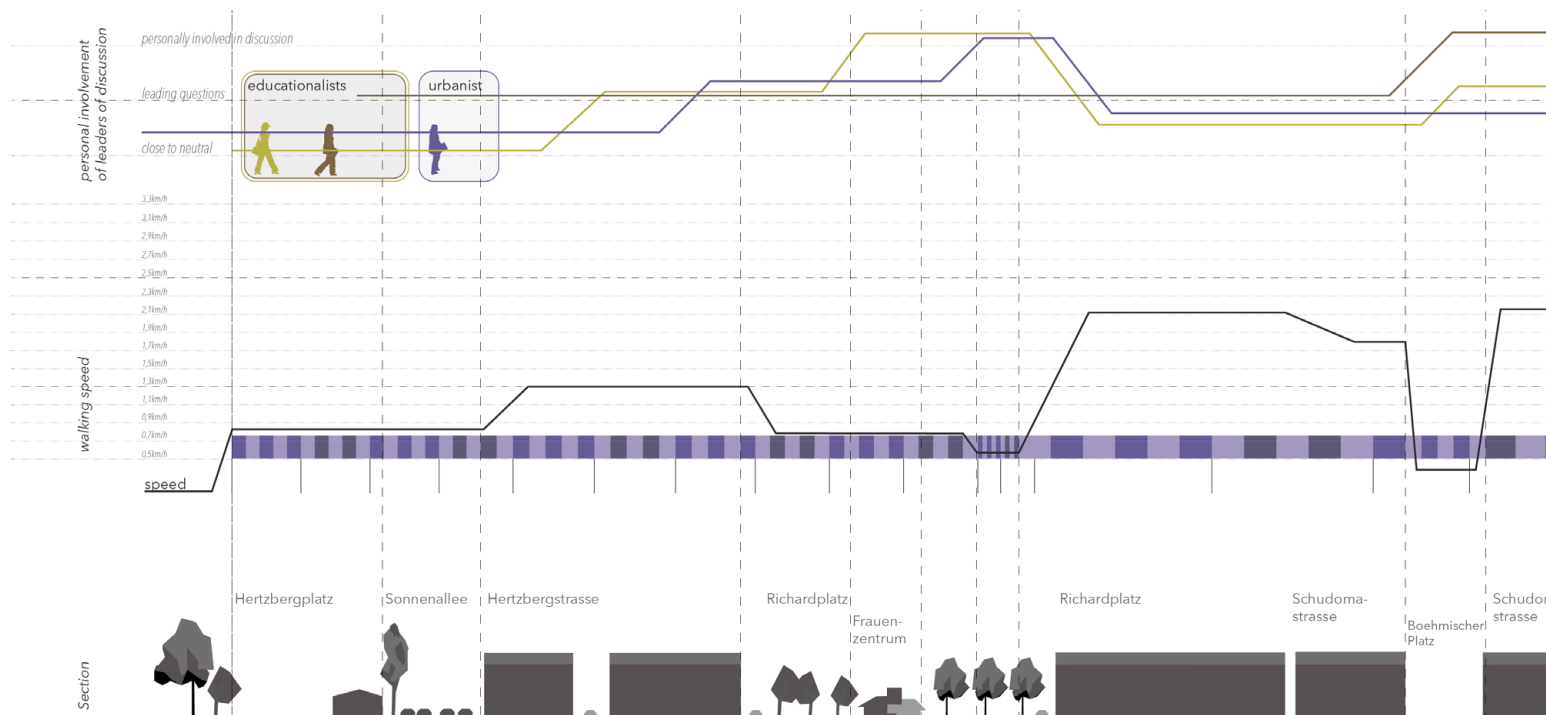
The first row shows the energy development of the participants as viewed by the author, as well as the group dynamic and their discussion. The vividness of the discussion and with it the at the energy level of the walkers was clearly sparked by two things: Either the entering into a “place” (meaning a park or plaza in opposition to a street) or if a new topic for discussion was introduced by the leaders of the walk. Regular stops, where the group gets presented with a new aspect to think about bring the participants together, while the group stretches out if distances become too long. Therefore it is hard to develop a real discussion during the walk itself. In these situations people rather describe

their individual situation to the organizers than to debate with each other. This is further strengthened by a change in the level of scale of topics that become a topic. At the places like the Hertzbergplatz or the Richardplatz, where the participants see themselves actively using the space, they have a lot to say about their quality. In streets however, many don't even think about the spatial criteria or if they feel positive or negative about the space. They mostly accept these “passing through” spaces as how it is and has to be.

The energy level for the discussion is probably also influenced by people getting tired and less concentrated after two hours of walking. This is clearly visible in the walking speed, which

increases steadily through the walk. This dynamic is similar in walks #1 and #3 and is more physical than mental. In the following discussions done while seated, energy quickly comes back to the participants. This does not show up in the dynamic of walk #2, because it was directly reacted to and the walking part was stopped.

All participants in all three walks actually gave very positive feedback about the experience of walking together and voiced their wish to continue talking about the topics, which further supports the evaluation that the concentration on the environment and the physical walking element are the most tiering elements.



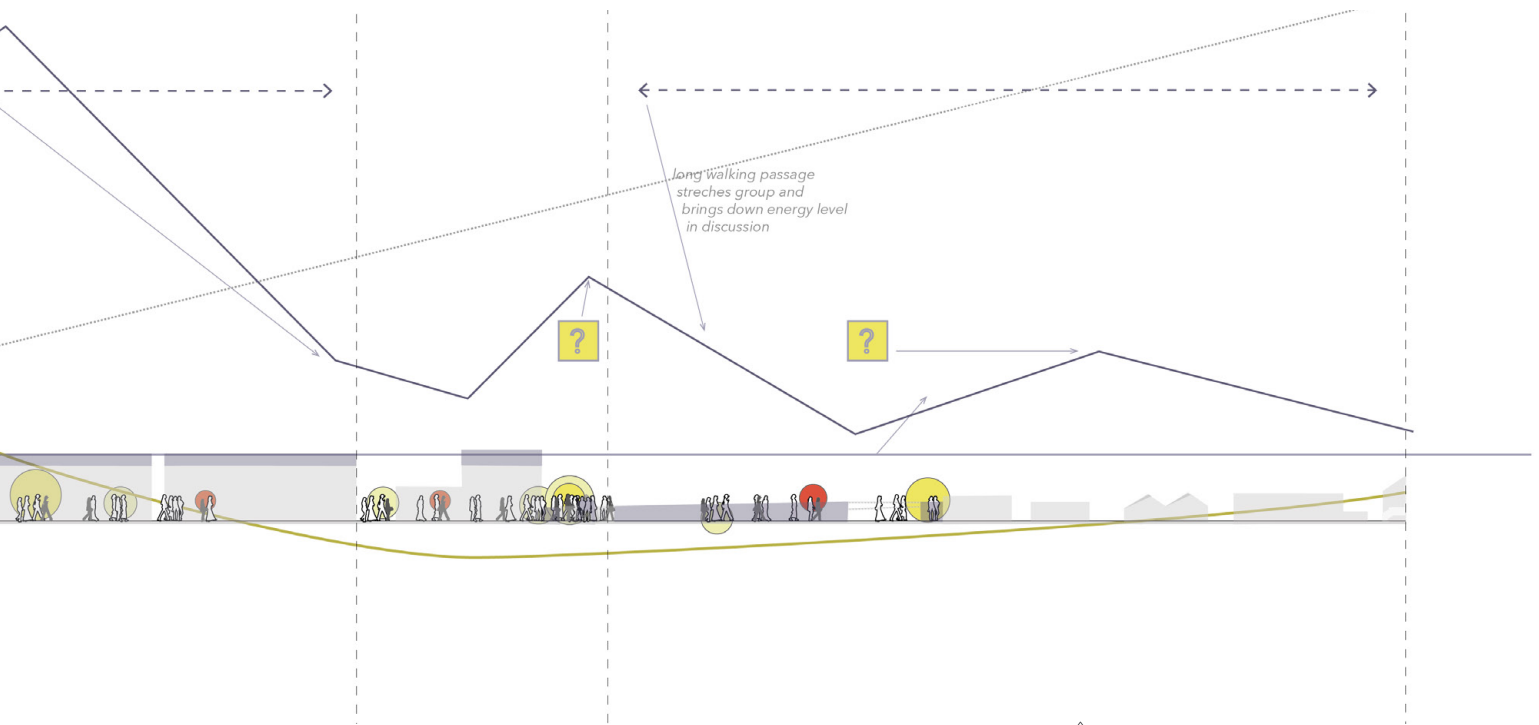


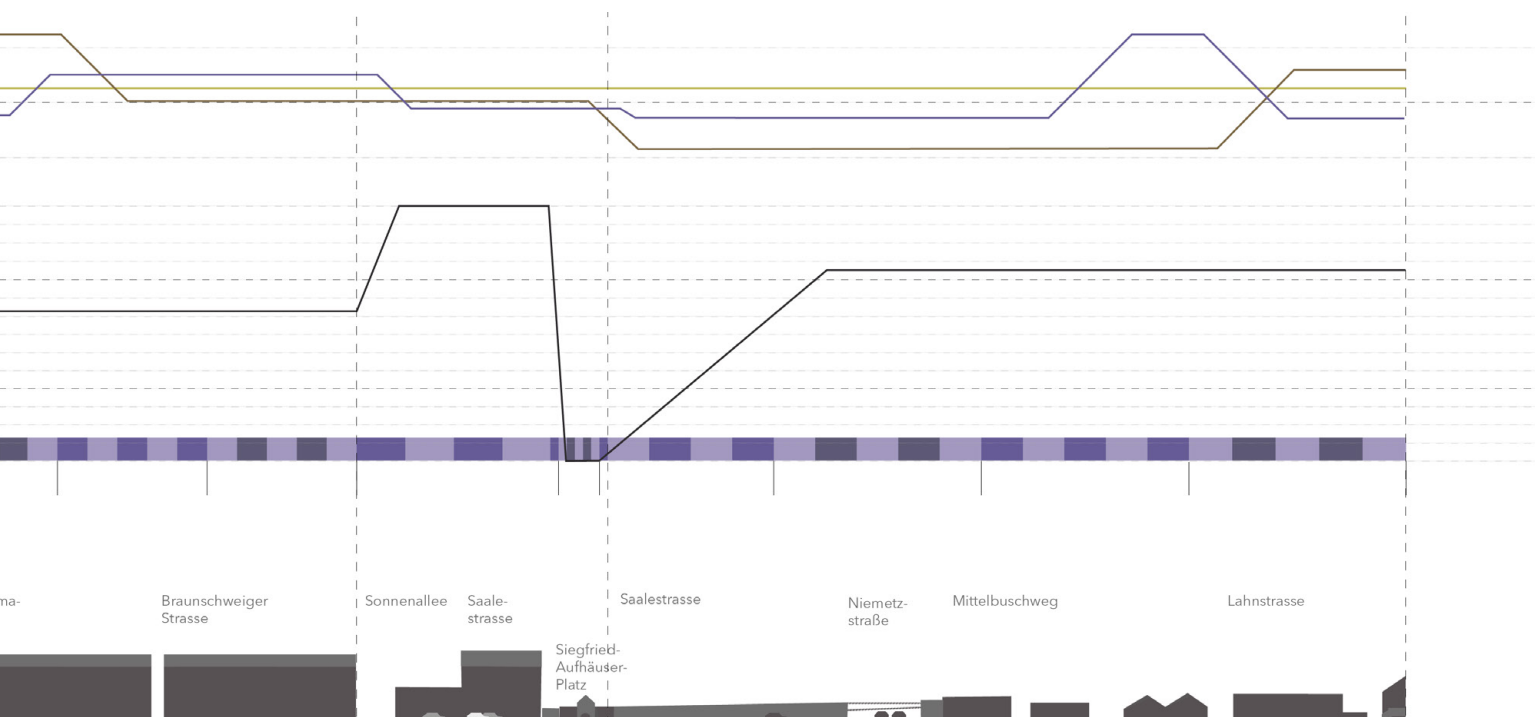
fig 13.1 and 13.2:
Linear visualisation.

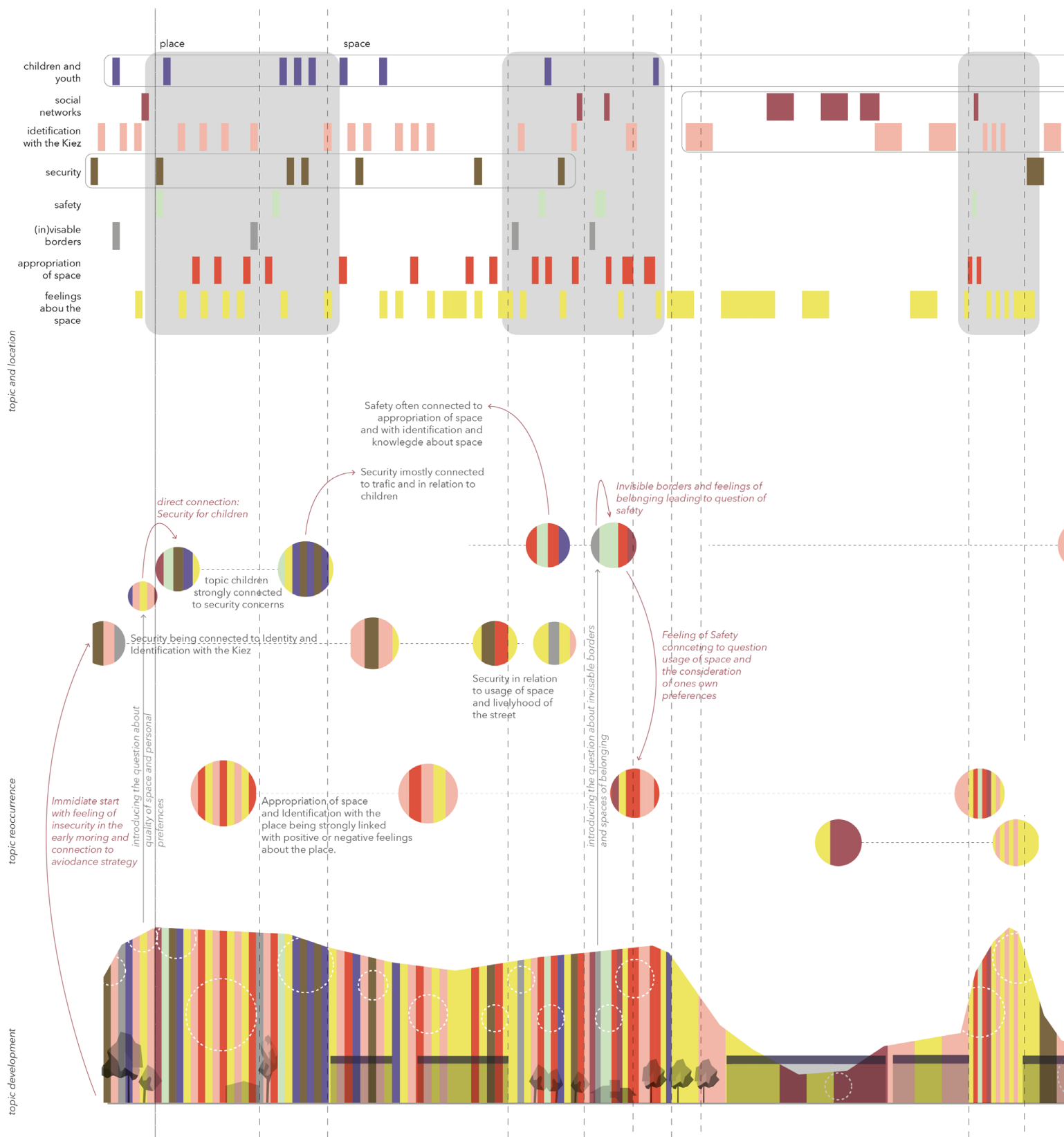
Showing the dynamics of the group's discussion the leaders questioning and the walking speed.



A similarly the concentration can also be seen in the development of the way the leaders of discussion as their questions: The graphic maps how neutral they manage to question the participants over the duration of the walk. At the beginning they do better, while they get more involved later and often ask more leading questions or give their own feelings as an example to provoke a reaction. However this is also related to the plan of topics to be introduced. The more complicated a topic gets the harder it gets to ask simple questions. This issue is less prominent at the walk #2, because the identity of the people asking and the people answering is very different. Thus the questioned participants probably have

less of an urge to agree to a leading question. In contrast to the first walk the people in walk #3 responses to the same questions very easily. This may be, because the use of language between leaders and participants is very similar. This however does not make the dynamic between participants and leaders necessarily easier, because it can blur the lines even more than in the other walks. This will be further discussed in '19.1 Methodological conclusion from walking'.



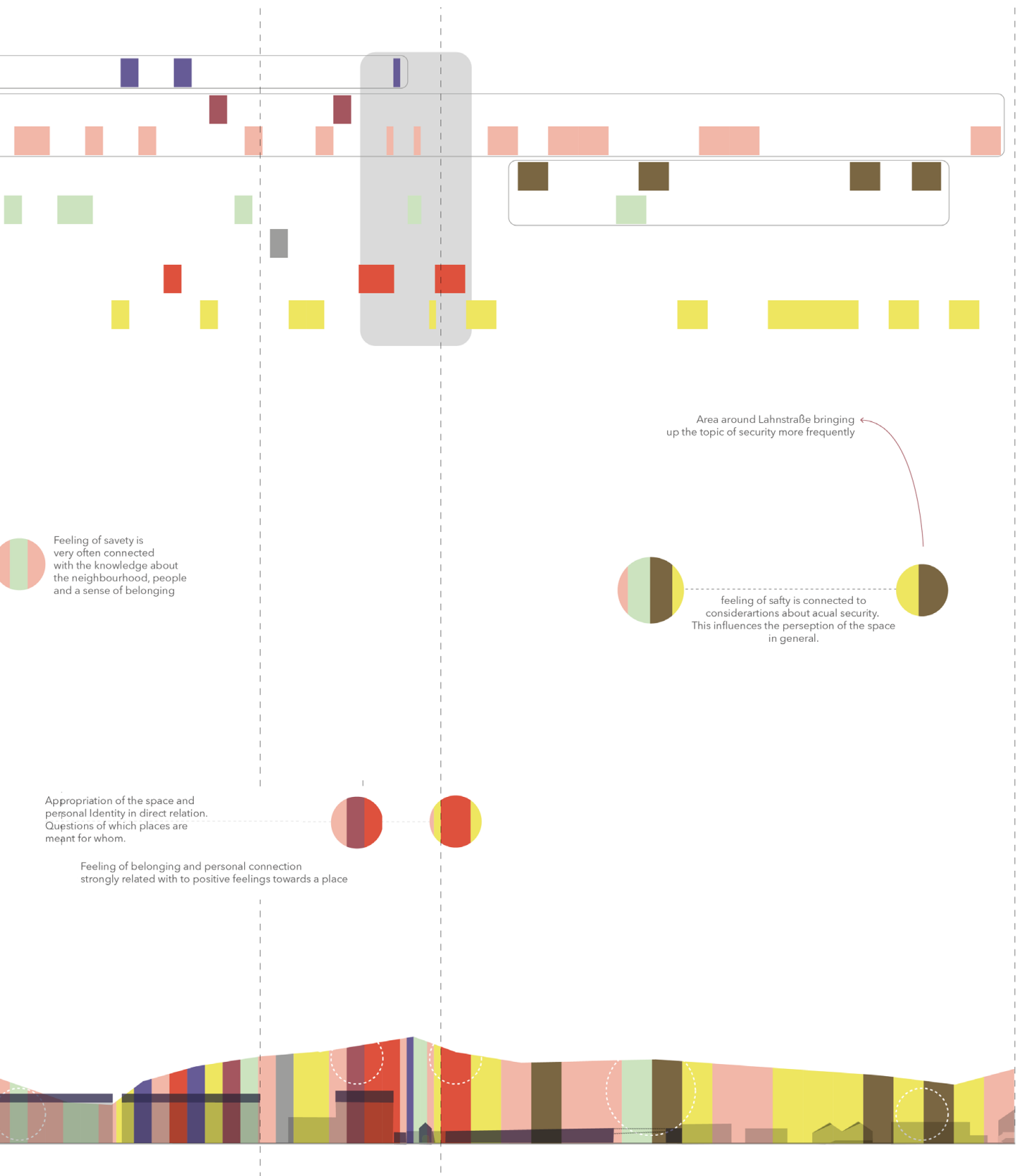


For the analysis of the development of discussion the topics that were talked about are colour coded. This was first done with the transcripts and then transferred into the sequences of the walk to see which topic come up at what time and in which environment and which topics often follow each other. This shows where the participants see connections between social and spatial, or social and functional phenomena. The categories of

topics follow the topics introduced during the walk and are the following: Children and youth, Social networks, Identification with the Kiez, Security, Safety, (In)visible borders, Appropriation of space, and Feelings about the space. 'Feeling about the space' is a constant topic through the walk, because it is always the question every other question is related to.

Following the estimation about the dynamic

in the group the diversity of topics discussed is higher when the walk stops at 'places' or even just passes through them. In between the topics become more personal, focussing a lot more on the social network, fear and insecurity and identification with the Kiez. This personal topics generally become more dominant during the walks development, while the practical topics about child care are more dense in the first third. This could either



be in relation to the kinds of spaces (passing more Playgrounds in the first half) or might correlate with a gained trust towards the experience and the organizers.

The analysis of relation between topics show the personal identification and knowledge about a place as central in most discussed topics. This is the strongest for questions of appropriation and dominance of certain groups. In contrast to that security for the Stadtteilmütter is often

the security for children and only secondarily their own security. (For more information see 13.3.4 Analysis #4 Narratives.)



fig 13.3:
Second part of linear visualisation.
Showing the order, density and relation of discussed topics.

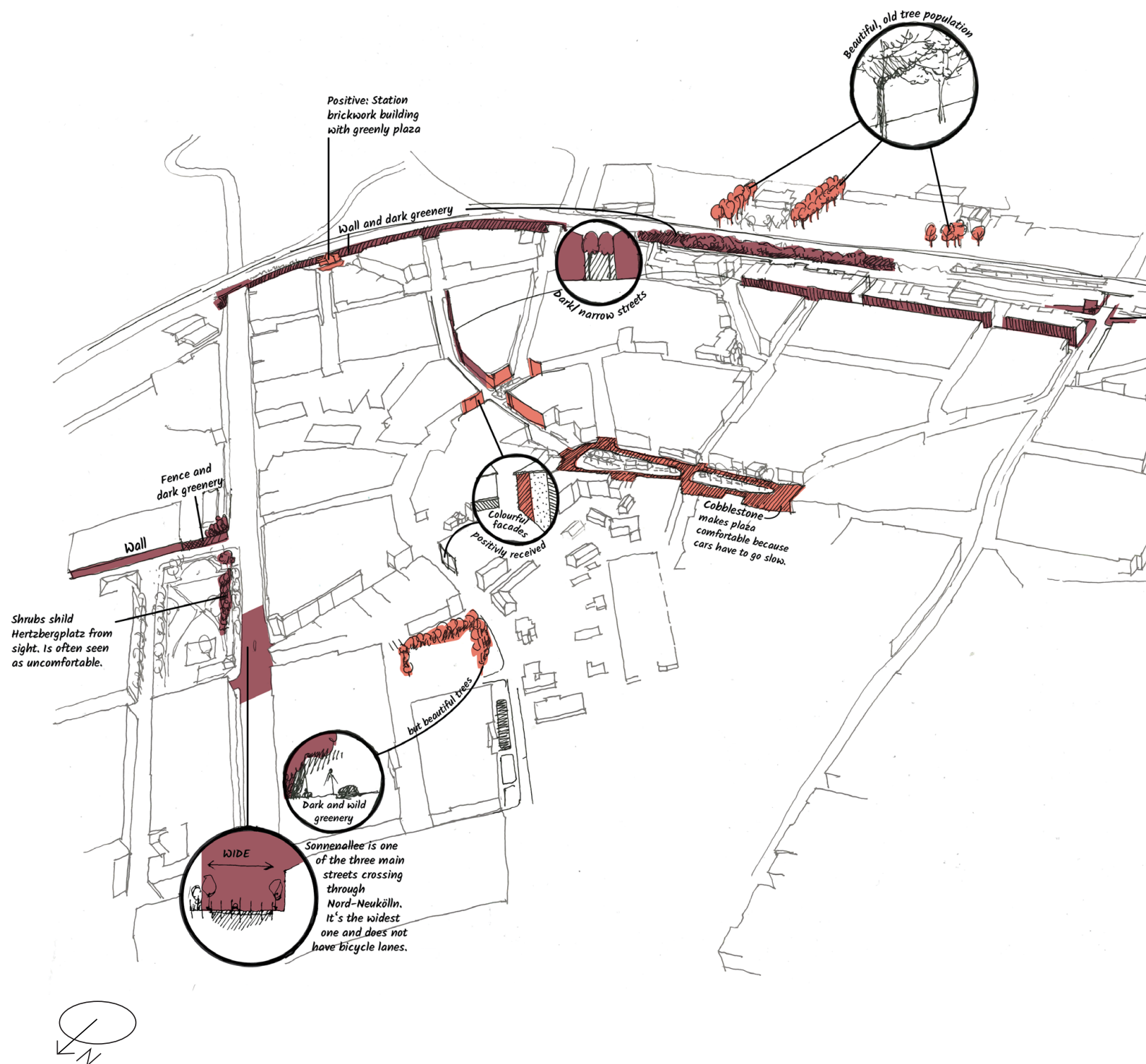
13.3 Analysis #2 Spatial Visualisation

Locating the heard commentary about the crossed spaces further the 'Spatial Visualisation' divides said Locating the commentary about the spaces that were crossed further, the 'Spatial Visualisation' divides said commentary according to their spatial, functional or cultural connotations. This division is not always evident and some categorisation may be debatable, but it's function is mostly to understand exactly this overlaps of the three. This second analysis

aims to collect an overview of reactions to the environment from all three walks at the same time and thus also shows differing views on singular locations.

Spatial:

Reactions to the spatial are shown in dark red for negative comments and in light red for positive comments. In summary participants mostly commented on colours, lights and materials, both in their negative and positive reactions. Additionally the

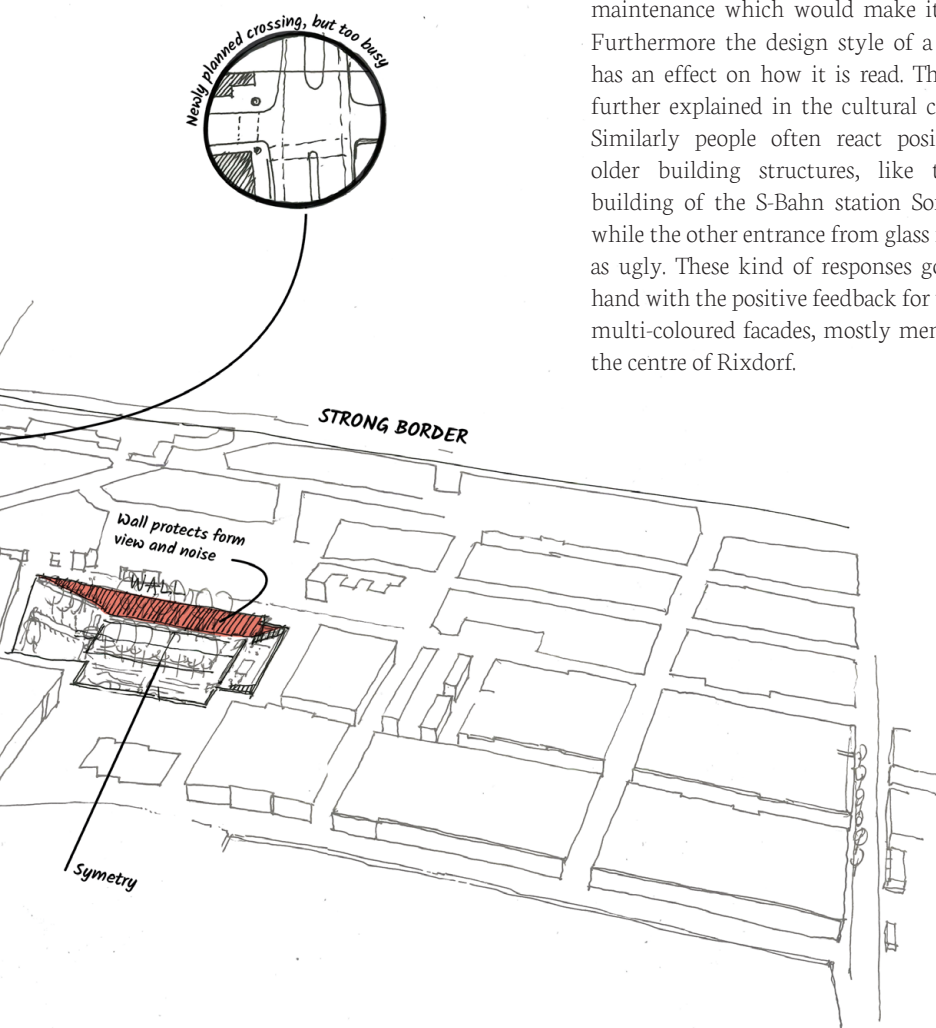


existence of dividing and blind walls as well as the existence of walls or big trees seen as protecting was one of the main topics. How these dividers were perceived is related to the proportions of the space but also its function and cultural meaning. For example did all groups point out that the Saalestraße and the Braunschweigerstraße were too narrow and dark and felt uncomfortable. While they do have different proportions from some other street profiles, they also are known as

a hotbed of drug trafficking, which spreads around the S-Bahn station Neukölln. (see more on the next page)

Other spatial characteristics, such as the width and pavements of streets influence the speed of cars and the noise traffic makes. Therefore cobblestone streets are sometimes seen as positive not just for their look but also as they serve as protection against heavy traffic.

For the assessment of greenery it's maintenance plays an important role: Greenery around the traffic training area is well liked for its tree population, but lacks maintenance which would make it feel safe. Furthermore the design style of a park also has an effect on how it is read. This will be further explained in the cultural comments. Similarly people often react positively on older building structures, like the brick building of the S-Bahn station Sonnenallee, while the other entrance from glass is assessed as ugly. These kind of responses go hand in hand with the positive feedback for warm and multi-coloured facades, mostly mentioned in the centre of Rixdorf.



◀ **fig 13.4:**
Axonometric visualisation of spatial commentary made during the walks.
 Seen in dark red: negative comments
 Seen in light red: positive comments

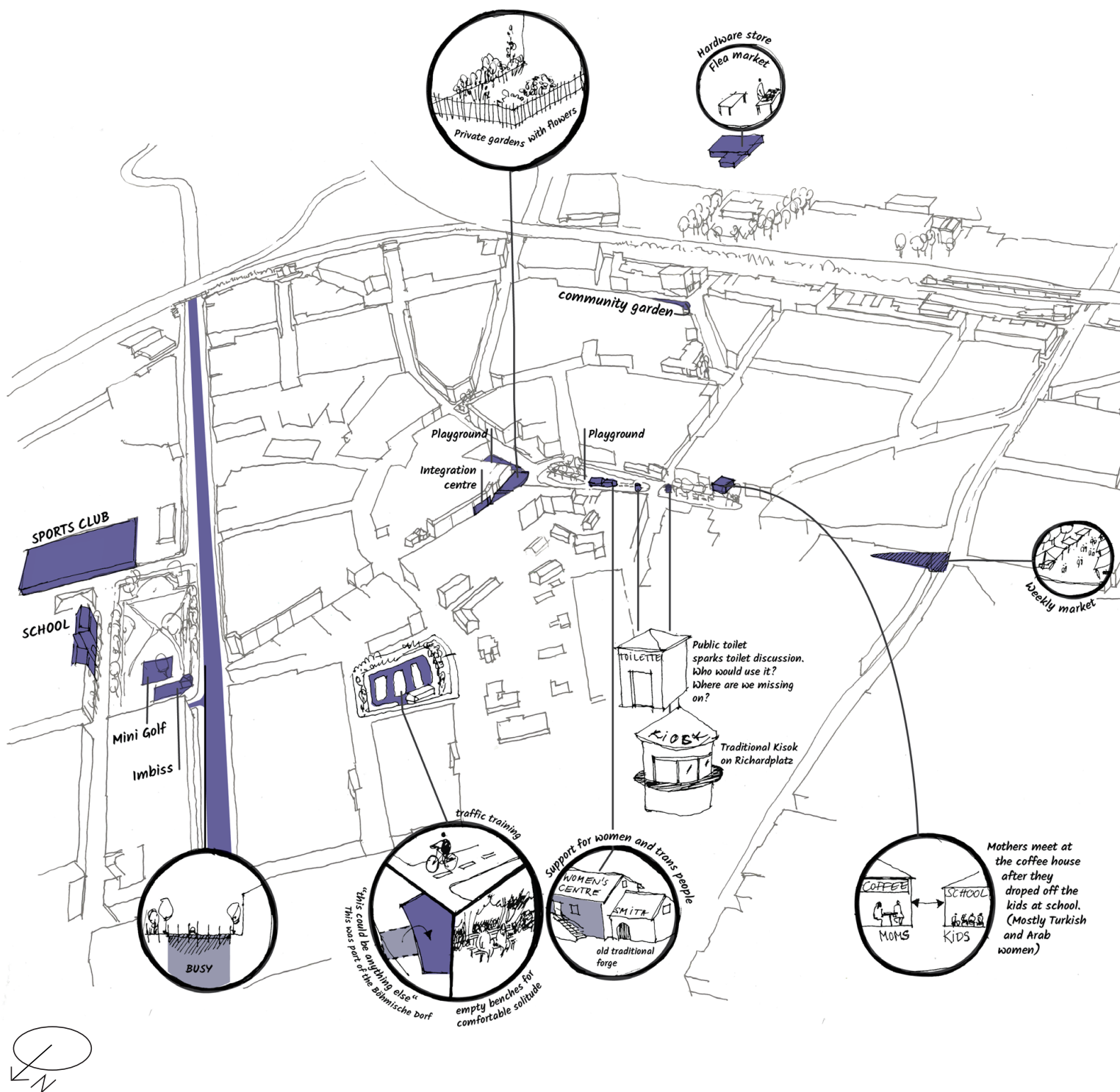
fig 13.5:
Axometric visualisation of
functional commentary made during
the walks.

Functional:

The look at the commentary on the functions can give a good idea about how the distribution of public space works in the neighbourhood. More participants disagreed about which functions deserved to be at a certain location fitting to their own needs and identifications. They painted a picture of their life with which functions they knew and talked about. Especially the Stadtteilmütter and the active community members of walk #2 are finding their many of the needed facilities within

the neighbourhood, while the students and young professionals have bigger radiuses and thus seem less connected to the areas basic functions.

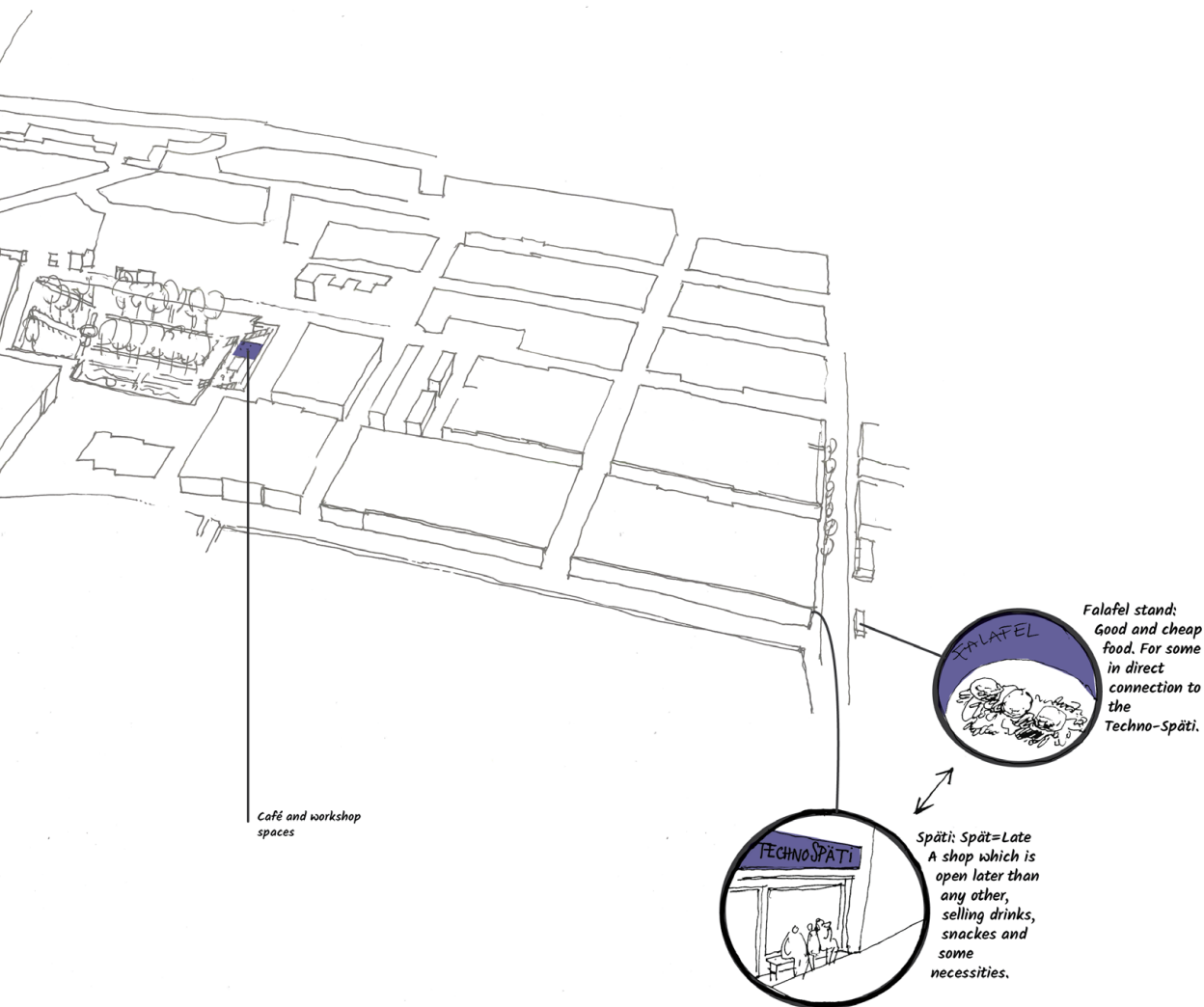
A high density of functions at plazas like the Richardplatz are mentioned as positive in all walks. Especially the visible social functions, like integration centres, playgrounds, community gardens are recognized and interpreted as a caring attitude of the neighbourhood. But also Cafés and private



well maintained gardens, weekly markets and Kiosks influence the usability of a space for the participants. A lack of these facilities on the other hand is mentioned as clearly problematic. For example, the missing public toilet at a park worries the mothers about excrements in the shrubs that children could get in contact with.

The more specific a function gets the more disagreement is happening around it: Sports fields, the traffic training area and an elementary school, which is empty half the day and all night long are all mentioned as

negative for the social control in the streets. The traffic training area is also scrutinized for its location in the former location of a market plaza of the traditional 'Böhmischen Dorf'. On the other hand exactly these functions are important for other inhabitants: In an interview with women from a 'Mother-Child-Café', the women told that they spend the whole summer break with their girls at the training place. These disagreements about the functions often have a cultural component as well. This will be described on the following pages.



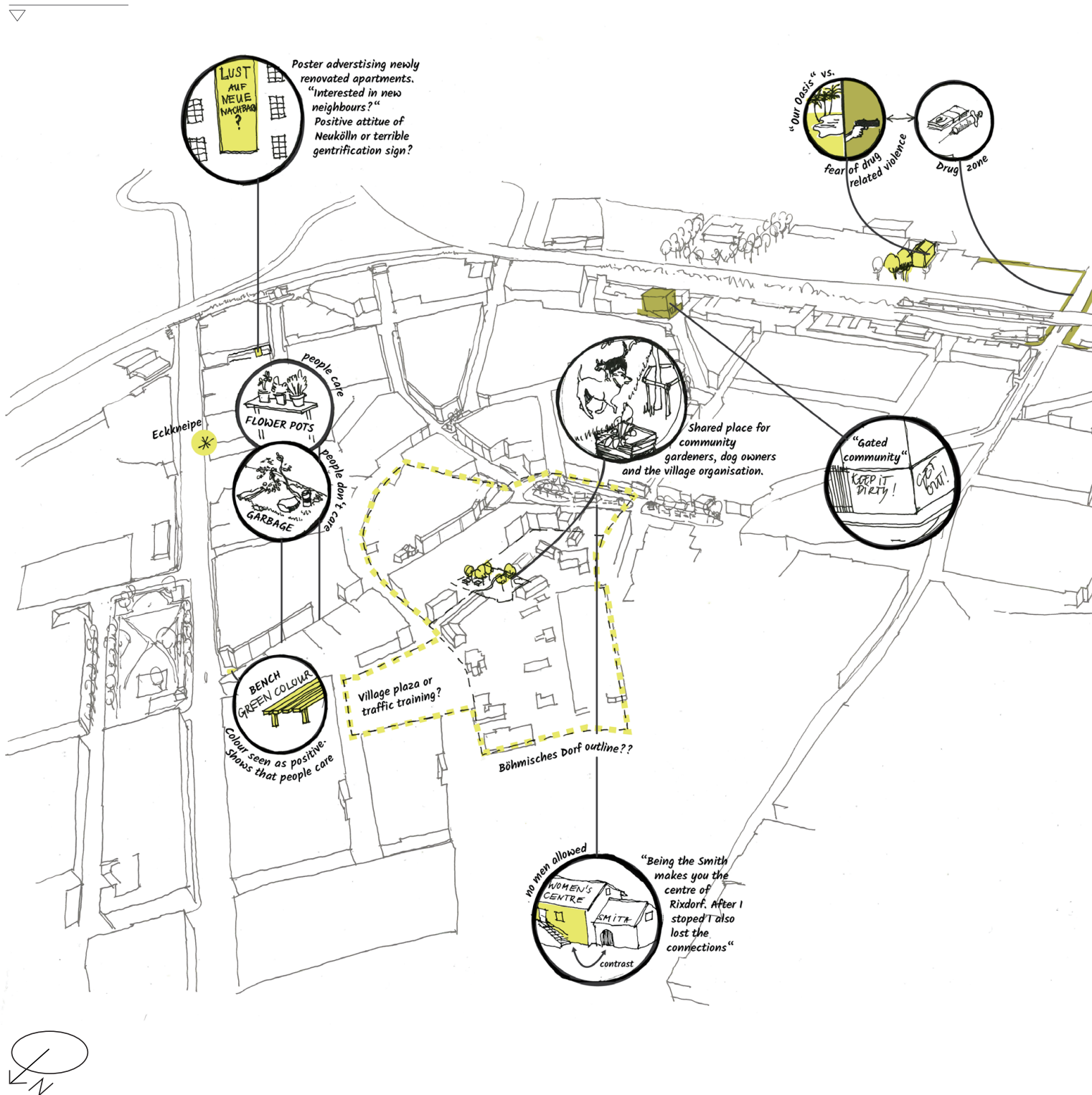
Cultural:

The comments on the cultural meaning of things further address the questions of who appropriates which space that already come up with the discussion about functions. This starts at the shrinking numbers of 'Eckkneipen', traditional corner bars that were characteristic for the worker quarter Neukölln, continues in the discussion about the dirty side of the area with the drug trafficking and use around the station Neukölln and finally refers to comments about the strong signs of

gentrification, like new luxury apartments and a building described as a „gated community“. The inhabitants have a wall around the buildings and thus have a private area in front of their door. No other house in the area has a similar situation. A special situation is the 'Böhmische Dorf'. It is a semi-public area within the quarter and has the strongest cultural meaning for the inhabitants themselves. But also outsiders have a reaction to its cultural meaning. This is mostly positive, but they also talk about the cultural

fig 13.6:

Axometric visualisation of cultural commentary made during the walks.



boundary of the area. A Stadtteilmutter told the organizers that there is no change to move into the Village, because only decedents of the original inhabitants can rent the apartments. The strongest disagreement about the cultural identity of a space is probably in the South of the area, where the mentioned drug trafficking took over the meaning of the station and its surroundings. But there are also examples of a functional share of space between two groups. For example community gardens in the Village that also function as a space for dogs to run around without a leash.

The cultural meaning also comes up in the expression of smaller dynamics: The participants of the first walk read care for the neighbourhood in flowerpots and painted benches, and neglect in the garbage on the streets and graffiti on the walls. The same

graffiti is seen as a positive sign of creative expression in the walk #2 and #3. While the spatial and functional observations are only debatable in their effect, the views on the cultural meaning are more flexible and show some changes during the discussions: Participants actually learned about other views during the walk and sometimes change their position about places. This happened especially in walk #3, where people of the same age but with different cultural background talked to each other.

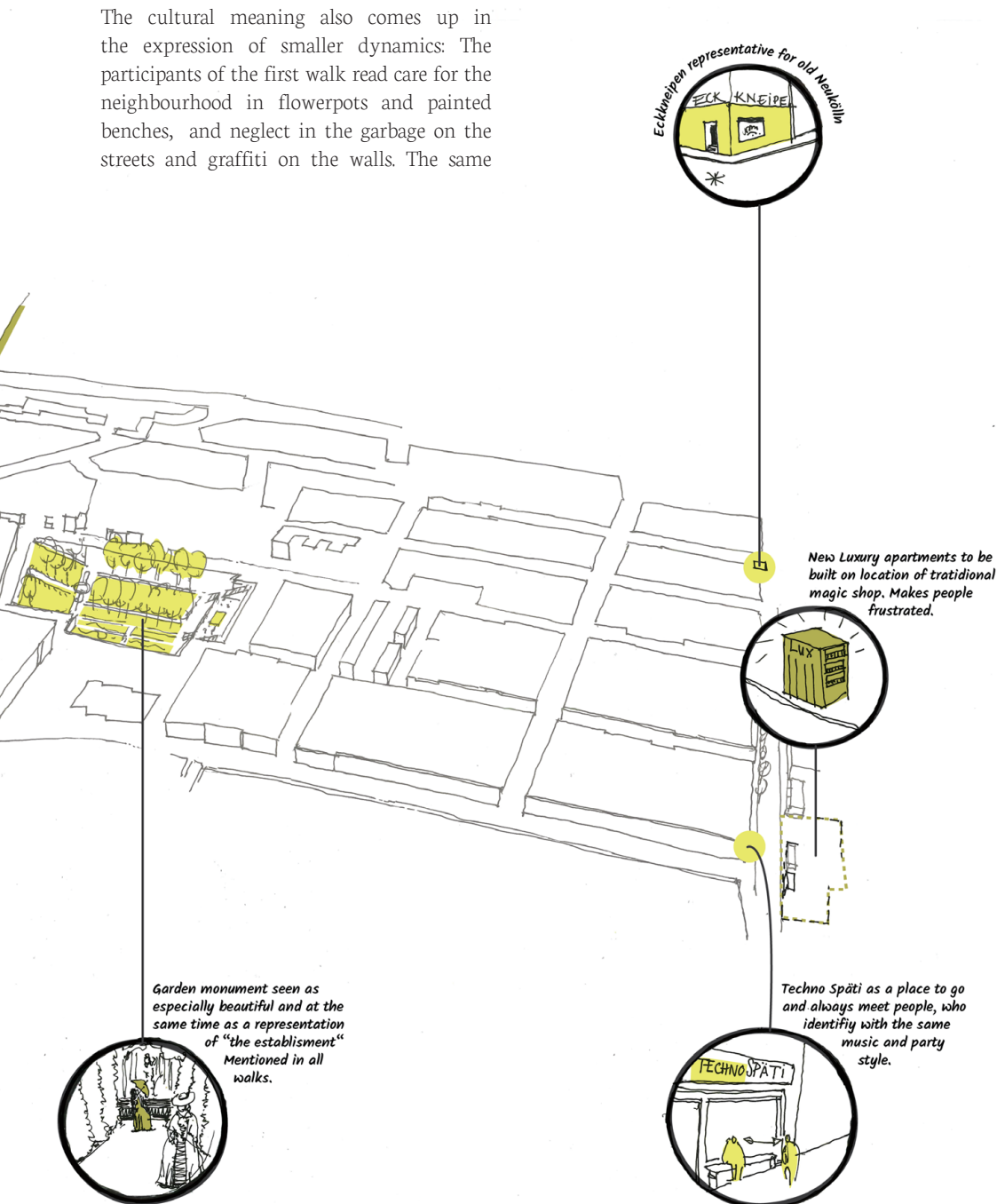


fig 13.7:**Places crossed by the walks.**

Places sparked more conversation about the physical elements at the location. Some of them will be illustrated in the next pages

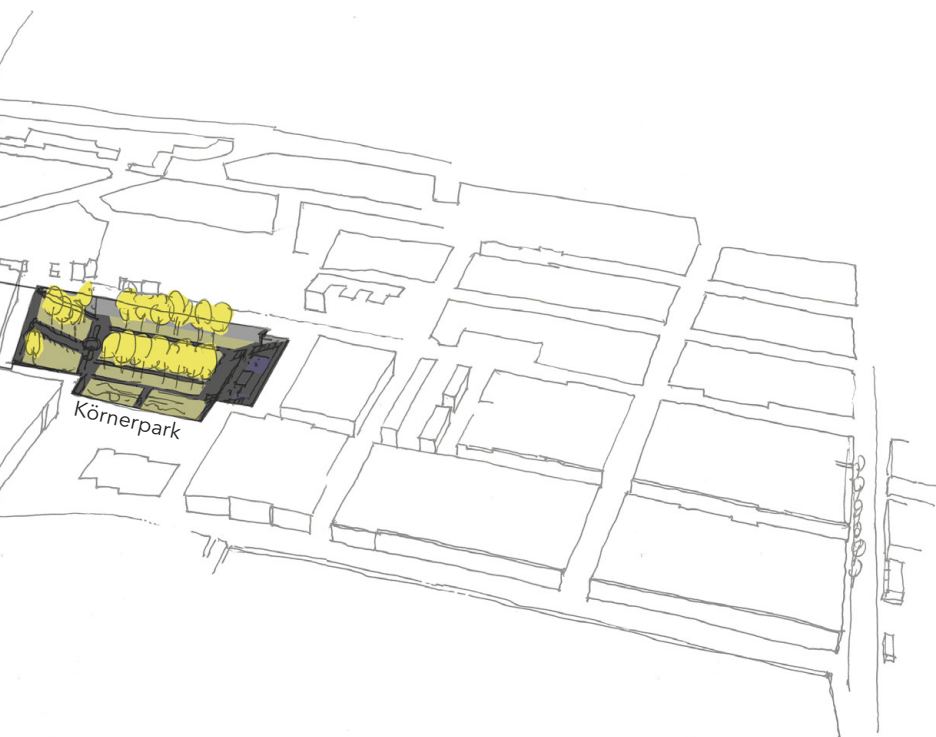


13.4 Analysis #3 Places

The third part of the analysis zooms into some of the mentioned 'places' at which the groups reactions to the environment sparked and they showed high interests for functions and cultural meanings. The fabric of Rixdorf does have a strong network of places that are comparable for their differences, especially in their appropriation. This was already indicated in the spatial visualisation of the discussions and will be further looked into in this smaller scale.

This step also illustrates further in which way the organizers receive information from the participants: Some of the remarks are in regards to knowledge about the place, some are about their perception in the moment, other are already on the level of suggestions

for changes. For three of the place the discussion has been drawn in a comic-style, visualising this dynamic. These findings often come from the view of single participants and are not necessarily representative of all the participants opinions. At the same time as they drawings combining the experience of all walks and thus an image which can be seen as presentative for the walks and the area.



Böhmischer Platz

Walk #1 and #3 both visited the plaza, and the author made two additional interviews with table tennis regulars and the owner of the Croissanterie.

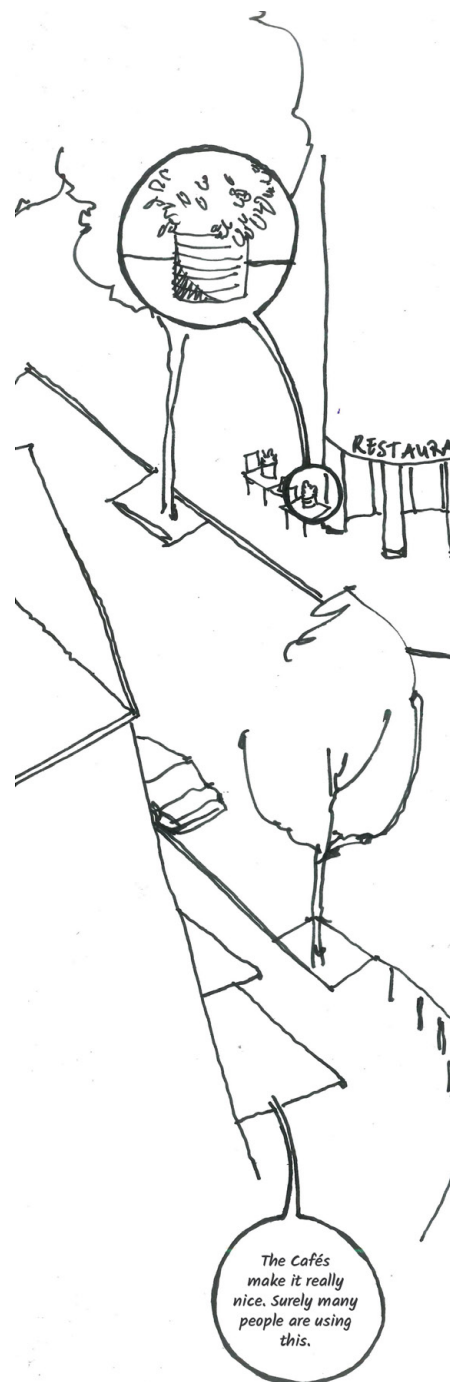
The immediate reaction from both groups were really positive, which puts the small plaza in the position of a good example within the findings. But visiting it also stirred the conversation in the question of gentrification development in the quarter and discussions about belonging. For walk #1 with the Stadtteilmütter the view on the place was positive, but at the same time they also did not see themselves appropriating it. *“No wonder that repression is taking place here. And that rents are rising: For this people are willing to pay! A place for hipsters. But it's a pity that it cannot be for everyone, right?”* This quote of the one participants shows how quickly the mothers categorise the environment and who belongs there.

Indeed the plaza illustrates the gentrification process well: On one side there are two new, higher-priced restaurants, while the nephew of the Croissanterie owner tells me that they are only able to stay in their space right now, because the owner can't raise their rent without a new contract, but that the landlord is trying to find reasons to push them out. Other elements on the plaza furthermore support the assessment for the Stadtteilmütter. Alcohol bottles and sleeping people tell them the story of a cultural behaviour, which they can't identify with.

The groups using the space are also quickly defined by the students of the third walk. They as well are appreciative about the functions and atmosphere it has to offer. *“This is the most frequented place. People hang up LED's over the table Ping-Pong tables in the summer. There is a lot going on in the evenings: There are certainly 30-40 people playing here. It is very lively and communicative.”* At the same time some of the participants voice

that they plaza sometimes feels like such a strong community of „cool“ people that they don't feel comfortable to join either. In this case they move to the ‚Freundschaftsplatz‘, shown on the next page.

An interview with two table tennis regulars confirms the information about their strong community. One of them organizes tournaments both for table tennis and chess and has clear ideas about how the plazas functions could be improved. One is the installation of a third table, where beginners and children would not disturb the better players.



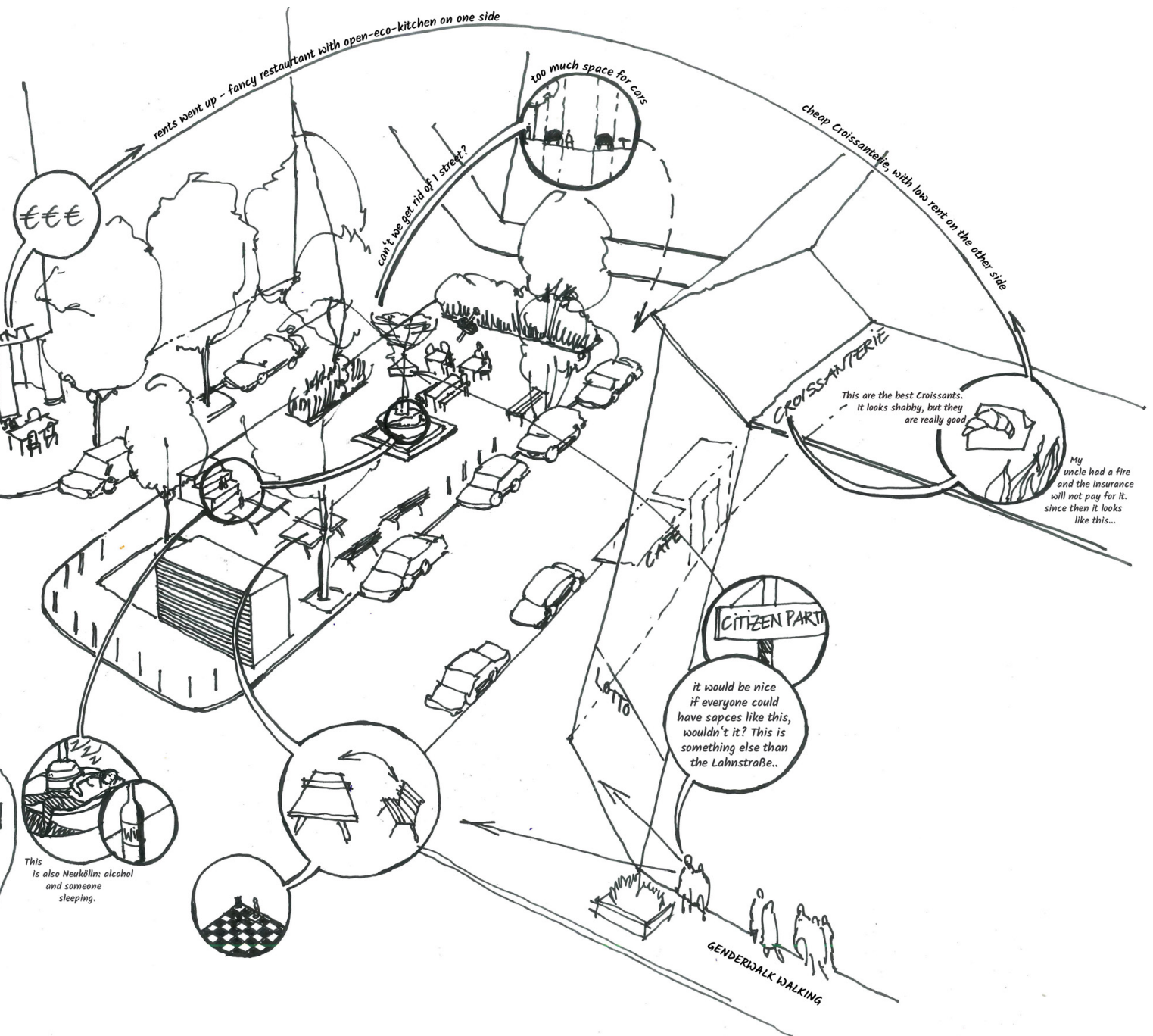


fig 13.8:
Sketch of the Böhmisches Platz.

The groups of the walks discussed appropriation of place and the gentrification process of the neighbourhoods.

fig 13.9:
Sketch of the Freundschaft Platz

Not all participants felt comfortable to discuss the plaza, while it was in use by groups of working class inhabitants.

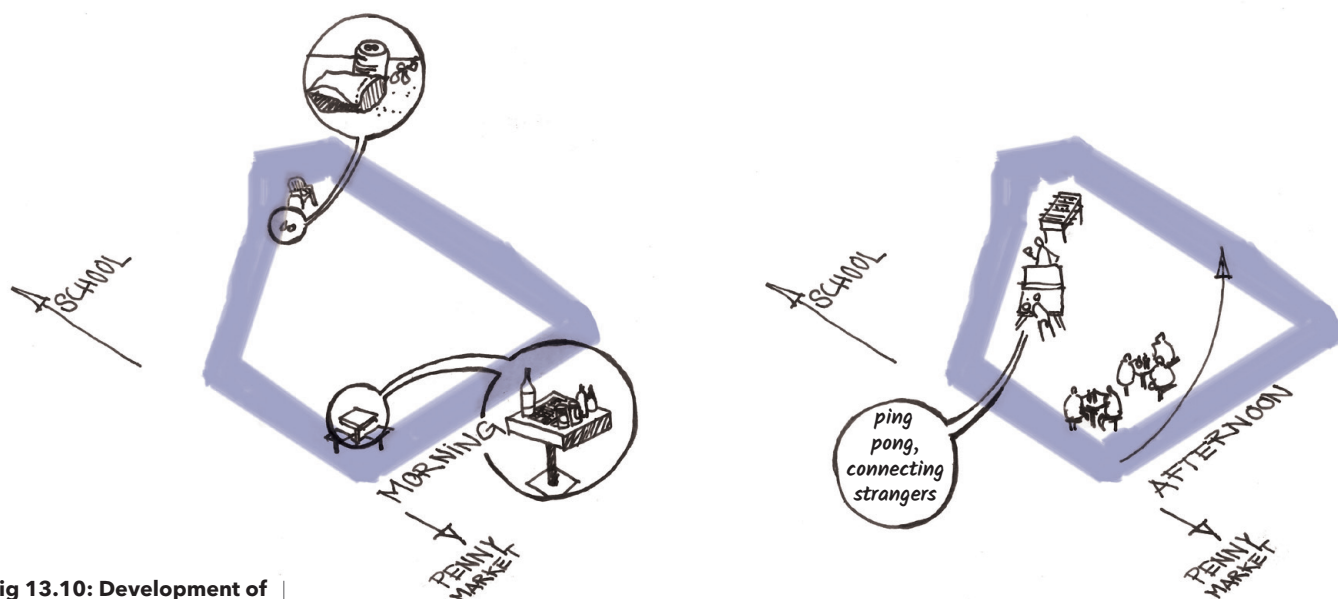
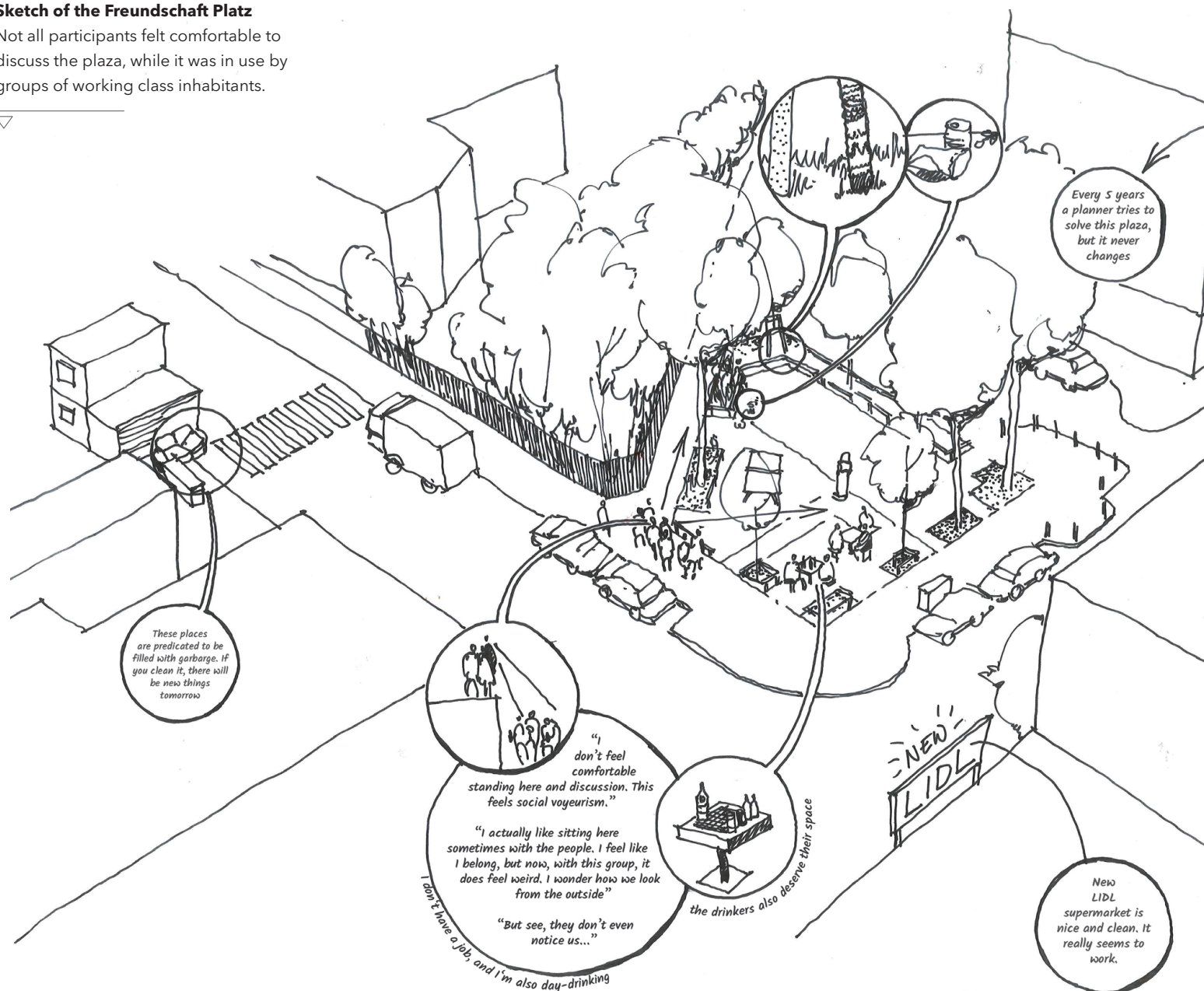
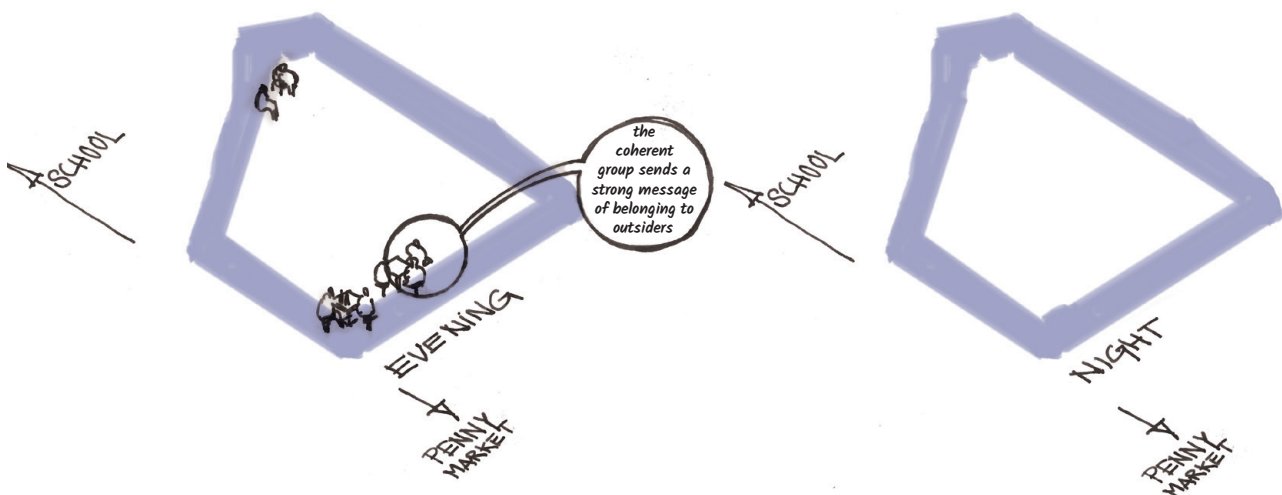
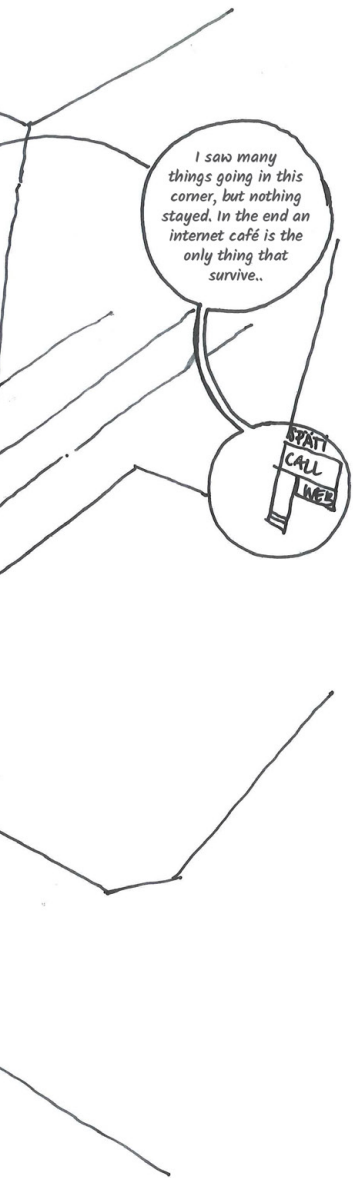
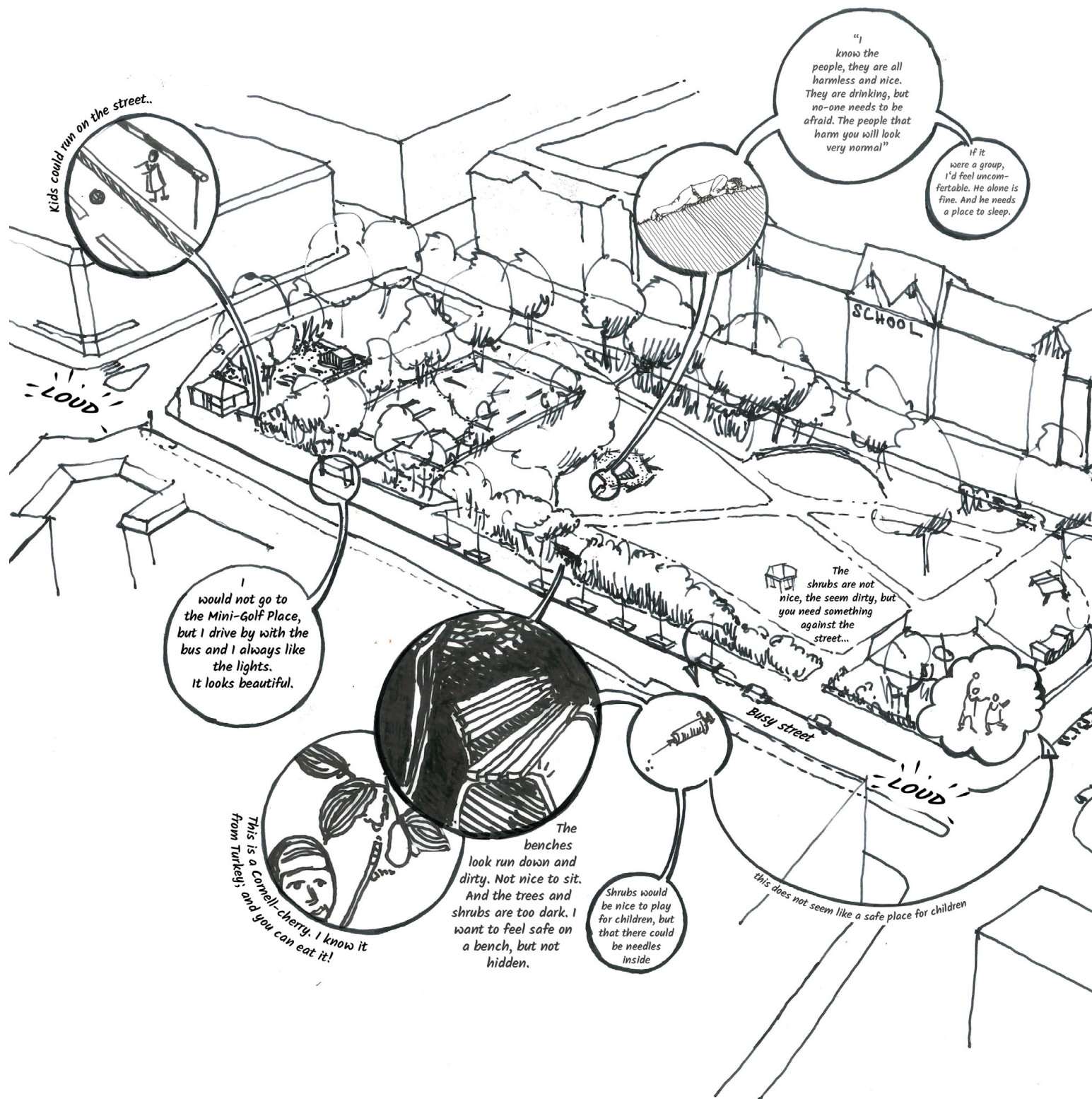


fig 13.10: Development of the plaza over the course of a day.

Freundschaftplatz

The view walkers that expressed that they sometimes do not feel hip enough to stay at the Böhmisches Platz, also say that they feel better playing ping pong at the Freundschaftplatz. It's user group is undeniably different and seems to consist of working class people that enjoy day-drinking. The actually permanently installed chess tables are not used for playing, but as normal tables instead and are full with the bottles from the day before, even in the morning. The group also shows their claim of the area by placing extra chairs and a foosball table. But the plaza also shows the traces of a caring community, that paints the wooden barriers around the trees or knits around them. The informed community members of walk #2 explain that a number of planners and designers has tried to reorganize the little plaza over the years, but that the clientele keeps being the same, independently from the design of the surroundings. In contrast to this, the elements that really improved the little plaza were the mentioned neighbourhood initiative and the renovation of the adjacent supermarket. The offer of a nicer shop draws in a wider range of customers that are also passing the plaza now.





Hertzbergplatz



fig 13.11:
Examination of the Hertzbergplatz.

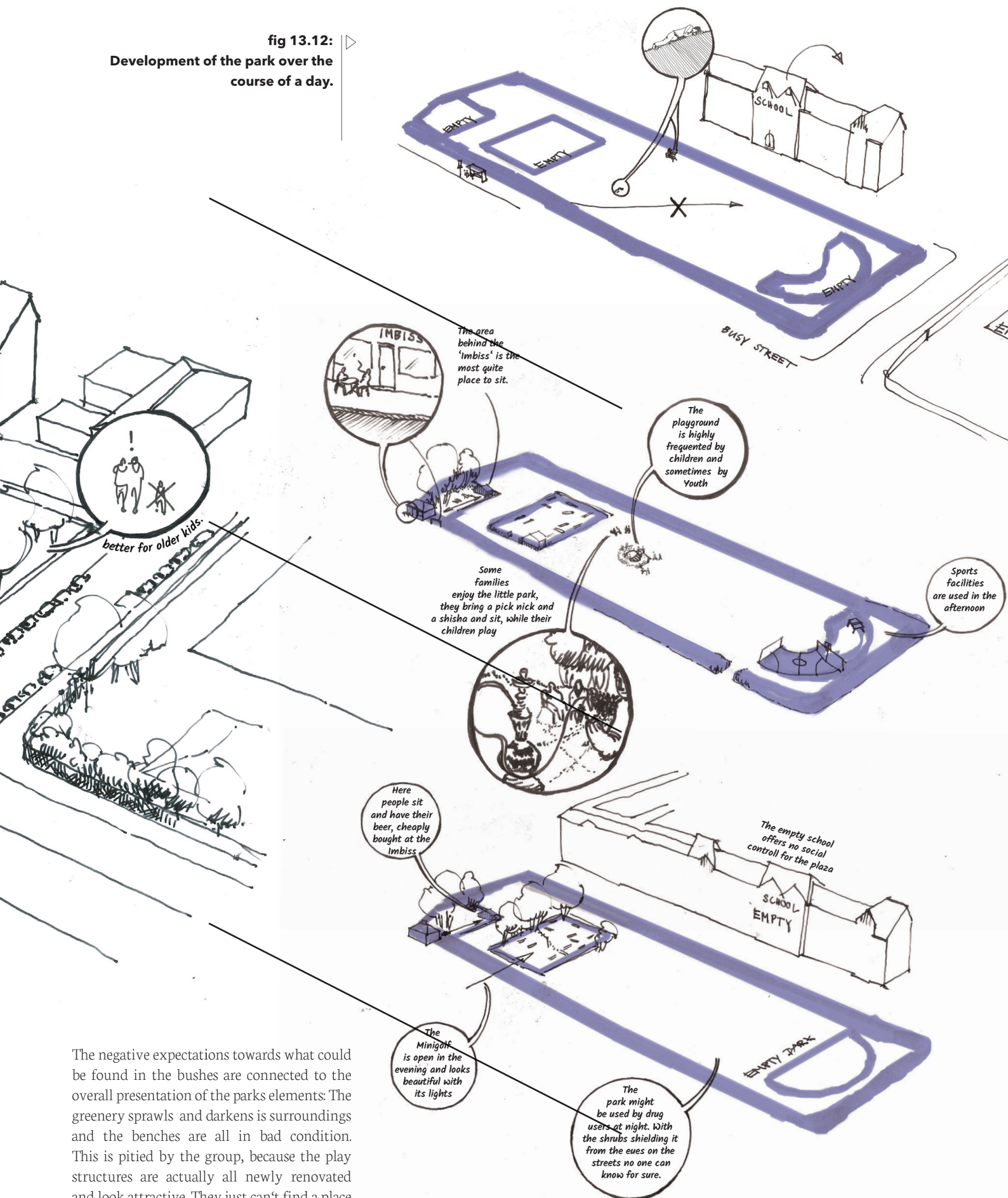
The little park was visited with walk #1 and #2. While the Stadtteilmütter examined it, the group of the second walk stopped to sit behind the 'Imbiss' to continue with their discussion.

The plaza is in reality more of a little park. It was visited with the first two walks and drew a lot of attention to its inabilities and its possibilities. Walk #1 examined the park on a summer morning and found several people sleeping there, which led to a discussion about the best politics towards homelessness. Many of the mothers would not cross the park alone - especially not in the morning, but also do not see this as a real restriction to their

life's. It is an example for the way they accept their disadvantaged to a level where they can't imagine it being different.

The insecurity they worry about a lot more is the risk the adjacent Sonnenallee and its heavy traffic is posing to the children playing in the park. This gets pointed out at several spots. Furthermore they worry about the possibility of used needles laying in the shrubs that shield the park from the streets.

fig 13.12: Development of the park over the course of a day.



The negative expectations towards what could be found in the bushes are connected to the overall presentation of the parks elements: The greenery sprawls and darkens its surroundings and the benches are all in bad condition. This is pitied by the group, because the play structures are actually all newly renovated and look attractive. They just can't find a place where it would also be inviting to stay for the parents: Not only is it dirty, but also load from the street.

13.5 Analysis #4 Narratives

As the forth kind analysis this part reorganises the information again, by ordering them into topics instead of relating them to the space. Some of the information may be a repetition of already mentioned material that is now framed differently. But most of the narratives are space and time unrelated stories and thus do not show up in any other of the analyses. They were told by the participants during the walk and or in the walk-following discussions. The topics selected for this collection are the ones that came up repeatedly: like cycling, fears and insecurities or the big amount

of bulky garbage on the streets. In addition other topics, which deserve recognition but only came up shortly in the other analysis are grouped with them or separately: 'Things we miss' groups expressions about functions or places that are not yet or not any more part of the daily life in the neighbourhood. 'Interpersonal' looks into stories about the life with each other. The quotes chosen are only as fragment of what has been said during the walks, but they are representative. For more information refer to the full transcripts in the appendix.



Bicycles and traffic

"This intersection (Karl-Marx Straße7 Saalestraße) with bike paths is only 5 years old. The bike path are a big improvement."

"I have a traffic phobia. I'm also sometimes really aggressive towards motorists or cyclists on the walk. I think about it ... I had a time in Neukölln, before I lived here so something happened - something you read sometimes, a crazy driver strayed from the street and nearly caught me by a hair. ... I stood at the traffic light ... I took it like nothing then, but realized after years that I develop an aggressiveness. You do not know that's what it comes from! I cannot completely avoid the cars ... That's not gender specific right now ... but it's about insecurity. And insecurity makes you aggressive."

"Did I say: Neukölln is beautiful, you just have to discover it. But that with the cars is a problem. There are cars everywhere and you do not see anything."

"But Elmas and she are cycling now. Elmas has learned to ride a bicycle with her son, and now they ride at least 1.5 hours by bike at the Tempelhof airfield. The other day we were with a friend and were with her and it was dark, after 12 o'clock at night and we are back through allotment gardens - no light only bike light. Only we two,

two women, we did it, thank God. It was really scary. We thought: I have two tires, Elmas has two tires, it's almost like a car. When I'm alone, I'm not scared, but Elmas is scared, so I'm scared."

"(with the bicycle) I like to take the smaller streets, the Böhmsche Straße, then Niemetzstraße. The street here is narrow and the cars drive fast. I like to ride more safety to the bike. Otherwise I take the bus directly from home to Lahnstraße.

We have a car, but unfortunately I do not have a driver's license."

"There are many options at the Tempelhofer Feld. Biking, picnicking, kite flying for the kids. You can also ride roller skates. You can do many things there. I cannot ride a bike, but my kids and grandchildren do that."

"(On sharing bikes) I never did that because I did not learn it, but I think that's nice for the people. sometimes you have to go faster and then you can just take a bike."

"In the summer (I travel) with bicycle. In leisure time, not for University. In Neukölln it's the best (way to get around). But it's very difficult as there are no bike paths and cobblestones. But if it is possible then (I take) the paved roads (...) or one drives on the sidewalk to get around the cobblestones. And sometimes as a nuisance. Once I was attacked and pushed from my bicycle against the wall. The guy was very aggressive and headed straight for me although the pedestrian walkway would have been enough for five bicycles."



Things we miss

On 'Eckkneipen': *"Corner bars were formerly the living room for the lonely men. Construction worker, Coal men. To celebrate the night you went to the pub and took a beer. Today the lonely drinker, he cannot go in the bar to drink. A beer for 2.5 euros... that does not work. Because you also drank 10 of them..."*

It's that the people who grew up here, who come from the lowest social milieus, have lost all their corner bars. They do not have a pub where they can go. They are all right-wingers now. They have no voice, they are not in contact with the quarter management. They are outsiders. They are not politically correct. For us they are not functional. This is a culture that has broken away. That was not ours, but it shaped the district.

The crazy thing is that this is a culture where almost 99% of has disappeared. (...) At each crossing you had 3 corner bars. For the people who are still there, it is bitter. You cannot imagine the culture anymore. Nobody has recorded that either. Nobody was interested in that. That was not fashionable, where you filmed a movie about it. That was cruel for the people (back then as well) but that was interesting."

On Turkish Tea Gardens : *"This is cultural: in Turkey we would now go to a tea garden. Where you can drink your tea without alcohol. These were places where*

women spend a lot of time.” “But is there something comparable in Neukölln?” “Just tea without alcohol? .. I do not think so. This is what happens in Turkey, where families stay in these places.”

“I am think for years on top of the Neukölln Arcaden (a shopping centre) would be the perfect place (for a Turkish tea garden). And what did they open there? - A club in which only tourists can go..”

“If you support me with money then I would do it right away!”

“I think that’s a great idea!”

“Because where else do you get your samovar and your snacks on the table and your kids play for hours ☐?”

“There are many cafés but there are more men than women .. 75 percent are men .. women do not want to smoke shisha.”

“I do not like the smoke. In a bakery I would always have something to eat as well, I do not want to.”

On affordability: “I always eat and drink at home, not in cafés. My children and my husband do this only very rarely. That’s too expensive. If you spend 5 euros every day for something like that, that won’t work out.”

On Urban Gardening: “We go with the whole family on the Tempelhofer field and we take food and then it is good. There are also gardens where tomatoes and cucumbers are grown, then you can show it to the children, how it grows. A child thought watermelons come from trees and then he was quite surprised when he saw that they grow on such small plants.”



Fears and insecurity

On Drugs: “Heroin used to be the thing at the Potsdamer Platz. Today it is in the Braunschweiger Straße. This is cruel for people with children. You cannot avoid this thing. This is a place of drug trafficking. 10 years ago it was actually worse. A friend was in the Körnerpark and her child suddenly had an injection needle in its hand. She then moved away. You have to have experienced that to understand it. You hear something, but it is different when you have experienced it once: Fear is also an experience.”

“If you start blaming everything on the surrounding, you have lost here. If your own fear makes you sick, then you have to move away - you can’t wait until it’s better.”

“At the S-Bahn Neukölln - Heroin is so present, even in the brightest daylight. Our office has also been broken into several times. And you realize that it’s about the fast money.

Outside of this I think our office in Lahnstraße is (..) an oasis with the trees (surrounding it).

But at night I do not want to be here, after office hours. Especially with the recent break-ins. I do not want to be face to face someone who is looking for the next shot at the time.”

“The Lahnstraße and South of it is a drug neighbourhood. You can see it and you know it. The neighbourhoods in between and their playground are unfortunately also used by drug addicts. The people who live there still use them, but there are also complaints.

I think here, where the public space is more structured, there is more social control. If I wanted to inject myself, I need anonymity, the fast coming and going of stations (are functional for this.)”

On Xenophobia: “(Something) happened yesterday in Marzahn. We noticed how we were looked at there. We were the most interesting as a group, not the Garden Exhibition.

They say: these are the refugees from Erdogan. We heard a lot of things.. One guy came from Saxony, but he had to spit out his poison here...

Where one is foreign and probably does not fit into the area, there we become very interesting. The gardens of the world are for everyone .. no matter what nationality, with a headscarf, without a headscarf. I said to a man: We are human.”

Other participant: “Neuköllners are more hospitable than people in other districts: I was in many districts in Berlin, but in Neukölln it is best. People elsewhere also do not realize that I am an Arab, but I still have a different feeling there. Even in the hospital. Many believe that I am from Eastern Europe, and yet they give me the feeling of ‘oh you again ☐’ “

On Night time use:

“ I would never sit outside in the dark, because there are homeless people. At 8 o’clock all women go home. Crossing is not a problem, but sitting is. Maybe men would sit here.”

“Where I live there are more green areas. When you look out of the window, you think you live in a forest. When it gets dark, I am indeed afraid to go alone. Then you learn to deal with it. Then you go home sooner, or my husband picks me up, or my son. Where the cars park it is lit. But you have to go through this forest, I

mean the green area, which is not and that scares me. Here I would feel safer, because here is more going on and there are also more houses and more going on. In the parks you have nobody. It is very nice at daytime, but at night alone you are really scared.”

“I never go out alone at night. It’s ok until 10 o’clock. Then people are on the street. That’s more secure. Sometimes I’m scared to 11 o’clock, I do not know why, maybe I’m very scared. Men are better off. They are not afraid. At night I prefer to go on main roads because there are more people there. At night I go with my daughter or my husband, not alone. I do not know what’s going to happen. Maybe that’s subconscious.”

“For example, my daughter goes to school in Donaustraße and we sometimes have parents’ evening. At 9 o’clock in the evening the passage and the street makes me uncomfortable. I’m the only person there in the evening and it is dark.”

“In the Thomasstraße it is very dark, no street lights are on the side of the road. There is also no soul on the street at night. This is the only road I avoid in the night. But since there are other roads besides it is not that bad.”

On Children:

“I’m afraid for my daughter who is 13. She has to drive every day with the M41 (Bus line) (.). She is being chatted up by young men in the bus. And my neighbour said three young men said bad words and “come we go for a walk“. And she made a complaint to the police and these men are known there. They always go with the M41 ... I was not afraid before, but now I’m worried about my daughter. Every day I tell her now: if someone speaks to you, do not say anything and go to the driver and tell him this man has addressed me. And every day she calls me while she goes and leaves from school.”

“My son (12) always goes in to the other entrance of the S-Bahn station Neukölln, because at one the drunken people sit around.”

On sexual harassment:

“I lived in the Sonnenallee for a while. There was a coffee place downstairs from my apartment, where a lot of men were sitting, who gave a comment every time I came home. I was used to it at some point, knew what was coming beforehand. But of course it bothered me, but it did not effect if I would go home. It that made me angry.”



Garbage

“I do not like it. One do not feel good. If a lot of trash is on the street, then you cannot feel good. If there were flowers instead of garbage and if there were benches □ What bothers me is that people always have things that they should actually dispose of themselves and they just throw it on the street.”

“The garbage you have to get used to. If you come from somewhere else you die from the garbage. There have to be other laws. He can see from the Spatial Structure alone whether there will be new trash again tomorrow.”

“In the East there were the containers on every corner.”

□ We clean the city campaigns are not taken seriously. It is cleaned on day and then it is immediately filled with new things again. It’s about how I identify myself (with my neighbourhood). The Turkish guy next door to me, to comes every day with the sweeper and cleans in front of the door, others with the same cultural background throw full diapers out of the window□”

“ When I was the Smith, I cleaned the Richardplatz every day and then it was not dirty again.”

“You need a car first. The recycling areas are too far away. The Streuobstwiese is always littered with sofas and washing machines. Now there is a club that organizes that. That’s the meaning of QM to promote identification, promote personal responsibility.”

“It’s a pity, it’s beautiful and then this things (discarded furniture) are here. When I was new here, I also threw my things away, because I observed it and thought that

was the way to do it here. I dropped my sofa with the car. And a German woman saw this and said that is forbidden and I did not understand her and she took the number from the licence plate of the car and police showed up and I had to pay 300 euro penalty. And now I think that’s good that it is done like this. I paid for it and I do not do it anymore, because I am also afraid that I have to pay another fee otherwise. Now I like the place to be really clean for me. Now I like it when there is no furniture on the street.”



Interpersonal

“What we need most is space. There is aggressive potential due to how narrow the space is at this point. The advertising pillar is in the way and the greengrocer uses a lot of the sidewalk....”

“Depending on how active you are you have the contacts or you don’t. When I was the Smith, I got in and then suddenly it was a big group (surrounding me). But (when I stopped) that changed again.”

“Where I lived, I had no relations with Arab families, I had only talked to the German neighbours. Actually, it was only through my work that I got more contact with Arab families. Through the parent’s café I got to know others, then we founded a group with only Arab women and then after a year the work (at the Stadtteilmütter) started.

(Has her life changed as a result?) “Yes it has. It also has something to do with the fact that I live here for a long time, but I also learned a lot through my work. I knew no advice centres before that. I was all alone. We know about who can advise us on where to get help through the job now.”

“There are many indirect things happening (in the subway and on the streets): when I’m in the subway in the summer, they say, ‘In this heat?’ - I do not know how people endure when they’re hooded.” The comments are said to be heard but not addressed to me. I should ignore it! It also happens a lot when shopping. Someone will greet the person in front of you and the one behind you, but you will not be welcomed. At first one might think the person has a sluggish day, but when it happens repeatedly, you notice that.

We used to be called out for our origin, now - since 2001 - (we are called out for) religion. It used to be: “You Turks?”, now it is “Islamist! Terrorist!”

“Yes, there is a lot for children, you can shop well there are people from all countries. But as a district mother, I do see the problems (of the area). The children of migrants ... but hopefully it will be better for them. Many nationalities need a lot of support from the project. With Healthy eating and such!”

“I used to play table tennis more often. And it’s always colourful mix with of people who live around the area. It has always been that way when two came to play. Then you play with people you probably do not talk to in normal life. That’s why I find places where you can let off steam through sports really good. Even if there is a lot of garbage here and not inviting it does not matter if people are here.”



fig 13.13:
Impressions of a diverse
neighbourhood.

13.6 Understanding the atmosphere of Neukölln

One of the main topics of discussion, especially showing in the illustration of the smallest scale of the 'places', is the appropriation of space. This is strongly connected to how the participants see their own identity in comparison to the other people, who are using the places and with it producing the space. The inhabitants of Neukölln who participated in the walks, are generally very accepting of other groups and all consider the needs of their neighbours when talking about their own preferences. In walk #1 the Stadtteilmütter voice that they are ok with the people who were sleeping in the grass at the Hertzbergplatz, because they had obviously had no place to go. They stated this even though at the same time they expressed concern of crossing the small park alone in the morning in regards to this use. This acceptance of a situation which might be uncomfortable for oneself shows an understanding of the necessary downside of a very diverse neighbourhood. But should this mean that there is no need for change or a fairer distribution of space? This dynamic calls for a clear position of the designer about which needs of what group deserve support. It also necessitates creative solution that possibly allow more groups to use a space at the same time. The use of space does not have to be a sum-zero game. The participants themselves do not always have as clear of a position. They are also not required to do so, but their expressions about the subject can still inform the position of the designer. The views on the positivity of diversity come from very different direction among the three walks. The members of group one are the least aware about what they were 'supposed' to think or say. For them the question of diversity is highly personal, because they see the situation of Neukölln as something that allowed them

to be themselves and to live a lot of their other culture in a completely new country. One Stadtteilmutter told the organizers that "Neukölln means freedom" to her. "I work at many different jobs. I love Berlin. For example, I was in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Cologne, but my feeling told me Berlin is best. I thought for myself, in my homeland, there I had no freedom. This city gave me my freedom after my divorce. I came here, got married, divorced after six years and Berlin gave me my freedom." (Translated from German). The two participants of the second walk observed the development of the neighbourhood over the last 40 years. They express their hope of it staying a place of freedom and especially freedom of creative expression. The young participants of group three have more of an outsider perspective: Most of them moved to Neukölln, because they were interested to live in a diverse place and liked the freedom for creative expression for themselves. Their care for diversity and space for creative expression happens on the most intellectual level of the three groups. The often contradict themselves in their wish for broad acceptance, an affinity to the problematic sides, the dirt and criminality of Neukölln and their wishes for more peace and quiet around them that they express as well. Group one and two do not struggle with the same demands towards their own wishes. They enjoy and further want to enjoy the diversity of the neighbourhood and the freedom that comes with it, but they do not tend to glorify the meaning of the Neukölln's chaos and are able to point to the issues of injustice. The participants of walk #2 are even clearly concerned about the of the gentrification dynamics that are happening, but the Stadtteilmütter also point out that the influx of young students has a positive effect on the neighbourhood.

For a design assignment with an affirmative attitude towards the characteristic environment, it is also interesting to listen to the inhabitants criticism towards the designs that have been implemented over the years. They demand that one should not try to clean up places with the goal of „fixing“ the neighbourhood. This lesson could be learned from the story of places like the 'Freundschaftplatz': It has been re-designed multiple times, but according to walkers of the second group, the 'customers' and with it the problems have not changed. Instead the introduction of a new care system through a neighbourhood initiative tells a new - even if secondary - cultural story now.

Ultimately it can be concluded that the designer needs to find a balance between acceptance and appreciation of the dynamics on the one hand and taking on the challenge of designing for more equality in the public space. This can mean deciding who one wants to support in gaining more space physically and culturally. Because some of the distribution can not be solved by designs, this would also have to become recommendations towards administration and policy makers.

Typically financial capital has a strong power in the decisions. This shows in the gentrification development in Rixdorf. On top of that, dominant groups in the cultures are distributed bigger areas of neighbourhoods. In Neukölln these are for example men within the Arab culture. Possibly the groups of organized crime dominate many functions and spaces among the men. While drugs users cannot be seen as a culturally strong group, drug trafficking and the left overs of drug use at playground still poses the same question: Where does one position themselves as a designer and who should a place „belong to“.

A summary of the discovered issues can be found in the subchapter of the Design Method '14.2 Issue Filter for Neukölln'.

Methodological conclusions about the analysis of the findings will be drawn in the chapter of the same name. ('19.2 Methodological conclusion from the findings')

Design

14. Design Method

- 14.1 Design Development
- 14.3 Issue Filter for Neukölln
- 14.3 Approach Filter for Neukölln

15. Design proposals

- 15.1 Proposal for Neukölln
- 15.2 Proposal scales and approach

16. Design Test Saalestraße

- 16.1 Current Situation
- 16.2 Proposal Saalestraße
- 16.3 Balance of needs
- 16.4 Building the Proposal
- 16.5 Walk through the new Saalestraße
- 16.6 Phasing and design options

17. Restructure and Repair Proposals

- 17.1 Bicycle Network
- 17.2 Green Structure
- 17.3 Bulky garbage system
- 17.4 Traffic Training Area / Village Plaza
- 17.5 Hertzbergplatz



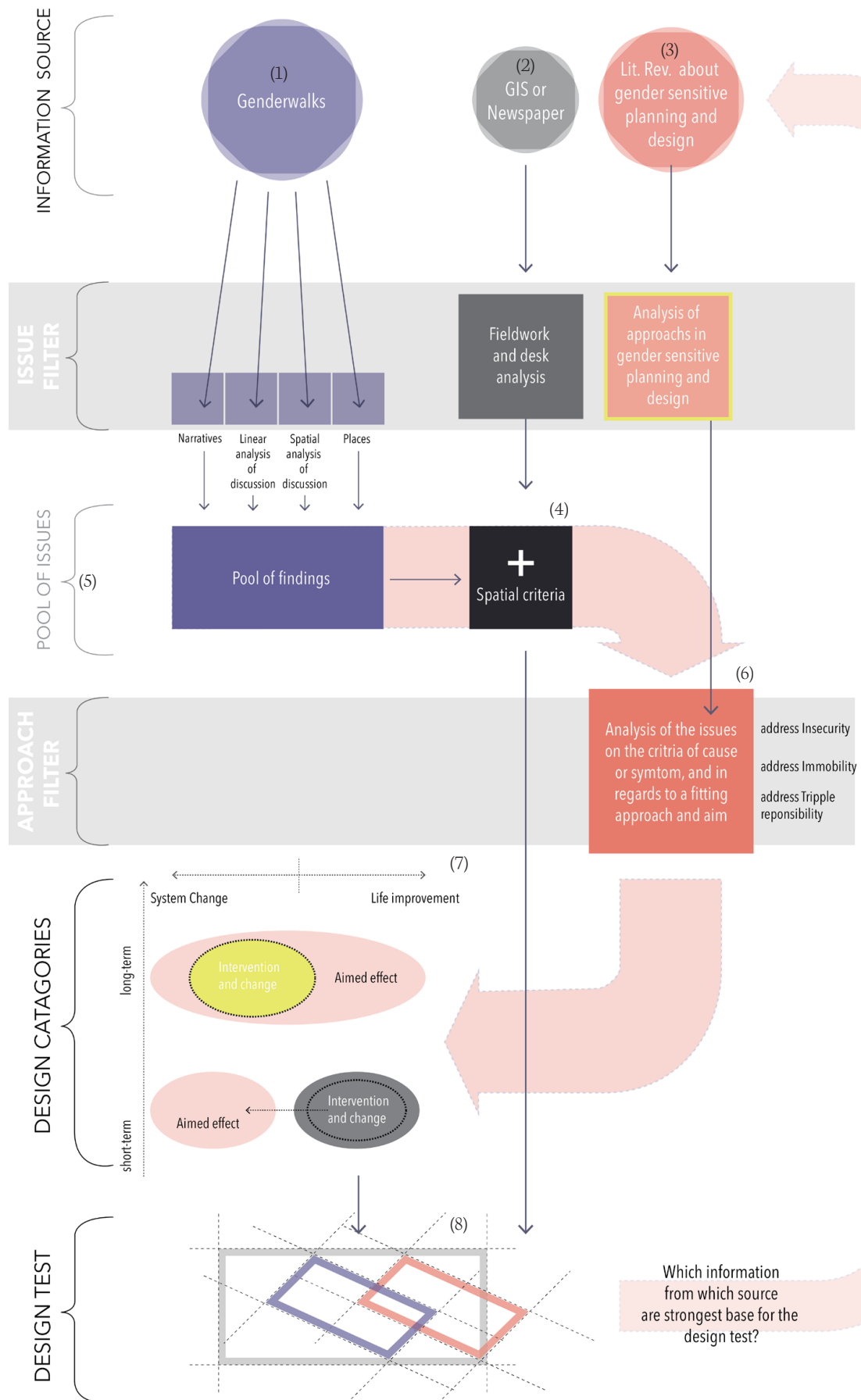


fig 14.1:
Design Process Diagram

14. Design Method

14.1 Design Development

The development of design proposals can categorically not be as transparent as the other steps of the methodology, because the designer's filter is always an individual one. This goes both for the filtering of the issues coming up in the analysis and for the later step of decision making for the approach of a design proposal. However, the filter processes are clear methodological steps in the design development and can be followed. The whole design process is illustrated in the diagram on the left and will be explained in the following paragraphs.

The knowledge for the design proposals comes from three main sources: The genderwalks (1), a desk analysis (2) and the literature on gender sensitive design (3). While the walks unveil a big number of interesting findings, there is some information lacking for the step to a design intervention. The designer can add it through fieldwork and desk analysis. These supportive information is gained from open GIS data and from newspaper articles. Information and impressions from the walks can be double checked for their transferability for the whole neighbourhood. Furthermore detailed information about physical conditions in the neighbourhood add more spatial criteria (4) to the pool of issues (5) resulting from the analysis of the findings.

The next crucial step to find spatial design answers in relation to gender specific issues, is the filtering of the issues through the knowledge gained from the literature review of gender sensitive design (6). When circling back to the three main areas of inequality (Insecurity, Immobility and Triple responsibility) and their manifestation and

reproduction in urban space, it becomes evident that they can be found in the issues coming up in Neukölln: Issues with traffic and positive effects from cycling, behaviour of avoidance of spaces for a lack for security, higher dependencies of some groups towards accessible public space and information about additional responsibilities acted out in the urban environment, all came up in the semi-structured interviews. The designer can refer to the knowledge about design scales and the relation between approach and goal that plays an important role in the gender sensitive design and planning when making his or her own decisions. (Please refer to 2.1 'Analysis of the problem field') This 'approach filter' helps to categorize the issue in regards to their causes and a fitting design response. The responses can either address a change in the system, with the aim to effect the everyday life through those changes, or interventions can improve everyday life with the aim for a bigger effect on inequalities in the system (7). (The filtering process for the issues in Neukölln with the possible causes is further illustrated on the following pages.)

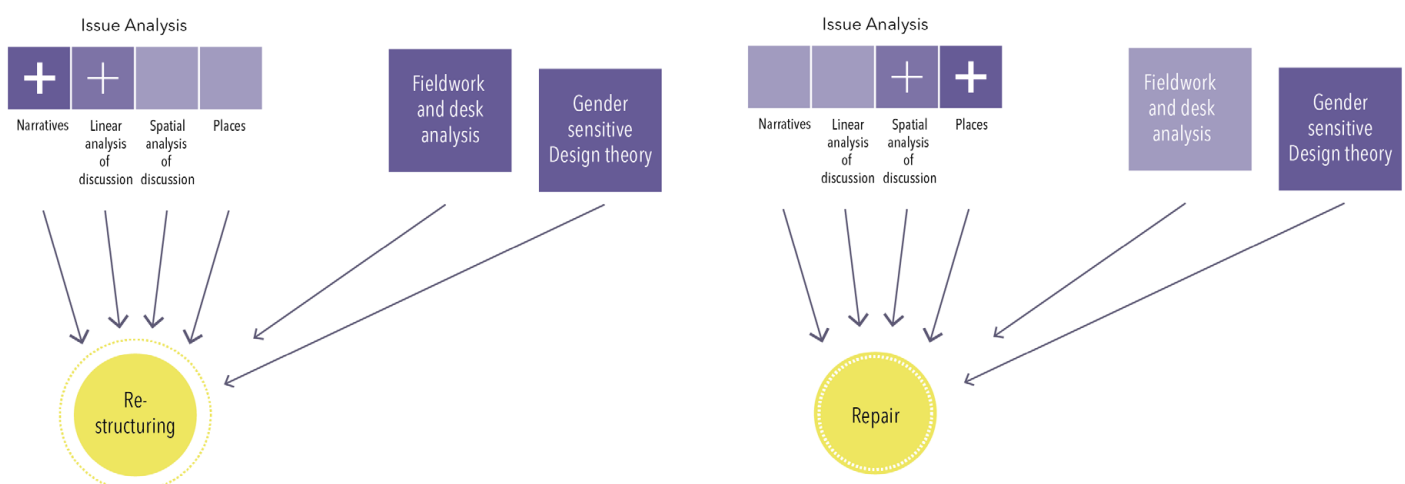
It was already pointed out in the analysis for the problem field of gender sensitive planning and design that different approaches in aim and scale are valid and can be used parallel. The design proposals within this research explored examples of both in order to show the range of possibilities. The proposals are categorized as proposals on a Re-structure scale and proposals on a Repair scale.

Finally, during and after the development of the design proposals (8), the design development functions as a test of the

method of genderwalks: A comparison of which original information source lead to which design decision can help evaluating the potential of the knowledge gained through the method.

fig 14.2 und 14.3:
Restructuring approach and Repair approach

For the two design approaches, the importance of the additional information varies. This is because the repair proposals are strongly based on the findings of the analysis of places and less extra information is needed. The restructuring scale however addresses the found issues on a transformed level and therefore has to explore networks, which function outside of boundaries of the examined area.



14.2 Issue Filter for Neukölln

The information collected during a walk discusses the relation of the walkers with the space, with its functions and with the cultural meanings. It does this on different scale levels: There are problems mentioned according to their relation to a place, like situation at of the Hertzbergplatz; others that refer to kinds of places, like all green spaces in the area in general; and some, which concern the life in the area overall, such problems with traffic and the public transport system. The latter are sometimes not even directly related to locations visited at the walk. The information is instead gained from spontaneous, personal narratives, which relate to everything between feelings about atmosphere, the development of the Kiez through time or to one time experiences, which influenced people's views. The graphic on the right maps the main issues which came up, according to how the participants place them in their expression about the situation and in the effect on their personal life. The area in which an issue belongs is often broad due to the different views expressed during the walks. Some of these issues can be clustered to reveal a general topic of interest showing up in different parts of the everyday life of people. The traffic issues can be general group, including issues from safety on public transport to traffic security while cycling to traffic related stress and the resulting detouring around car dominated areas.

This summary is filtered through the four kinds of analysis seen in the chapter '13. Analysis of the findings'. As it was executed by the author, her personal view necessarily influences the collection. Please refer to the Analysis of the findings to follow the analytical process or compare with the transcripts in the appendix of this report. ('23. Appendix' p. 151)

Furthermore the issues also have to be weighed for their significance for a translation into a design proposal: As explained in the previous chapter '13.6 Understanding the atmosphere of Neukölln', the participants often disagree on which issues are actual problematic enough to deserve attention. The analysis through 'linear visualisation' and the analysis of 'places' showed that things are sometimes mentioned as an issue and then immediately revised. There is a believe

among some of the participants that selected problematic situations make Neukölln into what it is and that space is rather shared under problematic conditions then having certain groups banished from the neighbourhood. This is the most frequent argument in cases of homeless people sleeping in public places or day drinking activities that leave behind glass waste. Additionally, the participants sometimes don't address situations as being an issue, but the view of the designer on equality would interpret them as one. The statement of not being affected by any lack of green infrastructure due to the ownership of an allotment garden falls into this category: It points to the issue that everyone not having the luck or the money to have an alternative green space, has a disadvantage to wealthier, more mobile people.

Nevertheless the findings of the three walks lead to clearly defined issues overall, which will be summarized in the following passage:

(1) Starting in the overall issues, the topic of mobility groups different issues:

- Missing bicycle infrastructure, which forces people to use the sidewalks instead of the streets, to cycling on cobblestone - which is both uncomfortable and dangerous, and to cycle in constant fear of being run over on some streets.

- Being stressed by the high amounts of car traffic and driving behaviour, which often seems to ignore the speed limit. (Especially as an older person or a person in care of children)

- Insecurity in public transport, especially in the Bus 'M41', which is lacking protection against aggression and sexual harassment.

(2) Referring to the 'Analysis #4 Narratives', there is the issue of missing functions for the participants of the walks that would allow them to take part in the social life of the city. These are:

- facilities that offer cheap drinks and adequate sitting, in detail the 'Eckkneipen' and a Turkish Tea Garden have been mentioned repeatedly.

- Missing affordable spaces for creativity.

- The lack of bigger and more natural playground environments.

(3) Issues on garbage are divided in the more functional and more cultural problem and are also spread over the physical scale:

- Issues with informal disposal of bulky garbage on the streets is a problem all over the area. It makes people feel unsafe and not cared for. This influences, if they feel comfortable appropriating a space for themselves or if they stay away.

- The issue of alcohol bottles and other trash is more dominant in specific places and often marks the cultural dominance of a certain group at this place.

(4) On the scale of specific places, missing green infrastructure, like the just mentioned in connection to the need for bigger, more natural playgrounds, is in the functional centre of the issues. This also involves the non-use of certain green offers and the private or semi-private functions of some of the bigger green structures in the neighbourhood.

(5) Furthermore there is a list small of places, which can be defined spatially, as the whole place becomes the issue:

- Both Saalestraße and Thomasstraße have been named for places that worry people, if they have to cross them at night or which they avoid all together. They are both spaces that are edges to unused areas.

(6) Even more specific are other issues of places, which people don't want to use because they lack certain features.

- The Hertzbergplatz, even if facilitating the area with green recreational space, faces several difficulties. These details were pointed out at the examination during the walks. Refer to '13.4 Analysis #3 Places'.

- The Traffic Training Area is located on a piece of unnamed territory, which the community

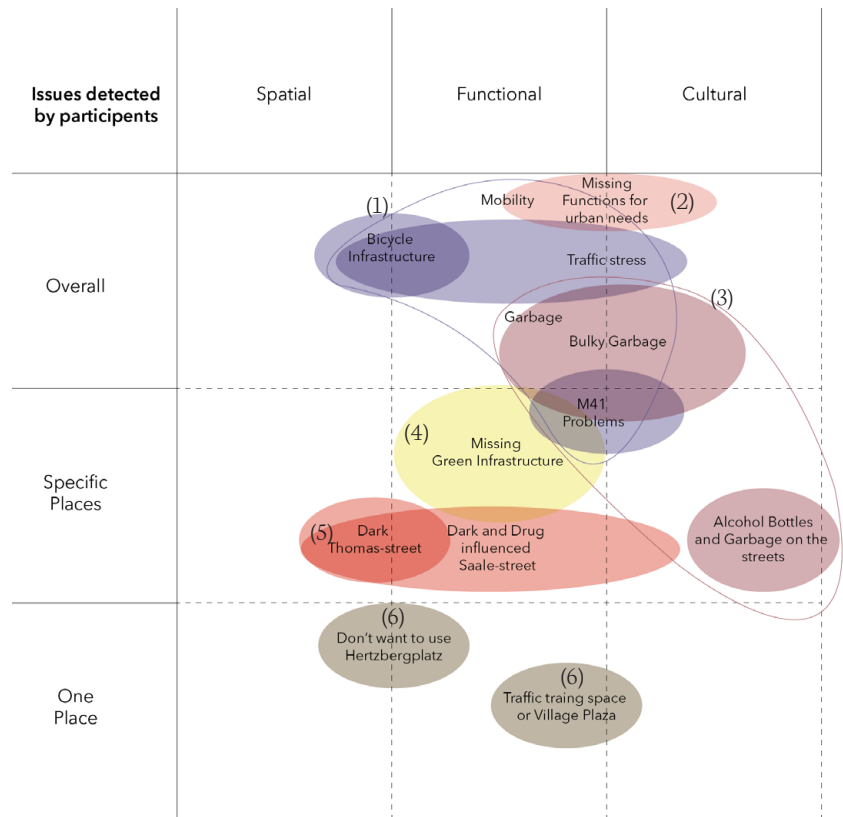


fig 14.4:
Position of issues spoken to during the walks.

of the 'Böhmische Dorf' also would like to claim. At the same time the Donaustraße that goes alongside it, is a street that lacks the feeling of social control. Refer to '13.3 Analysis #2 Spatial Visualisation'.

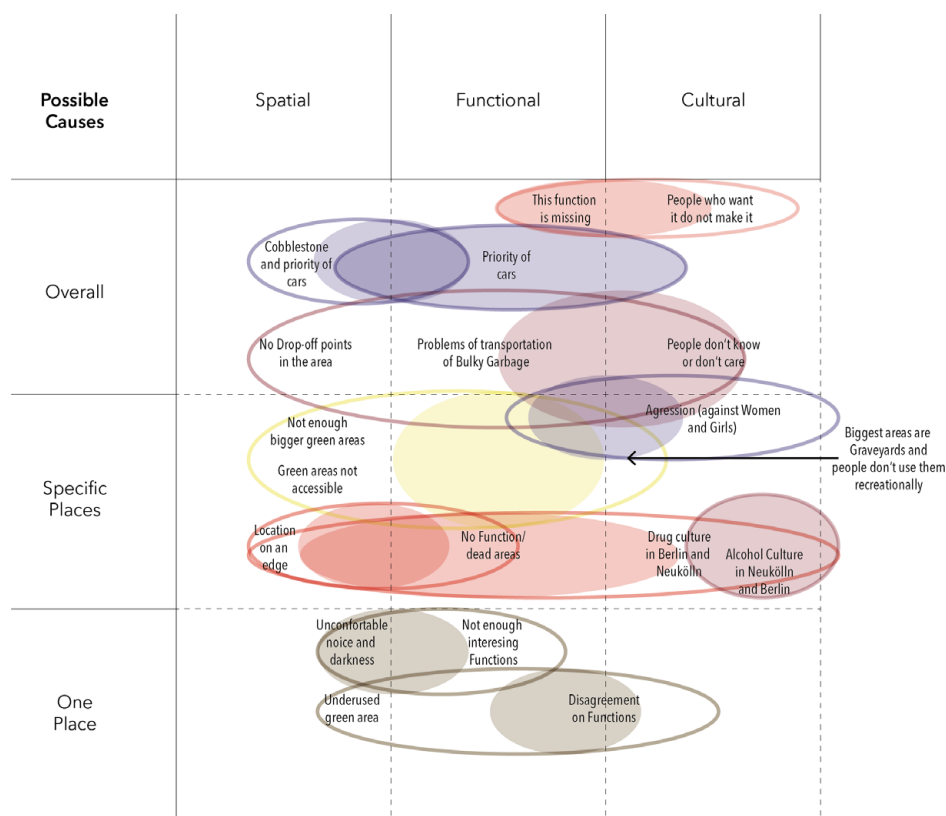


fig 14.5:

Possible causes for the issues that were detected.

The designer introduces spatial criteria as a level of cause for the issues pointed out by the participants. This filter step is explained in 'Design Development' (p. 88-89).

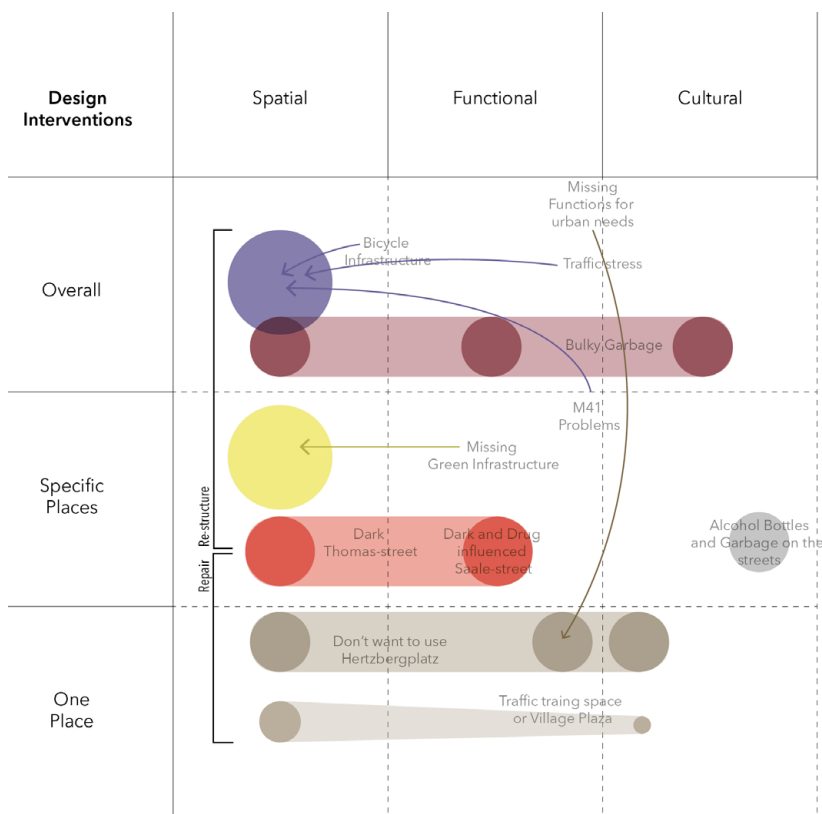


fig 14.6:

Position of interventions between cultural, functional and spatial changes.

Design interventions are spatial per se, but can include functional additions as well as collaborations with other fields to address cultural goals.

14.3 Approach Filter for Neukölln

One of the challenges of developing a fitting design response to the walks lies in deciding on where on the physical scale and with which approach the design can best address an issue. The diagram fig.14.5 illustrates where the possible reasons for the detected problems can be placed. It shows that areas of probable causes for an issue is even broader than the position of the issue itself. For example can the issue of bulky garbage on the streets have many different causes. These do not even have to preclude each other, but might work parallel towards the strengthening of the problem.

The method to reach a design proposal defines the issues' spatial criteria in order to be able to address the issue with spatial changes. This also means that the designer decides which issues can be tackled with spatial interventions only and which would have to be addressed in collaboration with social or political programmes. As the research question specifies, the spatial designer's first attempt should be spatial. Therefore the most interesting causes are the ones placed in the far left side of the diagram. Nonetheless it is equally important to remain an evaluating distance to the proposals during the design phase. This allows to recognize, if functional or cultural changes are necessary or should be implemented instead of a spatial intervention. Exemplary for this is a proposal for a new system for bulky garbage. Based on the wide causes the system needs several parts to function.

If an issue is very clearly of cultural nature, the findings of the walk can be kept in mind for the prediction of issues to be faced with the new design and stored to possibly be addressed in future steps and cooperation with the administration. (see more in '20.3 Accumulation of findings'). This goes for example in the case of alcohol bottle marking places as "belonging" to one group and causing dangerous situations for children. After identifying that there are enough garbage cans around at the most littered locations, as well as a well-functioning system in place, where people place their empty returnable bottles underneath garbage cans for others to bring back to supermarkets, the issue is clearly culturally based. Referring to the understanding of Neukölln's atmosphere, any more drastic intervention would probably not be in the interest of the neighbourhoods inhabitants.

15. Design proposals

In the following chapter each proposal will be explained in its scale and its function for the neighbourhood. The next sub-chapter will give an overview of all proposals and how they relate to each other.

15.2 Proposals for Neukölln

The first restructuring proposal is dealing with traffic issues and the issue of smaller mobility of women, children and economically weak people: An extensive bicycle network, which prioritises the cyclist and connects to schools in particular to relieve parents.

The found issue of missing qualitative and accessible green get addressed through an extended and upgraded green structure that includes different strategies of creating and

opening up green spaces.

A new system for bulky garbage is in scale on the level of the re-structuring and is paired with a cultural champagne addressing the problem of the handling of garbage in the neighbourhood, but the interventions main effect addresses an issues which strongly relates to the repair scale: cleaning up public spaces from the garbage that make the places feel insecure and un-cared for.

The selection of design on the repair scale could have been wider or different. Two 'places', the Hertzbergplatz and the Traffic training area and the problematic area around a Saalestraße on the edge to the train tracks, were chosen to test the repair approach. Figure 15.2 shows them in the darker purple colour. However according to the findings of the

fig 15.1:

Re-structure proposals.

The proposals address the bicycle network, the green structure and the bulky garbage situation for the whole area.



walks, other places could also be addressed and optimized: The Thomasstraße in the West of the map faces similar problems as the Saalestraße. The Böhmisches Platz - just like the area around the traffic training place - would be imaginable repair project on the topic of mediation of user groups and the Esperanto Platz would be a similar repair project to the Hertzbergplatz, as both are designed to be places of recreation and physical activity, but lack the needed comfort.

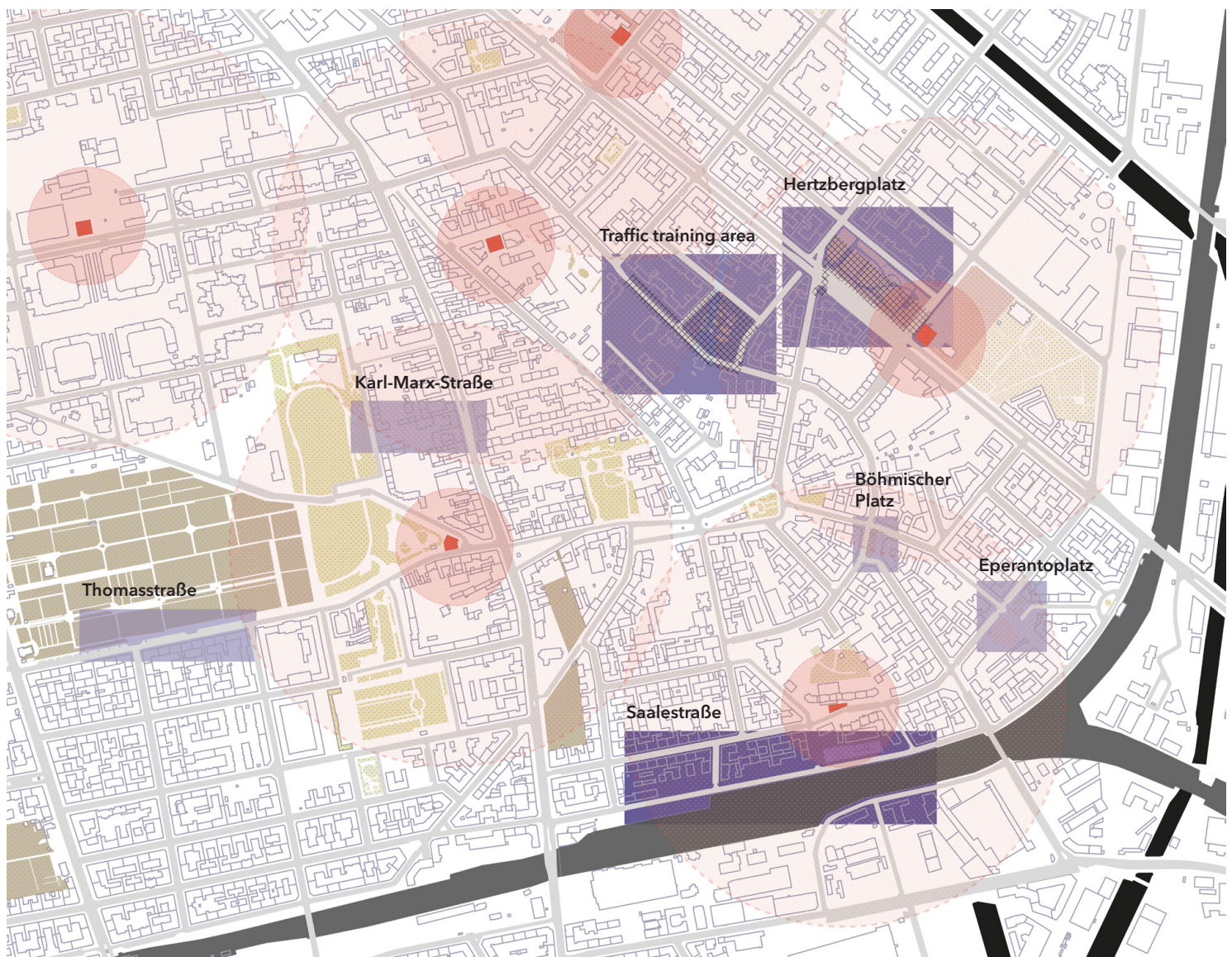
All design areas were chosen to illustrate a way of working with the findings and though the author believes in their functionality, they are a exemplary illustrations. It is also not the objective of the design to arrive at a proposal which can claim to be without alternatives. The nature of the complexity of gender sensitive design requires a more circular view

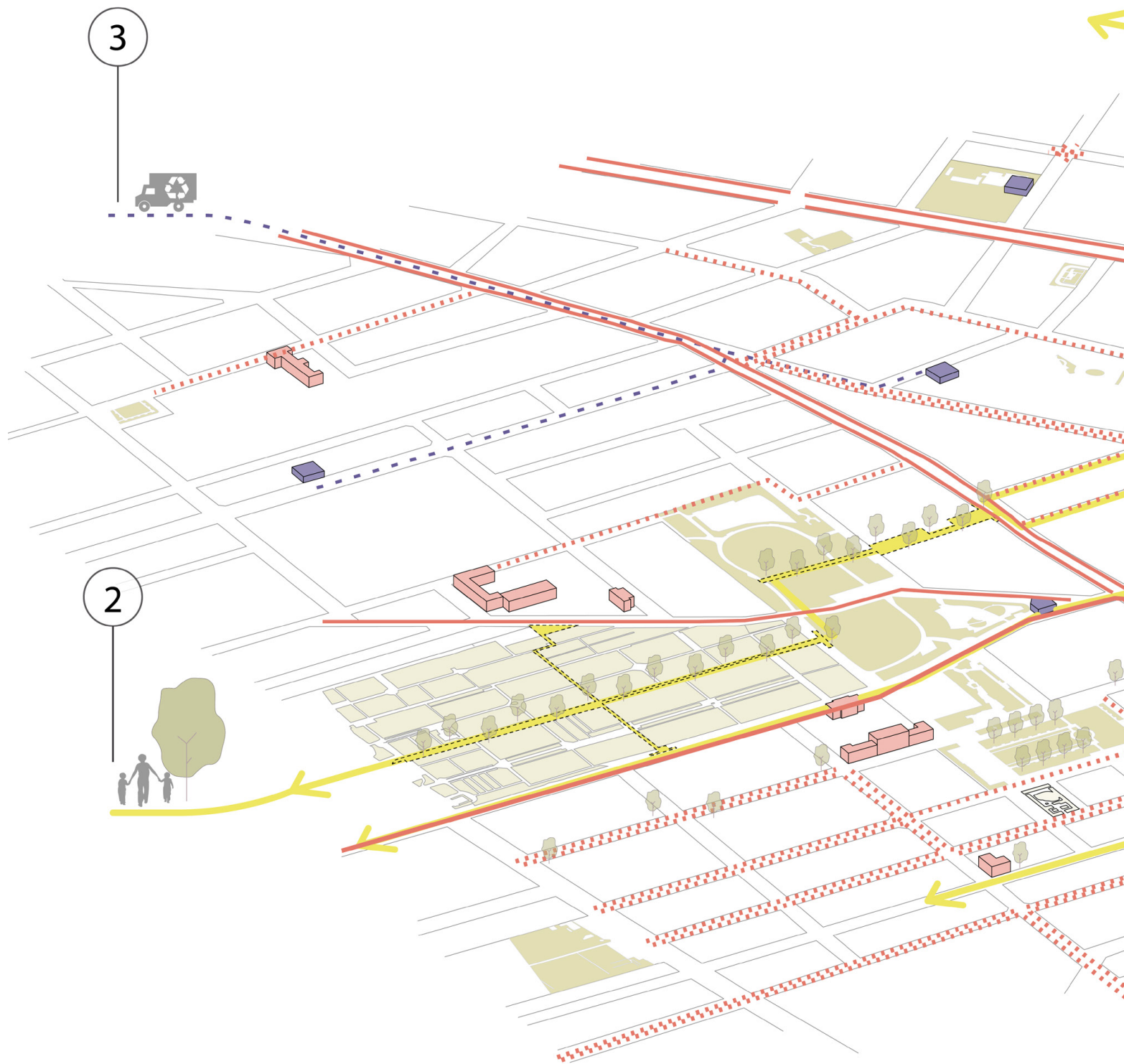
on designs to be tested and revised. The goal of the design proposals in this project is to show, how one can design based on the knowledge gained through the method of genderwalks.

fig 15.2:

Possible spots for repair proposals:

The two proposals at the Hertzbergplatz and the Traffic Training areas are not the only places where repair proposals could be tested.





1

Re-structure:
Bicycle network

2

Re-structure:
Green structure

3

Re-structure:
Bulky garbage system

4

Repair:
Traffic training area

5

Repair:
Hertzbergplatz

6

Re-structure and Repair:
Saalestraße

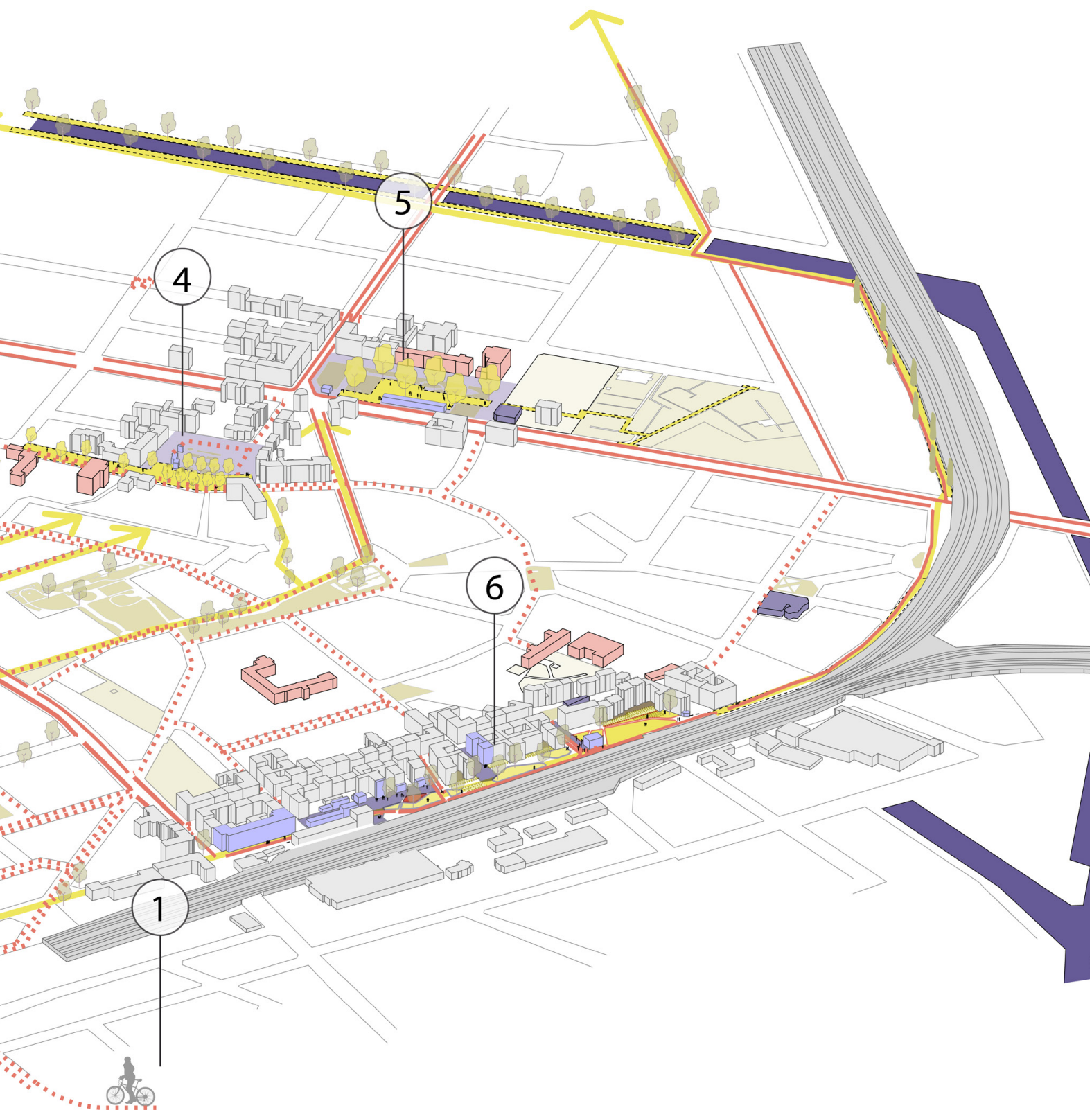


fig 15.3:

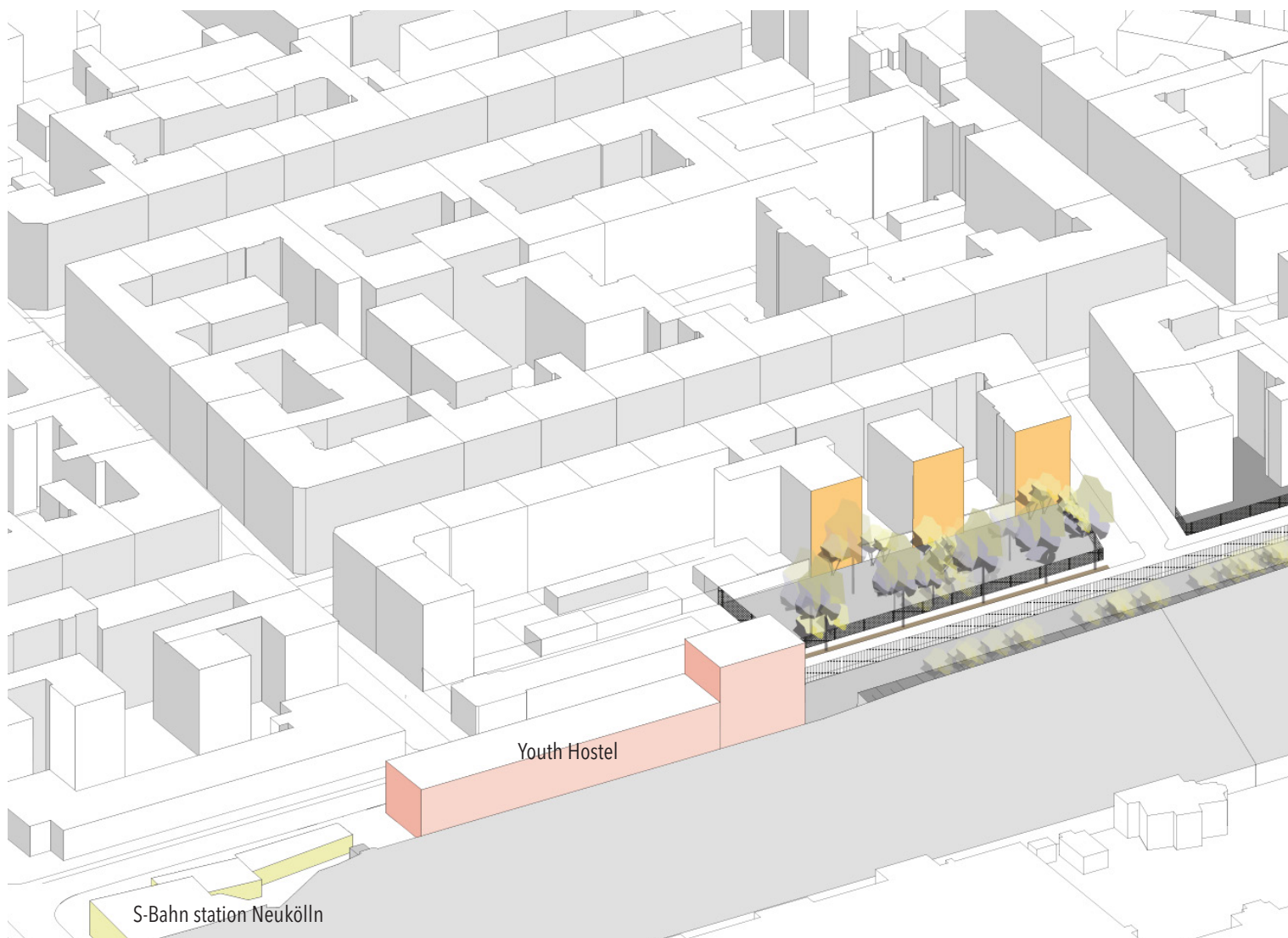
Design proposal for Neukölln

The proposals on both scales are interrelated.

The overview of the design proposals shows how the repair and re-structure proposals function together in the network of the neighbourhoods.

All three repair locations feed into the green structure and add quality to it. The bicycle network often overlaps with the green structures and thus creates routes that are both safe and beautiful.

The scales strongly overlap in the area around the Saalestraße (6). It is both an area in need of repair and a crucial part of the re-structuring networks. It functions as an exemplary design for both a bicycle network and an upgraded green structure. Therefore it was chosen to be developed as the main design test for gender sensitive design on the base of genderwalks.



16. Design Test Saalestraße

16.1 Current Situation

During the walks, the Saalestraße was pointed out as one of the darkest, emptiest and thus most uncomfortable streets in the area.

It is situated between the S- and U-Bahn station Neukölln in the West, a busy commuting station and a hotspot for drug trafficking and the S-Bahn station Sonnenallee, another stop of the Ring in the East. There are three under paths, which present an important passage for

pedestrians and cyclists from the inside of the S-Bahn ring to its outside. The Stadtteilmütter have to use them to reach their offices in the Lahnstraße, located on the outside of the Ring, for example.

The Train embankment in the south is 5 meters high and extends at the whole length of the street, hence stealing light from the street. Furthermore its slope is covered in unmaintained and dense shrubbery and trees, preventing the sun to reach the ground, making the street seem even darker. On the

streets north side, the gardens of the houses have a similar aesthetic with overgrown green, which reaches into the streets space. The single sidewalk, next to the gardens is only partly paved and separated from the street through a strand of more greenery. Between the cheap fences of the gardens, the street with fast traffic and the wall of shrubbery, walking in the Saalestraße feels like there is no way to choose your path, nor your view. This makes it into a classic fear inducing space.





The Saalestraße is a valuable connection for cars between the Sonnenallee and the Karl-Marx-Straße, because of its lesser traffic. It could also be an important passage for pedestrians and cyclists to avoid the more chaotic street network of Rixdorf. As a connector it has great potential to change and be used differently. Being a typical edge situation in its current use and design, it could become more central, offering an alternative way for people who are not yet using it. This is important for a better bicycle network, that relies on alternatives to cobblestone streets and needs comfortable

connections.

Furthermore, the width of the area around the street offers space for implementing a new part of the upgraded green structure for the whole neighbourhood.

The area has the potential to combine elements from the green structure and the bicycle network, but also requires a reaction on the issues of the place itself.

fig 16.1: Current situation Saalestraße

In the North of the train tracks, accompanied by heavy shrubbery and trees the street is in shadow and has little permeability. One can only follow the straight direction of the sidewalk both in movement and view.

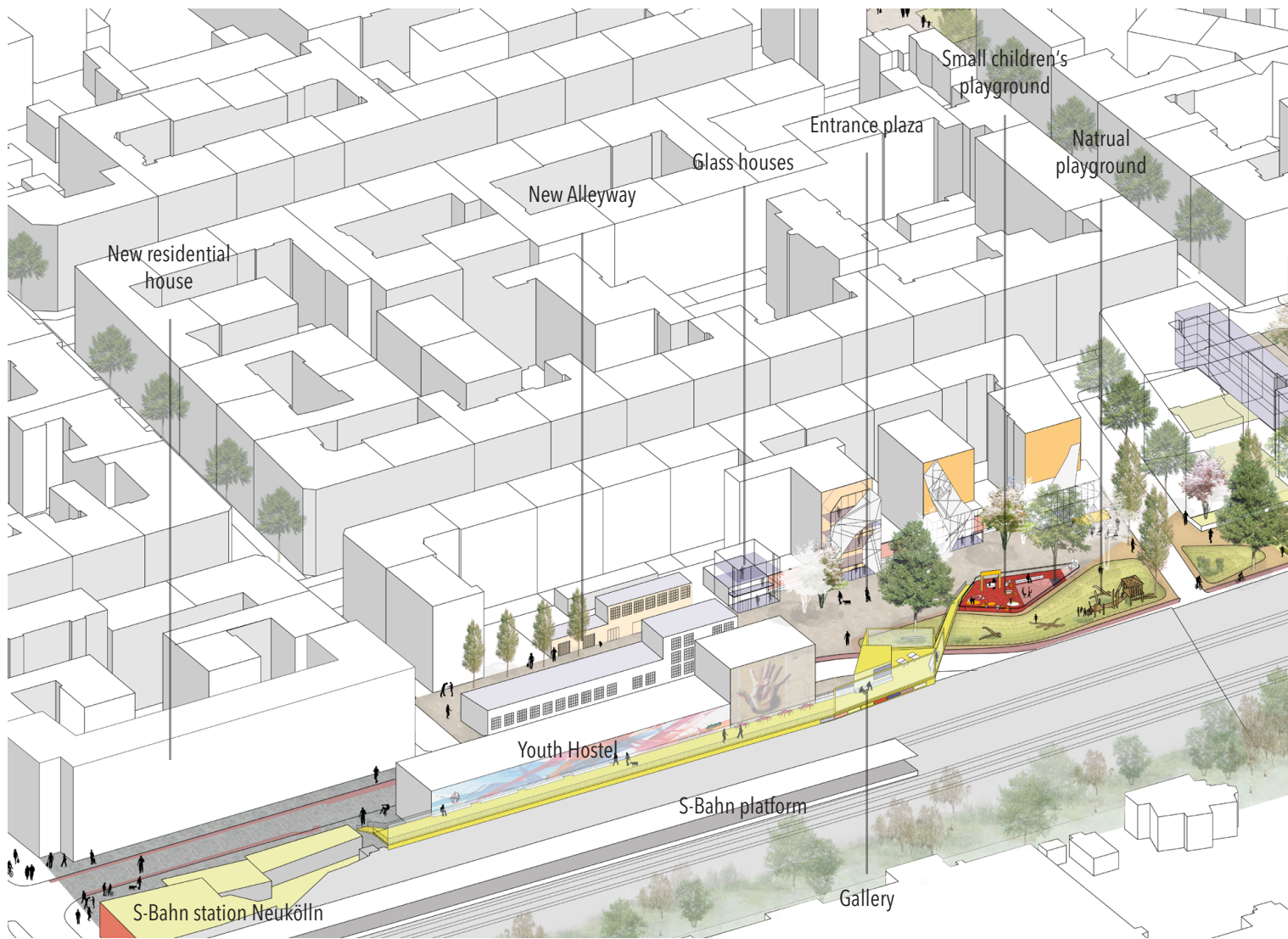
fig 16.2 and 16.3: Sidewalks and car lanes Saalestraße

The Sidewalks are narrow and accompanied by dark greenery. on the South side of the street the sidewalk is not paved and often used for parking.

fig 16.4: Existing view Saalestraße

Behind the Youth Hostel the space around the street is wide, but not well used.





16.2 Proposal Saalestraße

The repair proposal for the area around the Saalestraße combines elements from the green structure and the bicycle network with reactions on the issues of the place itself and with implementation of the general needs towards urban space expressed by the participants.

The biggest restructuring happens in the configuration of buildings and in the relocation of the street towards the train tracks. A retaining wall replaces the slope to gain the space that is needed for implementation of the other design elements. The bigger structural changes in the buildings make the area more permeable and allow a design to offer many different paths and views.

A bigger part of the newly gained space is transformed into an open linear park with a lawn for playing and leisure in the East and

a natural playground with water for older children towards the West. The rebuilding of the street next to the train leads to the area reaching the size of roughly 16 000 sqm. (As a comparison the Hertzbergplatz has around 10 600 sqm and the Thomashöhe, the biggest park on the area, has roughly 24 000 sqm.) The design reacts to the participants' outspoken preference of the big parks at the edges of the neighbourhood instead of the small alternatives within the neighbourhood. By creating more, large green spaces within their reach, it reduces travel times to recreational spaces. This is especially important for people who are not able to spend longer time on reaching these places. At the Hertzbergplatz, the issue with unmaintained shrubs that were not protected from the big street next to it, was pitied by the Stadtteilmütter. They would like for their kids to have the



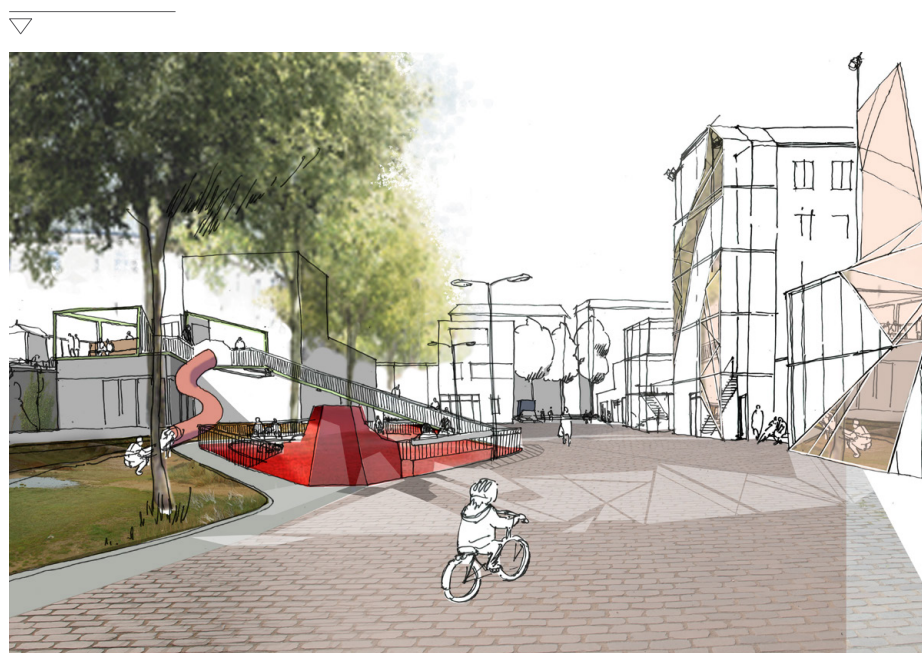
fig 16.5: Proposed design Saalestraße

The design offers more permeability and turns the linear street into an interesting sequence of playgrounds, gardens and plazas.

opportunity to play in “nature”. The greenery there was mainly planted as division from the surrounding streets and seemed too dirty to them. The participants pointed out that there was no natural green designed to be played in. At the West end of the area, in the direction of the S-Bahn station Neukölln, the design proposes an open plaza with multiple functions which helps to bring urban life and with it social control: Additional buildings with transparent facades and public functions, a centred, colourful playground for smaller children, an entrance to a gallery overlooking the train tracks and the space of the plaza itself, offering calm and sunny seating and enough space for different kinds of gatherings. A secondary connection behind halls for community-organized workshop spaces, offers more entrances to the plaza and introduces another active group of users to the area.

fig 16.6: Visualization Entrance Plaza

The plaza marks the entrance to the newly created area, which a light pavement and a combination of exciting playgrounds and interesting and comfortable spaces for adults.



16.3 Balance of needs

In the design for the Saalestraße, findings from all three walks are considered in their similarities and differences. On top of these three layers of findings, other information are guiding the design decisions as well. Firstly, they are ideas regarding the 'bigger picture', learning from gender sensitive design examples and considering ecological needs. Secondly, they are requirements connected to the location and its surroundings: infrastructure requirements for the area, the needs of the people neighbouring the design parameter and wider needs of the neighbourhood. The different aspects influencing the design are further described below.

Walk # 1 (Stadtteilmütter): The design proposals towards a lighter, socially controlled and secured Saalestraße relate to the findings of the first gender walk. The 'Stadtteilmütter' were the first to point out the issues of the area, as they have their offices in the near-by Lahnstraße. Furthermore, the design includes their expressions about their needs towards public space in general: The programming of family friendly spaces that offer variety in play structures and comfortable spaces for parents, caters to them. Their positive reactions to the legibility of social functions is considered in the positioning and design of the glass buildings. Their feedback about colourful facades in Rixdorf supports the decision to introduce loud colour in the playground and to keep the orange shade of the blind walls at the plaza. While the women also react to the cultural meaning of a painted wall, colours in general are received as friendly. The re-design of the adjacent gardens also reflect the findings of walk #1. The women liked the well maintained gardens they crossed, because of their beauty, but also because they showed the care of the residents for their surroundings. Even if a street is not full of life, the visible traces of human care made them feel better for the participants. Finally, the proposal includes facilities that were pointed out as missing at the examination of plazas and parks: Two public bathrooms and spaces for simple gastronomy, such as Kiosks, Coffee-bars and 'Imbiss'.

Walk group #2 (active community members, male): The two men do not relate similar feelings of insecurity to the Saalestraße as the participants of group one. However, they also wish for a cleaner, more cared for neighbourhood. The life and interaction the Rixdorf, that they enjoy, is encouraged by the workshop spaces. As the place is already noisy from the S-Bahn traffic, it is an ideal position for other noise-producing functions. The participants of the second walk are pitting the gentrification changes in the Neukölln, that lead to less spaces for creative expression. Were the design proposal only focused on this user group, an activation of the neglected space through creative use, would satisfy most of their wishes.

Walk #3 (Students and young professionals): The participants of the third walk stated that the Saalestraße was a place

they try to avoid. Measures towards visibility, permeability and lighting, which the women of walk #1 require, are thus clearly related to the gender of the participants. This group however, is also interested in the maintenance of the "rough" atmosphere of Neukölln. Spaces that allow the inhabitants to create their own environment were well received, as they give the young people a feeling of freedom for themselves. Furthermore, the group is most affected and therefore interested in the existence of a safe bicycle infrastructure. A fast, safe connection through the Saalestraße is in their interest.

Based on additional interviews with young residents of Rixdorf, table-tennis and foosball tables are places on the gallery. They allow for a wide range of players, unrelated to gender or nationality. The design proposes to establish them in pairs, in order to allow for tournaments to happen. Benches, for people to

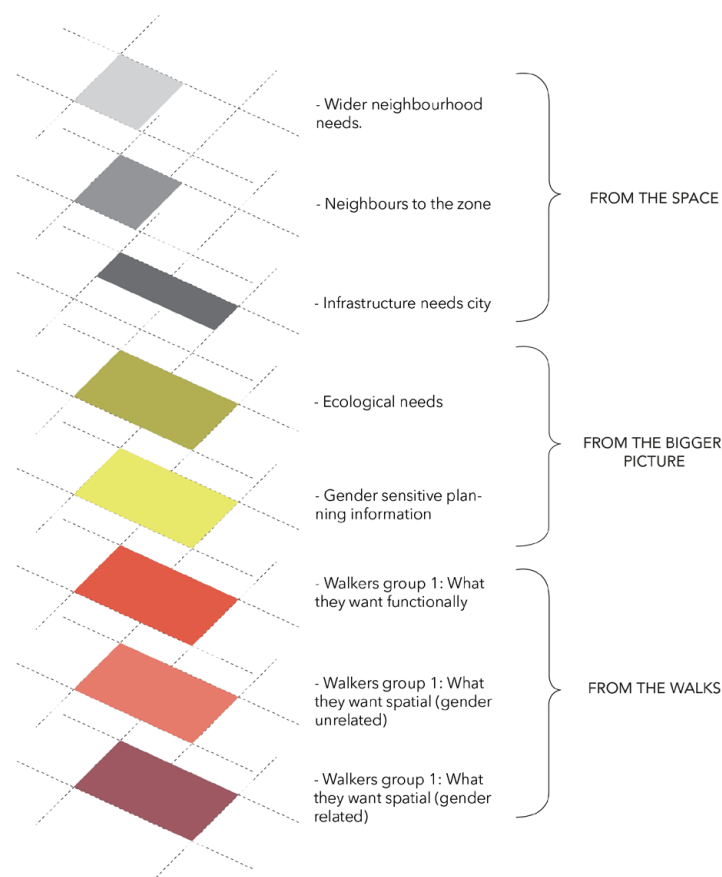


fig 16.7: Layers of findings, that influence the design proposal

join the activity as bystanders, or for players to rest, are located right next to them.

Gender sensitive design: While gender sensitive design examples are used as guidance for the design, the biggest part of issues comes from the walk's findings. An exception is the issue of public sports field catering mostly to the needs of boys. The topic did not come up in the genderwalks, but is widely known in gender aware planning proposals. In the East of the area, right before the street corridor becomes smaller, an originally fenced and paved soccer field is turned into its natural equivalent: an open lawn field. This makes the sports area more open for others to join and offers flexible space for different kinds of activities.

Ecological needs: The natural playground's lowered grounds double function as retention basins in times of storm water overflow. Storm water retention is a big issue within the inner ring of Berlin, where there is still a combined sewer system in place. Overflows of storm water that mix with the black water effect the water bodies in the area negatively. The city's water companies planned to create a new storage capacity with a total of 307,000 m³ till the year 2020, in order to prevent mixed water overflows into the waters of the Landwehr Canal. This is part of a program that aims to improve Berlin's water quality. ("Berliner Wasserbetriebe - Regenwasser," 2013)

Infrastructure needs: The Saalestraße is an important street for car traffic, but can function with a lower speed limit. Currently, the width of the street and the low amount of traffic permitted fast vehicle movement. The street is narrowed down to 7 meters, which only allows driving with 30 km/h, reducing the noise in the area significantly.

Neighbours: The local residents require privacy and therefore a buffer between the facades and private gardens to the public spaces of the design proposal. The division of gardens into two parts - a more open and a more private one - are therefore introduced. In some cases, basins for water retention can further create distance. For the changes in the design of the gardens, residents can get support to improve them themselves, or can join a community group, in which they work

and use parts of the gardens together. The upgrade creates a buffer within the course of the gardens.

Wider neighbourhood needs: For the neighbourhood's needs, the design proposal has to offer an alternative to the sports area, that gets demolished. Though it was not possible to walk with a group of youth, the existing soccer field was in use by young boys, when the walk passed by.

Furthermore the design has to work as a buffer zone between two dissimilar places: On one side, the S-Bahn station Neukölln - a drug trafficking hot spot and busy with commuters, tourists and divers groups of people - ; on the other side, the natural playground and community garden projects. The design offers more public seating and corners, that protect from wind, in the West part. They should be more attractive for "hanging around", both during day and night, and thus keep unwanted people away from the places in the East. The Gallery with the Kisok is a confined area and could also be used as an offer for public drinking, which is easy to control and clean. Alternatively, it can be closed at night to keep it clean. Depending on the heaviness of use, this decision can be made. Generally does this hypothesis of the proposal need testing through implementation. In the case the design fails at naturally guiding the user groups to their designated spaces, the administration would have to find a solution for the problem and impact of drug-use on a social and political level.

How much each layer of interest is considered for the design decisions depends on the estimated level of need towards the place and level of dependency on the public space in general.

The male community members of walk #2 have a low level of need for change in the Saalestraße, because they do not feel insecure or are in fear of being attacked. In contrast to them, the other two groups spoke about the issue of avoiding the area if possible. Therefore, changing the area to their needs is more urgent. When it comes to dependency towards the urban space in general, the level of dependency of the young professionals and students from walk #3 is the lowest, as they are able to travel and use a city with a bigger radius. They are the most flexible

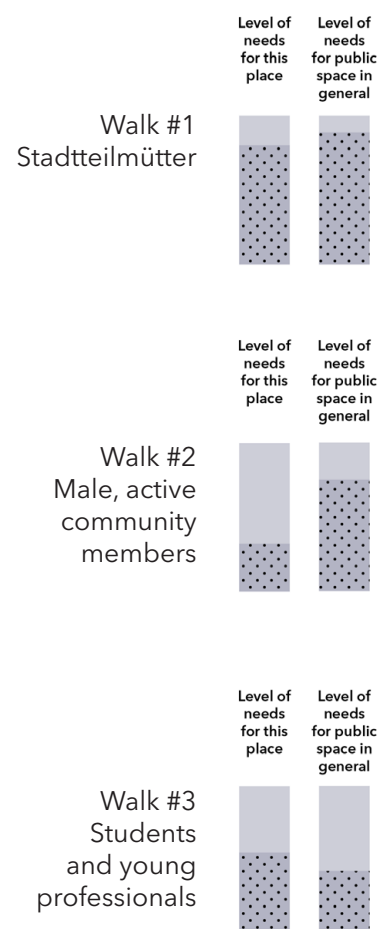


fig 16.8: Levels of needs from the different groups of participants

in choosing the places they want to use. The creation of missing functions and spaces at this location is less urgent for them, because they have more alternatives. The participants of the other two walks are more dependent on their direct surroundings, because they themselves, or family members have smaller mobility radiuses. It is therefore considered more important to provide appropriate spaces in their close environment.

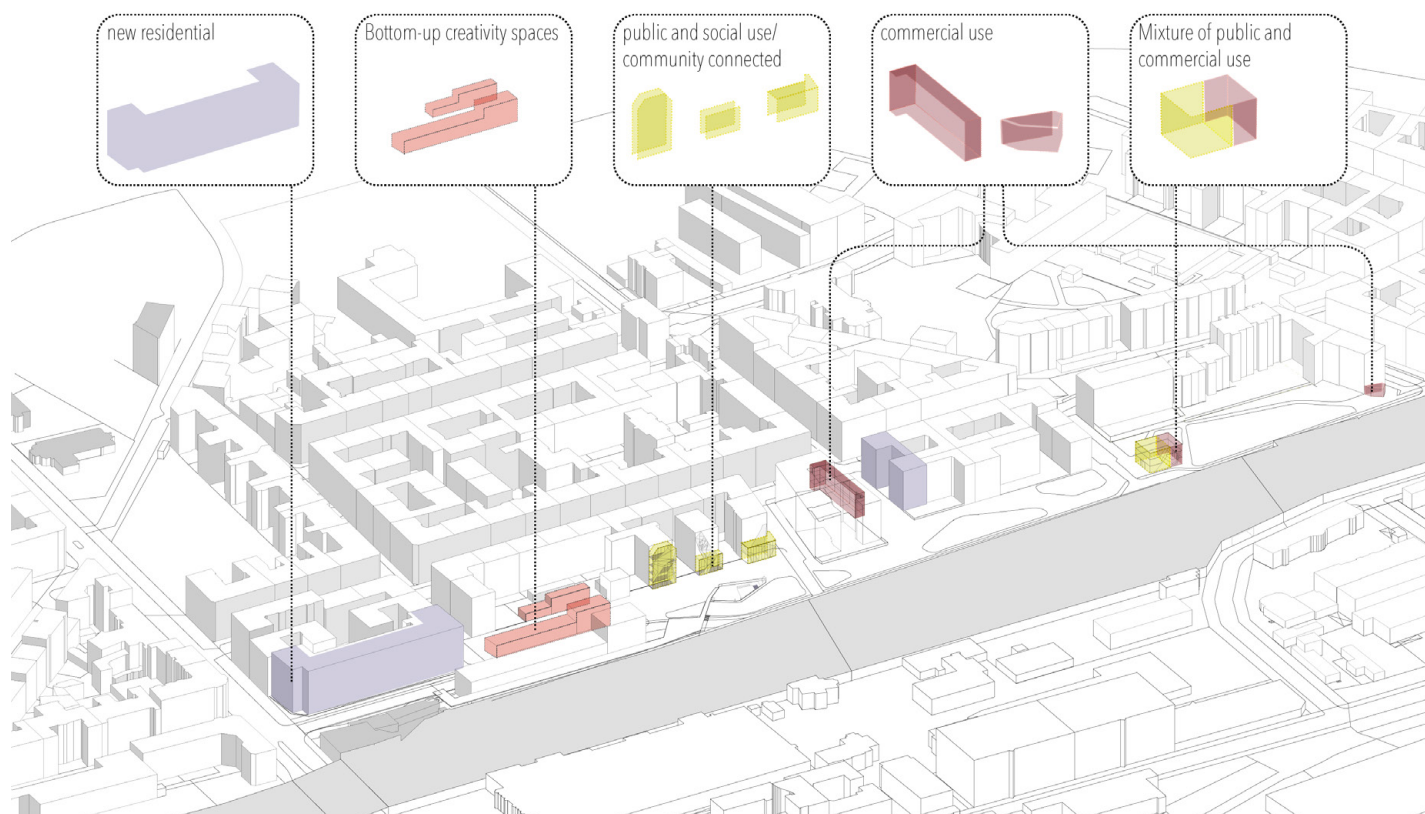


fig 16.9: Architectural elements and their production

16.4 Building the Proposal

Different groups in Neukölln do not just enjoy different functions and aesthetics, they are mostly the creators of them. The design proposal for the Saalestraße is built on the understanding of how the people of Neukölln produce their spaces through everyday use and through the individual or communal creation processes. The proposal introduces both architectural and landscape architectural design elements in relation to who can create them. Both are in direct relation to each other, but for the sake of explanation, they are divided in the two illustrations shown above.

Starting in the West, the first proposed architectural change is the demolishing of an one-story-high supermarket. It gets displaced by a new five story residential building, which should contain student and social housing, which is needed in the district. The original supermarket use could again use the ground floor, but the design of this ground

level should change from a blind wall to more transparency and interaction with the Saalestraße. Across the street from the Youth Hostel, two simple building structures allow people to create their own style of division inside and partly outside of the building. It offers affordable workshop and atelier spaces and brings active people, who love to create into the problematic area around the S-Bahn station. The provided building structure should have big doors, so that elements can be moved easily. The exact aesthetic of the self-build structures cannot be predicted, but will probably stay in a rough style of cheap wood, naked concrete and a heavy mix of materials. The cultural message that this use of space sends cannot be reproduced through design or planning. People are able to read, if spaces are produced in an actual 'bottom-up' process, or if a top down commercial use is copying the aesthetic. If a place truly offers people the chance of making it their own, heavily influences the feeling of inhabitants towards it.

In contrast to the rough style of the new alleyway, three new glass-structures, built against the blind walls of residential houses and a glass cube next to the open lawn are introduced as buildings that can host public and social functions for the neighbourhood. They show their function as transparently as possible, to make the positive development of the neighbourhood visible. The design with mirrors reflecting the sunlight onto the plazas around them gives them a strong connection to the spaces and translates the positive effect of their function into a positive spatial effect. They are eye catchers within the proposed design elements and frame the whole area through their representational meaning. Lastly the buildings shown in dark red, are for commercial use only. While their design is similar to the glass structures for social use, their function produces different kind of space around them. Café and shop owners can use the space at the plazas as terraces or to sell their merchandise.

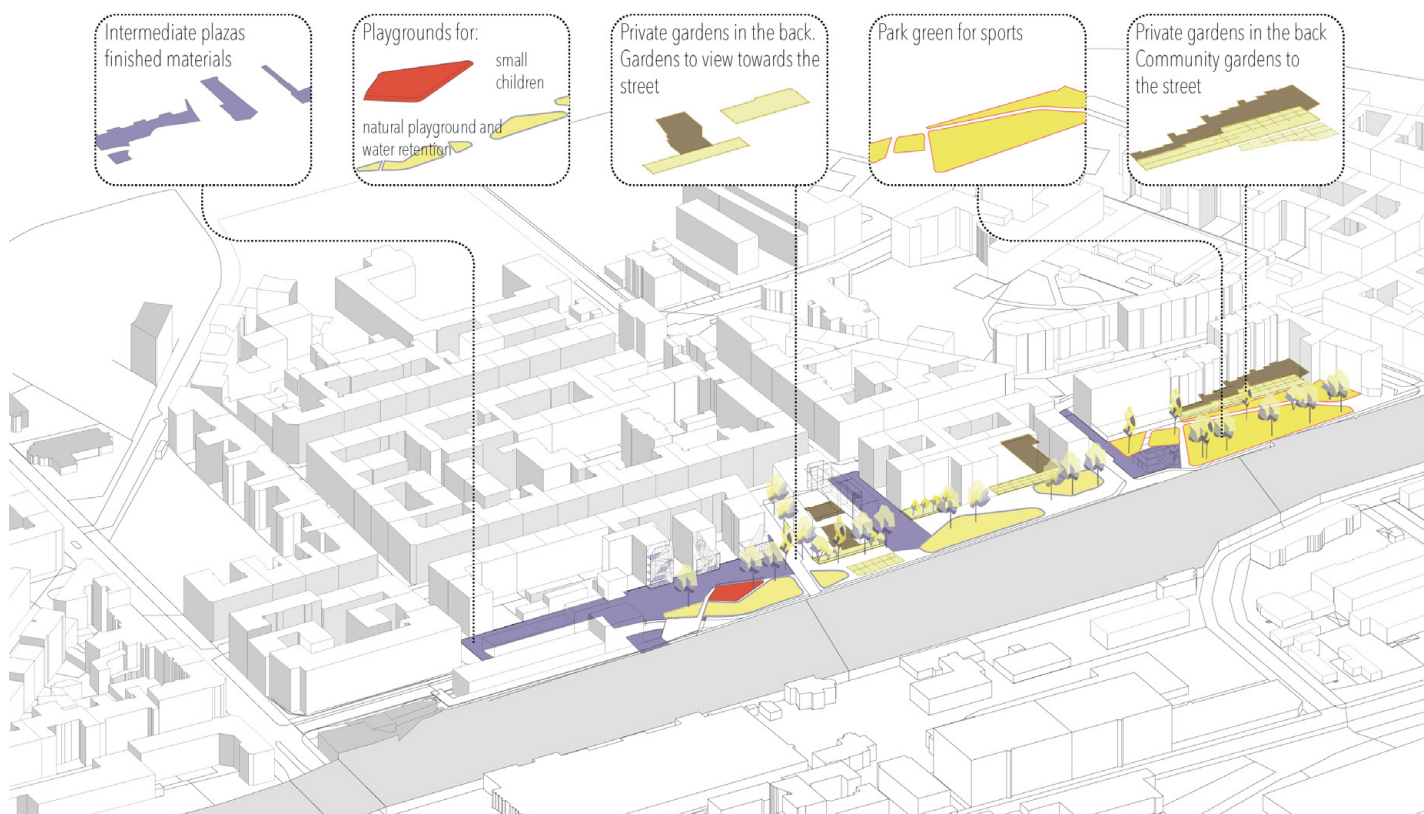


fig 16.10: Landscape architectural elements and their production

While the architectural elements are all in use by one group in particular, the landscape architectural elements have a more diverse group of users sharing the spaces.

With the exception of the gardens, their original physical creation is in public hands.

The intermediate plazas are structuring the linear park and cross connect the linear zone to the parallel street. With a clean design they are open to appropriation through all people and heavily influenced by their surrounding functions. The spaces produced on the plazas are highly flexible and change through the day with their user groups.

The two playgrounds are specifically designed to speak to different user groups: The playground for smaller children has a colourful rubber pavement, which makes dirt and garbage very visible and is easy to clean. This can give parents the feeling of control over the situation their children are playing in. The playground also caters to parents' needs with its location: Besides the seating options

within the playground, there are also benches on the sunny plaza and the Kiosk on the gallery can offer bathroom facilities and sell the drinks and snacks that a family might need. It is fenced and therefore secured from the busy plaza next to it and the nearby street. In contrast to this, the natural playground is focused on providing spaces for creative play with water, mud and sticks for older children. The spaces are stretched out over the area to give children the opportunity to explore them.

The design of the private and community garden spaces depends the strongest on the creation through their users. In order to arrive at the goal of having visually open, well-maintained gardens accompanying the strand of park and playground, the residents of the buildings need to be involved. This can happen in two ways: In option one, residents get financial and design support for a positive landscaping intervention in the mostly unused gardens. In exchange they agree to

keep the front areas of the gardens open from dense shrubbery and to keep a certain level of maintenance. In option two, the residents open the front part of their gardens to community garden groups, which are looking for places to cultivate vegetables and flowers. This agreement upgrades the resident's gardens visually and builds a barrier between the public park and the private gardens. In return, the community gardeners can execute their hobby and keep the harvest for themselves. For the aim of the design proposal option two is the preferred one, as the creation of space is more constant and sustainable.

16.5 Walk through the new Saalestraße

On the following pages the possible outcome from the design decisions and the estimated creation of space through the users is shown from eye-level. The drawings lead a walk through the design proposal, showing six different situations. Speech bubbles and arrows point out things that a person crossing

the new Saalestraße might notice or know about the space.

The views are numbered and positioned in the view below.

fig 16.11:
Position of the eye level perspectives

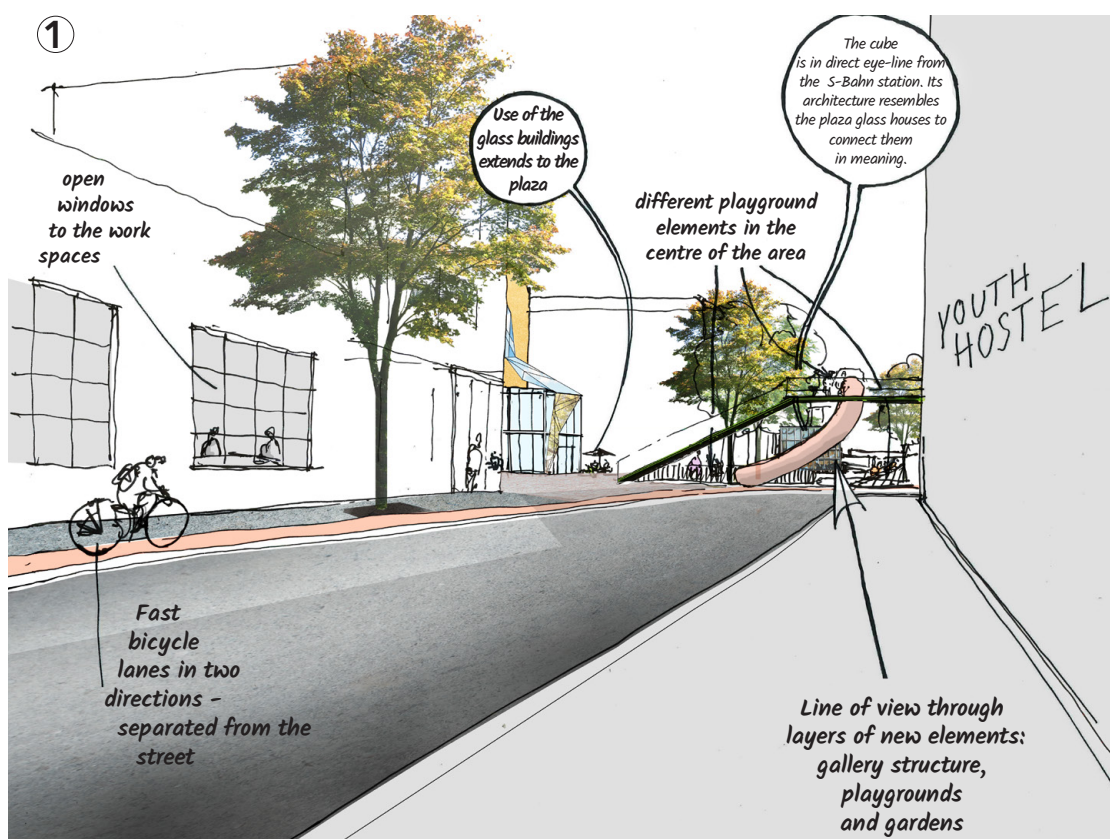


fig 16.12: View from the entrance of the Saalestraße towards the playground and plaza

The cube building in the back stops the view and gives information about the frame of the space.

fig 16.14: View in the new alleyway towards the plaza

The material qualities between the alleyway and the plaza contrast each other.

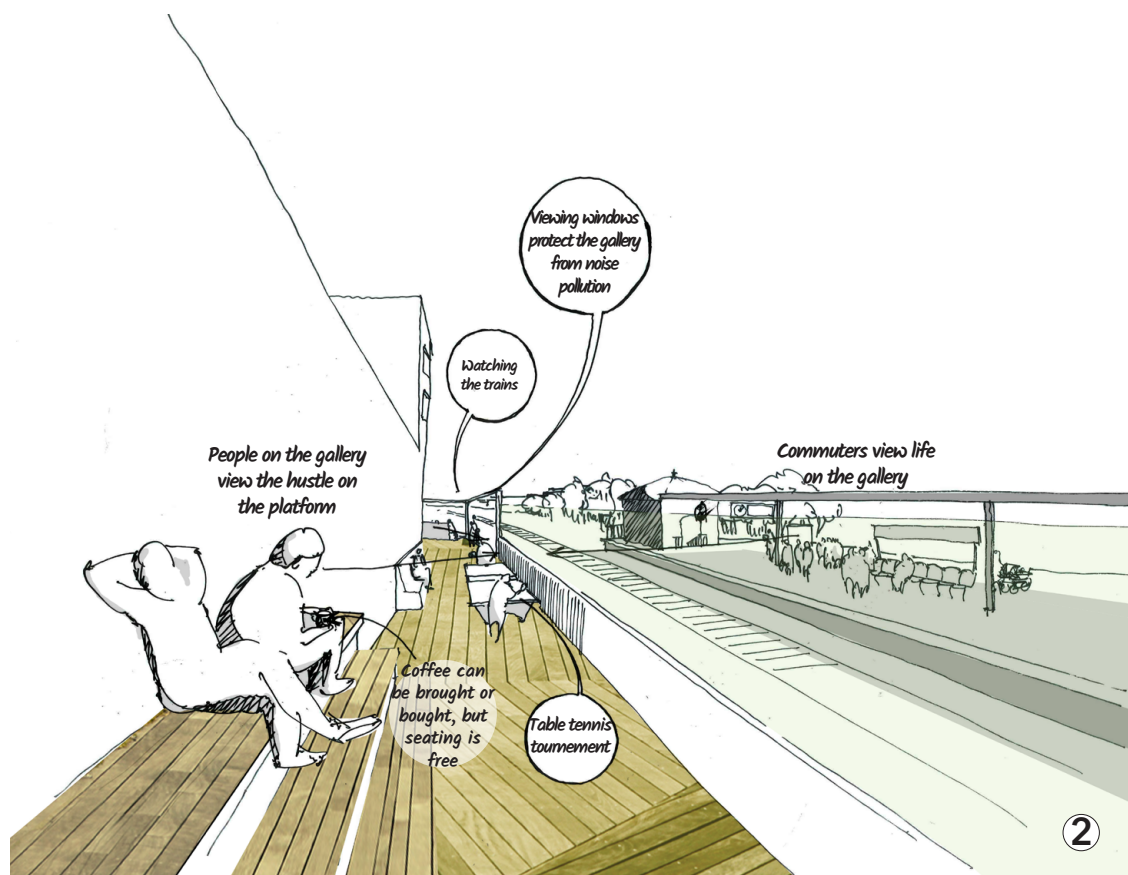
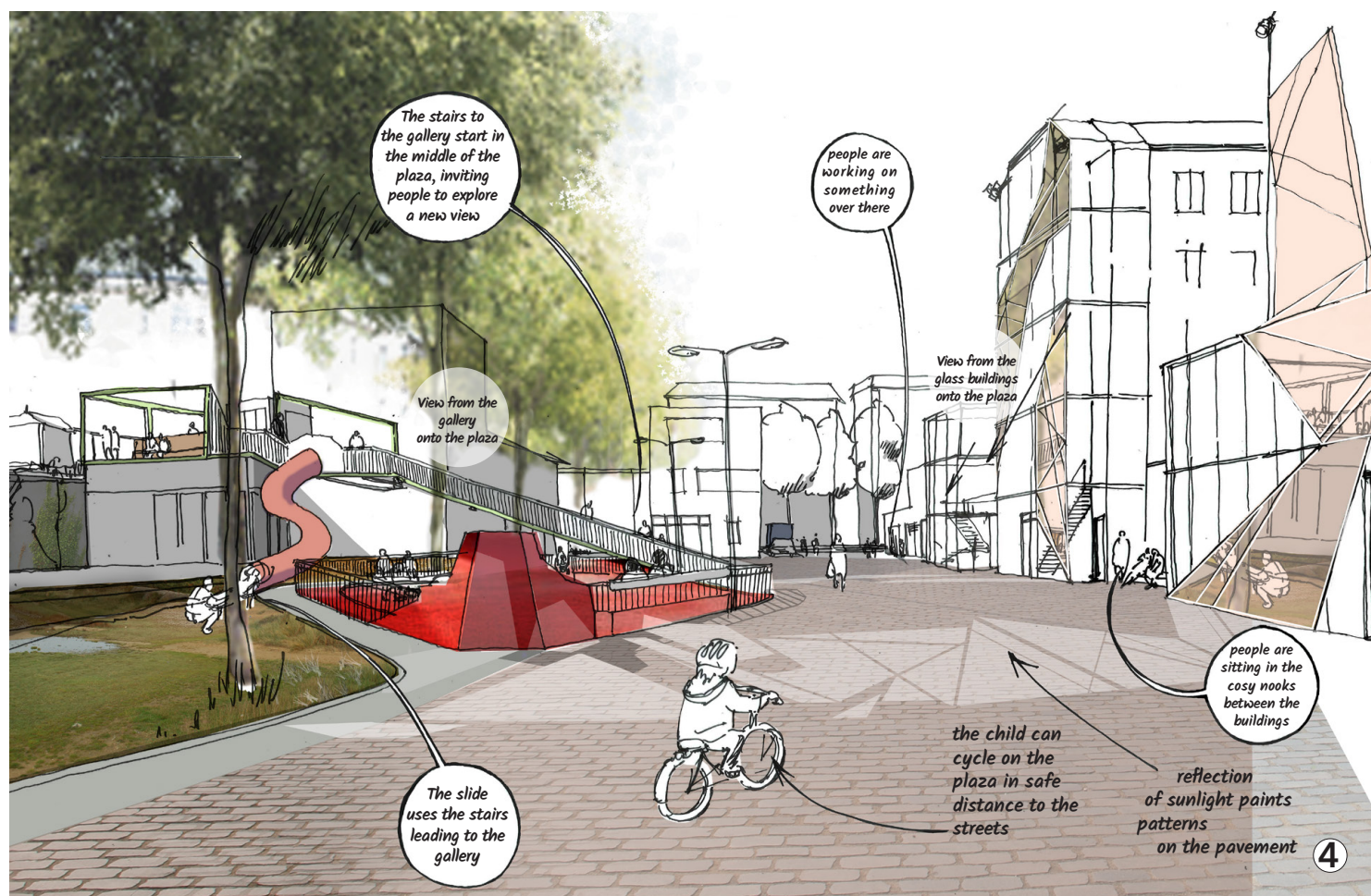


fig 16.13: View from the Gallery seating towards the train tracks and platform

The gallery catches sun all day and offers a calm spot to follow the busy movement of the S-Bahn users.





The bigger part of the plaza is open for activities and events but prioritized families by having a playground for small children in its very centre. It is placed right next to the first water retention area and natural playground area for older children. Thus the care giver can overlook both areas at the same time. The plaza has a finished pavement from stone or concrete, while the ongoing path that is continuing the sidewalk is from asphalt of a light colour. This guides a person, who does not know the place, through it. The playground for young children is a colourful contrast to the calm design around it. It plays with small typography which is visible for further away. The Saalestreet itself is narrowed down and cars are slower and make less noise now. The street is divided from the plaza and playground through multiple steps: the elevated bicycle lane, a sidewalk, a big step down into the lowered natural playground, a second sidewalk and finally the fence around the playground. This layering of structures

should help parents feel secure to use the playground in the busy location.

A big staircase continues both the path system of the linear park and the playground structures into newly claimed urban space. It leads up to a new gallery, where people can sit and either have a view on the life at the plaza, or onto the train tracks and platform on the other side. A two story Kiosk connects to the ground level, where the secondary entrance to the S-Bahn station is. The path leads around the youth hostel and ends next the main building of the station. This gallery provides visitors with a unique, positive and intrigue viewing point on the life around the station and with that offers more social control for both the plaza and the platform.

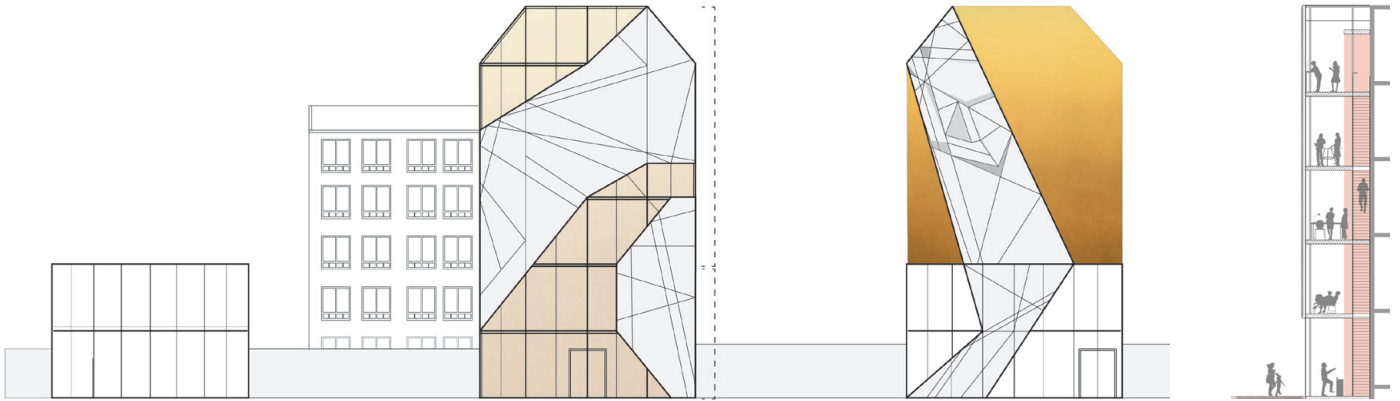
The existing buildings at this part of Saalestraße do not have windows to the south, which allows for the construction of the glass buildings with the installation of big mirrors to reflect more sun onto the space. This makes

the plaza and playground unique in the neighbourhood and turns one of the darkest places of the area into one with double the light. Because the mirrors do not just reflect the light waves but also reflect the heat, it is important that they have blinds on the facade. They can be lowered on hot summer days.

The mirror's shapes on the facades tell the simple story of how the light is reflected: The angle of reflexion is equal to the angle of incidence. How this influences the patterns of light on the plaza through the year, is shown in the diagrams on the right. Depending on the installation of the mirrors, light can be reflected equally or dispersed. In both cases however, it exaggerates the natural process of the day and can be interesting to follow for children and adults.

◀ **fig 16.15: View onto the entrance plaza.**

The plaza is central in the design as it combines a high number of functions and offers divers spaces to appropriate.



△ **fig 16.16: Facades and section of the glass buildings.**

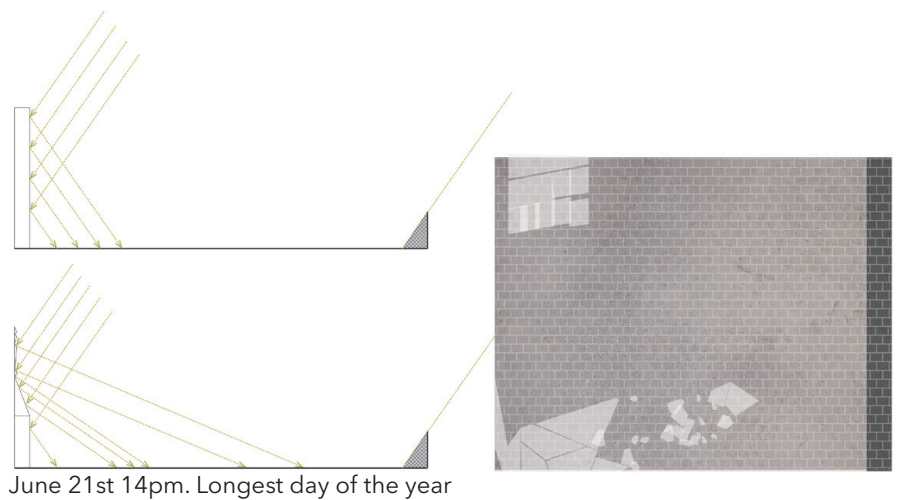
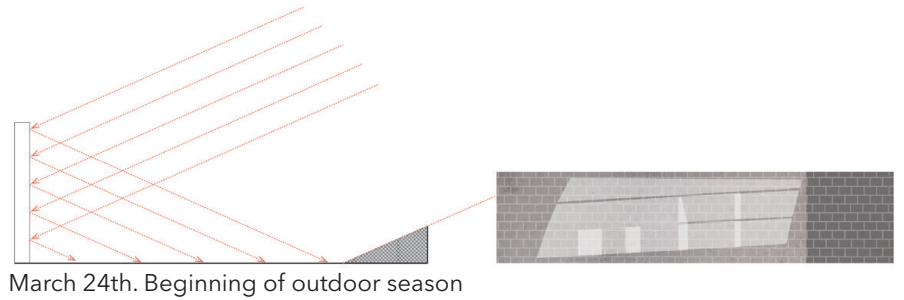
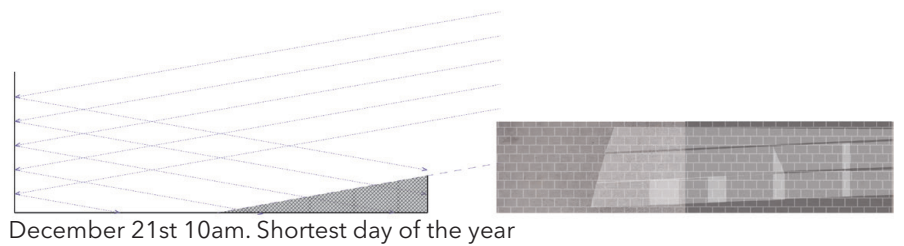
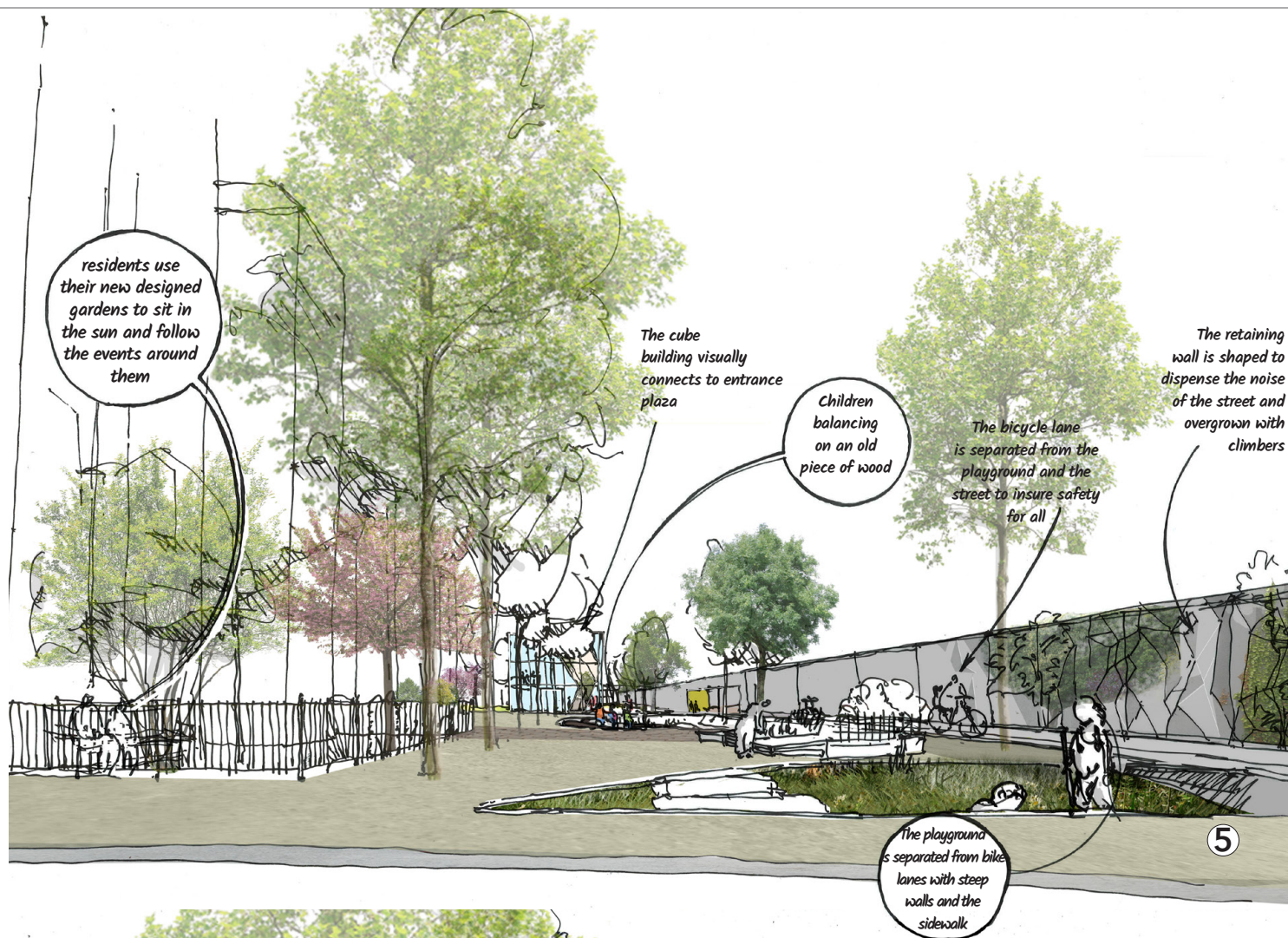


fig 16.17: Reflection analysis through the year

The North part of the plaza receives sun all year long.

The reflection patterns in the pavement change heavily through the year.



◁ **fig 16.18: View natural playground, private and community gardens**

The front parts of the private gardens can be redesigned with high-quality fencing and small, decorative trees, like *Prunus serrulata* 'Kanzan', *Prunus spinosa* and *Amelanchier lamarckii*

After crossing a small street, the atmosphere of the space changes: The middle part of the proposal continues the natural playground and retention basins and works with the neighbours and community members to turn the gardens into well-maintained green spaces. This tells the passer-by that the area is cared for, even if it is empty at times and strengthens the feeling of security. The green stretch is sequenced by the second intermediate plaza. Its function and design refer back to the urban place the walker just came from. Always in eyesight is the cube building, showing the walker that city life continues behind the gardens.

The cube building could host any community related program, from administration, like the coordination of the new garbage system or a new community centre, to language schools or kinder gardens. It is important that whatever happens inside is legible to the outside through the architecture and through clear signage. Similar to the gardens, this tells the story of care in the neighbourhood and brings actual social control the space around it. Now a new magnetic spot for the area, an under path to the other side of the ring is well located here. The fenced sports field were replaced with an open lawn area. This allows access to the gardens in the background of the view. Furthermore it places the 'gated community' building in the middle of the neighbourhoods activities. (The building, which has a high wall around it was pointed out as a negative example of gentrification during walk #3)

◁ **fig 16.19: View towards the cube building and the open lawn behind it**

The cube building is visible through a whole walk on the Saalestraße and can host facilities, such as a public toilet for the users of the open lawn and community gardens in the back.

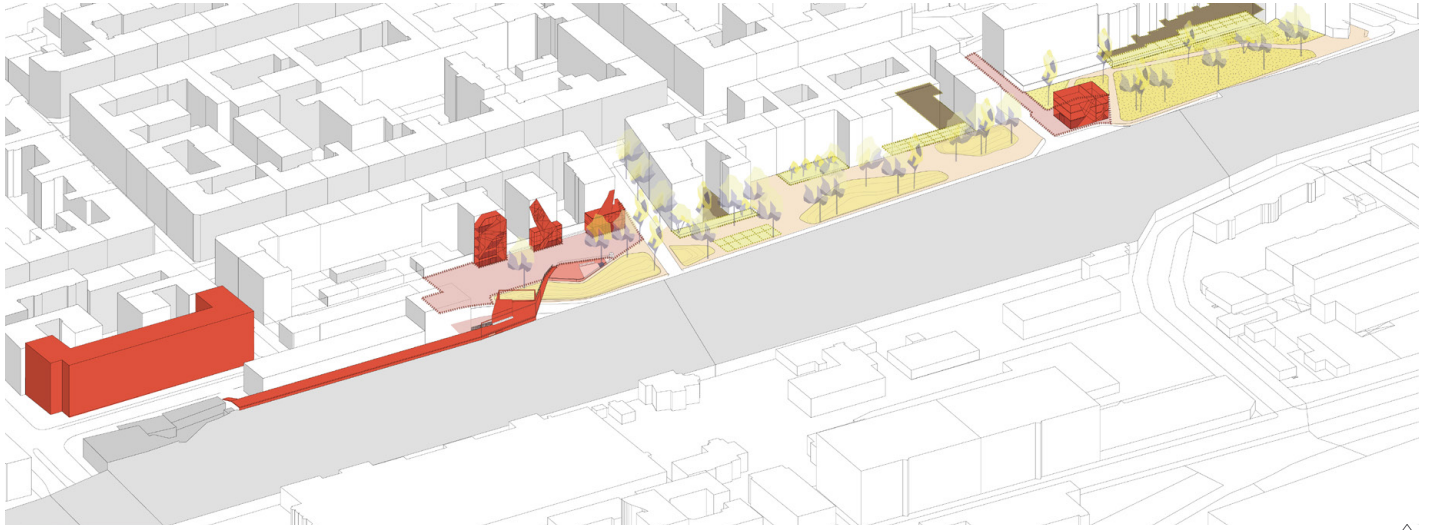


fig 16.20: Step 1 in Phasing and the least extreme design option



fig 16.21: Step 2 in Phasing and the moderate design option



fig 16.22: Step 3 in Phasing and the extreme design option

16.6 Phasing and design options

The proposal for the Saalestraße improves the area for all people, while considering the needs of underrepresented groups in particular. The focus on gender sensitivity in the design decisions do not contradict generally good urban design. However in its ideal implementation, the structural measures taken might seem extreme to some. In regards to that, the design can be divided in steps, representing either a phasing of implementation, or design options.

The relocation of the street and the landscape architectural elements are the backbone of the design. In combination with the construction of the glass buildings and the gallery, these design elements have to be implemented in the beginning and are option one for the design. Additionally, replacing the one-story supermarket with a residential building makes sense both from a financial perspective and for creating a more positive surrounding for the S-Bahn station.

Phase two or option two sees the implementation of workshops and atelier spaces. The interference with the existing structure is more invasive, because the current users of the area (A market for tiles and other flooring) has to be moved for the building on the Saalestraße and the placement of the second building in the new alleyway has to be negotiated with the owners of the land. The gain through the implementation of this step is a strong change of permeability for the entrance plaza and the introduction of a highly creative and productive group of people to the area.

The most extreme changes happen in phasing or option three: To connect the Saalestraße directly to the Richardstraße and with it to the centre of Rixdorf, a residential building has to be demolished and rebuilt. A new under path to the other side of the ring would coincide with even more extensive construction. Both new connections help the linear zone to become more permeable and allow the intermediate plazas to become real crossings. This influences the functional and cultural position of the proposal.

The connection to the outside of the ring would be most feasible if it happened parallel

to urban development of this area. Currently it has a mixed urban structure with industry, logistics, offices and some residential buildings. The rising pressure of the housing market, makes a scenario of development for the area very likely.

17. Restructure and Repair Proposals

In the following chapter elaborates on the functions, network and implementation of the restructure proposals and two examples of smaller repair proposals. The issues leading to the proposals were pointed out during the walks and can therefore be found in the four steps of the analysis of the findings. Furthermore supporting information and explanation about the issue based on the desk analysis will be explained for each of them.

17.1 Bicycle Network

The concept of the bicycle network plans a re-structuring of the neighbourhood on a large scale. The goal is to turn Neukölln into a bicycle friendly and even cycling endorsing neighbourhood. As seen in '12.3.4 Analysis #4 Narratives', cyclist in Neukölln phase difficulties with problematic pavements, with the prioritising of motorized traffic and with the aggressive behaviour of drivers.

The bicycle network is close to none-existing for North-Neukölln. On top of the lack of bicycle lanes, many streets are paved with cobblestone, which make it uncomfortable and sometimes even dangerous to use them on a bicycle. While children under 8 year old are allowed to cycle on sidewalks for their safety, the insecurity on the streets forces adults to use the sidewalks as well. (Schönball & Stute, 2012) This causes conflicts with pedestrians. Other people do not use the bicycle as a mode of transportation at all, even though they outspokenly enjoy riding their bikes in places like the Tempelhofer Feld. An improvement of the network can therefore probably enhance mobility among this group of people.



fig 17.2: Cobblestone on the Weserstraße

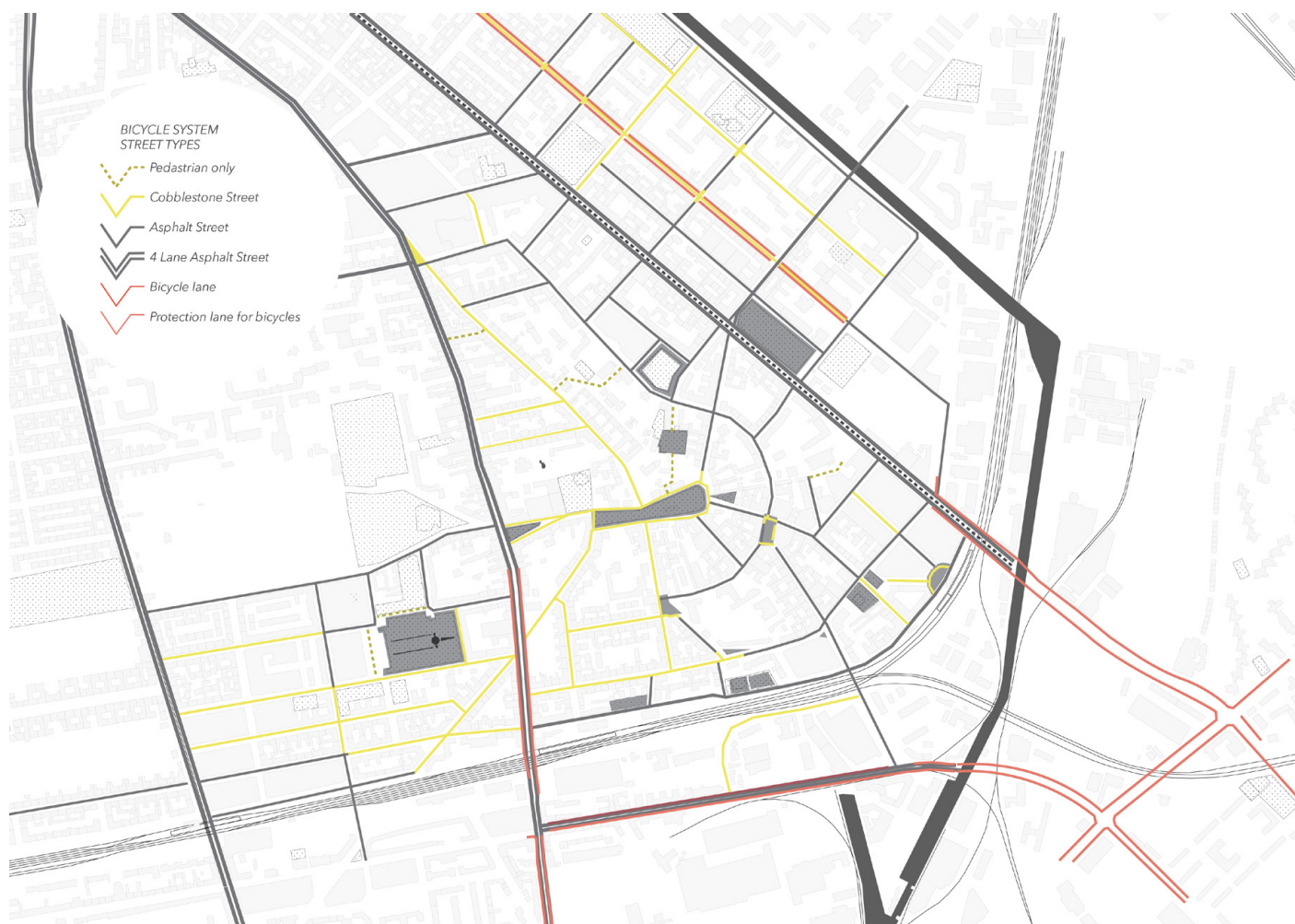


fig 17.1: Current situation



fig 17.3: Hermanstraße with heavy car traffic and no space for cycling



fig 17.4: Child cycling on the sidewalk somewhere in Neukölln

The bicycle endorsing network needs a divisive change in distribution of space in the streets. For the different street typologies, the way this could be done is illustrated in the sections on the left.

A strong network should not only allow cyclers to use some streets, but make it possible to use all streets, comfortably and safely. Therefore the proposal does not decide for some streets to become the chosen bike-routes, but shows the necessary changes for all streets of the explored territory. However, the network does suggest a spatial focus on the surroundings of schools. This has multiple possible effects. Firstly: it is still mothers who do the bigger part of the child care. Gender studies also explain that women have less access to the family cars, a statistic that was supported by the genderwalks findings. Therefore it can be safely assumed that car-less women bring their children to school in many cases. A safe route for them to do this by bicycle would make this easier. A change in the traffic priority also means that cars have to slow down in multiple areas of the neighbourhood. This makes the environment around streets more safe for pedestrians and is most crucial in the surroundings of schools.

Additionally to the physical implementation of the network, a campaign to teach all children to ride a bike could be developed. The spaces of the traffic trading area and the Saalestraße, which are both covered on the repair scale as well, could be places for extensive training. This qualification would make children and youth more independent from their caregivers and from public transport. Ultimately the network would give inhabitants with less financial means a better choice in their mobility.

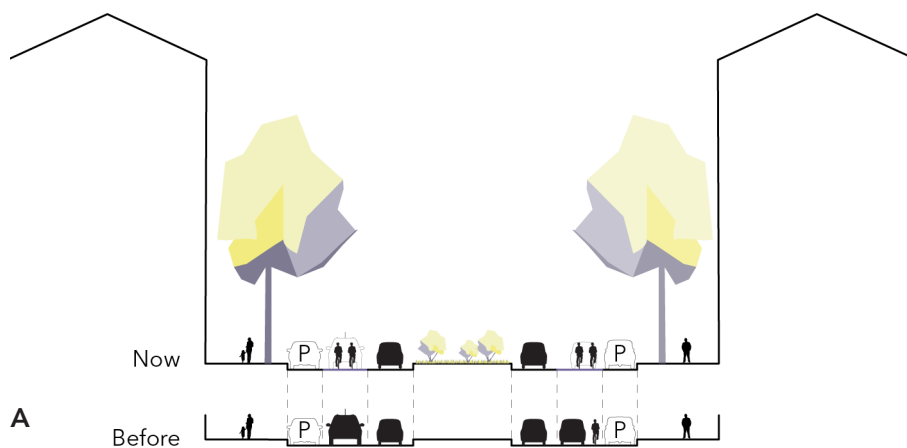
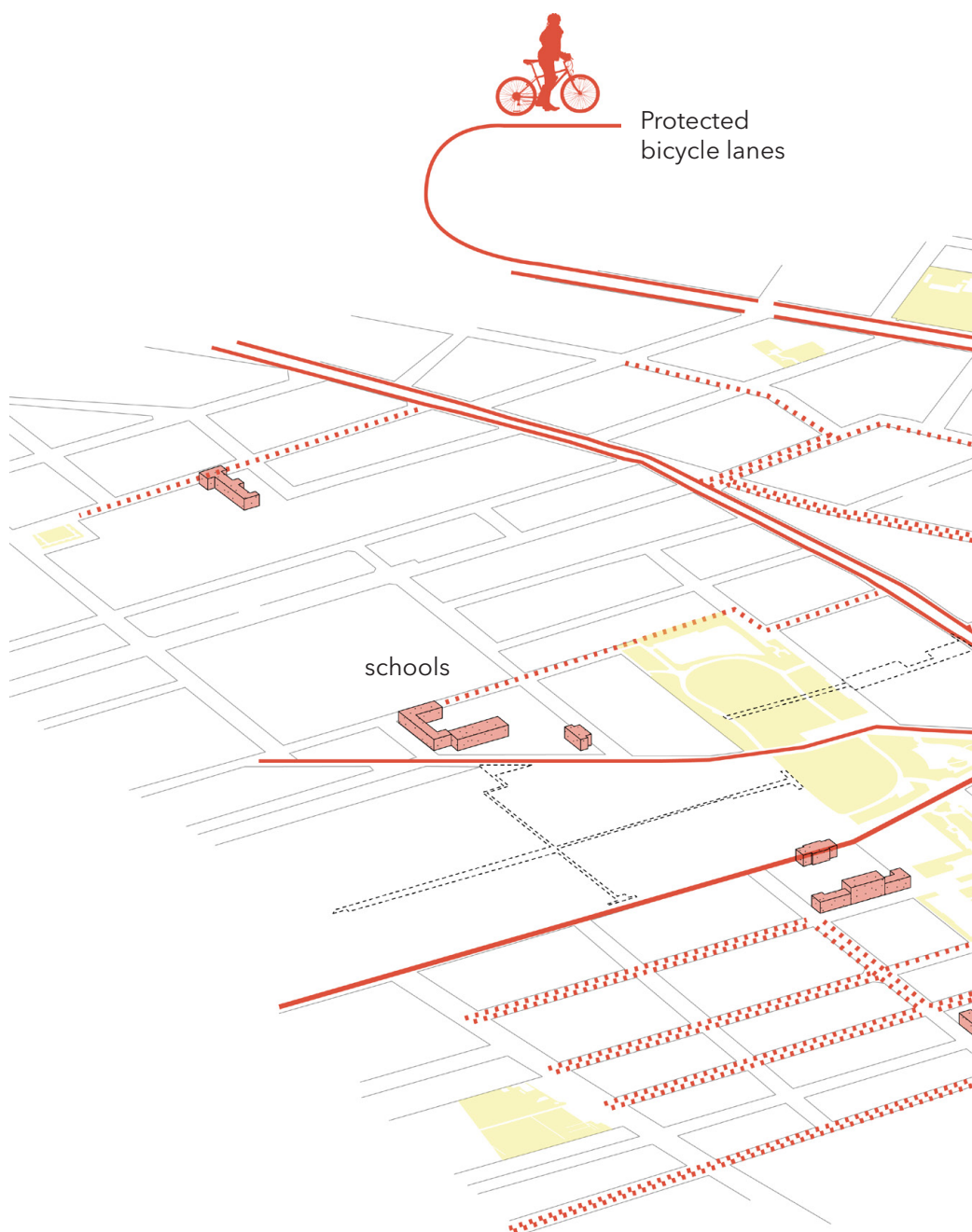


fig 17.6:

Section Sonnenallee.

Change for the network, through the introduction of a bicycle-priority lane.

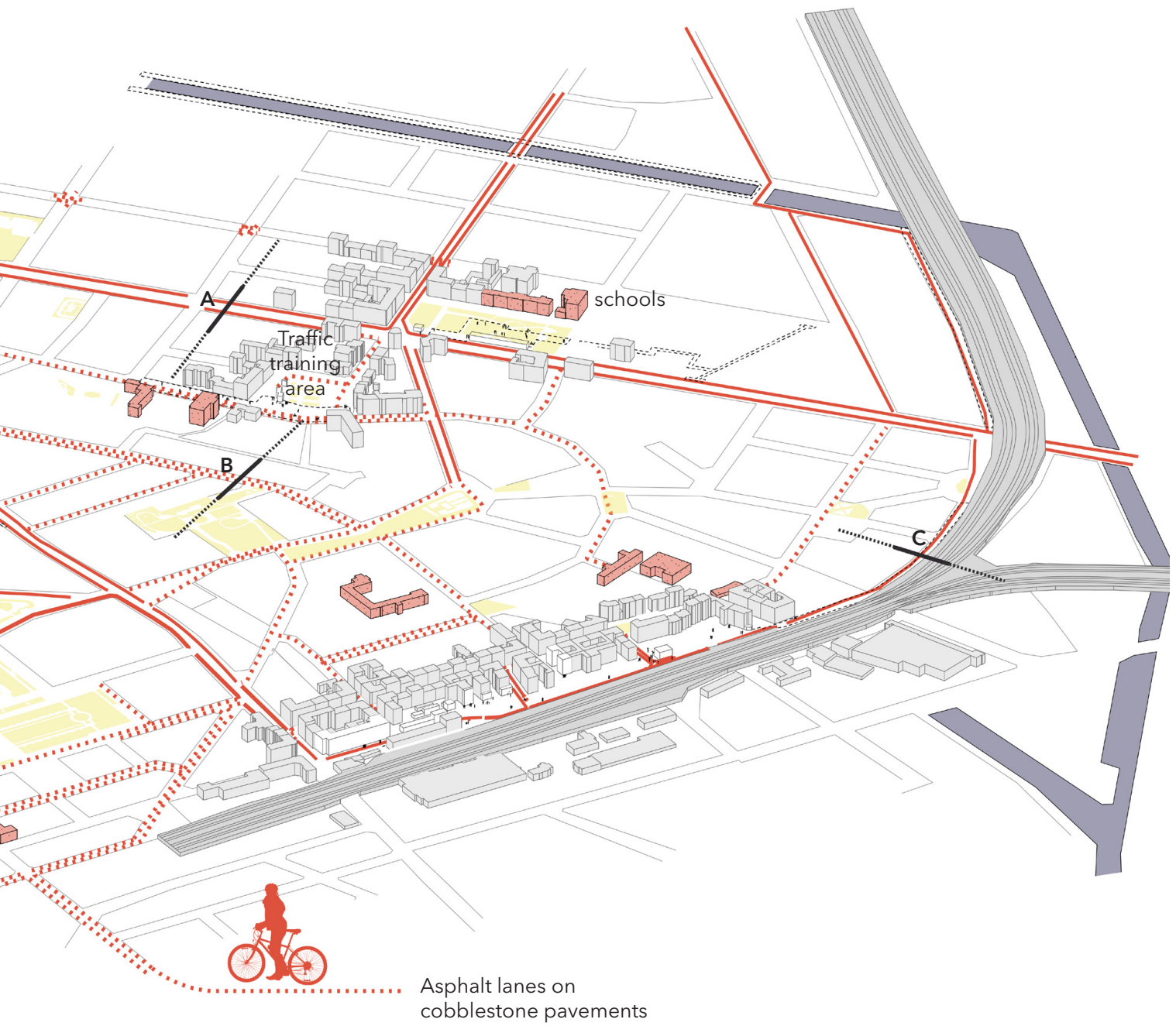


fig 17.5:
Proposed bicycle network

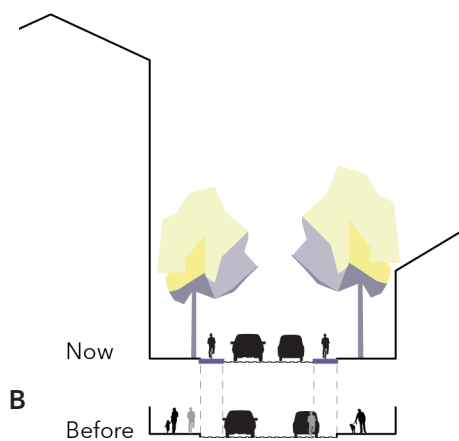


fig 17.7: Section Richardstraße.
Asphalt lanes on the edges of the cobblestone pavement.

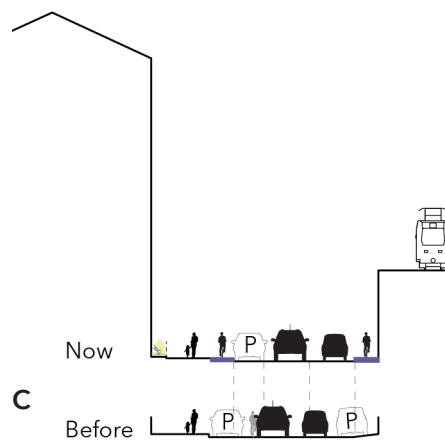


fig 17.8: Section Saalestraße.
Change for the network, through the creation of raised, new bicycle lanes.



17.2 Green Structure

The information about missing green spaces in the walks was expressed carefully, but repeatedly. The look into the maps shows and imbalance between green areas and actual usable, public greenery: Even though it seems like there are plenty green areas on the current map, the look at the actual functions reveals that the largest spaces are graveyards and allotment gardens, leaving the average inhabitant only with small plazas and playground in very manageable sizes. The results show in the map of supply with green. Many of the blocks are badly provided with green infrastructure.

fig 17.9: Actual green use in the area of North-Neukölln.
During the walks, participants pointed out that they prefer the big parks, shown on the edges of this map.



fig 17.10: Supply with greenery per block.

public green	private
Well supplied	
adequately supplied	
Poorly supplied	
Badly supplied	

fig 17.11: Reflection analysis through the year

The North part of the plaza receives sun all year long.

The reflection patterns in the pavement change heavily through the year.



fig 17.12: Reflection analysis through the year

The North part of the plaza receives sun all year long.

The reflection patterns in the pavement change heavily through the year.



fig 17.13: Reflection analysis through the year

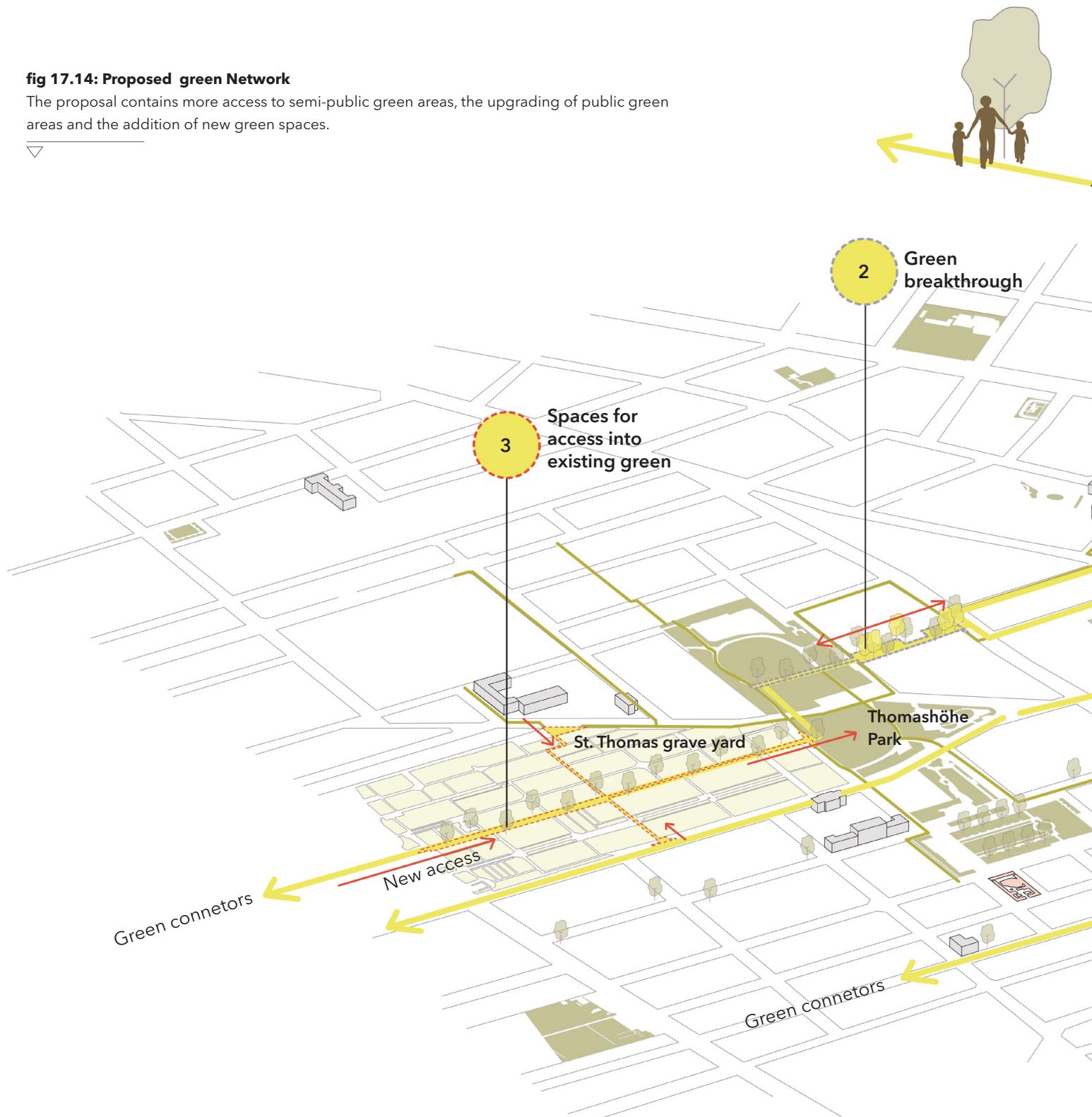
The North part of the plaza receives sun all year long.

The reflection patterns in the pavement change heavily through the year.



fig 17.14: Proposed green Network

The proposal contains more access to semi-public green areas, the upgrading of public green areas and the addition of new green spaces.

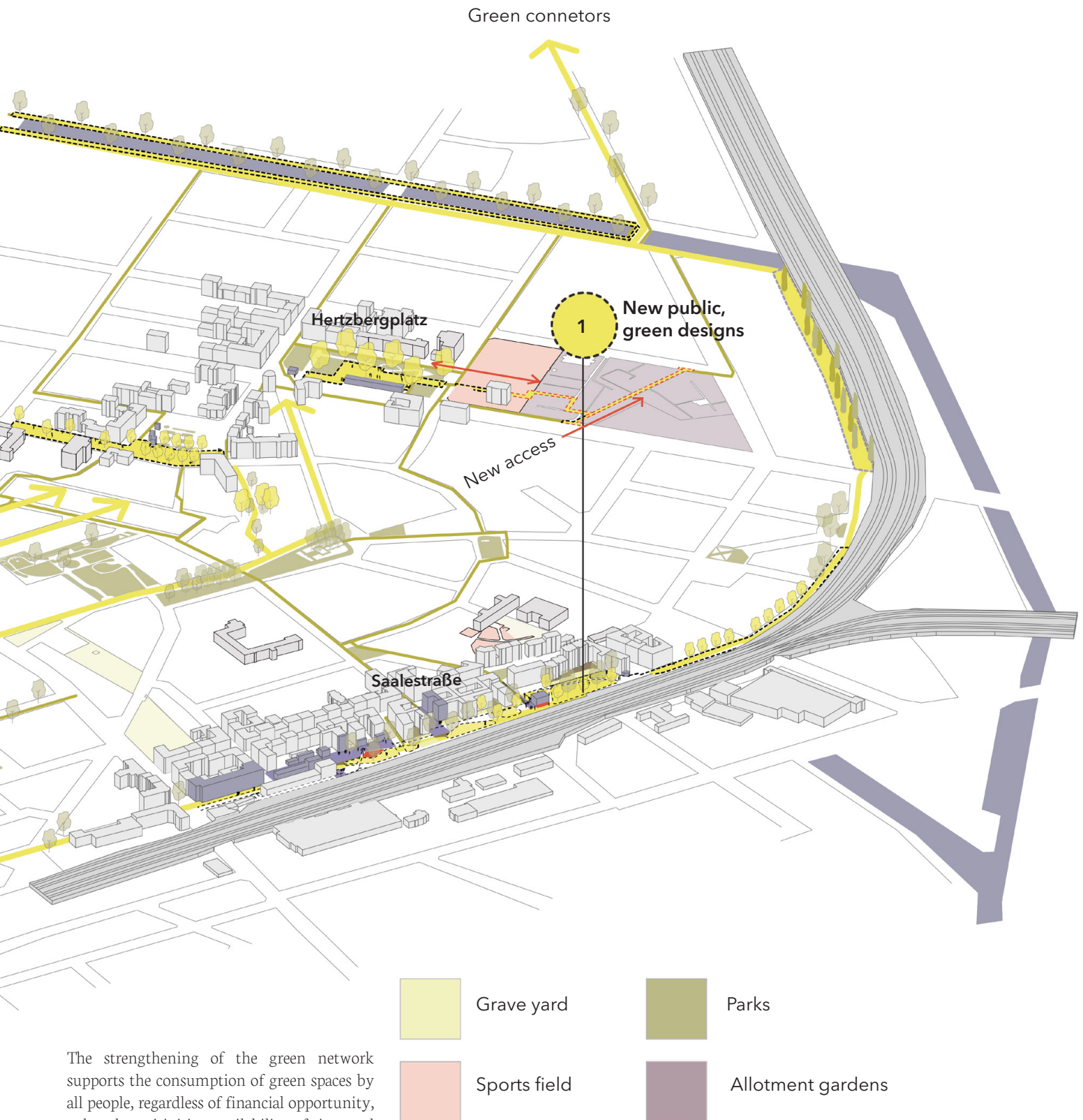


A re-structuring of the green network includes three different kinds of interventions. Number One is the repair of existing, but not well functioning green areas and the design of new green areas to compliment the network. Number Two are interventions, which open up semi-private green areas to the use of the public. This can be done for the multiple graveyards and allotment gardens in the area and requires on the lowest level the built change, such as constructions of more gates. Inhabitants can then cross the green spaces on their way through town or can use them as extensions of the existing green structures.

The gates can be closed at night time, in order to protect the cleanness of the places. The new entrances to the St. Thomas grave yard can also vitalise the badly integrated public park 'Thomashöhe', by making it more accessible for visitors and a more attractive route for by passers.

Number three interventions are actual breakthroughs through the structure of the neighbourhood, which help the green infrastructure to become a functional network. This could for example be done in east of the area alongside the train tracks. The Green Network and the bicycle network

coincide on this path, as they do on others. The accumulation of green interventions produces 'Green connectors', which offer a more comfortable movement through the neighbourhood's spaces, both for pedestrians and cyclists. The network also aims to create a wider variety of green spaces to the users. The proposal for the Saalestraße offers „natural“ green spaces and community gardens, while the repair proposal at the Hertzbergplatz creates a cosy and controlled pocket park and keeps the rest of the design more traditional.



The strengthening of the green network supports the consumption of green spaces by all people, regardless of financial opportunity, cultural sensitivities, availability of time and transport mode. The repair of existing green areas improve them on the base of expressed needs towards green structures and with sensitivity for insecurities. Furthermore the improvements support the bicycle, as chances of choosing it as mode of transportation might increase with the opportunity to cycle through beautiful and well-lit green spaces.

17.3 Bulky garbage system

The proposed garbage system reacts to issue of bulky garbage on streets. It was established that there could be multiple reasons for this issue, happening on the spatial, the functional and the cultural level. It is however a fact that there are no recycling centres for bulky garbage within North-Neukölln. Functionally it is generally a problem to transport things as big as a coach or shelf without a suitable car. If people do not have access to a vehicle, they apparently tend to place their garbage on the streets. Culturally viewed, it is also possible that people just don't know about how to get rid of their garbage or that they don't care it is illegal to dump it on the streets. The first could be solved by information only, the second however needs a different approach. Lastly Neukölln also upholds as sharing culture. This happens with returnable bottles and at dedicated places with clothing and books. This last view on the issue puts the current situation into a more positive light.

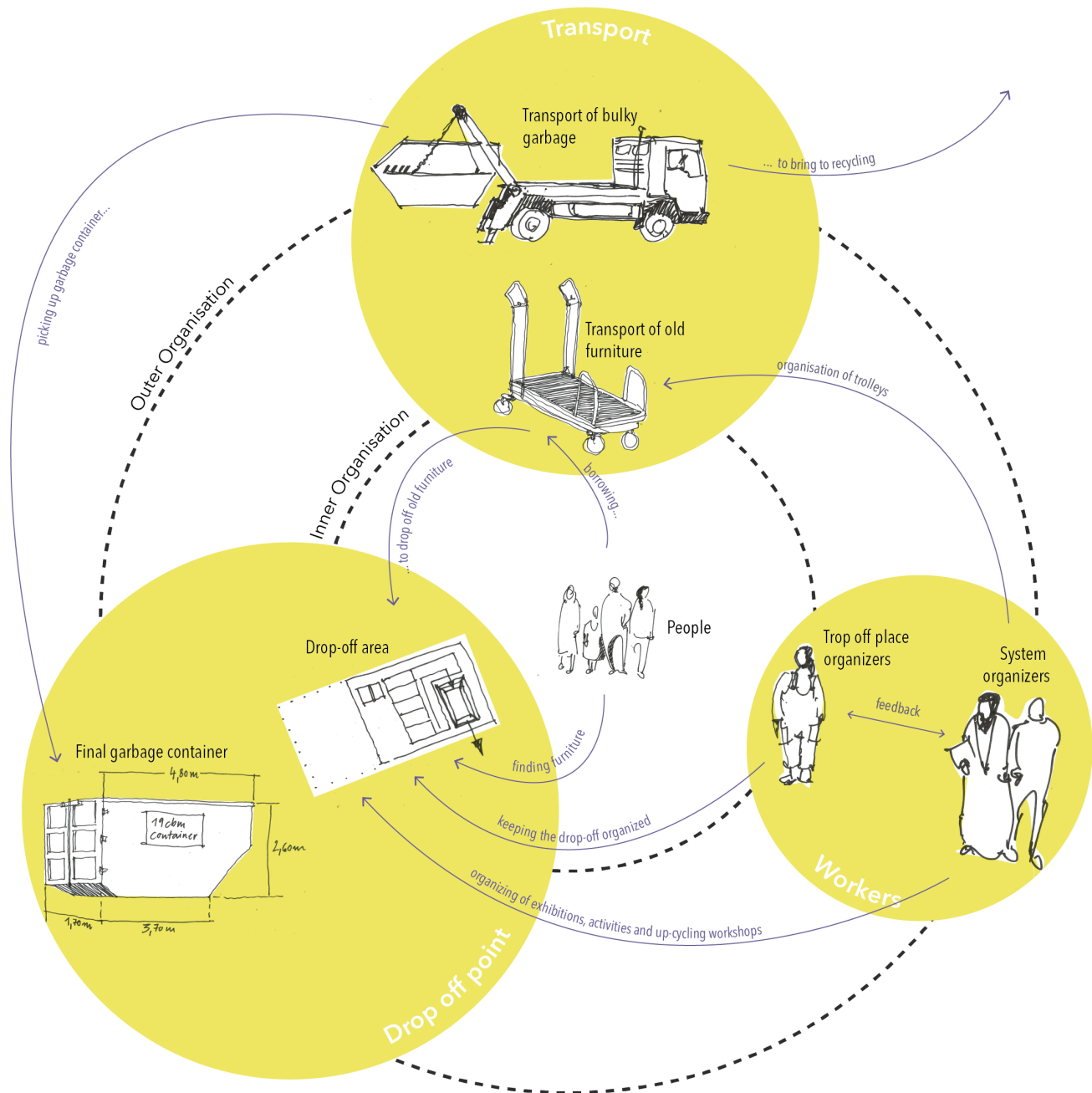
All of these possibilities of causes should be and are considered in the proposal for a new bulky garbage sharing and caring proposal.

fig 17.15: Recycling centres for Berlin

There are no recycling centres close the the examined neighbourhoods. This makes it difficult to dispose of bulky garbage.



fig 17.16: Old furniture in the streets of Neukölln



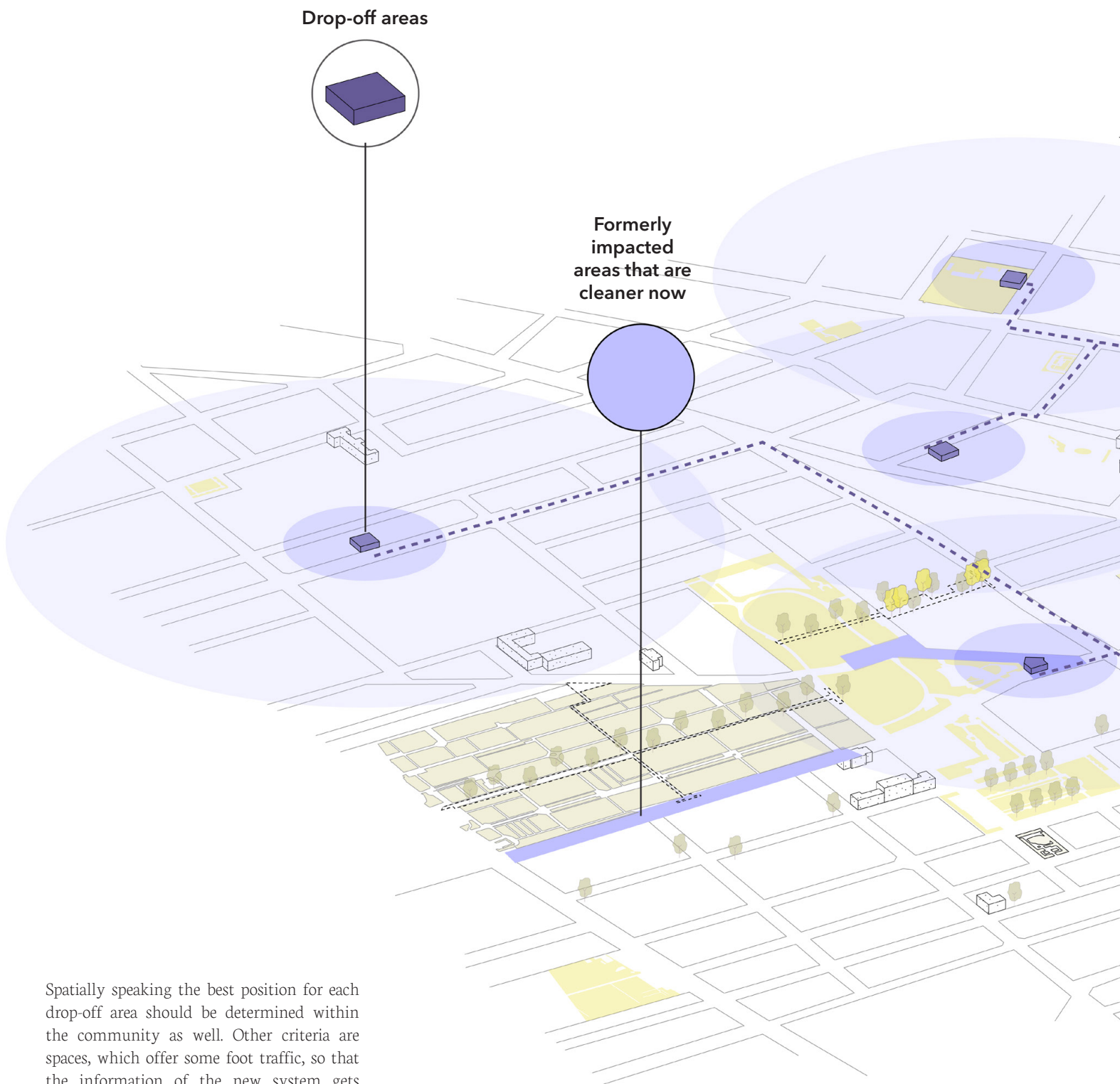
The bulky garbage system proposal functions in two rings of organisation. The inner ring consists of drop-off stations, trollies for personal transportation and new jobs for organizers to take care of the drop-off areas. The people of the neighbourhood can bring their unwanted furniture and others can browse through the left furniture and materials to pick things up. The organizers sort things that no one wants into a big container. In the outer organisation this container gets picked up once a week by a truck which brings the garbage to a recycling centre. This system gets organized by people from the community, who thereby enter a new job within the governance of their

neighbourhood Neukölln. They would just not oversee the organisation of the system, but also be in charge of organizing additional garbage related campaigns, events or workshops. The extra activities can be developed together with social organisations, who are already active in the Kiez. They can organize information and awareness events about recycling and the topic of the „throw-away-society“. Thus the cultural causes of not-knowing and not-caring can be addressed.

fig 17.17:

Bulky garbage system.

In the centre are the inhabitants of the neighbourhood who can drop-off their old furniture and pick-up what other don't want anymore.



Spatially speaking the best position for each drop-off area should be determined within the community as well. Other criteria are spaces, which offer some foot traffic, so that the information of the new system gets transferred visually. But the drop-off areas can also function as an activator for places with low functional density. Furthermore it should be considered that the area can attract some noise: this will happen from the weekly trucks, but mostly from the trollies and the gathering of people. Possible spots therefore are areas next to sports facilities, public transport stops, bigger supermarkets or low-frequented parks. A radius of no more than 400m linear

distance from all residential buildings should be the standard for the position and number of the spots. This distance is oriented on the 300m distance for bus stop, which is used in concepts of neighbourhoods of proximity. The garbage in Neukölln has been a very visible part of the neighbourhood for a long time. This concept works with this, but aims turn this characteristic into a pro-active movement,

where the issue of garbage can become a new image of a self-organised neighbourhood. The proposal's aim is to contribute to a feeling of well-being in the now cleaner area. More care for the neighbourhood can be read as more care for its inhabitants. The re-structuring of the system helps the repair of the public spaces in the neighbourhood.

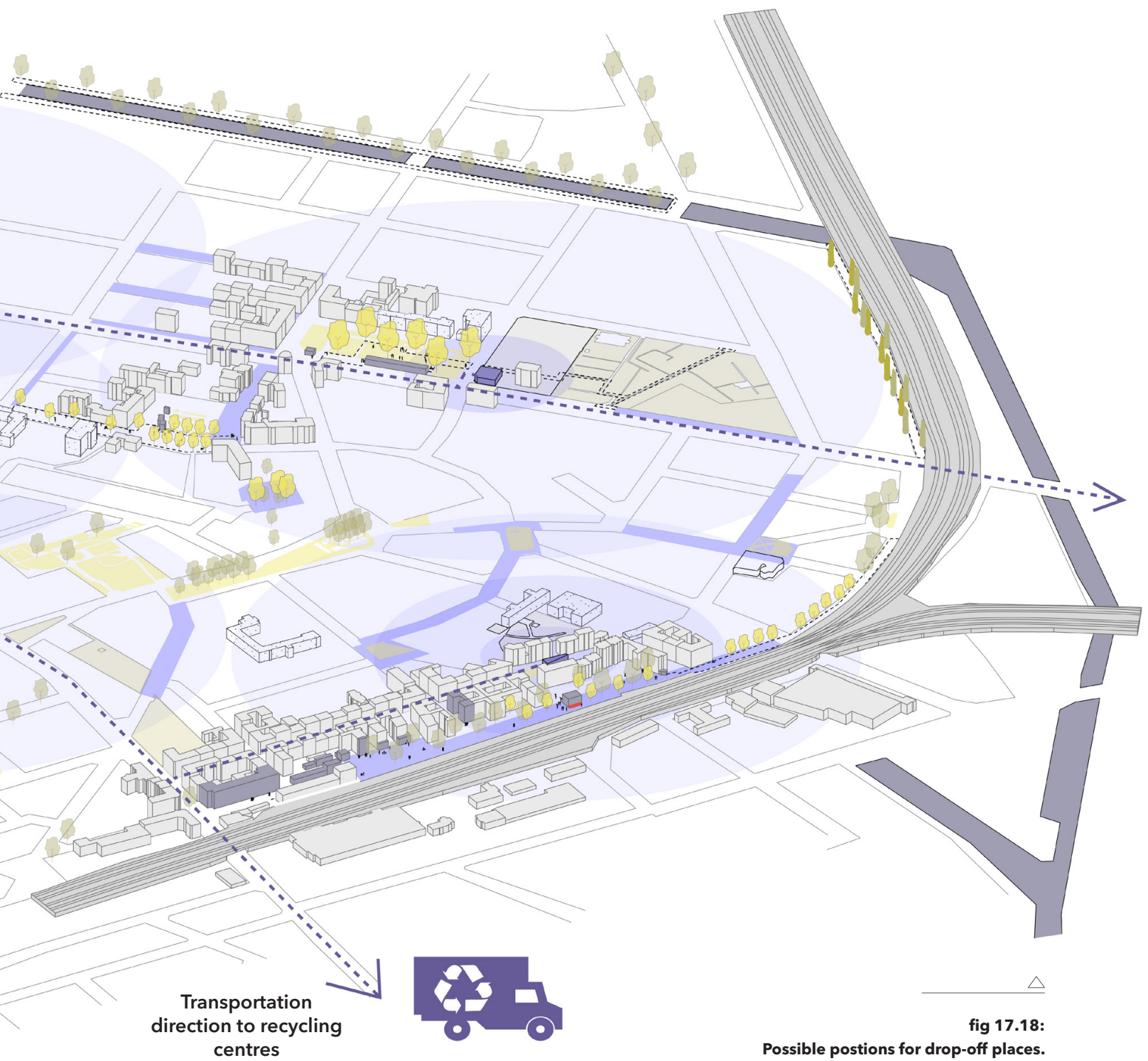


fig 17.18:
Possible postions for drop-off places.

Following the set goals of having overlapping radiuses of around 400m, being visable or activating empty places and preferably using spaces, where the noise of trucks does not disturb the neighbourhood too heavily.

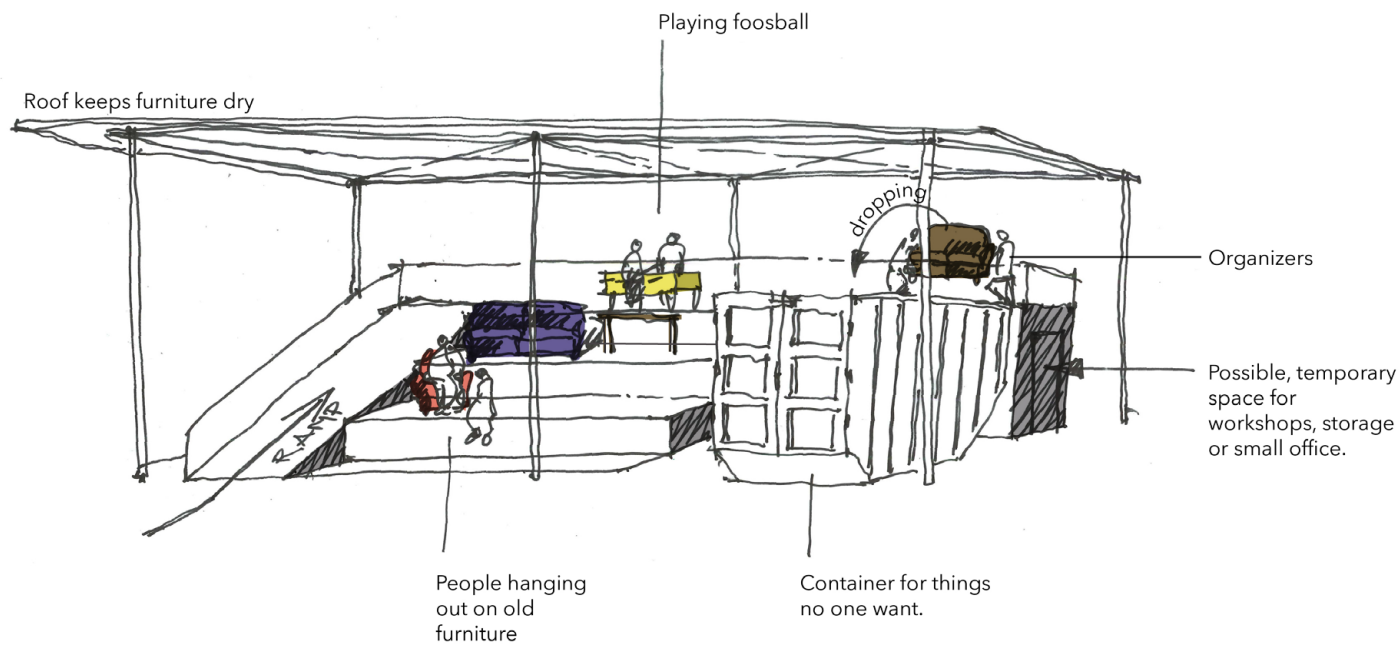


fig 17.19:

Basic elements of a drop-off point

The drop-off area could be extened with workshop spaces and a play area.

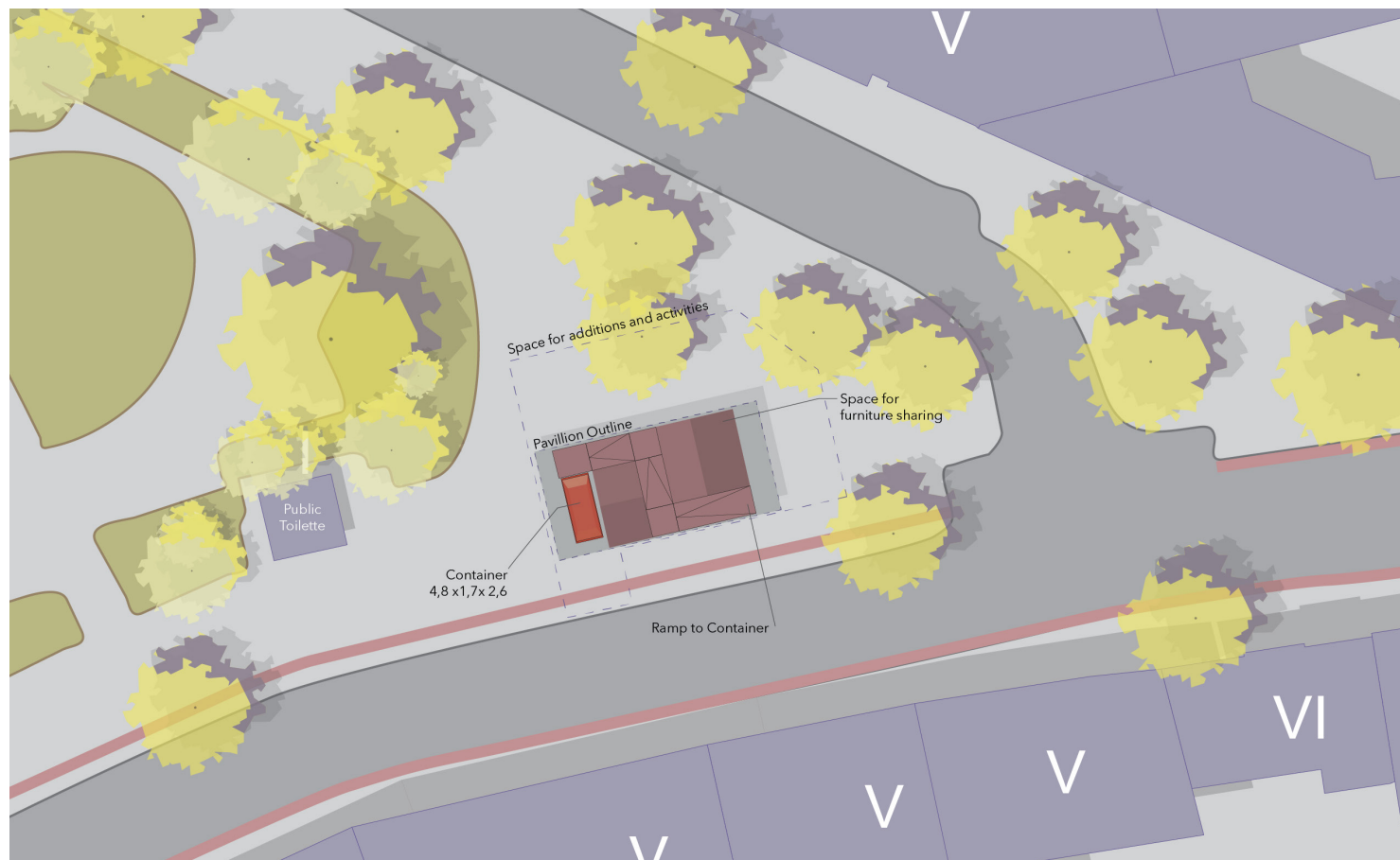


fig 17.20:

Bulky garbage drop-off and pick-up point.

Located on the corner of the low-frequented park 'Thomashöhe'

Just as the final system should be developed together with the community, so should be the design of the drop-off points. Essential is big roof, to keep the furniture and material dry and protected over the week, so that the chances of people taking them home becomes heightened. Furthermore a ramp goes up to the edge of the container, so that the organizers have it easy to dump the unwanted pieces. The furniture collection can also be an additional space to spend some leisure time. In support of creating more public space, each spot should have space for play, containing foosball or Ping-Pong tables. The two functions help with social control for each other. Lastly the spots can be extended with temporary or permanent workshops for re- and upcycling.

It would be gratifying to include workshop programs for advancement of craftsmanship among the youth of Neukölln through recycling workshops. Similarly, the organisation jobs for the areas and the system should go to the empowerment of people who are currently unemployed or do only unpaid organisational labour in their homes.



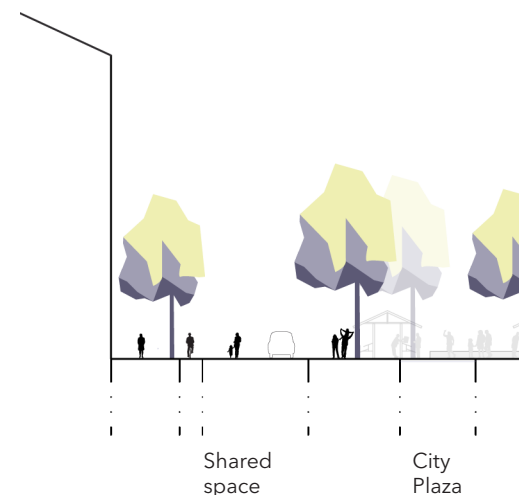
17.4 Traffic Training Area / Village Plaza

The area around the traffic training plaza is such an undefined location in the Ganghofer Kiez that it does not even have an official name. Still, a number of different people claim it for their use. The repair proposal considers all users and creates a time sharing system. This system is a very simple solution for the issue. It creates more space for the different user groups by taking it from motorized traffic. Cars can still cross the zone, so it does not affect them heavily, but the intervention clearly changes the priorities towards other modes of mobility and communal use of public space.

The neglected place gets fixed up to provide quality space and cultural meaning to the villagers of the Böhmisches Dorf, the neighbours and the nearby school children. The proposal also allows for temporary extension of the traffic training spaces, to support the proposal of a cycling-endorsing neighbourhood.

In order to make gain this space, parts of the Donaustraße are lifted to an even level with the sidewalks and turned into a shared space. With planting an additional row of trees, the Southern part is developed into a village plaza, that the Böhmisches Dorf is missing. The same

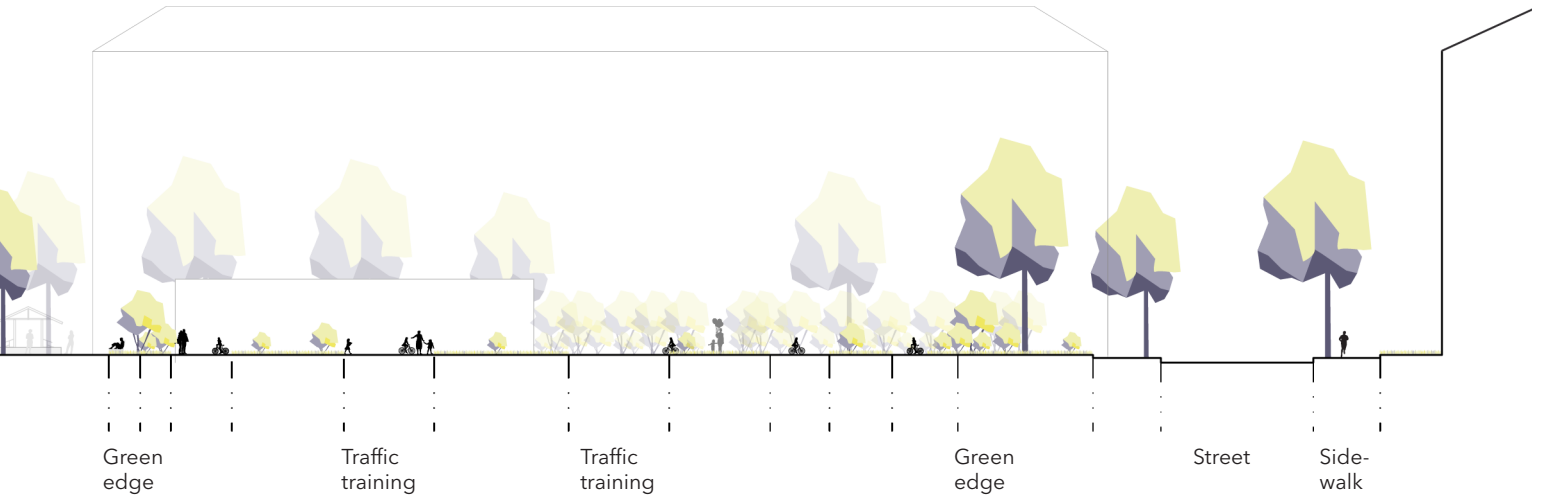
fig 17.21-24: Current situation at and around the traffic training area





△
fig 17.25: Design Traffic Training Plaza

fig 17.26: Section A Traffic Training Plaza



place can also be utilized by the traffic training organisation. With drawings of charcoal, their training path can be extended up to the entrance of the nearby elementary school.

The shrubs around the original training area get cleaned up to allow more transparency into the positive activities happening inside.

The sharing concept for the new plaza does not just offer the different stakeholders the spaces they ask for, it also profits from their communities' energy: The village with its semi-private atmosphere is admired for its gardens and visible care for the urban environment. The concepts of community gardens can be implemented in the Donaustraße as well. Old leftover green patches in front of a big residential block can be created from a mixed group of villagers, quarter management, residents and school children.

The repair proposal offers the consumption of the space to a wider group of people. In the densely built environment of Neukölln this means making use of the very needed and limited open spaces that the neighbourhood has at hand. It also aims to make people feel more comfortable, especially at night times. More activity and legibility gives it a positive atmosphere. The extension of the traffic training area supports that more children and adults can learn how to ride a bicycle. By making the function more visible, more people may become aware of this opportunity.

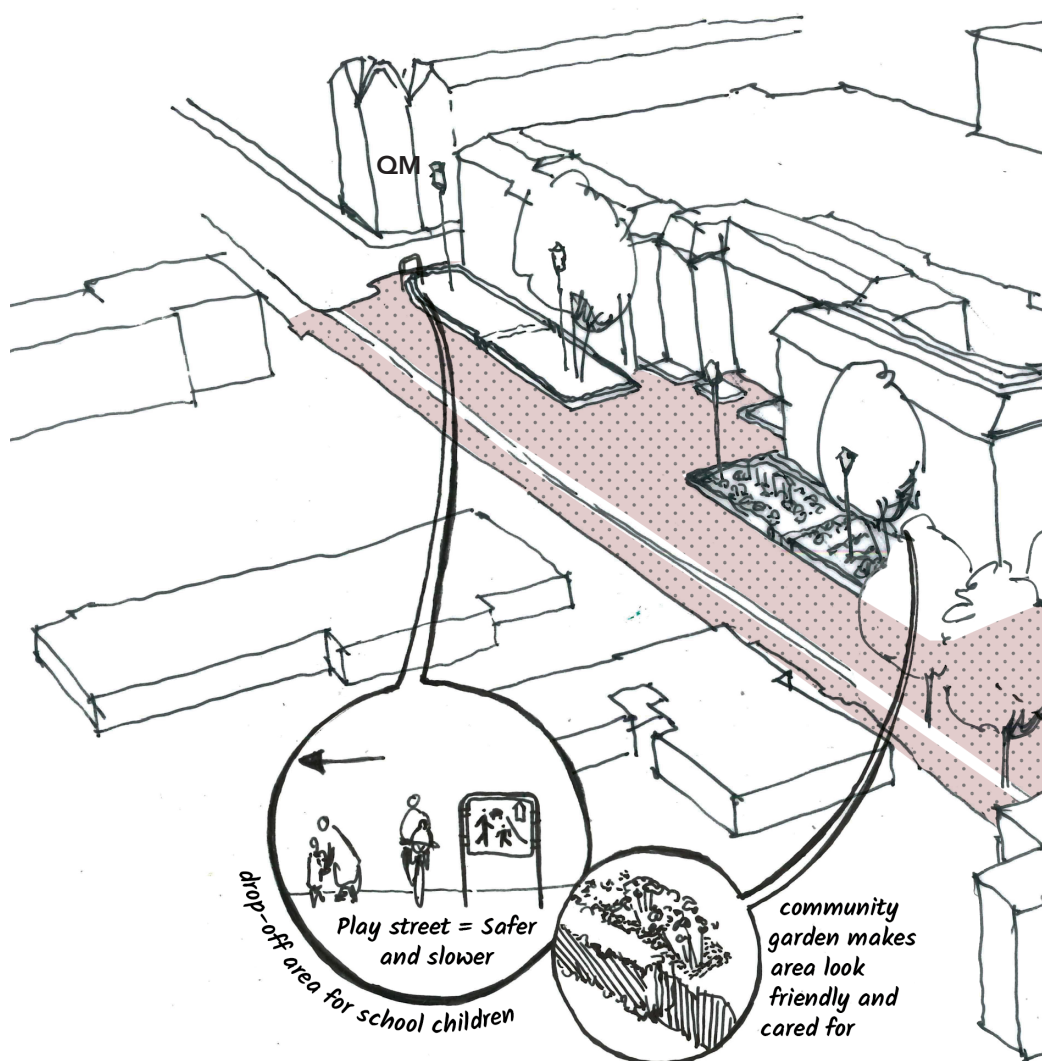
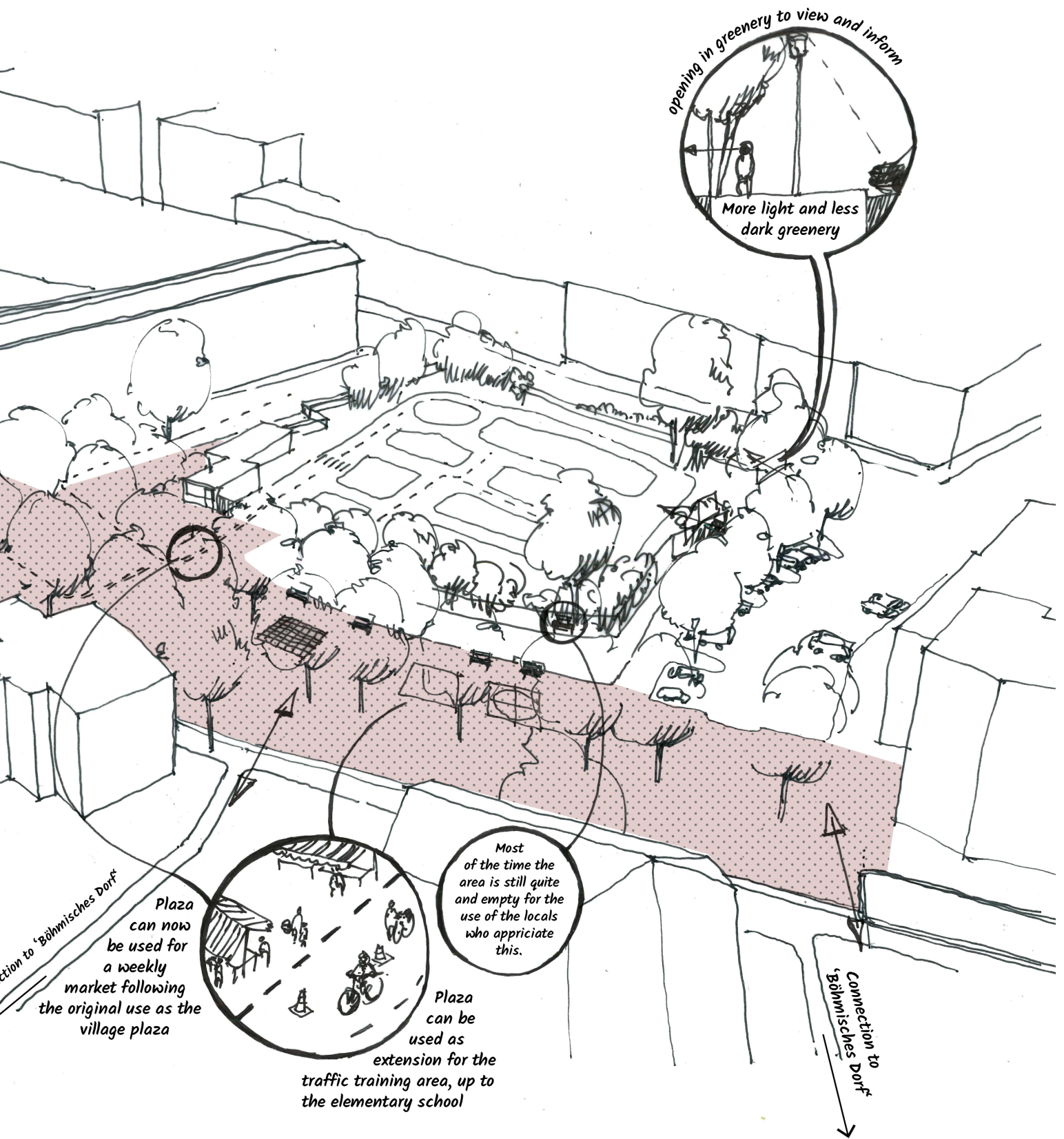


fig 17.27: Space sharing proposal for the traffic training area and village plaza





17.5 Hertzbergplatz

The repair proposal for the Hertzbergplatz reacts to the two main problems mentioned in connection with the small park: The noise and danger of the Sonnenallee and the lack of social control. The pictures showing the current situation, illustrate how dense the vegetation surrounding the small park is. The Hertzbergplatz is analysed as one of the 'places' in the Analysis of the findings. (Refer to xxxx, to compare.)

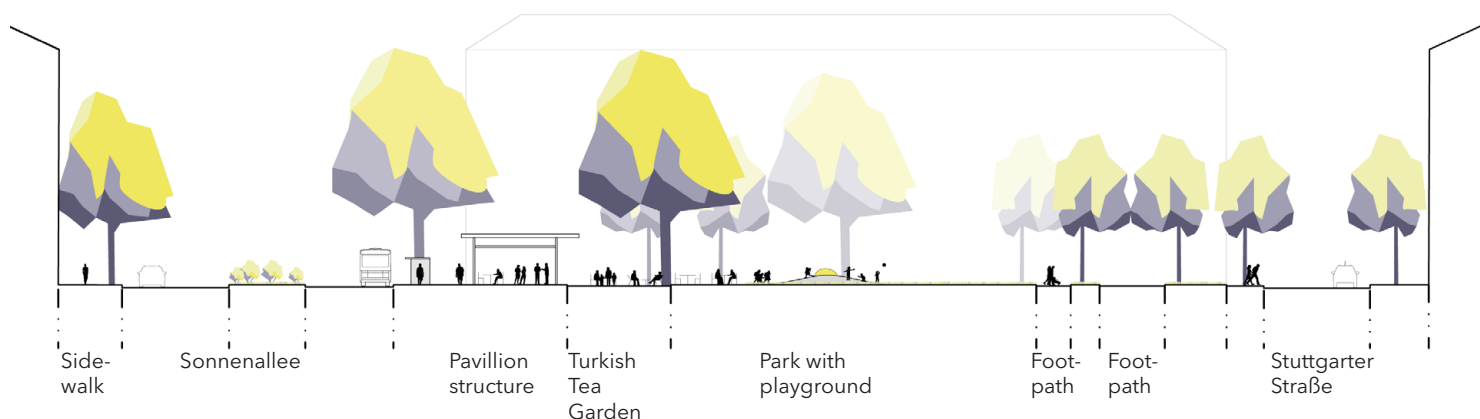
While the wall of green does not help against the noise, it makes the park's activities invisible to the outside. In the attempt to solve the problem with lacking social control, the design introduces some of the missing facilities that were mentioned during the walks. These are namely the wish for a Turkish Tea Garden and need for more spaces for creative freedom.

The shrubs that shield the park from sight are replaced by a linear pavilion structure, which can hosts the tea garden café, a neighbourhood library and spaces for the creation or exhibition of art and culture. As the 'Imbiss' does in the North-Western corner, the new building shields the park from the street, but also provides control through activity. Behind the structure, parts of the park can be used for outdoor seating, right next to the playgrounds. This complies with the wish of the Stadtteilmütter to have a place where one can drink tea all day long and let the children play. The area gets more secure for children through the extension of the sidewalk and



△

fig 17.28 and 17.29: Current situation at the Hertzbergplatz



△

fig 17.30: Section B Hertzbergplatz



fig 17.31: Design Hertzbergplatz

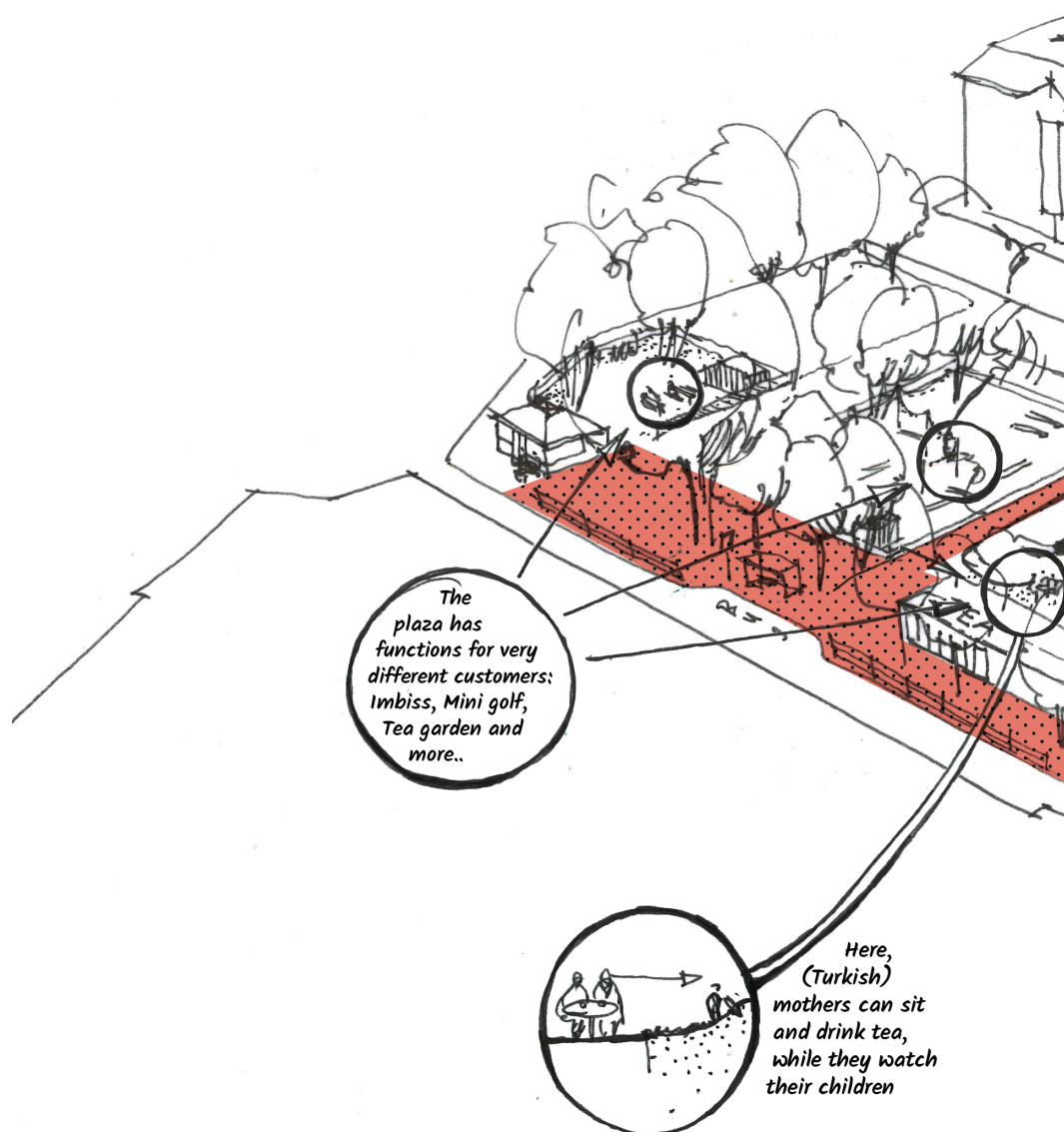


fig 17.32: Section A Hertzbergplatz

the implementation of a second fence towards the busy Sonnenallee. The Thiemannstraße is transformed into a shared space zone.

In addition to the pavilion structure, the design proposes an overhaul of the entrance situations, which were illegible and uninviting. The area in front of the Mini-golf place gets transformed into an entrance plaza. Furthermore an additional entrance is introduced at in the Southern End. This changes the feeling of enclosure to one of permeability. For the structural proposal of the green network the park can further be connected with a break-through into the sports area and close by area of allotment gardens.

For the function of the Tea Garden to be implemented there would need to be a social campaign that supports entrepreneurship of women with migration background. A financial and more importantly an educational help system would need to be installed, because the organizers might have to address possible new entrepreneur with ideas of what they could do, instead of reacting on proposals. This could be worked out together with city administration and social organisations, and aim to promote projects that want to create missing social and cultural infrastructure in the neighbourhood.



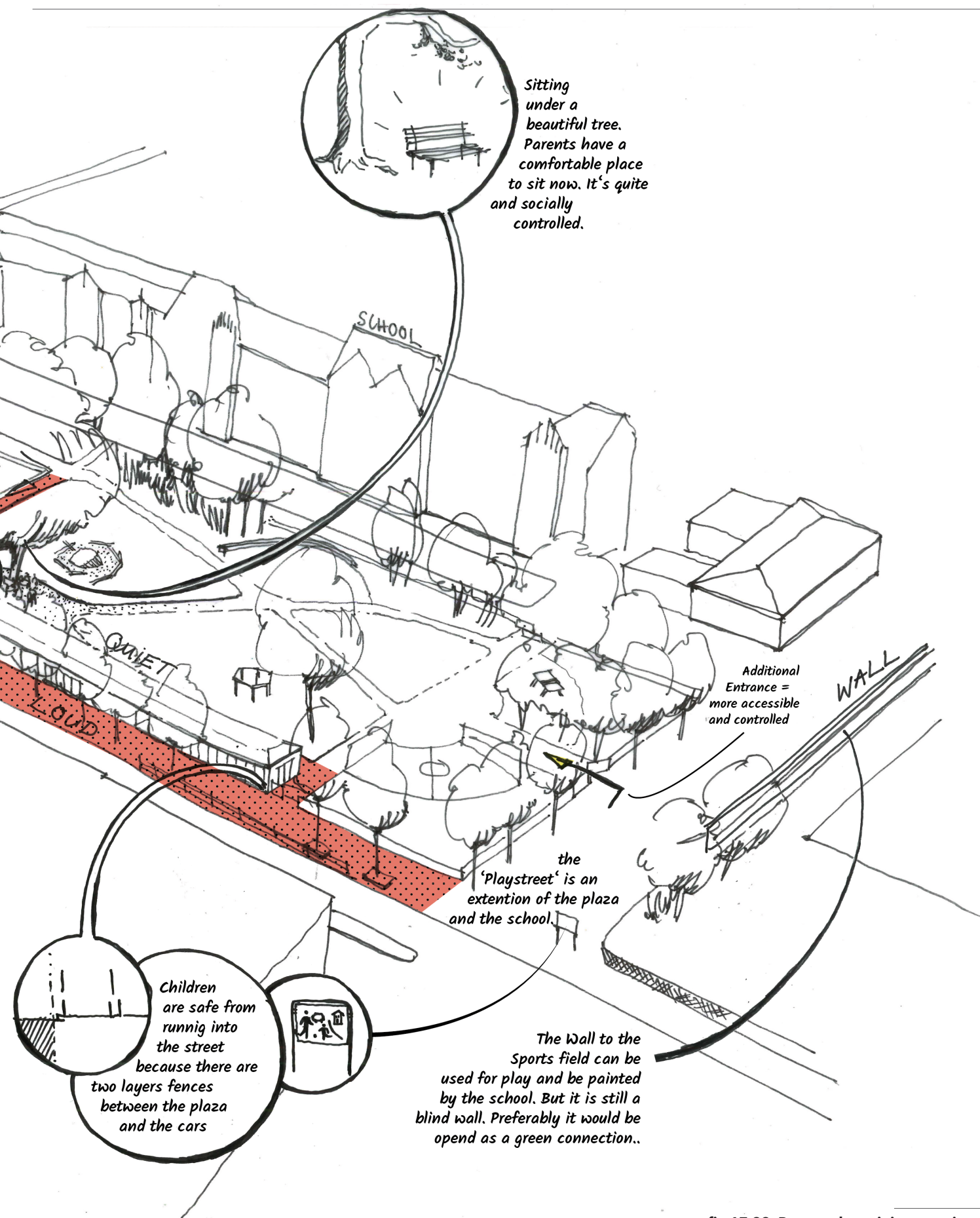


fig 17.33: Proposed repair intervention and effects at the Hertzbergplatz

Results

18. Methodological conclusions

18.1 Methodological conclusion from walking

18.2 Methodological conclusion from the findings

18.3 Methodological conclusion from the Design

19. Matrix of Ideal Method

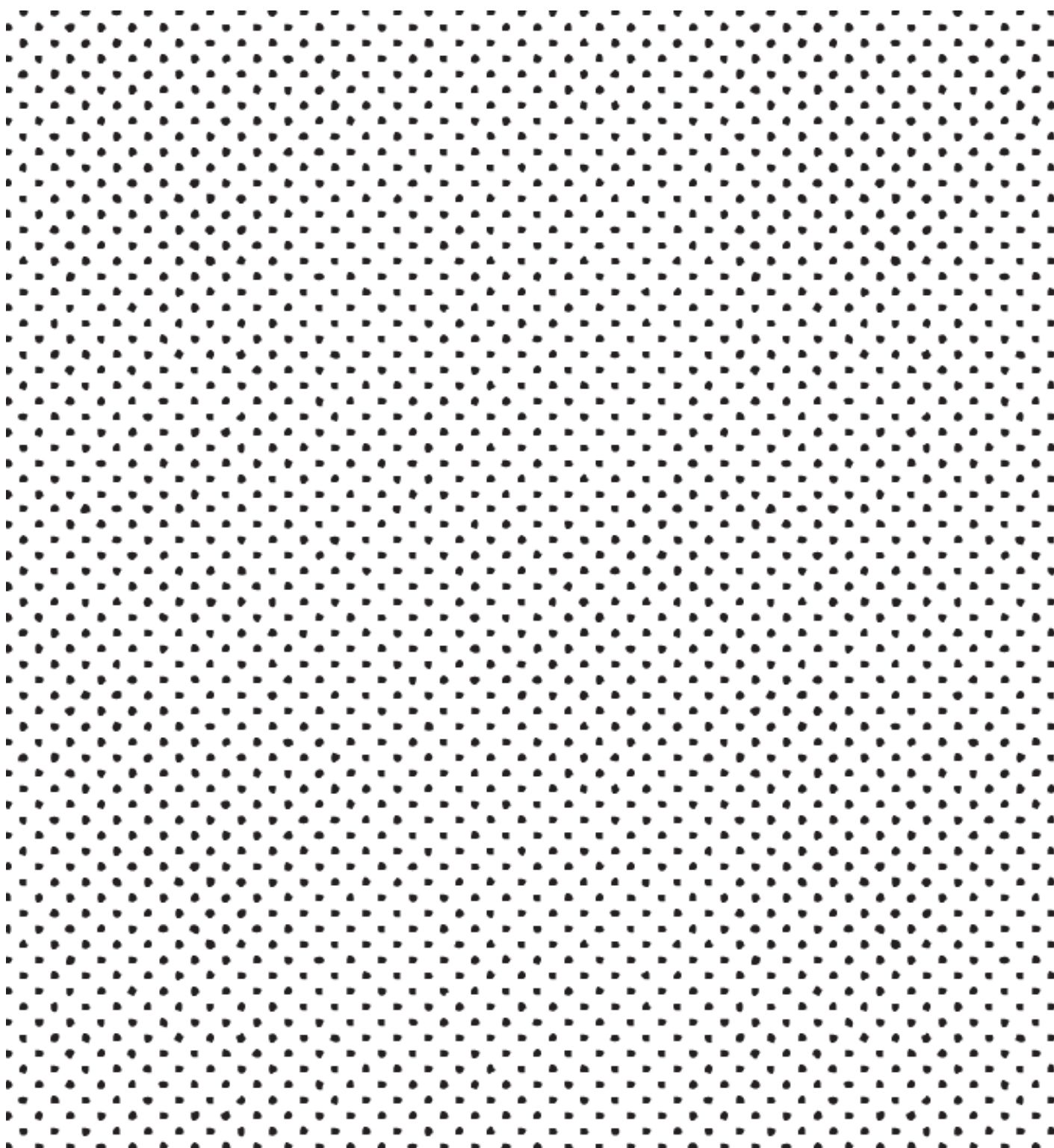
20. Reflection

20.1 Reflection on the Methodology of the project

20.2 Reflection on the genderwalk method and further research possibilities

20.3 Accumulation of findings

20.4 Reflection on the genderwalks within urban design and planning



18. Methodological conclusions

In this chapter, the conclusions that were gained from the process of developing and testing the genderwalk methods are described. They lead to a revision of the genderwalk method as illustrated in '19. Matrix of ideal Method'. The matrix shows a systematic collection of the single components of the method. It contains all practicalities, context, reflection from practise and recommendations for conduction of further research. In contrast to this, the following conclusions focus on the larger changes and additions to the operating principle of the method or explain further insights about the used methods.

18.1 Methodological conclusion from walking

Through the conduction of the walks in the field, the author was able to formulate a number of practical conclusions for the execution of the original method. The most important lessons concern upholding the structure of the walk for the right balance between an openness towards the outcome and a focused investigation. This regards the questioning method and the number of stops within the walk. It was discovered that the parameters chosen by the organizer may not perfectly fit the view of the participants towards the neighbourhood, therefore flexibility and route and topics is advised. Other topics and routes introduced by the walkers are very helpful in gaining insights into their use of the urban environment. With the changes however, it is also important to stay on top of the structure of questioning: In walk #3 the group was composed of students and young professionals and therefore had a very similar social identity to the author's. This resulted in a more informal atmosphere, compared to the other two walks, that led the author to allow a higher degree of deviation of the pre-decided stops and the question catalogue. While the method of the semi-structured interview explicitly allows changes in the chronology and focus of the discussion, letting go of the structure to this extent may impair the findings. For instance, did the group miss out on discussing some topics that would have been interesting for the comparison with the other walks. Additionally, the stops that

were skipped lead to some participants being recorded less than others. The stops would have brought a stretched out group together for common discussion. This was also mentioned in the feedback by two participants who felt like they missed out on joining some of the conversations.

In contrast, sticking to the prepared structure, as it was done especially in the first walk, helps to avoid missing out on things and supports a self-assured manner for the discussion leaders. In cases of unclear identity boundaries this is of special importance.

Based on this conclusion it should be recommended that unexperienced organizers repeatedly look into the question catalogue, to take the time for reconsidering where to stop if the route is changed. This also works as a reminder to be strict with oneself and ask the prepared questions, even if it means to endure some silence or puzzled faces as a reaction.

Another interesting lesson gained in the walks is that the willingness to spent time on the walk differs strongly from before to during the walk. It was a challenge to motivate people to participate in one of the walks, when the walks were presented as having a duration of 2-2,5 hours. In contrast to the hesitation people showed before the exercise, most participants wanted to extend the time of discussing the topics once they started. While the energy level does break down after two hours of walking and observing, (see '13.2 Analysis #1 Linear Visualisation'), a sitting conversation with refreshments can be continued for at least two more hours. It is therefore recommendable to advertise the walk as taking less than two hours of time, but to plan flexible for an extension of additional two hours. These can then possibly be spent walking or only talking, depending on the groups energy and interests.

Lastly, the experience of the walks regarding group dynamics, the amount of willingly-spent time and the participants familiarity with spatial thinking, suggests that the groups would not yet have been interested or successful in an a collective design session. The conversations during the walks were insightful, but in their larger parts not very focussed. Moreover, an attempt to let

participants sketch their daily routed on a plan of the neighbourhood outright failed. The option for the walking method to include further direct spatial assessment hence would depend on their level of commitment. Their comfort with mapping would have to be increased in a workshop beforehand. In combination with the time spent on a mapping session, this would mean a steep increase of the expenditure of time.

18.2 Methodological conclusion from the findings

The conclusions from the findings refer to questions about their documentation method as well as their potential and limits to provide information on which design proposals can be based on. Reflections on the method of analysis of the findings can be found in '20.2 Reflection on the genderwalk method and further research possibilities'.

Recording the sound while walking turns out to be the easiest way to thoroughly document the information. Recording was also the only way of documentation that was not too intrusive for the participants feeling towards protecting their privacy. Filming or even taking photographs is not well received by the groups. The level on which the walkers worry about this is related to their minority status: the women from the 'Stadtteilmütter', who wear the Hijab, are afraid that their picture could be spread in connection to islamophobic messages. They also do not want to become the figure head for diversity in a positive campaign. A downside to the recording is the amount of work, which has to go into transcribing them. Even if done efficiently, not word by word, it should be recommended to have this task performed by a team of people. Working in a team would also help to guarantee that no information is being overlooked.

Regarding the usability of the findings, the number of walks and diversity among groups plays a crucial role: Each of the three walks introduced a whole new layer of information. Even though the groups also referred to many of the same topics, none of the walks and none of the shorter interviews were redundant for the pool of issues. It can be concluded that two more walks - especially with Youth of both

sexes - would have been very insightful and complementing for the collection of findings. While talking with the 'Stadtteilmütter', it was made clear that their main worries are not for themselves, but for their teenage children. This aligns with studies about violence, where especially young men are in danger of violent assault in public. (Kutschinske & Meier, 2000) Furthermore, there are limits to the type of findings the walks are able to provide. They cannot, for example, offer a real overview on daily paths and mobility. As mentioned in the previous sub-chapter, the attempt to have the participants fill out surveys on their travelling behaviour failed due to language issues and possibly a lack of familiarity with the translation of their behaviour into a map. The difficulty of crossing a threshold like this also speaks for the easiness of the method, where everyone can join a walk and take part in the conversation irrespective of their educational background. Some of the missing findings would help to conclude the pool of issues, and therefore could have been investigated more thoroughly: This is the case for a coverage of all times of the day on the neighbourhoods spaces. The topic has been a focus in gender sensitive planning and design for many years. It strongly relates to fear caused immobility of women at night times (Roberts, 2013) and therefore should be further explored. The method of simply asking the participants to imagine the same situation at night, does not work very well, if the participants never go outside after 10pm. This was the case with many of the women in walk #1. While it is not possible to walk with the same groups multiple times due to the limitations of time capacities, the organizers can try to walk with all groups at different times. Furthermore the organizer should cover the different daytimes on his or her own by visiting the places before or after the walks.

Finally, the quality of findings for the use in a design proposal also relates to the method of investigation and guidance in the discussion. Some participants tend to talk more about their opinions on dynamics and less about their personal experience of these dynamics. In the analysis of the findings and the translation towards spatial criteria, opinions are interesting, but the personal experiences

are more directly translatable as they are already related to the actual circumstances and spaces of the environment. They also have a better chance of sincerity, as people might often take on an opinion that sounds good to them.

18.3 Methodological conclusion from the Design Method

While the found issues can be placed on a physical scale, this does not mean that there is only one logical reaction to each of them with an automatically determined scale of approach. The goal of openness towards the outcome poses the risk that the findings do not narrow down the range of possible reactions. The possibility of this hazard was estimated at the beginning of the project, but it was decided to still allow this openness in order to better explore the potentials of the method for planning and design. The high number of starting points to tackle the disadvantages of some groups puts the designer in a sudden position to be the sole responsible decision maker. After he or she went through a highly democratic period during the walks, where the opinions and ideas of the participants were in the centre of attention, this may feel strange. The designer's filter of the issues and the fitting approach marks a point, where the method can't guide the designer in the same way it could during the conduction of the walks and analyses of the findings. Even one narrative of a participant can include information about issues at a specific site and refer to structural issues of the whole neighbourhood at the same time. Though they are taken apart through the four analysis steps that interpreted the findings, a design proposal can use either information as a starting point. The decision if it is best to address general issues of the dynamic of the neighbourhood in their physical structure, missing elements within the structure or to improve previous designs at a specific location, is not implied by the participatory process. The reference to gender sensitive design theory and information from administration have to be used as guidance instead.

Furthermore, both design scales have their challenges for the designer. They show up at

different parts of the design process, though: The design on the repair scale reacts very directly on the many notes the walkers made about their usage of and feeling towards places. Therefore, the first design steps can even be based on suggestions of the participants. In later design steps however, it can become apparent that the addressed issue is hard to solve in a limited area. In contrast, the designs on the scale of re-structuring is approaching issues for a longer term scenario. The reorganisation of a structure as a whole causes a bigger challenge in the translation between findings and design proposal. Their area of possible cause is often larger and the decision on where to intervene is less obvious. Apart from these considerations, any re-structuring will necessarily need to have smaller scale implementations. In return parts of a larger agenda can be included in the proposals on the smaller scale.

To avoid the long filtering process for the approach, there is also a different process imaginable, in which the scale and approach to design would be framed smaller from the beginning. To define the potentials of the method for this case, it would require a second round of genderwalks, including a slight re-design of the method. The objective for the walk's findings would be adjusted to a focus on a specific area or topic, instead of an open approach. A test through conduction and analysis of the walks and a following design proposal would be in order to test this change in method.

Lastly, in the later steps of the design development, the limits of the walk's findings become apparent again: While the additional information from fieldwork and desk analysis support the design decisions, they would also have to be further complimented with a layer of information about the planning system, policies and current plans for the neighbourhood. While the design in this research aims to test the findings gained through the genderwalk method on their potential to base a design proposal, it can be concluded that there are further investigations needed.

19. Matrix of ideal Method

This matrix shows the final version of the method within this project.

It is structured in four steps which explain (1) the Practicalities for the conduction of a walk by this method, (2) the Context and Theory that supports it, (3) the Reflection on the reality of conduction and (4) following Recommendations for the field work and for further examination of the methods possibilities.

Criteria:	Year and Season	Daytime	Duration	Length of walk or no. of stops
Practicalities	Summer and Autumn 2017...	Ideally some walks are done at the same time, to make for good comparison and some walks are done at different daytimes to reach a bigger overview about the production of the space through peoples appropriation.	1,5 - 3 h + discussion of findings afterwards  With a speed between 1 km/h and 3 km/h the group can reach around 2km of length. This covers some space.	3 - 4 Stops
Context and Theory	A main factor in gathering people for a walk is that walking should be fun. This also helps motivate people to join in general and is done by most analysed practises that were analysed for this work. Especially in northern countries the weather plays a crucial role in how use and atmosphere of spaces change and it would be most holistic to explore an area both in summer and winter. Having said this, the more positive 'summer-perspective' supports a more general look upon different needs and wished for the urban space, instead of a pure problematization of women's role in the urban environment.	Over the time of one day the city changes dramatically. The fluctuating usages and appropriation of space influences the feelings towards it. Thus the time of day can completely change the outcome of direct response by the participants.	All analysed exploratory walks range between 1 and 4 hours. This shows the rough range of how much time people generally are willing to spent. Most of the walks have stops of movement in between and one final stop in a comfortable location. This can be seen as the reward for the exercise done by walking and needs to be planned into the duration as well.	The stops in the walk have there functions: firstly they allow participants to take a break from walking and consume some drinks or snacks if needen. Secondly are good times for the organizers to introduce a new topic of discussion or give a exercise for observation. Thirdly they function as structuring elemnts in the the walk for the participants, where the group can reflect on the things seen.
Refletcion on Practise	Owing to the time plan of the graduation project, the author of this method had to conduct the walks in the Summer. Even though walking in the summer is pleasant, summer holidays pose a threat to the organisation flow, because most organisations and private people have a break of at least one month (mostly August). Because the walk requires some time to plan, considering this 'summer slump' is crucial.	It is already a challenge to organise several groups to participate in one walk each. Asking one group to make time for two walks to compare the same spaces at different times of day would likely not receive a positive response. This would have to be tried to make a definite statement.	In practise it turned out that people were difficult to motivate to spend the planned duration of 2-3 hours for walk and following discussion, but that most participants wanted to extend the time of discussion the topics once they started. While the energy level breaks down after two hours of walking and observing, a sitting conversation with refreshments changes this.	Stops in between the walking sequences are where the group comes together allow for a different kind of conversation. Instead of talking in conversations of 2-4 people, the discussion can get input from more people at the same time. The stop in movement also allows reflection on the just perceived and a comparison to the other's perception. This works better if the organizer is well prepared in leading this discussions.
Recommendation	It is still advisable to organize the walks in one of the milder seasons. However it cannot be said for sure how strong colder weather influences participant numbers. If there is the possible to do the walks in different seasons, this should be tried out. Both because it is an interesting comparison for the results of the genderwalks and because it could further test an aspect of the method, which could not be tested in this research.	Undoubtedly it would be best to do the walks at all daytimes and through the whole year. But reality of organisation and time capacity both for the organizers and participants inhibits this. However this issue can be partly resolved, by walking at different times with the different groups. Furthermore the organizer should cover the different daytimes on his or her own by visiting the places before or after the walks.	A walk should be advertised as taking around two hours of time, but the organizer should plan flexible for an extension of additional 2 hours. These can be spend walking or only talking, depending on the groups energy and interest.	There are many good reasons to include enough stops into the walks. The organizer should plan this out carefully to make use of the possibilities. While a stop can either be about one exploring place in particular, it is also advisable to stop often enough, collect the whole group and to either introduce new topics of reflect on the more abstract topics.

G E O G R A P H Y

O R G A N I S E R S

Where	Type of urban area	Who (Organisation)?	Type of organisation	Official of administration or planning present?
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Berlin, North-Neukölln	The route should go through differing areas, and depending on which area and group is chosen: „finished“ and transitional, inner neighbourhood and main street. If the groups identity belongs to a certain area, or they point out certain areas in the preparation interviews these places should be included in the route, but compared with something less known.	By designers or by independent organisation, with the designers as silent participants	In communication with NGOs/ GOs but independently organized with goals for design outcome	No - But this is fitting if the walk is organized in a pre-competition phase by an administrative body. This person should either be trained in the process or should be a quite by-stander.
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The method should work for any urban environment in the context of Germany or Northern and Western Europe. It is oriented on examples from France, Spain and Canada. The design of the actual walk should be based on the circumstances of the environment. Based on this decisions on who and how to invited, as well as the actual route and length of the walk can be made.

The different gender walks in Paris, Barcelona, Malmö and Prague show that the urban structure (old or modern, residential or industrial, mixed or monotonous, dense or sparse, known or unknown) have a big influence on which aspects of the gender discussion the walks focused on. Therefore the type of area can be used as a catalyser for discussion. Walkability for example will be more of a present topic in a modern neighbourhood, which plans did not focus on pedestrian travel. Furthermore, a contrast between areas can support the reflection of those topics by the participants.

The immediate contact between the people and their expression on the one side and the reaction to the design. Therefore the designer always has to be present at the walks. The main organisation task however could be shared with a social organisation. Leading a bigger group and their discussion cannot be fulfilled by one individual and should therefore be done in a team.

The independence from the ideas of the local NGOs is important to not have someone else taking over the ideas of the walks. The method aims for the highest possible openness towards the findings. This aim might not be shared with an NGOs ideas and agenda, as can be seen in the 'Womanability' walk in Prague that turned into a bicycle ride and thus was not comparable with the other walks anymore.

Administrative personnel at the walk brings the risk that these professionals take over the conversation. This would be counterproductive to the aim of lending an ear to the less-heard part of the population. The organisation of walks through the Mairie de Paris, however shows that walks can even be organised by the administration when the employees are educated in the subject and trained in the methods.

Neukölln is an interesting urban environment which functions well for testing the flexibility and sensibility of the genderwalk method. The curiosity of people who life and work there is very helpful in motivating people to join the walks. The neighbourhoods have a strong and sometimes problematic dynamics also lead to interesting results.

Participants quickly start comparing similar situations and their different circumstances when the route crosses them. This helps for reflection about spatial effects as expected. The concept of the 'known and un-known places' works even in the comparison of the participants of one walk: It is interesting to see how people react differently to the same space according to how familiar they are with it. A similar effect happens with different urban typologies, where participants who life in one type of urban structure automatically have a different viewpoint about it's up- and down-sides.

The organisation of the walk itself works the best with the positive support of some organisations on site. A more official setting for the walks helps to achieve a higher number of participants.

There were no other types of organisation tested in this research. Therefore no statement about the practise can be made at this point.

Administrative officials were not part of the walks tested in this method. Therefore no statement about the practise can be made at this point.

This has only been the first of hopefully more tests of this method of genderwalks. The more neighbourhoods and cities it would be tested in the better. The design of the each walk is based on the circumstances and the goal of the organisers. This means that the designer of walks in any new neighbourhood needs to analyse the circumstances to design the walks regarding this information.

If types of urban area do not differ in the neighbourhoods, the contrast between big and small, lively and quite, clean and dirty streets can still be used in a similar way. Informing oneself about which parts of the neighbourhood will be the most known to the participants is the deciding and therefore central for the kinds of finding one can expect. This relates to the decisions on letting the participants decide on changing the route, if they want to observe an area which is more important to them.

The organisation of the walk itself works better with the positive support of some organisations on site. Furthermore, the leading of discussion during the walk cannot be handled by one person alone. It should be done by a team of adequately educated professionals. Similarly, the analysis of the large volume of findings can be done by one person, but is a time consuming and complicated task that could profit from an interdisciplinary team of designers, sociologist and social worker to control the process.

P H I L O S O P H Y

Goals of the walk	Methods of investigation	Additional methods	Way of leading	Openness towards outcome
The objective of the walks are to acquire knowledge which the planner otherwise could not have reached. Based on the results it is the goal to develop more gender- and diversity-sensitive urban design proposals or strategies.	1. The best the way of guiding , the group size, the topics and length of the walk are figured out with the help of preparation interviews with the supporting organisations. 2. Within the walk, methods to enable the walkers to communicate freely can differ a bit. In the centre is the semi-structured interview, conducted while walking. Additional methods for investigation and documentation can also be added.	In addition to the shorter conversations during the walk and the stops, a final discussion follows the walk at the final destination or any convenient location. The group can continue discussing and can reflect on what has been seen. Photos taken during the walk can serve as a guideline for the final discussion.	At the beginning of a walk the planned route is described to the participants and it is made clear that they are welcome to make suggestions for alternatives. Thus different people can take over the leading role for a while. Depending on the groups size, average background and the time frame, the balance of the role of leading can and has to differ.	The qualitative empirical research method of the genderwalks, is using semi-structured interviews . They allow for more openness than most other methods of investigation. It is up to the leaders of the interviews to walk the fine line between having the discussion as open as possible, but as structured as necessary.
This Genderwalk Method is developed and examined in the aim to find a research and design tool, which can incorporate the consideration of the complexity of intersectional gender dynamics, without having to completely anatomize or solve it. A wholesome analysis of these dynamics is challenging, especially if they aims to find effective strategies in planning and design. One potential of the method lies in narrowing down the area and with it the number of stakeholders and diversity of individuals, while staying flexible towards the outcome.	The approach of semi-structured interviews is less strict than in most other survey methods. Questions which were fixed beforehand are posed, but can be answered very openly. The advantage of this method lies in the fact that the interviewer is guiding the topic in the direction of relevant information for his or her research but the interviewed person can answer openly and may also address the discussion to new aspects.	The style of conversation changes depending on if the group is talking while walking or is sitting around a table. While walking is stimulation for the mind, sitting down gives more time to react to each other's thoughts and makes reflexion easier.	The method of investigation defines that the organizers gives both structure and freedom to the development of the discussion. The same goes for the physical route. The goal is to allow openness towards topics and development of the discussions. The ideal final balance of guidance and freedom and the strength and distribution of the leading role differs for the groups in relation to their size and needs.	It is based in the goal of the walking method that it tries to achieve a strong openness towards the walks outcome. Simultaneously the walk should also stay with the topic under investigation, which is gender differences in urban space. It aims to use the results for a design outcome, which means that the outcome needs to fit that need.
The findings through the method offer a strong empirical base and good inspiration for design proposals to be based on. The level of scale both in physical and temporal sense remains debatable, but the designs themselves can fulfil the goal of introducing gender sensitive changes into the investigated neighbourhoods.	The semi-structured interview allows for the freedom and openness towards the outcome that is fitting the methods goal. A good preparation of the topics to discuss and pre-formulated questions help organizers to stay focused on what they want to investigate as well as in control over stirring the conversation too much or too little.	As explained in 'number of stops', the groups stretches out while walking. Therefore a following discussion at the end, where the group has the opportunity to talk as a whole for a longer time, develops a additional, interesting dynamic. For some information, such as daily routes or a representative width of information about the proportional use of functions and transportation the discussions alone are not enough.	The offer of changing the route will be taken more by typically confident people. The changes that were made in the tested walks where all very helpful for the understanding of the peoples cares and needs and especially widened the scope for the later design proposals. The overlap that remained between the walks routes became smaller though.	It indeed poses a challenge to immediately find the right balance for the openness towards the outcomes in the way the discussions are lead. The level of personal engagement of the leaders of discussion changes with their concentration during the walks. Very eloquent and dominant participants also tend to take over the direction of discussion more than others. This dynamic between organizers and participants can be really fruitful though, because the that is what the openness towards the outcome is aiming for.
In order to reach more conclusions about the method's chance of reaching its goal, more tests and a creation of a continually growing information pool would be helpful. This pool should contain findings, analysis of findings, design proposals and evaluation of the designs. As the documentation of the existing practises is fragmented and there documentation about projects that emerged from them a deeper research in this direction could be the first step in this direction.	In the execution of the walks it is likely to lose the pre made plan at some points. It is important to stick to the catalogue of questions, in order to treat the different participants similarly and thus to achieve comparable material. If participants don't react to some of the questions, this is also insightful. On top of this the leader of discussions should be able to spontaneously react on unexpected information and come up with follow-up questions on the spot.	The use of photographs to reflect on the walk works well, but time needs to be planned for collecting the files and sorting them in an order that allows everyone to talk about their thoughts. To find data about the topics mentioned above, further methods of investigation should be found. This could be done in the form of surveys. These have to be fitted to the language and education level of the participants though.	It is advised to allow even for big changes in the route, because of the goal of openness towards the outcome and the consequential change of highly informative findings. Besides these positive effects, the organisers should take the time to quickly asses if the new route has enough overlap for a comparison with the other walks.	The recommendation to ensure the openness towards the outcome is the same as for the very related Methods of investigation. The best change to achieving both structure and openness in the leading role as well as the fitting spontaneous response towards the input of the participants during the walks will be good preparation, practise in the leading of genderwalks and concentration during the walk to staying open and reactive.

ORGANISATION

DOCUMENTATION

Size of group	Diversity or Target group	How are people invited?	Method of documentation	Spatial documentation	Analysis of the findings	Further processing
8-18	Diversity is aimed for mostly among groups, through NGOs and less within.	People are invited through NGOs and GOs, who have to receive clear information on flyers, per email and in personal contact. Some dates are found through doodle planning, others are decided on with the organisation.	Discussions are being recorded, transcribed and analysed by the organizers of the walk. Immediate impressions of the organizers, which do not appear in the voice records of the walk, are being discussed among the leaders of discussion of the walks and documented in written form or voice recorded as well.	The spatial documentation can - for its biggest part - only be done after the walks. Then the recorded text-passages are connected to the space they have been mentioned in. Visualisations are also a tool for the designer in the analysis of the findings.	The documented findings are being transcribed in an efficient but detailed way, so that their content can be analysed. This should happen by the means of a qualitative content analysis, but the time consuming method can also function as a point of methodological reference.	The walk's findings are translated into design proposals. Reacting to the different scales of information, the design proposals can be direct repair interventions or proposals for restructuring of a neighbourhood.
						
The number of participants that a walk can support depends on the organisation structure and on the investigation method. A more numerical oriented investigation method, like done by 'Womenability' allows them to lead bigger groups. With the decision on the semi-structured interviews the walk needs at least one leader of discussion for every 4 participants. This limits the number to the mentioned 8-15.	Because the topics discussed can be very sensitive it is the highest priority to make the group feel comfortable enough for sharing. The group of people of similar background, language, skills, age and gender helps to achieve this. Depending on their identity some people take charge, while others will be careful. An unbalanced dynamic of dominance would harm the conversation and the findings.	How to invite people is related to the organization's position in the neighbourhood. The NGOs and GOs are a necessary connection between participants and an organizer. The connections used by other independent organizers like the team of 'Womenability' are also more used to'. Furthermore, the organizations already have insight in how to best approach their clientele and what motivates them.	While it is not transparent how or if some of the organisation that conduct genderwalks document what has been said during conversations, recording the sound while walking is the easiest way to document thoroughly. This holds particularly true while leading the walk and the discussion at the same time. Recording is also not too intrusive for the participants. Filming or even taking photographs may not be well received by the groups.	The spatial documentation is of great importance, but poses a problem during the walks. None of the examined methods found a solution for the issue. Mapping sessions before or after can be done in workshops with the participants. This needs a different investment of time from their side and is therefore not investigated as a possible addition yet. The visualization however, which links the findings to the space is a crucial part of the analysis of the findings.	The reference method is used in social science as an evaluation method, which processes texts that occur in the qualitative data collection of research projects. It is qualitatively interpretative and thus can also cover latent meanings. The procedure is controlled and therefore intersubjectivity verifiable. The content-analytical rules are based on the psychological and linguistic theory of everyday textual understanding, which should make it possible to handle for people without a background in sociology.	A translation of the findings for urban design and planning is the main idea behind this ideal method. Leaving out the step or instead only presenting results to a current administration or team of independent designers would not profit similarly from the deeper understanding, which the designer can get when he or she also conducted the research.
Groups that are smaller than 8 people have a very individual focused viewpoint. Therefore the method of investigation changes and the walks become less comparable and representable. More than 15 people become difficult to handle with the qualitative empirical method of the semi-structured interview.	On the one hand the division into different groups proves to make the organisation of the walks easier and certainly helps to deal with the different levels of confidence among the participants of the different walks. The walks also produce very distinct findings which are useful for gaining a broad image of the neighbourhood. On the other hand the smaller elements of diversity, such as either gender or education background, also positively sparked the discussions.	It can be said that the invitation process for the method was medium successful. The other method of inviting that was tried was to address organisations and inhabitants on site. This leads to immediate positive feedback, but not to the actual participation in one of the walks. This is surely connected to the question of motivation.	The amount of information coming through the walk is so enormous that the voice records are absolutely necessary to keep an overview over them during the process of analysis of the findings. Even if an organizer is present at the walk and transcribes his or her own voice recordings, there will be things forgotten along the way. Multiple revisits of the material offer support for considering the findings a holistic as possible.	Spatial documentation during the walk while leading the discussion is too much to do for one person. Approaching this step after the walk based on the records works efficiently.	A valid sociological analysis is too extensive in time and to complicated in qualification to be executed as a smaller part of a graduation project by an urbanist. A method of categorisation and re-categorisation, modelled on the sociological method can be done instead. The multiple step analysis shed light on several perspectives on the findings.	The design further processing of the findings through a design response cannot be based solely on the information of the walks. Instead, additional field research and knowledge about gender sensitive design can help to find fitting answers. For a final reflection on the design, it should be presented to the participants of the walks and evaluated with their feedback.
Even if the an organised walk have under 8 or over 15 participants and thus not fit the plan of the methodology, it still can be conducted. It merely means that the organizer will miss some of the discussions of a bigger group and will have a more individual focus in a smaller group. The findings are still valid information for the later stages, if the circumstances are paid attention to in the analysis.	The comparison of theory and practise leads to the conclusion that the level of diversity in the groups have to be decided on individually so that the people will feel comfortable to speak up, but also have enough different opinions to experience an interesting challenge of their viewpoints. At the same time the diversity among the groups should be as high as possible.	To find better answers for a successful invitation process this topic would have to be investigated further. A general recommendation could be to start early in the process of the organisation to invite people through organisations. However this does not guarantee participation. For some groups it might even be the case that very spontaneous invitations are more attractive than long-term plans.	Transcribing the records works well and with any current smart phone. Transcribing takes a long time, even if done efficiently and not always word by word. A bigger group than just one person would be useful for the process.	For the following analysis and design process the spatial documentation works well. A possibility for further integration of the groups in the spatial documentation would depend on their level of commitment and their knowledge about the subject of mapping and the level of time commitment the participants are willing to spend. In a case of the first walks, which had very open and sometimes chaotic discussions, it can be said that the groups would not have been focussed enough to put pen to paper yet.	While it would be highly interesting to have the walk organized and analysed by an interdisciplinary team, it would first have to be evaluated and verified if the more extensive analysis through qualitative content analysis would be helpful for the process of bringing the findings of the walks to a successful urban design proposal or strategy. This would have to be explored in further research.	In order to draw more conclusions from the design proposal it should be compared with other proposals for the area. A juxtaposition of approach, outcome and evaluation of their gender sensitivity could tell more about the role that genderwalk methodology could and should plan in urban planning and design.

20. Reflection

20.1 Reflection on the development and methodology of the project

The focus on the method of genderwalks of this graduation thesis originated from my own struggle with finding a clear starting point into the development of gender sensitive design. After a few months of trying to approach the topic appropriately, its complexity became the centre of the problem statement of this graduation project as well as my personal search for methods that could help me to fully understand it. The analysis of the research and design field has shown many gender sensitive, female- or family-friendly projects that cities, planners and designers can learn from, but also shed light on a striking recurrence of the same few empirical studies. This relates to the strong dependency on location of such projects, which makes it problematic to transfer any data on behavioural differences by gender and other identity levels across nation borders or even city edges. Furthermore, the respective empirical research faces difficulties with reaching diverse and representative participation with their quantitative methods for the conduction of surveys. Genderwalks were therefore a promising method to explore. The amount of valuable findings from my test of the method proofed the promise to be true and lead to a personally satisfying design result. Without the findings of the genderwalks and the gained understanding for Neukölln, I could probably have detected some of the issues that came up during the walks. Similarly we can assume, that even the filtering for the causes could have been achieved through a more extensive desk analysis. However, the conduction of the walks and analysis of the findings also acquired information about the significance of issues and potentials within the community. This lead to clearer ideas on how to address the problems. An important example is, that all participants expressed getting along with their divers neighbourhood well and approved the mix of different user groups, even in places they wished to claim for themselves. This lead to the design proposals opting for the right balance in sharing spaces instead of creating spaces targeted for one group alone. On the topic of challenging gender roles, it is an important finding, that the people of

Neukölln feel more empowered through seeing that they can deal with each other well, and that a common freedom in lifestyle also allows them to be how they want to be.

The process of designing the proposals also turned out to be a valuable last step for my personal understanding of the complexity of gender aware and sensitive design, that I started at the beginning of the process. Arguing for the necessity of the interventions and their influence on gender related differences in urban space, lead back to the analysis of the problem field. Even though it was conducted at the very beginning of the project, the real understanding of the dynamic between goal and approach could only happen through the decision making in my own design process.

Even beyond the topic of gender equality, it has always been my preferred approach in landscape architecture and urbanism to start designing with considerations of what kind of spaces would make as many people as possible feel welcome, and how their daily lives could be improved by spatial changes. Before I had the chance to work on this project, however, none of my considerations could be based on my own empirical research. Even though architecture school often allows common sense to be enough to argue for such an approach, I also experienced that this is not necessarily the case in practise. The method development in the graduation project, and especially the test of the method in the field, were therefore an important addition to my professional development as a designer. The experience of working with the inhabitants showed that there were many similarities between reality and my common sense expectations. Having said that, there were also many unforeseen findings, which partly changed my perspective on Neukölln and definitely decided the focus of the design proposals. Unfortunately for this reflection, the goal for the openness towards the outcome kept the design objective undefined for half of the graduation time. Therefore it is impossible to compare my before-and-after perception of the neighbourhoods in more detail. Retrospectively I could not be sure if the image that I currently think I had before the conduction of the walks, is not already influenced by the knowledge that I have now.

The analysis of the problem field, the essay on the potential of walking and the case study of other walking methods were chosen to support the first version of the design of the genderwalk method. This literature review and analysis elements functioned well in the frame of the project. There were however research steps that were left out, due to time issues of the graduation plan. The information about the walks could only partly be found in literature and thus was mostly derived from webpages or published catalogues of the organizers. This meant that the information was often fragmented. A holistic completion of the analysis matrix requires additional inquiry through direct contact with organizers, through e-mail, phone or in person. Similarly, it was originally planned to work on a complemented desk and on-site analysis of socio-spatial processes and the stakeholder network, as well as the current planning structure. Even though this analysis and following recommendations would be the next step for the implementation of the design proposal, this step was not essential for the test of the potential of genderwalk as a method to gain knowledge. The plan was therefore abolished, but might consequently mean a revisiting of the research question. Ultimately, the research really explored what knowledge and tools the method and practice of genderwalks can contribute to gender sensitive design. It would have had to have a different focus of investigation if it tried to explore more about the planning system and developments of the site through the walking method. In contrast to this fitting decision in priority and time management, there are steps which are more hurtfully missing until this point. One is an evaluation of the design proposal through the participants. It would have been insightful to show the participants of all walks the design proposal, both for an evaluation of the designs directly and the decision on the design scale. Furthermore, it could have been helpful to document if they a) recognized mentioned issues in the proposals and b) reacted positive towards the responding designs. This step can hopefully be arranged after the graduation. Also missing for a complete evaluation of the design method is a comparison with other projects proposed for Neukölln, in order to see if the intervention

sites, the focus of the designs and the level of gender sensitivity differs.

Finally, I want to reflect on the methodological choice of designing on two different scales and as a reaction to all the mayor diagnosed issues. This was done, to better test the opportunities that the findings offer for any design proposal, with the result that the findings do indeed provide a base – often in combination with more, supportive or additional data – to both repair problematic places and to detect issues that can be addressed on a re-structuring scale. However, the amount of 6 design interventions also lead to a superficiality for the singular proposal. Even though this is an acceptable downside for having the wider test range – which follows the logic of the research question – it might have been stronger to instead develop one structural proposal further, that already include specific research on stakeholders and possible financing solutions.

20.2 Reflection on the genderwalk method and further research possibilities

This genderwalk method was developed and tested with the aim to find a research and design tool, which can incorporate the consideration of the complexity of intersectional gender dynamics, without having to completely anatomize or solve it. A holistic analysis of these dynamics is challenging, especially if it aims to follow up with effective strategies for planning and design. At the beginning of the graduation year, the potential of genderwalks was seen in narrowing down the area of intervention and with it the number of stakeholders and diversity of individuals, while staying flexible towards the outcome. Additionally, the potential of walking was found in its simplicity and inclusiveness towards the inhabitants. After the design test of the method, it can be concluded that the findings do offer a strong empirical base and good inspiration for immediate design proposals. The method also holds up in inclusiveness, as it allowed participants from all backgrounds, genders, levels of language skills and a wide

range of physical fitness to happily take part in the exercises. The findings of all three walks, as summarized in the conclusion about the issues, did confirm each other, even though they often focused on different parts of the same issue. The latter observation further supports the potential of the method, as it shows the necessity to consider the needs of a wider range of inhabitants in order to properly examine a neighbourhood dynamic.

Further research:

As mentioned in the conclusion about the findings, additional workforce and the expertise of a sociologist or other social scientist would be a strong support of the genderwalk method. In the frame of the graduation project, it was not planned to work on the project in a team and outside the research groups. However, the times I was able to consult or even work with social scientists were really helpful for the progress of the method and as reassurance on my own path. As the method promotes to listen to a wider range of participants, it should also include a wider range of professionals. It would be highly interesting to have the walk organized and analysed by an interdisciplinary team, although it also would have to be evaluated and verified if the more extensive analysis – for example through an actual qualitative content analysis – would be helpful for the process of bringing the findings of the walks to a successful urban design proposal. A central criterion of the method is to have the creative professional in the centre of the walks in order to bridge the gap that is currently dividing different professions who work in the urban environment. The potential of the direct contact of the designer with the neighbourhood lies in the deeper understanding of the situation and the possibility to follow up given information with more questions. This could not be achieved by reading reports by social workers, who have a different – less spatial – perspective. As he or she is trained in the development of creative solutions, the method can “cut the middle man (or women)” in order to bring two kinds of knowledge together. When the team becomes bigger and interdisciplinary, this should therefore be considered for its original potential of a faster processing.

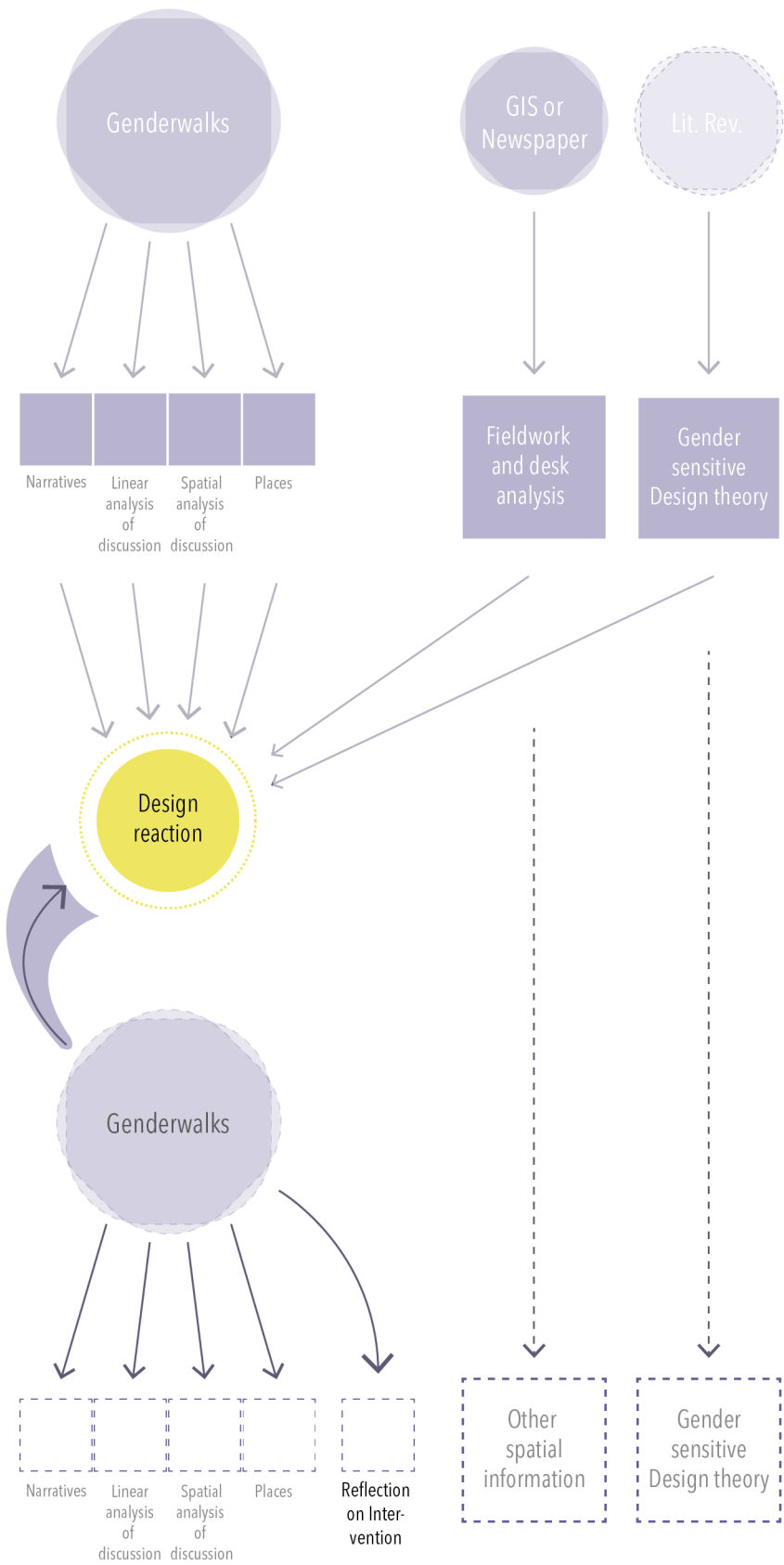


fig 20.1:
Accumulation of findings through
several rounds of genderwalks

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While the profession of the creative person is important for the method, it also entails its weakness: Even though the method tries to make the translation of the findings into a design proposal as transparent as possible, there is still the personal filter of the designer, that cannot be made completely verifiable. This issue can justifiably be disconcerting for the designer, as he or she has to question their own filtering mechanism. It would be improved by working in a team, where professionals of whichever background can check the openness of their own view with each other.

A continuation of the research should first and foremost test the ideal number of walks in one neighbourhood before the first round of design is finished. This was not one of the analysed components that the walking methods in the case study were analysed on. None of the methods explicitly showed the use of consecutive walks to gain an overview. Thus, when designing my own method, it did not become a criterion to be singularly tested. Nevertheless, the original goal of four to six test walks was not reached and leads to this recommendation for further investigation.

20.3 Accumulation of findings

Beyond the developed method for genderwalks and their following design proposals, the research possibilities of the genderwalk method could further grow, by it becoming a regular tool, that is also used for the examination and evaluation of the already implemented designs. The following rounds of walks would thus collect information on the design, in addition to gaining fresh information on the current situation of the participants. A deeper understanding of the already discussed topics and a first understanding of other issues would be added to the pool of issues. Based on a combination of all information, the proposals can then be altered and expanded. An evaluation and possible proof of improvement through the design proposals would hopefully allow for even bigger and more courageous design steps in the future.

In the early stages of the implementation of the method, its strength definitely lies in its openness towards the findings. They can be made use of immediately. For more focused results however, the collection of findings, design reactions and evaluations might have the potential to result in a real inductive method to gain more general knowledge about

the production of space through gender roles, about the spatial criteria that effect everyday life of people based on their identity and about the interventions which cause lasting changes towards more equal cities.

20.4 Reflection on the genderwalks within urban design and planning

Due to the lack of evaluation from the participants and a comparison with the current plans and proposals for the area, the level of design scale both in physical and temporal sense remains debatable. Looking back at the problem field analysis and the debate of scale in approach among the gender sensitive projects, this may be a question that cannot and or should not be finally answered. The 'repair' scale designs are all very clear reactions on the issues heard during the walks and are furthermore supported by additionally found information. Through relatively simple changes, these places could be improved and could offer a number of new opportunities for the neighbourhood. The 're-structuring' proposals are more ambitious on the scale of challenging gender norms and reproduction of traditional roles, but they are also less immediate reactions on the findings and therefore might face more scrutiny. The design proposal in this graduation was far and foremost meant to check how far the findings can carry a design proposal. The fact that the findings of the walks did not inform me sufficiently enough to base not just a design proposal, but a strategy, on them, may not be surprising. I never expected to gain knowledge about planning systems or participation practises in the neighbourhood from the groups I walked with. Furthermore, the questions that we focused on in the interviews were never related to the topic of governance, but investigated the everyday life behaviours of the inhabitants. Nevertheless, it did become abundantly clear that the lack of this knowledge interferes with the final steps of the design process, especially on the re-structuring scale. To go further, the diagrams that categorize the issues into the spatial, functional and cultural would have to include a fourth column about planning policies and the current governance system. Only then could the interdisciplinary ideas be developed further and used for evaluation of the current planning and design approaches on site. This additional information would probably be easier to find in some cases than others. Neukölln would be a great

laboratory for testing new approaches in planning that permanently include methods like genderwalks in their process. The quick analysis of governance showed that Neukölln already is a place for alternative thinking in the sense that the district combines social and spatial work in the Quarter Managements and started highly successful pilot projects, such as the Stadtteilmütter. A closer examination of the planning system, and of how far the extraordinary legal position of Berlin as a citystate could support faster changes, would be necessary, before a final placement recommendation of the genderwalk method within urban planning.

Having said this, it can also be stated that the designs themselves could fulfil the goal of introducing gender sensitive changes into the investigated neighbourhoods. For now, I cannot see that one of the proposals could have a counterproductive effect on existing gender roles. As I personally learned a lot from the direct conversation and later from the analysis of the findings, it can be said that the method is definitely useful for designers. This of course fits the starting point of the project: The whole method is developed around the designing professional with both the creative skills of the designer and the lack of knowledge about the socially complex environment he or she designs for in mind. As mentioned in the Reflection on Methodology of the project, a comparison and evaluation with other designs of the area would be helpful to reflect if the method could also be more important for other professions within the planning process. Right now, assuming that administrators for the area are really close to what is happening, they might not profit from the walks in the same way. This assumption also needs testing. Until then the genderwalk method is positioned in direct connection with the creative professional, who can function as a stronger and more believable advocate for the end-users of the planning product through their newly developed connection and knowledge about the neighbourhood.

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23. Appendix

Genderwalk #1 Recording 1:

Start am Hertzbergplatz:

Stadtteilmutter 1: Ich habe auch dem weg schon was gesehen - Ich habe hier Familie, ich gehe nie hier durch und jetzt überlege ich mir warum, vllt sind sie auch ungefährlich, aber das kann ich jetzt nicht einschätzen, also gehe ich einen umweg drum herum eine grosse runde.

Zum abgesperrten um ein unfertiges Sitzobjekt drum herum: Ich verstehe das nicht. Das gelbe ding: was soll das, dann kann man sich schneiden.

Ich denke das kostet eine menge geld und was willst du damit?

Anwohnerin (Aus Bagdad): Nein, davor war was aus Holz da, aber jetzt war es kaputt. Die Stadt arbeitet noch: ich bin fast jeden Tag hier, ich wohne hier. Bis jetzt habe ich noch nie etwas schlechtes erlebt. Die Leute sind nett, die Kinder spielen. Ich hatte nie das Gefühl, dass ich die Leute nicht einschätzen konnte. Alle Leute hier ind er gegend wo ich wohne sind friedlich.

Wir können uns auch trennen.

Anwohnerin: Kommst du hier auch Abends alleine hin: Ja.. ich bin hier sicherer als woanders, denn ich bin eingewöhnt mit den Leuten. Im vergleich gehe ich jeden Tag nach Marzahn, dort bin ich fremd. ich kann nicht sagen, dass sie ausländerfeindlich sind, aber ich bin Fremd dort. Fremde orte sind immer etwas unsicher.

Ich wohne seit 7 Jahren in der Treptower allee und bis jetzt ist alles gut.

Ich finde es ungepflegt. Wenn kinder hier spielen.. das finde ich schlecht.

Naddaf: Wenn man weiss wie Büsche in der Stadt genutzt werden, würde ich meine Kinder nicht hier reinlassen. Also toilette, oder für Drogen.. Hier gibt es auch keine öffentliche Toilette...

Anwohnerin: Sie schneiden jedes Jahr runter.. dieses Jahr haben sie es auch gemacht.

Wer nutzt sonst den Raum?

Stadtteilmutter 2: Ich wohne Dammweg, aber wir haben auch unsere Spielplätze. Wir kommen hier nicht hin. Wenn ich vorbeifahre, habe ich den Eindruck, dass es nicht bequem ist. Aber ich war nur im Bus. Ich bin zum ersten mal hier...

Anwohnerin: Es gibt hier aber einen Minigolfplatz, mit verschiedenen Lichtern, das ist schön die Leute sitzen hier am Abend, ganz bequem.

Stadtteilmutter 2: Ja, ja, dass sieht man auch wenn man mit dem Bus fährt.

Ich sehe die Lichter und ich koennte auch mal aussteigen. Auf die frage ob sie das auch mal machen will oder getan hat: Nein, nein (lacht) Warum nicht: Ich weiss nicht...

Einwurf Stadtteilmutter 1: Die Bänke sind runtergekommen. Die brauchen einen weiteren Anstrich.

Stadtteilmutter 1: Cornelia Kirschen: Die kann man essen: Die essen wir in der Türkei. Die haben viel Vitamin-C. So wie cranberries

Naddaf: auch dass die Mülleimer weg sind!

Anwohnerin: Finden Sie auch dass das mit den Bänken ein Problem ist: Ja, das ist ein problem, da kommen gelangweilte Jugendliche und machen die Bänke kaputt. Früher hat das Bezirksamt gar nichts gemacht, aber jetzt haben sie es nur für kinder gemacht (Spielplatz und Wasserquelle) und sie machen immer noch was.

Ist es normal, dass hier so viele Leute schlafen? Nein, manchmal kommt die Polizei, aber im sommer ist es immer fast überall.

Der mann schläft mit einem Kissen..

Natuerlich koennen die den Raum nutzen. Das gehört ja allen. Dieser mann sieht nicht gefährlich aus, aber es ist ja auch alleine. Wenn es mehrere waeren, dann faende ich es nicht so gut. Mit Flaschen und mit Hunden, das macht mir angst, aber so...

Nach meiner Erfahrung, die machen nichts, die sind ganz friedlich, die die nicht danach aussehen, die machen Kindesmissbrauch oder so..

Andere Menschen machen das nicht die besoffenen. Ein Mensch ist nicht von außen gefährlich, sondern von innen.

wie geht es Ihnen: Kennen Sie den Ort? Sichtbarkeit: Ist das ein thema: Es ist besser wenn man sichtbar ist. Für die Kinder auch. Wenn ein Kleinkind sich hier verirren wuerde.. Die Leute, die sich hier aufhalten, sollten sichtbar sein.

Anwohnerin erklärt: Dieser teil gehört zum Imbiss, dort drüben ist der Minigolfplatz.

Stadtteilmutter 4 (ich wohne im Flughafenkiez): Hier ist auch viermal im Jahr Flohmarkt. Ich habe hier einmal was verkauft. Aber mein Mann macht hier sauber. Manchmal komme ich mit ihm. Er hat schon Spritzen hier gefunden. Das ist nicht schön fürs Spielen

Es ist hier auch nicht eingezäunt zur grossen Strasse hin. Das ist gefährlich - Aber die Eltern sollen halt mit Kindern zusammen sind ... Ein Kind läuft aber schnell weg. Man dreht sich eine sekunde weg - und

Wir überqueren die Straße(nach 18 min)

Nachteil Anwohnerin: Es ist zu voll auf der Straße, zu viel los und die Lust ist zu vermutzt. Es fahren zu wenig Leute fahrrad. Ich fahre Fahrrad auch in dieser Umgebung.

Naddaf: Hier ist es nicht so angenehm.

Stadtteilmütter 1: Warum sind die ganzen Ecken immer mit Sportwetten belegt? Da sollten Kitas rein. Neukölln braucht Kitaplätze. Sportwetten raus, Kitas rein. (lacht)

wir brauchen mehr fahrradstände: Die ganzen

Ampeln sind belegt. und mehr sicheres. Mit Licht, wo die Leute ihr Fahrrad lassen könne.

Ist das Cafe neu: Das wissen wir nicht!

Wir wohnen in der Gropiusstadt, wir kennen uns nicht aus. vergleich? Gropiusstadt ist eher sauberer als hier. Da sind die möglichkeiten auch anders für die Kinder und die Bewohner.

und bei uns haben die Häuser jetzt verschiedene Farben. Das ist schön. Früher war alles grau und braun und jetzt ist es schön. ich habe diese Grau gehasst, als ich nahc Deutschland gekommen bin und es war grau und immer nur regen. wie finden Sie es hier: puhh Renovierungsbedarf? Aber eigentlich ist es schön hier. Aber ich weiss nicht was die Leute hier brauchen könnten. Man muss es jetzt mit anderen Augen betrachten. Hier gibt es aber schöne Wohnungen.

Körnerpark zum beispiel. das sind schöne Wohnungen. Hohe decken und der Körnerpark das ist noch original.

Wir brauchen mehr sitzplätze, weil die Bevölkerung ja auch älter wird, aber die Bewohner wollen das nicht, weil es sonst nachts zu laut ist vor ihrer Haustür.

Ist es am Abend hier wohl ruhig oder Lau? Abends weiß ich nicht wie sicher es hier ist. Ich bin nur mit dem Auto vorbeigefahren.

Ich finde dieses Plakat gut: (Linke) Nazis raus aus den Koepfen.

Stadtteilmutter 6: Ich finde Neukoelln schmutzig, bisschen dreckig. Ich habe Charlottenburg wilmersdorf gewohnt.

Es gefällt mich nicht. man fühlt sich nicht gut. Wenn viel Müll auf der Strasse liegt, dann kann man sich nicht gut fühlen. Wenn es hier Blumen gäbe statt Müll und wenn es Sitzbänke gäbe...

Bemaltes gebäude: das gefällt mir. Das ist eigentlich auch ein schöner eingangsbereich: Zentrum für Bildung und Sprache: Sowas gehoert auch dazu. Auch für die Bewohner ist es gut, sowas in der Nähe zu haben. Es ist auch einfach schön wenn etwas los ist ; wenn das Rollo oben ist, dann würde es mir das Sicherheitsgefühl nehmen.. Das ist hier im zweiten Teil der hertzbergstraße besser. Davor hatte ich nicht das gefühl, dass ichs Leute aufhalten.

Hier sind Blumen, aber nicht überall.

Richardplatz:

Naddaf: Das ist natürlich ein toller Platz: Und doch wieder das Sofa auf der Strasse.

Stadtteilmutter 1: Diesen Platz finde ich schöner, weil es auch offener ist, man kann reinschauen.

naddaf: Aber dort hast du eben auch die Sonnenallee. Das Grün schirmt schon ab.

Aber es müsste eben anders sein.

SM 1: Hier sind doch auch strassen.

Aber hier sitzen schon muetter: dann könnte man fragen, warum sitzen die hier und nicht an dem

großen neuen Spielplatz.

Naddaf und SM1: ich würde auch hierher gehen. Aber das ist ein sicherheitsgefühl... Oder die Leute wohnen hier naeher dran? Wenn ich hier wohnen wuerde, wuerde ich hier bleiben. Ich finde schon dass der Spielplatz dort nett ist, aber es lädt nicht zum Sitzen ein für die Eltern.

Als meine Kinder klein waren, bin ich auch lieber weiter weg gegangen;; Hasenheide (Beide Frauen) weil das näher sich nicht so sicher angefühlt hat. Später haben sie sich einen Schrebergarten zugelegt.

Stop 2(nach 34 min) Rixdorfer Schmiede)

Kennen alle das böhmische dorf: Ja, da muss man nur an einer tour teilnehmen, die unsere Kollegin hier macht: Rout 44.

Unsichtbare Grenzen: Sichtbarkeit spielt eine wichtige Rolle: Beispiel Frauenzentrum.. Wenn ich das Schild nicht sehe..

Fremdgefühl. Das ist uns gestern in MARzahn passiert. es ging darum, es ist uns aufgefallen wie WIR da angeschaut wurden. Wir waren als gruppe interessant, nicht die Buga.

Was haben sie gesagt: Das sind die Flüchtlinge von Erdogan. Wir haben vieles gehoert.

Einer kam aus Sachse, aber der msuste sein Gift da ausspucken...

Da wo man fremd ist, und vllt nicht nicht in diese Gegend passt, da sind wir auf einmal die Fraktion. Gaerten der Welt ist fuer alle.. egal welche Nationalitaet, mit Kopftuch, ohne Kopftuch. ich habe zu einem mann gesagt: Wir sind menschen. Anwohnerin: Neukoellner sind gastfreundlicher als andere Bezirke: ich war in vielen Bezirken in Berlin, aber in Neukölln ist es am besten. Leute merken nicht dass ich Araberin bin, aber ich habe dennoch eine anderes gefühl. Sogar im Krankenhaus. Viele glauben dass ich aus Osteuropa bin, und dennoch habe ich das gefühl: Schon wieder die...

Frauenzentrum: Identität als Frauen, gibt es da auch Räume, in denen Sie nicht willkommen sind? na ja, in den Spielotheken, Männercafes würde ich mich nicht wohlfühlen. Clubs..

Und im Aussenraum? Das ist kulturell: In der Türkei würden wir jetzt in ein tee cafe gehen. Wo man alkoholfrei seinen tee trinken kann. Das waren Orte, an denen sich frauen eher aufhalten. Gibt es sowas? tee ohne Alkohol. Ich glaube nicht. Das gibt es in der türkei, da halten sich Familien auf.

Es gibt viele Restaurants.

In der Pannierstraße: Das ist eine Bäckerei - kein Teegarten, mein schatz. Ich denke seit Jahren, oben auf den neukölln Arcaden, wäre der perfekte Ort. Und was haben sie aufgemacht? Einen Club in den nur Touristen reinkommen.

wenn ihr mich mit Geld unterstützt dann würde ich das sofort machen! Ich denke das ist eine tolle idee. schöne Idee.

Wo du auf dem tisch deinen Samowar und dein Knabberzeug bekommst und deine Kinder spielen Stundenlang...\

Es gibt viele cafes aber es kommen immer mehr Männer als Frauen.. 75 prozent sind männer. Frauen wollen kein Shisha rauchen.

Ich mag den Qualm nicht. In einer Bäckerei müsste ich immer was essen, da will ich auch nicht.

Sollen wir mal suchen, ob wir Sitzmöglichkeiten

finden? Naddaf: suchen wir den öffentlichen Ort. (min 45)

spielplatz: Boddinstraße. Tempelhof, spielen, laufen, radfahren. grosse Familie leben alle in Neukölln. Sie entdeckt Kunst: Was ist das? Wie nennt man das? Holzdach? - Steigt um auf Türkisch..

Minute 50 - eine kleine Pause.

Das hier ist ein krasser gegensatz zur Lahnstraße. Hier ist immer was los und die Leute leben hier gerne. Ich glaube das hier ist so ein Platz, wo Leute

Das frühstückshaus ist ein Treffpunkt für Türkische Mütter. Sie geben ihre Kinder hier ab und sitzen dan hier öffentlich.

Spontanes gespräch mit Frau: Was machen die Stadtteilmütter: Das ist ja toll. Von der Diakonie kommt sowas, gell? Solange die Politik so lahmarschig ist.. In jeder hinsicht. Jetzt diese Schlagzeilen.. die Mieten, Harz 4 laberpalaber Das ist ein palaber, mit den Mieten und dem Mietspiegel. Wo findet man denn noch eine Miete 450 warm. Die findet man nicht mehr. Die leute die drin sitzen sind schlau wenn sie drin...

Sie erzählt ihre Lebensgeschichte.

Sie trägt die Brille als schutz. Manchmal werde ich angemacht. Muss ja nicht jeder meine traurigen Augen sehen. (bis 57:47)

Sie kommt überwiegend mit älteren Frauen in Kontakt. Ich habe keine Dauerkontakte, das habe ich insgesamt wenig.

Ich wünsche Ihnen alles gute---

Weiter bei min 59:21

Kunstinstallation auf dem Richardplatz: Viele schöne Sätze.

Ach das ist ja schön. Es macht es schöner mit den Schriften..

Naddaf: "Mal sehen, wie lange das hält"

Diskussion über Wohnbau: Altbau und Neubau. Die frauen haben unterschiedliche Meinungen. In einer Alten Wohnung hast du hohe decken. Mehr Sauerstoff, große Fenster.

"Ich habe gedacht, neue Wohnung= höhere Decken, größere Fenster.

3 Meter finde ich standard. Höher als drei, dann 1: heizkosten und 2 man fühlt sich in dem Raum klein.

Im böhmischen Dorf gibt es viele alte Häuser und nur die Nachkommen der Böhmen dürfen dort wohnen.

Hier in neukölln ist es bunt und viele Leute aus vielen Ländern. Ich finde das eigentlich schön.

Durchmischung?

Meine Nachbarn, wo ich wohnte, ich hatte keine Beziehungen zu Arabischen familien, ich hatte nur mit den Deutschen geredet. Eigentlich habe ich erst durch meine Arbeit mehr Kontakt zu arabischen Familien bekommen. Durch das Elterncafe habe ich andere kennegelernt, dann haben wir eine Gruppe mit nur Arabischen Frauen gegründet und dann nach einem Jahr kam die Arbeit dazu.

Hat sich ihr Leben dadurch verändert? ja, ja bestimmt. Das hat auch damit zu tun, dass ich auch lange jetzt hier lebe, aber ich habe auch viel durch meine Arbeit gelernt. ich kannte davor keine Beratungsstellen. Ich war ganz alleine. Wir kennen

die Stellen selbst, und auch wer uns beraten kann wo man hilfe bekommen kann.

Was stört, ist dass Leute immer Sachen, die sie eigentlich selbst entsorgen sollten und sie schmeißen es einfach auf die Straße. Wissen sie es nicht? Doch doch, das weiß man doch. Das hängt --- ich weiß nicht ob es von den Leuten kommt die hier wohnen?

Ankunft: Böhmischer Platz. Ein Überraschungsort? Nein, aber wow, schon anders als in der Silbersteinstraße. Kein Wunder, dass hier Verdrängung stattfindet. Und dass die Mieten steigen. Hierfür sind die Menschen bereit zu zahlen. Hipsterort. Aber schade, dass es nicht für jeden so sein kann, oder? Dass andere Straßen nicht auch so nett sind. Was ist eigentlich so schön: die cafés, grün.. (Aber bei uns gibt es ja auch grün)

Obwohl hier ja auch Matratzen die Straße pflastern... Ja, haben wir gerade gesehen

Aber es liegt daran dass der Ort genutzt wird

Es gab hier früher nur Besoffene. Was wurde gemacht?

früher gab es nur zwei oder drei Bänke und auf denen saßen besoffene. Jetzt gibt es die Tischtennisplatten und jetzt kommen viele Leute und spielen hier, sitzen im Cafés.

Es gibt eine schule zum Deutschlernen für die Flüchtlinge. Das ist sehr schön.

Zu den anderen: Habe ich doch gesagt: Neukölln ist schön, ihr müsst das nur entdecken. Aber das mit den Autos ist ein problem. Überall sind autos und man sieht dann nichts.

Aber schau Sie mal: Flaschen, das gehört auch zu neukölln. Bierflaschen, Alkoholflaschen.. und sehen sie mal: dieser Sessel da hinten

Und schlafende Menschen! - Das gehört auch zu Neukölln. Das ist schön. Das ist nicht schön. Bei uns in Rudow gibt es auch Bänke, aber nicht so wie hier in der Mitte.

Oh schau: petersilie auf dem Tisch. Das ist auch ind er Türkei so. Meine Mama macht auch in meiner Heimat. Das hält die Mücken fern. Das pflanzen wir auch in der Türkei öfter, dann bleiben die Mücken weg.

Ich empfinde es hier als dunkel. Schudomastraße: hier müsste man die Bäume ausdünnen. Schauen Sie mal, auch die Wohnungen sind hier dunkel. Das stört mich. Wenn die Sonne in die Wohnung scheint, dann fühlt mich sich auch besser. Mir geht es so.

Und das Licht nachts: Wenn da viele Cafés sind, dann fühlt mich sich sicherer, als wenn es dunkel ist. Aber wegen der menschen. Es ist am schönsten, wenn Familien dort sind.

Wird man angequatscht? In neukölln weniger als wenn man aus dem Bezirk raus geht. Es passieren viele indirekte Sachen: wenn ich in der U-bahn bin im sommer - dann sagen sie, woah is das ne Hitze, ich weiß gar nicht wie die Leute das aushalten, wenn sie verumumt sind. Die kommentare werden so gesagt dass man es hört, aber nicht an einen gerichtet. Man sollte es ignorieren, aber...

es passiert auch viel beim einkaufen. Vor einem wird jemand begrüßt, hinter einem auch, aber man selbst wird nicht begrüßt. Man denkt zuerst, die haben nen schlechten Atg, aber wenn es sich

wiederholt, dann merkt man es. Früher wurde man wegen herkunft angemacht, jetzt seit 2001 wegen der Religion. Früher war es türkin, jetzt ist es Islamisten/ Terroristin.

Weiteres Sofa auf der Straße - ne nette Sitzzecke. haha.
Denken Sie die Leute sitzen hier? nein, das ist nur Müll.

Ich will nicht in Neukölln wohnen. Die Straßen, die Leute. Ich will hier nicht mit meinen Kindern sein. Ich hab davor 10 Jahre in S. chöneberg gewohnt, jetzt bin ich umgezogen. Die Hunde, Abends sind hier viel Leute und sitzen einfach draußen, ab 4 Uhr und essen Kerne - die Sinti und Roma Familien wohnen in der Richardstraße und das ist eine Katastrophe. man kann im Park sitzen, das ist besser für die Kinder. Stattdessen spielen die Kinder einfach am Boden.. mit Schmutz. Ich habe keine Angst um mich selbst, als Stadtteilmutter gefällt mir das nicht.

Was Jara gerade noch meinte war, was vorhin schön war, war dass die Häuser so verschiedene Farben hatten.

Lust auf neue nachbarn- Plakat. Findet sie gut.
Sich in Neukölln aufzuhalten, da hat man keine Angst. Hier ist jeder willkommen. Jeder fühlt sich hier frei. Wir sind gerne Neuköllner - ich zumindest. Ich mag es nicht abgelegene Ecken - ich mag wo etwas los ist, Menschen sich begegnen und sich unterhalten.

Ich mag, dass es hier elektroladestationen gibt. Das finde ich gut. Die Umwelt schützen.
Drive now - mein Sohn nutzt das.

Ich finde es gut, dass es hier eine Telefonzelle gibt. Manchmal habe ich kein Guthaben, das nutze ich das.

Es verläuft sich themenmäßig. und auch so (nach 1,5 Stunden)
Ich wohne hier - in der Sonnenallee. Das gefällt mir nicht, der Bus ist spät und dann kommen 3 hintereinander. Gott sei dank ich wohne nicht hier. Was machen wir jetzt - fahren wir mit der S-bahn?

Da ist keine Transparents weil die Spielhallen immer so die Fenster zumachen.
Wer geht in die Spielotheken? Mein ex-mann. Leute ohne charakter und faule Menschen.
Neukölln hat eindeutig zu viele Spielcasinos -

Manchmal ist das Treppenhaus schwer jetzt.
Aber Elmas und sie fahren jetzt Fahrrad. Elmas hat Fahrradfahren mit ihrem Sohn gelernt, und jetzt fahren sie mindestens 1,5 Stunden fahrrad auf dem tempelhofer Flugfeld. Neulich waren wir bei einer Freundin und waren bei ihr und es war dunkel, nach 12 Uhr nachts und wir sind durch Schrebergärten zurück - gar kein Licht nur fahrradlicht. Nur wir beide, zwei frauen, wir haben es geschafft, Gott sei dank. "geistlich" - echt gruselig.
Wir haben gedacht: ich habe zwei Reifen, Elmas hat zwei Reifen, das ist fast wie ein Auto.
Wenn ich alleine bin, habe ich keine Angst, aber Elmas hat Angst, dann habe ich auch Angst.

Früher, vor 20 Jahren, habe ich in der Braunschweiger Straße gewohnt. Hier gab es einen Tortenbäcker, kein Café- jetzt gibt es das nicht mehr. Wie hat sich der Stadtteil verändert?

Ich bin seit 20 Jahren in Neukölln und Deutschland. 7 Jahre in Neukölln, dann in Kreuzberg und dann wieder seit 7 Jahren in Neukölln. es ist jetzt viel voller. mehr menschen, mehr Autos mehr Cafés, mehr kulturelles, mehr multi-kulti, mehr studenten. Das ist zum einen gut ein kultureller Bezirk, du findest hier alles was du möchtest, alles was du brauchst, aber auf der anderen Seite, ist es lauter geworden. Ich kann auch in der Nacht lauter sein. Ich wohne an der Treptower Straße und ich kann nicht mit offenem Fenster schlafen. Es ist laut auf der Straße, diese große Straße.

Ich habe mich von Anfang an wohl gefunden. Es war kein fremdes Land für mich von Anfang an. Es war von Anfang an multi-kulti.

Ich nehme gerne die kleineren Straßen, böhmische, dann Niemetz. Die Straße hier ist schmal und die Autos fahren schnell. Ich mag mehr Sicherheit zum Fahrrad fahren. Sonst nehme ich den Bus direkt von Zuhause zur Lahnstraße.

Wir haben ein Auto, aber ich habe leider keinen Führerschein. Mein Mann ist schon 61 Jahre alt. Er lebt seit 30 Jahren in Neukölln. Wir haben uns bei seinem Bruder im Libanon kennengelernt. Der war mein Nachbar.

Angst? Ich habe überhaupt keine Angst in Neukölln, woanders manchmal, aber hier bin ich sicher.

Aber dieses Stück will ich auch nicht laufen - Saalestraße (Naddaf). Uhan mag sie gar nicht. Wenn sie in der U-bahn ist, bin ich depressiv. Ich mag unterführungen nicht - wenn die Brücken bunt wären und beleuchtet und nicht so vermüllt. Alles ist mit Eisen und mit dunkler Farbe. Ich mag das Eisenstück nicht. Wenn es bunt wäre wäre es besser. Die Werbung macht es nicht freundlicher. Ich kaufe nicht alles was ich in der Werbung sehe. Ich habe sehr gute Kontrolle. Ich weiß was gesund und nicht gesund. Werbung machen Einfluss auf den Menschen. Manchmal sieht man die Menschen wie verrückt beim einkaufen.

"Ich bin hier noch nie hier lang gelaufen" Wir kommen sonst immer von der anderen Seite. Aber hier scheint nicht so die Drogenszene zu sein. Ist hier nicht auch das Finanzamt? Naddaf sucht nach gutem Weg fürs fahrrad, Karl-Marx Straße ist immer Baustelle. Kennen Sie sich in der Gegend aus? so ein bisschen, aber nicht wirklich. Da ist der real, zeugen Jehovas, der Lidl ist praktisch.. aber dieser Teil... nicht

Ich kann Neukölln beschreiben wie eine Wüste: Du bist in der Wüste und siehst manchmal nur Sand, dann plötzlich siehst du die grüne Anlage, wo es Wasser und Bäume gibt. Und so ist es in Neukölln: Manchmal ist es langweilig, dreckig, und manchmal siehst du was schönes..

Jugendamt! Ja ja richtig, Mittelbuschweg. Ich komme sonst immer von der anderen Seite. Kommt ihr hier nicht öfter hin, wenn ihr Begleitung macht zum Jugendamt? Hier ist es schön - das Gebäude des Jugendamtes und der alte Baumbestand.
Die haben auch manchmal Flohmarkt in Obi. Fast

jeden Sonntag. Sehr, sehr großer Flohmarkt.

Trotzdem finde ich, dass diese Paralele, viel angenehmer ist als drüben, in der Saalestraße. Weil es hier ruhiger ist und die Autos nicht schnell fahren dürfen. Es ist fast dörflich.

S-Bahn Neukölln. Auch gerade Heroin. Am helligsten Tag. Bei uns im Büro ist auch schon mehrfach eingebrochen worden. Und man merkt, dass es um das schnelle Geld geht.

Ich finde unser Büro in der Lahnstraße ist auch eine Oase mit dem Baumbestand.

Aber nachts will ich hier nicht sein, nach Bürozeit. Gerade mit den Einbrüchen in letzter Zeit. Ich will nicht so einem gegenüberstehen der gerade nach dem nächsten Schuss sucht.

Davor waren wir im Rathaus Neukölln, aber hier haben wir das Gefühl, als hätten wir das Gebäude vor uns. Aber das ist doch wunderschön hier, oder?

Genderwalk #1 Recording 2:

Ich würde das nicht hier hinstellen, dieses Betonstück. Das könnten sich die Kinder verletzen, wenn die Skater das haben. Das ist zu eng an den Kindern, braucht man mehr Platz. Es ist zu dicht. Sonst gefällt es mir eigentlich. Nur der Skatepark, könnte man woanders bauen, und die Frei lassen.

Ich halte mich sonst nicht hier auf. Ich wohne in Rudow. Die Familien, die hier wohnen, die müssen hier hin, wo sollen sie sonst hin? es gibt ja sonst nichts anderes.

Manchmal treffen wir die Familien schon mal draus, sonst in der Wohnung. Ich war hier mit meiner Familie mal beim Finanzamt..

Es sieht hier eigentlich gut aus, bis auf den Mann der sich hier hingelegt hat ins Gras. Und einer der Flaschen sammelt.

Was gefällt ihr? Das es viel grün ist. Und es muss eben auch sicher sein für die Kinder, aber was die Kollegin erzählt hat, über die Besoffenen, das kann ich nicht einschätzen.

Es ist hier wie jeder Spielplatz. Das ist für Familien ein Spielplatz, und auch für Jugendliche, die können auch Fußball spielen. Ich denke es ist eher für Jugendliche, für ältere Kinder. Alleine würde ich nicht hingehen, aber mit Freundinnen, ja. Mit dieser Gruppe könnte man hierher kommen und es sich gemütlich machen. Aber ich denke es ist eher für ältere Kinder, aber es gibt keine Spielgeräte für kleine Kinder. Dafür ist es nicht geeignet. Es gibt keine Rutsch und keine Schaukeln. Es ist für Erwachsene und Jugendliche.

Warum fotografieren sie die Bank: Hier will ich nicht sitzen, die ist schmutzig.

Können Sie sich sonst vorstellen sich hier niederzulassen? Na ja. Ich will hier nicht sitzen, weil die Bäume auf die Bank tropfen. An Bänken, wo es offener ist und mehr Licht, dann will ich dort eher sitzen.

Naddaf: Ich fahre hier auch nur vorbei, habe von aussen noch nie gesehen, dass hier viele Leute sind. Ich war schon auf dem Minigolfplatz. Hier fehlt eine Toilette, damit da halt nicht in die Büsche gepinkelt wird. Die Innenfläche ist ok, ganz gut. Es gibt viele Spielgeräte, aber die Bänke sind nicht gut.

Zu nah unter den Büschen und schmutzig. Wenn es hier bessere Sitzmöglichkeiten gäbe, dann würde man vllt auch ohne Kinder herkommen.

Eine schöne Sitzmöglichkeit bedeutet ich muss mich nicht ekeln und ich will ein bisschen abgeschildert sein, aber nicht so, dass ich in einer Ecke sitze. Man will etwas schönes sehen, etwas das man anschauen kann.

Und der Verkehr? - Akustisch kann man das nicht ändern. Es ist besser wenn man es nicht sehen kann. Vielleicht könnte man das aber besser angehen das abschirmen.

Stadtteilmutter 1: Am morgen könnte ich mir nicht vorstellen hier zu sein, am nachmittag eher, wenn es belebter ist. Ich hätte sonst Angst es würde etwas passieren und niemand fühlt sich zuständig. Ich kann die Leute hier nicht einschätzen, sind die berauscht, sind sie betrunken?

Sonst mache ich einen Umweg.

Wer würde sich hier aufhalten? Frauen mit Familie am nachmittags, aber morgens mit dem kaffee, denke ich nicht., und am Nachmittag sind dann auch Männer dabei.

Bagdad: Die strasse ist zu voll (Sonnenallee) zu schmal für die Autos.

schönere bank: Da kümmert sich sicher das Cafe drum. Gehen sie manchmal ins Cafe? Ja, am Weigandufer. Dirt sitze ich in einem großen Cafe mit kaffee am kanal am ufer. Ein sehr schöner Blick. hier im Park, ist es nicht genug Natur fuer mich. Wenn ich Ruhe und Natur möchte, dann gehe ich an den kanal. Ich gehe extra mit dem fahrrad diesen Weg zum Wochenmarkt am Karl-Marx platz. mittwoch und Samstags. Manchmal einmal in der Woche, manchmal zweimal.

Unsichtbare Grenzen: Die leute sind vllt laut und temperamentvoll, aber nicht gefährlich. Ich fühle mich hier sicher, ich fühle mich hier zu hause.

Was trägt dazu bei, dass sie sich sicher fühlen im Raum? Ich fühle mich hier sicher, denn ich kenne die Umgebung und ich habe noch nichts schlechtes erlebt.

Wer hält sich hier auf? Es gibt sehr viele verschiedene Menschen. Es gibt Studenten, die auch in die Cafes kommen. es gibt Arbeiter.. alles. Familien

Ich sehe auf dem Hertzbergplatz viele Studenten. ich weiss nicht ob sie Touristen sind, oder auch hier wohnen, aber die haben nur Englisch gesprochen. Wo halten sich Familien auf? Auch auf dem hertzbergplatz. auf dem Wochenmarkt und auf der Strasse. Mütter und Kinder, geschwister.

Wer ist besonders in den Cafes? Jugendliche - zwischen 20 und 35. auch Mütter mit kleinen babies, die dort sitzen. Vor allem Mütter? Mehr frauen als Maenner in den Cafes? So ist das nicht.. aber das ist geschlechtlich durchmischt. Frauen stillen dort ihre Kinder. Könnten sie ihre Meinung nach auch auf dem hertzbergplatz vorstellen. Es ist ja was ganz natürliches. Die anderen Kulturen verstehen das auch . Auch Araber oder Sinti...

Also müssen Frauen auch keine Angst haben..

Ihrer erinnerung: ich komme aus dem Libanon und dort habe ich viele Frauen gesehen, die haben ihre Kinder vor anderen Leuten gestillt. Es gibt Leute, die aus religiösen gründen nicht machen, aber es gibt auch muslimische Frauen, die das auch

machen.

Richardplatz: Das ist interessant, denn die geschichte von Neukoelln hat hier angefangen. Kommen die Leute wegen der Geschichte her? Ja. denke ich schon und mal fühlt sich wie in einer kleinstadt, oder einem Dorf. Warum Dorf? Die Schmiede... die Strassen sind schmal und es gibt Blumen.. Und die häuser sind nicht so hoch wie in Rudow oder der Liebshitzalle. Ich mag keine höheren Hauser, das gefällt mich nicht und hier ist das gut.

Was gefällt ihnen hier? Das ist ein altes Haus, das noch nicht renoviert ist. Wenn ich es anschau, kann ich mir vorstellen, wie es frueher war.

Ich komme aus einer kleinen Stadt im Libanon und das fuehlt sich fuer mich gut an.

Hier (Frauenzentrum) gibt es treffen für Mütter. Und manchmal fahren hier Kutschen.

Sinti und Roma sitzen auf der Strasse - unangenehm dort durchzugehen. ich schau die Leute nicht an, versuche schnell durchzugehen..

Das restaurant am Richardplatz macht das größte schnitzel in Berlin. Ich esse hier aber nicht, Fleisch mag ich nicht so und es ist nicht gesund. ich komme vom Mittelmeer. Da essen wir viel Gemüse.

In den letzten jahren ist es schon sehr voll geworden, viele Studenten, viele Flüchtlinge, und auch viele aus Rumänien.

Ich habe auch am Paul-Lincke Ufer mal gewohnt. das ist ein wunderschöner Ort. ich hatte eine Wohnung neben dem kanal. ich war fast jeden tag am kanal. es gefaellt mir dort besser, weil es mehr natur gibt. Ich glaube ich werde nicht immer hier bleiben. Wenn meine Söhne selbstständig werden, dann will ich fuer immer zurück in den Libanon. Es ist schwer an die Zukunft zu denken. Wir haben hier so lange 20 Jahre, mein Mann 30. Aber ich geh dann wieder zurueck in die Kleinstadt, wo meine Geschwister sind. Mein aelter Sohn will auch mitgehen, aber der Jüngere will hierbleiben, denn er hat hier Freundschaften.

Diana: Hier ist es schön, mit den bänken gegenüber. Das ist Freundlich. Die Menschen auch und hier gibt es noch einen kleinen Park und Wochenmarkt. Aber es fehlt an Sauberkeit. Hier ist es besser als am Hertzbergplatz, aber es ist dennoch nicht gut. Die Migrantenfamilien machen mehr schmutz, weil die sind was anderes Gewöhnt. Die erziehung ist anders bei den Deutschen.

Ist das hier ein freundlicher Ort? Die bank hier ist einladend. Ich finde es eigentlich ganz angenehm hier. (Einstellung im allgemeinen, was nicht meins ist, bewerte ich auch nicht)

Ich komme hier oft mit meinen bekannten und Verwandten hin. Das ist wie bei mir zu Hause mit meinen Kindern und Verwandten. Eis essen, sitzen quatschen. Hier und in einem größeren park im Norden. Die Kinder mit Fahrrad - das ist gut. Für ganz kleine Kinder ist es vllt bisschen gefährlich. Ich bleibe bis 8 Uhr, dann gehe ich nach Hause, denn ich habe kleine Kinder. die muessen dusche und schlafen.

Im Dunkeln niemals, denn es gibt Obdachlose. Um 8 Uhr gehen alle Frauen nach hause. Durchlaufen

ist kein problem, aber sitzen ist nicht. Männer würden hier sitzen.

Wenn ich an einem Ort wohne, dann kenne ich die Probleme, aber wenn ich da nicht wohne, dann weiss ich es nicht. Wenn sie sehen würde, wo ich wohne, dann würden Sie ganz andere Fragen stellen (Gropiusstadt)

In Einkaufsläden kann man auch Hilfe holen. Oder restaurants, wenn es davon mehr gibt, ist es gut. Auch in den Abendstunden könnte man dort Hilfe suchen. Aber wenn es nicht anders geht, klingelt man bei den Bewohnern an der haustür. das kann man auch machen. Wenn viele passanten auf der Strasse sind, fühlt man sich auch sicherer.

Wo ich wohne gibt es mehr Grünanlagen. Wenn man aus dem Fenster schaut, denkt man man lebt in einem Wald. Wenn es dunkel wird, hat man schon Angst alleine zu gehen. Dann gewöhnt man sich. Dann geht man früher nach hause, oder mein Mann holt mich ab, oder mein Sohn.

Es ist halb beleuchtet. Da wo die Autos parken, da ist es beleuchtet und dann muss man durchlaufen und das ist nicht beleuchtet. Man muss durch diesen Wald, ich meine die Grünanlage. und das macht Angst. hier würde ich mich sicherer fühlen, denn hier ist mehr los und es sind auch mehr Häuser und mehr los. In den Grünanlagen haben sie niemanden. Es ist sehr schön, aber nachts alleine hat man schon Angst. hier könnte man sich bewegen, Unterwegs sein denke ich.

Flughafenkiez: Meine Schwägerin wohnt hier. Aber ich besuche sie nicht so oft. Ich bin hier nicht viel. Was ist anders als in der Flughafenstraße? Es ist überall besser geworden. In der Flughafenstraße gibt es jetzt Sportgeräte. Alle nutzen die. Das ist auch ein sehr gut gemachter Spielplatz. Aber hier ist alles eher schmutzig und kaputt. Es gibt jetzt auch eine neue Treppe am Edeka. Die Plätze wurden dort sauber gemacht. Aber an ihrem verhalten verändert sich nicht. Aber es sieht schöner aus, dann kommen mehr Familien, das sehe ich. Sie sitzen um die Plätze, Mehr spiel für die Kinder.

Und Nachts: Ich gehe nie alleine nachts raus. Bis 10 Uhr ist es ok. Dann sind Leute auf der strasse. das ist mehr sicherheit. Manchmal habe ich um 11 Angst. ich weiss gar nicht warum, vielleicht habe ich viel Angst. Männer haben es besser. Die haben keine Angst. Nachts bin ich lieber auf Hauptstrassen, weil dort mehr Menschen sind. Nachts gehe ich mit meiner Tochter oder meinem mann, nicht alleine. ich weiss gar nicht was passieren wird. Vielleicht ist das unterbewusst.

Gibt es orte wo sie besonders gern sind: Tempelhofer Park. Da gibt es viele Möglichkeiten. Fahrrad fahren, picknick machen, drachen steigen lassen für die Kinder. Rollschuh fahren kann man auch. Viele Sachen kann man da machen. Ich kann nicht Fahrrad fahren, aber meine Kinder und Enkelkinder machen das.

Dann sind dort am Wochenende alle Familien, Duetsch, Tuerkisch, Arabisch. Das auch gut fuer die Augen , das man so weit schauen kann.

Was denken Sie über diesen Platz: Böhmischer Platz: gut zum Spielen mit den Tischtennisplatten. Schade mit dem Müll. Schade, es ist schön und dann kommen diese Sachen. Als ich hier neu war habe ich auch meine Sachen so weggeschmissen, weil ich habe das so gesehen und gedacht das

macht man so. ich habe mein sofa so mit dem Auto weggeschmissen und hat gesagt das ist verboten. Und eine Deutsch Frau hat das gesehen und gesagt das ist verboten und ich habe sie nicht verstanden und sie hat die nummer vom Auto genommen und uns angezeigt und ich musste 300 euro Strafe zahlen. Und jetzt finde ich das eigentlich gut, dass es so ist. Ich habe das bezahlt und ich mache jetzt gar nicht mehr, denn ich habe auch Angst, dass es ich sonst strafe zahlen muss. Jetzt muss der Ort richtig sauber sein fuer mich. Jetzt finde ich es schön, wenn es keine Möbel gibt auf der Strasse. Hier könnte man ja auch sitzen, aber es ist nass.

Sexuelle Belästigung: Für mich ist es kein thema, aber vielleicht fragst du andere Frauen und die sagen ja.

Gibt es Orte, an denen nur bestimmt Gruppen sind? Sie versteht die frage nicht richtig.

An unserem Kiez, Flughafenstrasse, gibt es viele Shishabars. eine ist erst ab 18. die andere ist normal. Und wer ist da? weiß nicht. Dort sind nur Männer. Was denken Sie über den ort? das ist irgendwie nicht schön. Das ist eine andere Zeit. Die Männer lassen ihre Frauen zu Hause, kochen und mit den Kindern und sie sitzen dann da mit ihren Freunden und rauchen Wasserpfeife und das ist auch ungesund fuer ihre Körper. Ich fühle mich nicht unwohl, aber die sollten bei den Familien sein.. In manchen sind auch Frauen, habe ich gehört.

Was denken Sie wie das für junge Frauen ist? Dieser Ort ist nicht für junge Frauen. Die sollten lernen, ausbildung machen, studieren. Sie sollten nicht in Shisha Bars gehen.

Wo würden junge Frauen im Flughafenkiez hingehen? Reuterstraße 10. Da ist ein Kindertreff 8-15 Jahre. Da können junge mädchen hin. Sonst gibt es nicht so was für junge frauen und mädchen. Aber im Reuterkiez habe ich gehört gibt es jetzt was für junge Frauen 18-25. Beratung. Deutschkurs, danach macht sie essen kochen, Henna malen, Schwimmen gehen. Das ist nur für Frauen.

Sonnenallee: ist laut und hat viele Leute. Stört das? Nein, das ist ok.

Muna Naddaf: ich bin keine Neuköllnerin. Hier bin ich vor allem unterhalb der S-Bahn unterwegs. in dem Kiez. Sonst hier nur mit dem fahrrad und der bahn.

Der Ring ist eine Strukturelle grenze - ich bin zuständig ab unterhalb des rings. Die Strassen sind auch nicht schön, groß, Sonnenallee, Grenzallee.. Es gibt gerade ecken um die S-Bahnhöfe mit Drogen und Polizeieinsatz. Angst habe ich nicht, aber schön ist es auch nicht. Da ist ja auch die Autobahnauffahrt. Das ist Lahnstraße und südlich. das ist ein Drogen Kiez. man sieht es und man weiss es. und in den Kiezen dazwischen, werden leider auch als Spritz Plätze genutzt. Die Leute die dort wohnen nutzen sie dennoch, aber es kommen eben auch Beschwerden.

Warum dort und nicht hier? ich denke wo der öffentliche raum strukturiert ist gibt es mehr sozialkontrolle. Wenn ich mich spritzen will, brauche ich anonymität, das schnelle kommen und gehen von Bahnhöfen.

S-Bahn sonnenallee. Früher habe ich gedacht hier würde ich nicht sein, es ist laut und langweilig, aber

jetzt sehe ich die Häuser sind auch renoviert/ Aber ich

Liebzichallee in Rudow. Ich kann auch alleine sitzen, aber lieber mit einem Freund. Ich habe gehoeert, nicht gesehen, dass Penner mit Flaschen.. besser mit meinen Freundinnen. ich habe in Willmersdorf gewohnt. Sehr sehr sauber. ich kann alles alleine machen. Dort gibt es keine Ausländer aber deutsche alte leute. Alles alte Leute, deswegen ist es nicht gefährlich.

In Rudow ist es auch sauberer. "glauben sie es ist hier gefährlicher?" Ja ich habe es nur gehört. Einmal habe ich jemanden sitzen gesehen und der hat sich eine Spitze gegeben. mein Herz tut weh, für den Menschen und ich denke es ist ein schlechtes Vorbild für meinen Sohn. Es geht um die Sicherheit für meine Kinder.. Ich sehe auch, wie Leute Scheiße auf Bänke schreiben. Das ist auch ein schlechtes Vorbild. "Wovor haben sie denn Angst?" Das weiss ich gar nicht!

Hier habe ich mal croissants gekauft..

Schau mal wie nett es ist, wenn man hier aus der S-bahn kommt, wie nett das ist - im vergleich zu Neukoelln oder der Grenzallee.

Der andere Ausgang ist hässlicher, aber man nutzt dennoch den anderen, weil er Praktischer ist.

Aber zum Beispiel: Mein Sohn (12) geht immer in Neukölln zum anderen Eingang, weil an einem die besoffenen Sitzen und am anderen nicht.

Ich sage mal so, es ist gewöhnung. Ich war vor 12 Jahren hier. ich war nie in Kreuzberg und ich hatte eine Freundin und die hat gesagt, komm wir gehen am 1. mai. und als ich aus der U-bahn station rauskam und das war voll und viele Leute am tag mit Bierflaschen und ich hatte Angst.. und jetzt sind es sogar mehr geworden, aber jetzt habe ich nicht mehr Angst.

Früher hatte ich so Angst um meine Kinder. Früher habe ich ihnen verboten zur Demonstration zu gehen. Heute habe ich weniger Angst. ich gehe nicht hin am 1ten Mai. ich gehe nicht alleine, sondern am Tag mit meinen Freunden, bevor am nachmittag oder Abend das Randalieren beginnt.

ich hatte Angst, weil ich es im Fernsehn gehesen habe, wie es zerstoeert wurde. Deswegen hatte ich Angst um meine Kinder. ich wusste nicht dass es morgens ist, das sie Leute Tanzen und essen. Schoen eigentlich. Es ist schon laut und alle trinken Alkohol, aber ich habe keine Angst. Einmal war ich da und habe gesehen es ist nicht gefährlich, dann habe ich keine Angst mehr. Wir haben immer von 12-16/17 Uhr. Aber danach kommen die Autonomen, oder die Randalierer. Wir sehen das danach im fernsehn. Vielleicht hätte ich das auch gemacht, als ich 18 war. Jetzt gehe ich einmal oder alle zwei Wochen in Kreuzberg ins Restaurant. Da gibt es kurdisches restaurant und Iranisch. Ich habe mich grad gewohnt.

Mein kinder sagen: Du hast uns damals verboten nach Kreuzberg zu gehen.. bis heute sagen sie das. (Wohnt in der Köllnischen Heide, seit 20 Jahren. Hohe weisse haeuser)

Können Sie sich vorstellen hier entlangzugehen Abends?

Nein, ich habe Abends, wenn es dunkel ist, immer Angst. Man kann draußen sein, bis die Sonne weg ist.

Angst und Gefahr Geschichte U-Bahn, die ihrer

Tochter erlebt hat:1:25 bis 1:32

hat sie davor auch schon die Dunkelheit gemieden? Ich war an der Uni 2 Jahre und dann haben sie das System geändert und haben Abendkurse angeboten. Ich habe das zweite jahr wiederholt .. das war in bagdad. Dort war ich alleine in der Dunkelheit unterwegs und ich hatte keine Angst. ich hatte nur Angst vor den Hunden. Denn das war gefährlich, morgens früh oder Abends.

Ist das der Arbeitsweg: Nien.. es sind vom bus nur ein paar schritte zum Büro. Aber unsere Arbeit ist hier überall in der Umgebung. bis rudow.. Wir fahren mit der U Bahn. Das ist normal. Am Tag habe ich nirgendwo Angst.

Wo treffen Sie sich mit Freunden, außerhalb von der Wohnung? Mit Freundinnen treffen wir uns meistens, denn ich bin nicht mehr jung, wir sitzen im Restaurant bei Karstadt. Das gibt es überall. Das machen wir vllt einmal im Monat.

hier in der Nähe gibt es Bäckereien, da kaufe ich was zum essen und dan holen wir auch Kaffee und dann bringen wir es ins büro. Das ist bequemer. Das machen wir nur, wenn wir hier sind, aber manchmal treffen wir uns mit unseren Familien in den Bäckereien. Denn manche Familien habe keine Wohnung oder keine schoene wohnung. und dann koennen wir auch in den Bäckereien sein. Es gibt auch viele Bäckereien in der KARl-marx Straße. Mehr als in er Sonnenallee. Dort gibt es eher Restaurants. Da nehmen wir aber essen eher nach hause. In den Bäckereien sitze ich auch. Es gibt 2-3 bäckereien, die auch sehr schön sind zum sitzen. Es hat jetzt ein neues Cafe geöffnet. Das ist schön und bequem, da wo Rixdorf... da wo Rossman ist. Genau gegenüber. Die machen auch Mokka. Und ich mag Mokka. Wir waren mal da mit der ganzen gruppe. Aber es ist auch schön, weil es ein cafe ist und nicht nur eine bäckerei und sie haben aber auch Kuchen.

Genderwalk #1 Recording 3:

Hertzbergplatz:

Nein, sie kommt hier normalerweise nicht hin. Was fällt ihnen auf: Der basketballplatz ist nicht richtig. die Körbe sind nicht gegenüber voneinander. Gespräch über schlafende Menschen im Park. man sollte diese Menschen nicht fotografieren. Ich würde abends nicht alleine hierdurch gehen. Aber ich bin eigentlich sowieso nicht alleine Unterwegs. Ich mache das nur wenn ich arbeiten bin. Meine Kinder machen das schon. (der jüngste ist 24) die sind das gewöhnt alleine durch die Stadt zu gehen. Ich gehe zu parks in der Umgebung wo ich wohne. Vielleicht weil unser Wohnungsraum und unser Spielplatz ist mitten in er Siedlung, deswegen haben wir keine betrunkenen. Aber dieser Park ist mehr öffentlich. Es gehört nicht zu einer Siedlung.. Das ist eine öffentliche Strasse und dann ist der Park auch oeffentlich. Unser Spielplatz ist genauso gross oder grösser, aber der ist nur fuer die Leute aus der Siedlung. wenn bei uns sowas ist, dann ruft da sofort jemand die Verwaltung an. Aber in der Nacht ist berlin immer dunkel. Auch bei uns am Spielplatz. Da sind sehr wenige Lichter. Zum beispiel an der Aronsstraße. Die Lichter leuchten nicht richtig. Vielleicht liegt es auch am alter. Es sollte eigentlich heller sein, damit man den weg gut

sieht, damit man sich sicherer fühlen kann.

Theresa: ich finde es auch sehr dunkel. Diese Strecke hier.

Die Siedlung mit den hohen weißen Häusern war früher eigentlich sehr gut, aber jetzt.. hmm

Aber sie machen schon fast. Jedes Jahr gibt es neuen Sand für den Spielplatz. Wir haben auch Ratten in den Grünflächen, haben mir Nachbarn erzählt.

Das ist schön hier! Gruen! Normalerweise ist es hässlich, oben aber hier ist es grün, das ist schön. Bank.

Kennen Sie die Herzbergstraße? Am Ende der Sonnenallee, jetzt in Rudow. Dort ist es besser. Richardplatz oder Rudow, Rudow ist besser. Ich denke es ist sauberer.

Flughafenkiez: Ich esse und trinke immer zu Hause, nicht in Cafés. Auch meine Kinder und mein Mann machen das nur sehr selten. Das ist auch zu teuer. Wenn man jeden Tag 5 Euro für sowas ausgibt, das geht nicht. Wenn er das macht, das ist zu teuer. Wir treffen uns am Reuter Spielplatz, mit Freunden und Nachbarn auch am Sportplatz. Wir gehen auch zum Tempelhofer Feld.

Ich glaube um die Ecke hier, gibt es den Fahrradübungsplatz. Letztes Jahr bin ich mit vielen der Familien, die ich begleite, haben die Frauen und Kinder dort Fahrradfahren gelernt.

Sharing bike: Ich habe das nie gemacht, weil ich es leider nicht gelernt habe, aber ich finde das schön für die Menschen. Manchmal muss man schneller gehen und dann kann man einfach ein Fahrrad nehmen.

Wir gehen mit der ganzen Familie auf dem Tempelhofer Feld und wir nehmen Essen mit und dann ist es gut. Dort gibt es auch Tomaten, Gurken werden angebaut, dann kann man es den Kindern zeigen, wie es wächst.

Ein Kind hat gedacht Wassermelonen kommen von Bäumen und dann war er ganz überrascht, als er gesehen hat, dass die an so kleinen Pflanzen wachsen.

Das ist eine schöne Ecke. Der Verein Hertzberg 1, Die zeigen unseren "Familien" was gibt es hier.

Bis 22 Uhr habe ich keine Angst.. oder ab 20 Uhr. Dann gehen viele nach Hause, dann wird es leer. Besonders Abends oder in der Nacht wollte ich mich nicht aufhalten.

Ich bin noch nie her gelaufen. Schauen Sie nach Hellen oder Dunklen wegen?

Zum Beispiel meine Tochter geht in der Donaustraße zur Schule und da haben wir manchmal Elternabend. Um 9 Uhr abends vor der Passage und das ist mir unangenehm. Ich bin da nur nach dem Elternabend. Da ist es dunkel und da ist kein Mensch.

Ich habe keine schlechte Erfahrung gemacht, deswegen hab ich auch keine Angst. Das hat auch mit Gewohnheit zu tun. Zum Beispiel in der Gropiusstadt, da wohne ich schon seit 29 Jahren und da kenne ich jede Ecke und fühle ich mich sicher. Aber hier bin ich ganz neu in der Gegend, da

wäre ich erst mal vorsichtig.

Da wo ich wohne ist ein kleines Wäldchen, da will ich nicht im Dunkeln rumlaufen. Aber der Park ist auch da, da ist kein Mensch, nur Leute mit ihren Hunden. Das ist ok. Das ist eine ganz andere Welt. Da fühle ich mich sicherer. Wenn jemand mich angreift, könnte ich sofort Hilfe holen.

Manchmal am Abend laufen manchmal Security rum. Man sieht es denn sie haben eine Uniform und sie laufen bei uns rum. Das finde ich auch ganz gut. An diesem Ort könnte das ja auch mal so sein. (Theresa fühlt sich sicher am Richardplatz, weil hier ja immer noch Menschen in Cafés sitzen.)

Ehrlich gesagt ich kann überall in Berlin rumlaufen und ich fühle mich sicher, denn viele Männer und Frauen sitzen auf der Straße, weil ich habe in Schoenberg davor gewohnt. Um 7 oder 8 ist niemand mehr auf der Straße, dort habe ich mich unsicher gefühlt. Aber hier ist es gut. Ich wohne in der High-Deck-Siedlung. Aber meine Verwandten wohnen hier und die Treffen sind immer hier. 2-3 mal die Woche

Bohmischer Platz:

Hier ist ein bisschen Urlaubsstimmung. Hier ist es genau wie Kreuzberg. Es ist für Erwachsene, Cafés - Solche Situationen gibt es auch am Ufer - am Weigandufer, aber das ist ja auch nah am Kreuzberg. Zum Beispiel in Steglitz, gibt es eher wenig.. ok es gibt ein Eisladen.

Man braucht natürlich auch Leute, die Zeit haben da hinzukommen. Und Geld - dann ist die Frage wie kann ich einen (so einen) Raum schaffen für Leute die wenig Geld haben.

Du siehst von aussen, ob es günstig ist oder teuer. Du siehst es bei Cafés - Einmal habe ich ein Croissant gekauft und es ist Bio oder selbstgemacht oder so und ich habe 2 Euro bezahlt oder so - sonst zahle ich 80 Cent. Dann war ich total geschockt. An dieser Ecke hier dieser Laden hier..

Hier sind auf dem Platz leere Flaschen - eine Rotweinflasche, noch halb voll. Wer nutzt es?

Genutzt von Gesellschaft, älter und jüngere Menschen, Geschlechtergenutz.

Gefällt ihnen der Platz? Nein, Die Tischtennisplatten und dieser kleine Ort gefällt mir nicht. Das Café fand ich schön, aber der Platz. Ich stelle mir vor, dass der Platz am Abend laut ist, wenn Betrunkene da sind.

Diese Ecke hat eine Couch, schmutzig dreckig, nicht gut.

Ich will das die Straßen grün sind und sauber. Manchmal trete ich in Hundekacke. Das stinkt. Es war aber davor mehr und jetzt weniger. Die Donaustraße hat mehr. Ist berühmt dafür.

Wählen Sie andere Straßen nachts? Nein, für mich ist es egal. Ich arbeite an vielen verschiedenen Arbeitsstellen. Ich liebe Berlin. Zum Beispiel war ich in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Köln, aber mein Gefühl hat mir gesagt, Berlin ist am besten. Ich habe für mich gedacht, in meiner Heimat, dort hatte ich keine Freiheit. Diese Stadt hat mir nach meiner Scheidung meine Freiheit gegeben. Ich kam hierher, habe geheiratet, nach sechs Jahren habe ich mich geschieden und Berlin hat mir meine Freiheit gegeben.

Kiezwerkstatt: Nähkurse.. kannte ich auch nicht.

Wir wollten zurück in den Libanon, aber dann

kamen wir wieder zurück, weil wir dachten dass es mehr Chancen gibt für die Kinder.

Dana: Mein Sohn findet er ist am falschen Ort geboren. Er will wieder in den Libanon, wenn mein Mann und ich dorthin zurück gehen.

Der einzige Ort den ich nicht mag ist die Hasenheide, alleine wegen Drogen allerdings. Aber überall wo du bist in Berlin findest du sowas. Denn Berlin ist eine grosse Stadt und wenn man in einem Bezirk wohnt, dann will man dort bleiben. Umziehen ist wie eine Reise..

Libanon hat 5 Millionen, und Berlin allein hat 3,4 mil. Ich finde hier alles zu essen, chinesisches, japanisches... arabisches, Wochenmarkt. Früher war ich am Maybachufer, jetzt am Karl-Marx-Platz.

Aida und Dussia sind auch aus dem Libanon. Berlin ist sehr groß, London ist noch größer. Das hat 20 Millionen Einwohner.

Fühlen Sie sich daheim: Ja, es gibt viel für Kinder, man kann gut einkaufen es gibt Leute aus allen Ländern. Aber als Stadtteilmutter habe ich schon Probleme. Die Kinder von Migranten.. aber hoffentlich klappt es dass es besser wird für sie. Viele Nationalitäten brauchen viel Unterstützung von uns dem Projekt. Gesunde Ernährung.

(Wohnt in der Köllnischen Heide) gehen Sie öfter in Cafés? Ja, am Dammweg gibt es eine grosse Terrasse. Das ist auch gemischt. Und in der Karl-Marx-Straße. Manchmal gehe ich auch alleine, weil ich brauche Ruhe. Ich habe 5 Kinder. Die sind zuhause wie ein Vulkan. Die sind gross und klein 3 18-23 und zwei Jüngere. Manchmal lasse ich sie einfach alle zu Hause und gehe ins Café.

Ich rede über normale Cafés nicht Shisha Cafés. Und die Leute sitzen einfach auf dem Weg und Rauchen und ich finde die müssen eigentlich drinnen sitzen. Fühlen Sie sich unwohl? Ja. Ich will meinen Kaffee in Ruhe trinken und wenn viele Leute und rauchen, dann ist es nicht schön. Ich will nicht in eine Shishabar. Zuhause sitzen wir immer Männer und Frauen zusammen.

Wie bewegen Sie sich Fort? eigentlich mit der S-Bahn aber heute habe ich ausnahmsweise das Auto von meinem Mann genommen.

Saalestraße: ich habe keine Angst, weil ich weiss was hier ist, ein Netto, ein Lidl, eine Werkstatt.

Ich wurde mal mittags um 12, zwei Männer, die waren Obdachlos, haben zu mir gesagt: Du brauchst nur ein Kamel - das war vor 2 Wochen. Heute weiss ich wie ich reagieren soll. Jetzt ist normal, früh bin ich sehr wütend geworden. Es macht mich nicht nervös oder sauer. Viele Schimpfwörter und ich gehe einfach weiter. Früher kam ich nach Haus und habe mit meinem Mann das Thema besprochen, die Leute sind unfreundlich. Jetzt kenne ich das und Neukölln ist mein Zuhause. Alle meine Freunde leben hier, Verwandte. Im ganzen Kiez. Manchmal bin ich im Richardplatz, manchmal sind wir im Hertzbergplatz. Wir wandern von Platz zu Platz, jeder wird mal besucht.

Ich habe ehrlich gesagt heute Angst vor den neuen Leuten die gekommen sind. Ich habe Angst um meine Tochter die ist 13. Sie muss jeden Tag mit dem M41 fahren von der High-Deck-Siedlung bis zur Fuldastraße fahren/ Sie wird angequatscht von jungen Männern im Bus. Und meine Nachbarin hat

gesagt drei Junge männer haben zu Wörter gesagt und "komm wir gehen spazieren". Und sie hat eine Anzeige bei der Polizei gemacht und die sind bekannt. Die gehen immer mit dem M41... Früher hatte ich gar keine Angst, aber jetzt habe ich Angst um meine Tochter. Jeden Tag sage ich ihr jetzt: wenn dich jemand anspricht, sag nichts und geh zum Fahrer und sage ihm dieser mann hat mich angesprochen. Und jeden tag ruft sie mich an, wenn sie ankommen und geht..

Der M41 ist eine Katastrophe. Die Sagen Wörter, einfach so zum Spass/ Obwohl wir Frauen sind und Kinder haben, sagen sie auf arabisch... aber was soll man machen..?

Um meine drei Söhne habe ich keine Angst. Denn diese Männer machen nur Mädchen an. Viele Frauen beschwerten sich, weil sie viel erleben.

Deutsche Männer machen nichts, aber die araber, die Flüchtlinge, die haben keinen; wie sagt man. Abstand. Die regen sich auf, dass man in Deutschland Schimpfwörter sagen kann und anfassen. Die denken wir sind so offen, man kann alle Mädchen anfassen. Wenn meine Tochter allein ist habe ich Angst, wenn sie mit mir ist, ich beschütze sie. wenn sie alleine ist, dann machen die vllt was mit meiner Tochter.

Neukölln arcade. Kein park spazieren, nicht in die Neukölln Arcaden. Ich gehe mit dir einkaufen, aber geh nicht nur mit mädchen. Wenn sie älter ist, kann sie das alleine verstehe. Ich bin sehr offen mit meiner Tochter ich habe mit ihr über alles geredet. Ueber Missbrauch..

Früher konnte sie alleine fahren, aber jetzt haben viele Mütter Angst um ihre Töchter.

(Theresa fühlt sich auch oft unwohl im M41, weil der auch zu voll ist)

Genderwalk #2, Recording

Weg beschrieben von Judith Schweizer - Hier auch Angebot zum drink oder Kaffee später

Mann nummer 2: Er ist empfindlich was Stressoren anbelangt. Er steht seit einer viertel Stunde an der Kreuzung von Karl-marx-straße, Neukölln S-Bahn. Aggressionspotential wegen Verengung an dieser Stelle. Litfasssäule ist im Weg und der Gemüsehändler nutzt sehr viel vom Gehweg. Stadtplanerisch ist das "hochinteressant". Seiner meinung nach wird jede Ecke genutzt aber für komisches Zeug, das keinen Sinn ergibt. "Das was wir am meisten brauchen ist Platz" - Seine Sicht aus den letzten 5 Minuten. - Er versucht konstruktiv zu sein.

Diese Kreuzung mit fahrradwegen ist erst 5 Jahre alt. Der fahrradweg ist der grosse Fortschritt.

Kleiner Junge versucht deine Glasflasche kaputt zu machen. Der eine der Männer sagt etwas zu ihm.

"Lass mal wohin gehen, wo es schön ist" (Mann nummer 1)

Mann 1: Rentner// Kohlenkiez

Karl-marx strasse informationen (Mann 1)

Neukölln war eines der wichtigsten Subzentrum nach dem Krieg. War sehr beliebt bei Leuten, die im Osten der Stadt gewohnt haben. Es gab viele gute fachgeschäfte auf hohem niveau. Mit dem mauerbau ist die Hälfte der Einkäufer weggebrochen. Dann wurde die Straßenbahn eingestellt. das war der zweite schlimme schlag. Dann wurde nichts gemacht. keine Planung in den 80ern und 90er jahren. Alles wurde verpasst. Es gab lange einen großen Leerstand und dann kamen die billigen Sachen und Spielautomaten.

versuch jetzt: Die Geschäftsleute haben sich zusammengeschlossen, aber er glaubt nicht, dass dieses Konzept funktionieren kann >>> KONZEPT anschauen!

Was gut funktionie für die Aufenthaltsqualität: Alfred-Scholz-Platz. >>> als rt fuer den naechsten walk?

Mann1: Wenn ich das bedürfniss habe aus einer beklemmenden Situation rauszukommen...

Mehringdamm, Ecke gneisenaustraße. Himmel sehen. Das tut man in Neukölln nicht. Ausser Hermannplatz, aber auch nicht wirklich.

Wenn er neukoelln lieben möchte dann geht er in die Goldstrasse und lässt es sich schlecht gehen.. Dann mag er es danach wieder. Oder hinten bei Tempelhof, wo er sich langweilt... dann vermisst er Neukoelln.

Früher war Herion am Potsdamer platz. heute ist es in der Braunschweiger Straße. Fuer Leute mit Kindern ist das grausam. Dieser Sache kann man nicht entgehen. Das ist hier ein Umschlagplatz.

Beispiel: vor 10 jahren war es eigentlich noch schlimmer/ Freundin von Mann 2... Körnerpark - Kind hat die Spritze in der Hand. Sie ist weggezogen/ das muss man erlebt haben um es zu verstehen. man hört etwas aber es ist anderes wenn man das einmal erlebt hat: ANGST ist eben auch auf Erfahrung/.

Schmied hat keine Angst - Er ist Stark und macht sich keine Gedanken. Aber er könnte verstehen, dass ich Angst haben könnte.

Angst für ihn ist vor allem eine persönliche Angelegenheit: "Wenn man anfängt alles auf die Umgebung zu schieben, hat man hier verloren."

Wenn die eigene Angst einen krank macht, dann muss man wegziehen - und nicht warten bis es besser geworden ist. (Einstellungssache:))

Er lebt neben einem Kindergarten. Es macht ihn Geräusch technisch wahnsinnig)

Richardstrasse:

Freundschaftplatz/Kannerplatz unangenehm - viele haben sich hier versucht, aber die Leute brauchen ja auch einen Platz.

Je nachdem wie aktiv man ist hat man die Kontakte oder nicht. Beispiel in der Schmiede. er ist eingestiegen und dann war es plötzlich eine grosse gruppe. Das hat sich dann aber auch wieder geändert.

Der müll an den muss man sich gewöhnen. Wenn man woanders her kommt stirbt man an dem Müll. Es muss da andere Gesetze geben. Er kann allein von der Räumlichen Struktur sehen, ob da morgen wieder müll liegt.

es gibt Plätze die werden angenommen und welche die werden nicht angenommen. Das hängt irgendwie vom räumlichen ab. oder psychologisch oder soziologisch.

Muell: ich muss eine ecke finden, wo das nicht so auffällt. (ab 0:28 - 0:31)

Ist es eine Frage der Armut, dass der Müll nicht richtig entsorgt werden kann. Wie viel Abgabestellen gibt es?

Spermüll / Sondermüll problematik. Im Osten gab es die container an jeder Ecke.

"Wir machen die Stadt sauber" - das wird nicht ernst genommen, das wird nicht wahrgenommen. Es wird sauber gemacht und dann wird es gleich wieder vollgestellt. Es geht darum, wie ich mich identifiziere. (Beispiel: Der Türke neben an kommt jeden Tag mit dem Feger und macht vor der Tuer sauber, andere mit dem gleichen kulturellen Hintergrund schmeissen volle Windeln aus dem Fenster)

Sagt man was: Man schaut genau wer da was hinstellt. Das sind meistens Männer und welche, die nicht ohne sind. Mann 2: Man möchte etwas sagen, aber man hat dann Angst. Es gibt auch einen Ehrenkodex, dass man nichts sagt.

Mann 1: Erfahrung: Ich habe den Richardplatz jeden Tag sauber gemacht und dann wurde er auch nicht wieder schmutzig gemacht. Wo etwas liegt kommt mehr dazu...

Kommt erst der Müll und dann der Ausländer, oder kommt der Ausländer und dann der Müll?

Man braucht erstmal ein Auto. Mülldeponien sind zu weit weg.

Also die beiden überlegen und diskutieren woran es eigentlich liegt, dass der ganze Müll rumliegt. liegt es am Ort, an den Menschen, an der Identifikation? Streuobstwiese wird immer zugemüllt mit Sofas und Waschmaschinen. Jetzt gibt es einen Verein der das organisiert. Das ist der Sinn des QMs. - Identifikation zu fördern, Eigenverantwortung fördern.

Wer kümmert sich denn jetzt?

Informationen über die Menschen: Schmid: Er kam nach Berlin, wollte Kunst studieren, aber das hat nicht funktioniert. Er ist aus Baden

Freiräume(0:41): Junge Maenner// Junge Menschen brauchen gestaltungsräume. Das kommt auf die Stadtpolitik an. Graffiti ist da ein Thema für ihn. das sind gestalterische Freiräume, die ich mir schaffe. Es wird schnell verurteilt, inzwischen sind die Leute aber recht entspannt. Graffitiwand im Jan-Hus-Weg.

das Quartiersmanagement macht einen großen Unterschied für diese Gestaltungsfreiräume in Neukölln. Woanders ist das nämlich anders.

Gentrifizierung und Langeweile ab (0:37/ 0:45): Alles anständig, gated communities... das ist für den Schmid eine balance.. du bekommst das eine nicht ohne das andere.

In Berlin hatte man bis grade noch "Freiräume". In Kreuzberg hat man von anfang an auf die Soziale Mischung geachtet - Vorderhaus hinterhaus. Jetzt wie es grade ist als Mischung ist es ganz gut, aber das wird nicht so bleiben sondern sich verändern. Die Leute sind begeistert vom böhmischen Dorf inmitten des turbulenten neuköllns, aber irgendwann wird man da drumrum eben nur aufgeräumte Langeweile haben. Die bars kann man sich sowieso schon nicht mehr leisten und sie sehen auch alle gleich aus. Es macht es grade interessant: Viele Leute sagen :gott sei dank , aber warum? Berlin war wichtig wegen der Freiraume, buchstablich, Atellies, new economy... wenn sich Studenten, dass dann nicht mehr leisten koennen. Wenn wir jetzt kamaras hinstellen, dann hat man bald keine Graffitis mehr und keine knutschenden Paerchen. Wichtig ist der gestalterische Freiraum!

Beispiel Gestaltung Hus-weg : Herangehensweise der Designer: Ich plane auf dem Reißbrett und denke nicht daran, dass da veränderungen passieren müssen.

Müll ist hier kein problem - weil es zwei Mülleimer gibt und zwei Jungs, die dort für wenig geld sauber machen. und niemand stellt Sperrmüll dort ab. Theorie: Sauberkeit führt zu Sauberkeit.

Richardplatz: Liegt brach - die Bänke wurden entfernt. Theorie, es ist zu Laut gewesen. Wahrscheinlich am Abend >>> Warum? Checken ob es wieder neue gibt.

Anekdote über Trinker auf dem Richardplatz, wie funktioniert Berlin? (55:00) Lautstärke Konflikte - Der andere hat es befohlen, aber er hat es weggemacht. Ausserdem: nette Menschen, die es eigentlich gut meinen.

Anekdote Wiener: Der Auf deutsche Schimpft, will nicht hören, dass er ja auch Ausländer sei..

58: was machst du als Rentner? Er ist jetzt Lungenkrank, ist meistens zu Hause und malt, aber er schlendert oder fährt in Berlin hin, wohin ihn die Sehnsucht treibt. Kreuzberg.

Geschichte: 59:40 Herr Klingweil wollte Hochhäuser bauen. Auf der Streuobstwiese. Da hat sich das Dorf richtig gewehrt. 1981. Auf den Putz hauen ist nicht deren Sache. Er hat den Briefwechsel im Archiv. Er hat nicht verstanden um was es ging. Kurz vor seinem Tod hat er es verstanden. Klingweil hatte gute Beziehungen und das vor schon von der Stadt durchgewunken. Vogel wohnte dort, der war kurz

auch bürgermeister und hat an höchster Stelle was getan.

Die Familie Schudoma ist ausgestorben inzwischen, da kamen aber mal Amerikaner vor 2 jahren und haben nach ihren Vorfahren gesucht.

Beispiel: kein Briefkasten: so dörflich ist es hier. Das ist gewollt offen, aber Privatbesitz. Da wird auch von der Stadt nicht sauber gemacht, was für die Streuobstwiese ein problem ist. Die Hundebesitzer mussten am meisten überzeugt werden. Der Verein hat wieder mehr ordnung reinbringen. Es werden kompromisse gemacht.. die Bäume müssen dann geschützt werden und die sind auch hinüber. Die beete sind hochbeete damit die Hunde die nicht zerstören. --- Viel Info folgend ab 1:04 ---

Grenze zwischen Böhmischen Dorf und Deutsch-Rixdorf. Hinter dem Museum ist die Grenze - kleines tor durch - hier war die grosse Drogendealerei... Recht geschützt und dennoch drei Fluchtwege. (hat er jetzt nicht mehr so mitbekommen) Wer nutzt den Raum?: Hundebesitzer und ein paar Anwohner: ein paar Leute sind immer da. idealvorstellung ist dass es schon genutzt wird, aber eben nicht zu voll.

"Ich kann vielleicht zum Genderthema nicht so viel beitragen"

Hat sich deine Position in der Stadt verändert mit dem älterwerden?

Böhmisches Dorf ist Dorf, da muss man immer mal Zeit haben für small-talk.

Die böhmische Straße war ungepflastert nach dem Krieg.

"Wilhelm-Busch-Platz": Interessanter Nicht-Platz. Das war früher der Dorfplatz, der Marktplatz des Dorfes.

Jetzt ist das ein Verkehrsübungsplatz. Schmid: Sag mir wo ich was einsprühen soll! Nieder mit dem .. ja was eigentlich?

Archivar: das is ja auch ok. Braucht man ja auch so einen Übungsplatz. Aber warum hier? Das kann man doch auf dem Tempelhofer Feld machen... Der wäre woanders viel besser aufgehoben?

Das ist der Karsterkare kein Platz. Das war frueher auch Gartenland.. ist ein kleiner Platz der eigentlich noch zum Böhmischen Dorf gehört. Der ist Stadtplanerische nicht benannt und nicht Das ist auch ein beliebter Sperrmüllplatz. ist auch schlecht beleuchtet.

Die Kirche wurde abgerissen (Nachkriegskirche) Und jetzt wurden eigentumswohnungen gebaut. Es gab nicht mehr genug Gemeindemitglieder. Die gehören jetzt zur Magdalenen Gemeinde.

Wir koennen Pause machen: Ja! Bier.. Gibt es noch den Kiosk?

Die Videothek hat zugemacht!

"Er kennt die Ample!"

"Ich mach da immer den Behinderten, halbe Ample, so verändert sich das."

"ich trinke das Bier der Alkoholiker. Mate"

Wollen wir uns hinsetzen? Dort hin? Ist das cool? klar...

Nachbesprechung:

"hier wuerde ich mich hier sonst nicht hinsetzten normalerweise"

Aber das ist eigentlich ein schöner, oder interessanter Ort, weil man ist hier ein Molloch, dann eine kleine O(ase)- ruhig, ja ruhig ja nicht, aber eine Zone, abseits von dem rest. man fühlt sich etwas geborgener.

Achivar erzählt: ich habe eine Verkehrs Phobie. ich bin da auch manchmal echt aggressiv gegenüber Autofahrer oder Radfahrer auf dem Fußweg. ich denke darueber halt nach.... Ich war nicht beim Psychologen, aber es ist eigentlich an dem Punkt wo man etwas machen sollte. Der Psychologe würde ja fragen: Seit wann ist das, Woher kommt das?

Und ich hatte in Neukölln mal, bevor ich hier gewohnt habe so ne Szene gehabt - sowas liest man manchmal, da ist ein Raser von der Straße abgekommen und hat mich um ein Haar erwischt. Das ist so ein Stück gewesen... Ich stand an der Ampel. Ich habe das so weggesteckt, aber das merkst du nach jahren, dass du eine Aggressivität entwickelst, was du von dir nicht so kennst und dass es das war, das dann daher kommt. Krass ne? So ist das vielleicht als Frau, wenn du mal nen Übergriff erlebt hast.

Ja/. das steckst du weg.. Je der hat mir an den Hinter gefasst und dann merkst du später, dass das Vertrauen weg ist.. Das vertrauen, dass die korrekt fahren und mich am Leben lassen...

Ist das überall weg, oder nur in Neukölln... Das hat er überall. Dann merken leute, dass ich da ne Macke habe.. Das kann auch zu Konfliktsituationen führen.

Vermeidest du Strassen? Ja/ wir haben richtig unsere Wege, wo wir wissen, da laufen wir nicht land. Bestimmte Kreuzungen.. Stellen wo es keine Ampeln gibt.. dann gehe ich 100 meter weiter um da zu gehen wo es eine gibt und wo 100 Leute über die Ampel gehen.

Ich habe mich gefragt, ob es eine Alterserscheinung ist, oder was... Wir hatten Konflikte mit der Freundin und dann haben wir drüber geredet und dann haben wir das rausgefunden, dass das ist wie eine Psychose.. dass ich das nicht kontrollieren kann.

ich habe einen Freund der hat eine Hundephobie/// der muss den Hund jedes mal beschimpfen..

aus dem Weg gehen geht ja nicht. Ich kann den Autos ja nicht komplett aus dem Weg gehen. und er kann den Hunden nicht aus dem Weg gehen.

Das ist jetzt nicht geschlechtsspezifisch. aber es geht um Unsicherheit. Und Unsicherheit macht aggressiv.

Ich war vor zwei jahren mal Minigolf spielen.. aber sonst: das ist nicht mein Platz.. Der ist auch komisch.

Er ist auch immer zugemüllt...

Es sind auch keine Wohngebäude dran - da Kommt die Schule und dann das Finanzamt und dann der Kanal.

Stadtgestaltungs interessant. Irgendwelche Leute haben hier das Jodel aufgemacht - Kennt ihr das? Riesenladung! . und ich schau mir das an als ex-Bauarbeiter und denke: Was stellt ihr euch den vor, ihr Engel? und es wird angepriesen Jodel, also wirklich nach diesem geräusch aus bayern mit dem entsprechenden bier dazu und dann als Vegan und was weiss ich nciht alles und andersrum...

und dann liefs ne weile und ich denke mir: Das wird nichts.. Und wenn so ne Kneipe aufmacht -

nicht sowas was ich vorher angedeutet habe, so ne Eckkneipe, dann sieht man so glückliche Menschen, ("ja, das ist echt bitter") die das ausstrahlen und alles falsch machen.. und ich denke Aufhören, aufhören.. und dann war ein fest und am naechsten tag war nichts mehr und jetzt ist wieder Baustelle. Ich rede immer so: weil ich habe mal Bullenmast gemacht "Du hast alles schon gemacht" Bullen also Polizisten würde ich nie mästen. Wenn du gerade sagst: da vorne kommt nichts mehr, dann schau dir doch mal an was da kommt, nachkriegs wohnungen - wer wohnt denn da? Die Preise zahlt an dieser Ecke niemand. Da vorne gibt es jetzt viel Bulgarische Welt - Hier gibt es viel Tuerkische - NOCH! - die arrabische ist ja mehr in der Karl-Marx-Strasse. Da kommt kein Mensch und zahlt 16 euro fuer ein Menue. Die warten darauf, dass es die Weserstrasse raufschwappet... die sagt RUnter... Hier wo wir sind ist das Zentrum! Die sagt runter... Bei ihr ist die Karte genordet.. Hier geht es von Os nach west.. Die kommen von Kreuz-Koelln und dann kommen die Hipster (So heissen die neuen Hippies) Einwurf Archivar: Hippies sind noch nicht tot, die siehst du als Alkies, die aus dem letzten Loch pfeifen rumsitzen.. ("wo du recht hast"... !! Jetzt dürft ihr einfach mal draufhauen, das ist jetzt gender-freie Zone, ihr dürft einfach mal drauf hauen...)

10 Jahre müssen sie noch warten bis das Geld hier ankommt. Die können den Waschsalon nicht halten.

Archivar:

Hier gibt es aber auch In-Discos, da kommt ganz berlin.. Hier könntest du einen Szeneladen aufmachen, der brummen würde. Gerade hier in dem Industrieviertel Aber von der Struktur her... is es ja hier Genossenschaftswohnungsbau. Abgeschlossene Siedlungen, das sind Oasen, die in sich geschlossen sind, sehr ruhig. Wenn man mitten im Moloch mal gewohnt hat, kann man das sehr genießen. Da hätten wir uns früher drüber Lustig gemacht, da laufen die alten Damen mit Dackel rum und Jägerhütchen. Das ist eben SAUUUBER.. ein herrlicher grüner Hinterhof und wo du die Vögel zwitschern hörst ruheoase , aber da gibt es keine Geschäfte, keine Eckkneipen.. wo es sonst tot ist.

Ganghofer hat halt alle verschiedenen Siedlungsformen..

Wohnsiedlungen.. Irgendwann schätzt man das.

Schmid: mein Nachbarn halten auch die 10 Uhr Grenze ein.. morgens... auf die Minute.. Alle kinder Schreien.. bis 16 Uhr.

Archivar: Donaustraße 67. 60er Jahre gebäude - schlechteste Bausubstanz...

Meine nachbarin ist so taub, die hört gar nichts. Aber das ist eigentlich katastrophal.

Der Nachbar hört alles und hat sich dann auch gleich beschwert, als ich das Archiv übernommen habe.

Schmid: Eckkneipen waren früher die Wohnzimmer für die einsamen Männer. bauarbeiter, Kohlen Männer. Zum feierabend ging man die die Kneipe und nahm ein Bier. auch auch mal mehr. Früher wurde um 15 Uhr ein Eimer mit Bier hingestellt: So Jungs austrinken.

Heute gibts in Firmen keinen Alkohol mehr.. wenn

man jetzt Was trinkt, hast du keine Chancen mehr. dann bist du raus.

Heute der einsame trinker, der kann es sich nicht Leisten in der Bar zu trinken. Ein Bier für 2,5... geht nicht. Weil man auch 10 davon getrunken hat.

Ich hatte als Kohlenmann früher sehr viel geld. Eine Eckkneipe war ein Platz des austausch.. der Kommunikation - Ich lad dich mal ein, willstest ne Zigarette, natuerlich gab es auch die Trinker.. die Alkoholkranken, so wie mich.

Archivar:

Es war ein höherer Prozentsatz der Trinker.. nachkriegsgeneration und hier ist immer Milieu gewesen, ein armer Stadtteil. Und was sehr bitter ist, jetzt so, wenn du die entwicklung der letzten 20/30 Jahre ist dass das deutschen Arbeiter Klientel, ist dass die Leute die hier groß geworden sind, ddie aus untersten Sozielen mileus stammen, alle ihre Ecknkneipen verloehren haben. die haben keine Kneipe wo sie hinkoennen. Die sind auch alle rechtsaussen inzwischen. Die haben keine Stimme, die sind nicht im Quartiersmanagement. Die sind aussen vor. die sind auch nicht politisch korrekt. Die gehen gar nicht fuer uns. Das is eine Kultur die ist weggebrochen. Das war nicht unsere, aber die hat den Stadtteil geprägt. heute haben wir einen anderen Umgang. Was es vor der Wende nicht gab, war dass jemand in der Ubahn mit einer Bierpulle sitzt. Das gab es nicht. Das wäre völlig ausgeschlossen gewesen. Überhaupt auf der Strasse trinke, dann warst du Unterste Stufe, Alki im Spätstadium... und das ist ja heute ist das völlig hoffähig. Bestimmte treffpunkte, wo man sich versammelt, auf ner Brücke oder so. Das ist erst in den letzten 20 jahren gekommen.

Früher waren die Kneipen noch voll mit Kriegsveteranen.. das waren weit mehr als 10%, die alkoholabhängig waren.

Schmid: Bierhaus Sunrise..Da gibt es Musik. Ich gehe aus reinem Interesse am Menschen.

ich tarne mich mit ner kleinen Cola. Gar nicht drüber reden, gar nicht fragen, wie ihre Mutter heisst. und dann nichts, kannste bleiben. Keine Taz auffalten. Das ist nicht gut für die Taz.

Archivar: Das verrückte ist, dass das eine Kultur ist, die fast zu 99 prozent weg ist. Was du noch has ist der bittere restan jeder Ecke waren 3 eckkneipen. Für die Leute die noch da ist ist es bitter. Die Kultur kannst du dir nicht mehr vorstellen. Das hat auch niemand festgehalten. das hat niemand interessiert. Das war nicht fashionable, wo man nen film darüber gedreht hat. Das war grausam für die Leute aber das war interessant.

Geschichte: Ich bin vor ein paar Jahren die Donaustraße runter gegangen und da war ein ganz Alter mann und der hatte problem beim gehen und meine Freundin meint plötzlich: Mensch das ist ja Heinz! Und dann hat er sich mords gefreut und gesagt: Jaaaa Doris!! Und Heinz Rosen ist im Rollbergviertel gross geworden, dass es jetzt längst nicht mehr gibt und er war ein lexikon der Stadtgeschichte. Er war gar nicht so als 76/77, aber eben auch Alkoholiker im endstadium und er meinte er geht in seine Kneipe und ob wir mitwollen. Und wir sind dann mitgegangen und das war denn eben so ne Kneipe. Und dann haben wir mi ihm getrunken und er hat sich gefreut und ich habe gesagt: ja, klar auf einem bein steht man ja nicht gut

und dann ha er sich noch mehr gefreut.. denn so lief die Kommunikation, nur über Sprueche.. und eine Woche später war der tot. Wir haben ihn grade so abgepasst. Der hat seine Hauskneipe gehabt, wo sie sich um ihn gesorgt hatten. Der war versorgt. er war trocken, die haben ihm hingestellt was er brauchte. Und der Berliner tonfall war auch.. Wenn du als Fremder reinkommst, dann wurde dem was an den Kopf geworfen und wenn du richtig reagiert hast, dann warst du dabei und wenn nicht, dann wussten sie du gehörst nicht dazu.

Das ist heute auch so mit den Türkischen Läden.. wo es klar ist, dass

1:43 ..

Genderwalk #3, Recording:

Einführung in den gender walk von Judith

Teilnehmer Frage: Geht es primär darum wie wir wahrgenommen werden an bestimmten Orten oder wie wir andere wahrnehmen?

Leiter: Je nachdem was für dich das größere Thema ist. Es kann um beides gehen. Was ist für dich das stärkere?

Teilnehmer: Es hat mich extrem überrascht als ich mit stiefeln und Rock über die sonnenalee gegangen bin wurde ich angepöbelt und angespuckt von einer Frau. Richard war wirklich waghalsig hat weiße Leggings getragen und ist so von ner Party und ist so über die Sonnen Allee gegangen und hatte richtig Angst (lacht). Da wurde er massiv angemault. Das wäre in Rostock nicht passiert.

Judith: Das war nur einmal oder öfter?

Teilnehmer: Ja das war nur einmal. Das lag halt an der Kleidung.

Judith: Du hattest ne starke gegen Reaktion?

Teilnehmer: Mir ist so etwas noch nie passiert, dass man so negativ angemacht wird. Also so aggressiv. Das man wegen der Kleidung so krass angefeindet wird und angespuckt wird. Mich hat es verwundert, dass die Leute so krass drauf reagieren. Leute haben auch an anderen Orten auf meine Kleidung reagiert aber so negative Reaktionen hatte ich noch nie.

Judith: Findest du das auch als Ortsspezifisch? Passiert das nur an bestimmten Orten? Oder würdest du sagen das ist im allgemeinen so wenn ich kurze Klamotten trage?

Teilnehmer: Ich glaube schon, dass es hier mehr Reaktion. Hier sind halt viele Menschen auf der Straße.

Judith: Sollen wir einfach mal die Straße runter und hier vorne links rein?

Teilnehmer: Wir reden jetzt darüber wo wir langlaufen oder was uns auffällt?

Judith: Beides, alles was euch auffällt. Es gibt sowieso kein, was wir machen sollen.

Teilnehmer: Wir laufen jetzt eine strecke und dann stellen wir uns nochmal zusammen?

Judith: Genau.

Teilnehmer: Es geht mehr um das Stadtbild was uns prägt oder mehr um die Menschen und die Interaktion?

Judith: Es geht um beides. Was sehr interessant ist, wenn das Wort Sonnenallee fällt. Wenn ich in der Weser Straße bin fühle ich mich anders. Das ist eben die Frage, was wir da für verschiedene Eindrücke gewonnen haben. Ist dein Bild anders von dir selbst wenn du in Neukölln bist, im Vergleich zu anderen Orten? Anderen Städten oder Stadtteilen in Berlin?

Teilnehmer: Ja sicherlich. Aber ich glaube mein verhalten ändert sich dadurch nicht so stark. Also ich nehme es vielleicht wahr, aber hatte noch nie die Situation mich anders zu verhalten. Ich habe noch nie die Straßenseite deswegen gewechselt. Oder Wege gemeldet. Doch einmal. Die Thomasstraße. Die ist sehr dunkel, keine Straßenbeleuchtung und keiner unterwegs. Keine Menschenseele auf der Straße, vielleicht ein zwei, in der Nacht. Das ist die einzige Straße die ich in der Nacht meide. Aber da es andere Straßen daneben gibt ist das nicht so schlimm. Das macht meinen weg nicht länger.

Judith: Und wenn du mal wo angequatscht wurdest, hat dich das nicht beeinflusst, wenn du da das nächste Mal warst?

Teilnehmer: Ich habe ne Zeit in der Sonnenallee gewohnt. Da war unten ein, bei meiner Wohnung

ein Kaffee, da saßen viele Männer, die jedes Mal wenn man nachhause gekommen ist einen Kommentar gegeben haben. Das heißt ich war irgendwann daran gewöhnt das was kommen wird, das hat mich natürlich gestört aber es hat nicht dazu geführt dass ich nicht mehr nachhause gegangen bin. Aber das macht einen wütend.

Judith: Hast du dir dann selbst gesagt, wenn ich mir ne neue Wohnung suchen würde, dann aber nicht mehr an der Sonnenallee durch diese Erfahrung?

Teilnehmer: Ne, das kann man sich hier leider nicht mehr aussuchen, wo man ne Wohnung findet. Ich habe immer ne Wohnung ausgesucht wo wohnen Freunde, aber nicht darüber nachgedacht was das für eine Straße ist oder was für ein Gefühl ich da habe. Oder welche Cafés da sind. Aber wenn ich die Wahl hätte würde ich eine belebtere Straße einer unbelebteren vorziehen. Wobei hier wo wir gerade langgehen ist es auch ganz schön. So ruhig. Mich sprechen aber auch offene Plätze an wie hier da vorne. Wo sich Leute treffen, wo man das Gewusel hat.

Teilnehmer: Es macht ein anderes Gefühl ob man auf eine leere Straße kommt oder auf eine Straße die belebt ist.

Judith: Seid ihr hier alle öfter, da ihr sehr nah wohnt, oder nicht?

Teilnehmer: Ja schon, ich wohn hier gleich um die Ecke.

Judith: Wie fühlst du dich in der Braunschweiger Straße?

Teilnehmer: Ja.

Judith: Ich frage deswegen, weil in den anderen walks gesagt wurde, dass sie sich nicht so wohl fühlen, weil es ein Drogenumschlagplatz ist

Teilnehmer: Wenn man da nicht voll im Business drin ist hat man ja damit nichts zu tun. Also sind schon viele Junkies, aber es ist schon weniger geworden. Da wo ich wohne haben Leute den Flur benutzt um Drogen zu nehmen, da es so lange leer stand. Aber das ist weniger geworden, seitdem Leute eingezogen sind. Im Sommer ist es eh weniger als im Winter. Da sind auch mehr Junkies in der U-Bahn.

Teilnehmer: Aber die Stadt hat ja auch einiges gemacht dagegen. Da vorne haben sie zwei Konsum Mobile hingestellt. Da gibt es sauberes Spritz besteckt und die Leute können sich dafür ne Zeit aufhalten. Es gab auch Konflikte mit Familien, da überall Spritzen rumliegen.

Teilnehmer: Ja man merkt das schon (less). Hinter dem S-Bahn Ausgang hier, wo man mit viele Junkies in Kontakt kommt. Aber vielleicht ist das auch eine Gewöhnungssache, dass es am Anfang einem noch ausfällt und man sensibel darauf reagiert, aber nach ner Zeit einfach man das nicht mehr darauf reagiert.

Judith: Ihr seid alle nicht ursprünglich aus Berlin? Es ist ein interessantes Thema wie sich die Wahrnehmung verändert nach ner Zeit. Hat sich der Stadtteil verändert oder verändert sich das Gefühl?

Teilnehmer: Ich habe früher an der Hermanstraße gewohnt. Aber ich glaube man gewöhnt sich daran. Ich wohne seit zehn Jahren in Berlin.

Judith: Okay. Alles was euch auffällt ist wichtig und interessant über die Orte an denen wir vorbeigehen.

Teilnehmer: Ich würde gerne zu dem Ort was hier sagen. Ich war hier öfter Tischtennispielen. Und es ist immer bunt Gemischt von den Leuten die hier um die Ecke wohnen. Es war immer so, dass wenn

zwei dazu gekommen sind, dass man einen Doppel gespielt hat. Man hat mit Leuten gespielt mit denen man wohl im normalen Leben nicht redet. Deswegen finde ich Plätze wo man sich sportlich austoben kann sehr gut. Auch wenn hier sehr viel Müll rumliegt und nicht gerade einladend ist spielt keine Rolle wenn Leute da sind. Wenn ein Platz da ist um sich zu treffen dann passiert, dass auch.

Teilnehmer: Das ist hier anders als an dem anderen Platz. Hier sind ganz viele kleinere Plätze. Hier ist der Richard Platz und da hinten ist der Böhmisches Platz etc. das hat schon an zusammen sammeln Effekt von Menschen. Da hinten wird viel Tischtennis gespielt.

Teilnehmer: Es gibt anscheinend ein zwei gruppen die eine Initiative gegründet haben. Ein Kräuterbeet wurde angelegt, die Bäume einstricken, die Kästen bemalen usw. oder eine Licht aufhängen für das Tischtennis spielen. Es gibt so ein paar Leute die sich engagieren.

Judith: Du bist aber hier zum Tischtennis spielen gekommen und nicht zu dem anderen der ein bisschen schicker ist?

Teilnehmer: Erst wollten wir uns an dem anderen Platz treffen, weil der schöner ist. Bänke, hippe Leute, aufgeräumt. Aber dann war da kein Platz, und ich hatte kein Bock auf die Leute, und deswegen haben wir uns eine andere Platte gesucht. Und dann sind wir hier hergekommen und wir haben uns hier dann getroffen. Vielleicht weil es da ein Einheitliches Bild war, also so ganz viele schöne Menschen. Aber ich mag das mehr wenn Leute aus verschiedenen Kulturkreis kommen und lange hier wohnen. Die bunte Mischung aus Leuten finde ich ansprechender.

Judith: Findest du dich auch für dich selbst wohler an solchen Plätzen? Für dich selbst oder mehr aus Interesse an den verschiedenen Menschen und Kulturen?

Teilnehmer: Vielleicht ein Interesse an der Vielfalt. Ich merke aber auch, dass ich mehr entspannter bin, da ich nicht herum gucke und mir denke wie ich wirke, sondern man ist einfach da.

Judith: Sollen wir zu dem anderen Platz gehen und Atmosphäre vergleichen? Oder einfach hier rüber gehen.

Teilnehmer: Hier in der Ecke wird viel gebaut. Aber es wird auch mehr durchmischt. Familien Studentisch. Hier ist ein kleiner Wegweiser wo verschiedene Sachen zu finden sind.

Judith: Hast du das auch so mitbekommen, dass sich die Nachbarschaft stark verändert hat?

Teilnehmer: Ja. Es hat sich sehr verändert. Früher waren hier noch die guten Leute, die hier in der Eckkneipe ihr Feierabend Bier getrunken haben. Jetzt geht da jeder hin.

Judith: Wer sind die guten Leute?

Teilnehmer: Arbeiter, Arbeitslose, Handwerker.

Judith: Weil die Eckkneipen zumachen, oder weil andere Leute hingehen?

Teilnehmer: Weil andere, alle Leute hingehen.

Judith: Hast du das Gefühl die werden verdrängt, oder ist da eine Koexistenz?

Teilnehmer: Die nicht so viel Kohle haben die werden verdrängt. Auch durch die Mieten, alles wird teurer, und dann müssen sie weg.

Judith: Und du? Hängst du hier gerne rum? Spielst du Schach oder was anderes?

Teilnehmer: Ja, quatschen, Bier trinken und Zigaretten rauchen.

Judith: Und du lernst neue Leute kennen?

Teilnehmer: Ja auch. Da kommen immer mal wieder neue Leute dazu. Wir gehen da immer als Gruppe hin. Aber alleine bin ich da noch nicht hingegangen.

Judith: Warum gehst du da nicht alleine hin?

Teilnehmer: Man traut sich nicht zu irgendwelchen fremden hinzugehen.

Teilnehmer: Ich glaube das ist voll das Deutsche ding, dass man sich sowas nicht traut. Ich glaub in andere Ländern läuft das ganz anders aus.

Judith: Wie viele muss mein sein, wenn man sich irgendwo hinsetzt. Ich würde mich hier her gar nicht hinsetzen alleine. Da gehöre ich nicht hin. Das sind so unsichtbare Grenzen.

Teilnehmer: soll man geschlechtsspezifisch antworten oder nicht?

Judith: das kannst du machen wie du willst. Hier auf dem Platz hat es schon mit der Zugehörigkeit zu tun.

Teilnehmer: Ja genau. Man fühlt sich einfach nicht dazugehörig in den Gruppen die auf dem Platz sind. Man fühlt sich hier vielleicht ein bisschen ausgeschlossen. Ich schätze mal, dann fühlt sich ganz anderes als Frau als als Mann in Neukölln. Gerade in so Gegenden mit viele Spielotheken und Wettbüros wo viele Männer ständig abhängen und ziemlich drauf sind. Da habe ich schon größere Schwierigkeiten da nachts rumzulaufen. Das bezieht sich dann wirklich auf mein Geschlecht. Da hätte ich als Mann nicht so viel Angst vor.

Judith: Angst ist sicher ein Unterschied zwischen dem Gender, aber da wiederum ist es auch ein unterschied ob man ein Mann, Teenager, oder jemand ist der sich nicht zugehörig fühlt. Wie hoch dann für die einzelnen gruppen das Angstlevel ist, ist ne andere Frage. Aber es ist genau so wie du gesagt hast. Wie man sich in eine bestimmte Gruppe einordnet. Das ist meiner Meinung nach alles ineinander verknüpft und deswegen interessiert mich das individuelle. Also mit geht das genauso wie dir mit den Spielotheken.

Teilnehmer: Also in den großen Straßen mit vielen Leuten habe ich keine Angst. Hermannstraße, Sonnenallee. Eher Angst in kleinen Gassen wo einzelne Grüppchen rum stehen.

Judith: Wo ist so ne kleine Straße?

Teilnehmer: Naja wir gehen ja die ganze Zeit in so kleinen Straßen entlang. Braunschweiger. Aber das ist ja auch schon ein paar Jahre her. Ich weiß nicht wie das jetzt da so ist.

Judith: Was hältst du von dem Platz hier?

Teilnehmer: Das hier ist der meist frequentierter Platz. Leute hängen sich so LED's im Sommer auf über der Tischtennisplatte. Da ist am Abend richtig was los. Da sind sicher 30-40 Leute die spielen. Es ist sehr belebt und ein Miteinander.

Judith: Hier ist auch Müll aber der Platz wirkt schon ein bisschen sauberer.

Teilnehmer: Ja. Es kommt für ich immer auf meine Stimmung an, ob ich viele Leute ertragen kann. Der Platz hier ist schon netter gestaltet. Es hat mehr Pflanzen, ein schönes Kunstwerk, aber die Leute sind auch anders. Hier wird eher gespielt und an dem anderen mehr getrunken. Es kommt bei mir auf die Tagesstimmung an wie man sich fühlt.

Judith: Wenn wir von Gentrifizierung reden, dann sind wir ja auch Teil davon. Gleichzeitig hat man das kritische Auge dafür, dass man da sein will wo es noch nicht ist. Hattest du eine Aversion in Bezug auf Gentrifizierung und bist deswegen auf den

anderen Platz gegangen?

Teilnehmer: Ja das stimmt schon. Weil man ja auch die Folgen von Gentrifizierung abschätzen kann. Mein weiß ja was in Prenzlauer Berg passiert ist und dieses Stadtgebiet seine Lebendigkeit verloren hat. Und man hat irgendwie Angst, dass es hier so steril wird. Und das es das wilde und spannende verliert. Auch der Aspekt sozialer Gerechtigkeit ist auch wichtig, dass man nicht will dass Leute verdrängt werden. Auf der anderen Seite hat es auch was gutes, wenn sich das Milieu durchmischt. Wenn solche studentenknepen entstehen wie die Rotbar hier. Und hier die Pizzeria. Oder Crosontaria. Aber es ist halt kein laden der sich lange halten kann, da das neue Milieu sich nicht davon angesprochen fühlt.

Judith: Wenn sich hier so viel verändert, seid ihr auf dem Platz, macht ihr spaziergänge? Oder habt ihr hier anlaufpunkte, wie ich kaufe hier meine Croissants?

Teilnehmer: Ich wohne in der Sonnenallee, mein Freund wohnt in der Braunschweiger Straße und deswegen kommt man hier ständig vorbei.

Teilnehmer: Ich arbeite da vorne, und komme deswegen jeden Morgen hier vorbei. Ich fahre mit dem Fahrrad zur Arbeit. Und im Sommer saß ich hier ein paar Mal. Einmal war ich hier im Nobel Restaurant essen mit meiner Schwester. War nicht so toll. Aber ist das mit den Säulen, ganz fancy eingerichtet.

Judith: Suchst du dir diesen Platz hier bewusst im Sommer aus oder bist du am Richard Platz oder an dem Platz wo wir vorher waren?

Teilnehmer: Ich bin am Richardplatz, aber hier das ist nicht mein Number on Spot.

Judith: Was ist dein Number one spot?

Teilnehmer: Techno Späti (jeder lacht).

Teilnehmer: Letztes mal hat jemand den Techno Späti gemietet und Geburtstag gefeiert. Durften aber nur Getränke von ihm kaufen.

Unverständliche Aufnahme. Zusammenfassung vom gehörten: Noise in the city, enge Straßen und Autos sind dafür verantwortlich, durch Elektro Mobilität wird es ruhiger, frage ob Menschen damit überhaupt klar kommen wenn es leiser ist. Wohnte in der Sonnenallee. Da gab es so ne coole Bar. Aber es hat keiner da gewohnt.

Judith: Wie hast du dich da gefühlt? Hast du dich wohlgefühlt oder hast du dich da alleine gefühlt, in deiner Identität?

Teilnehmer: Beim Spaziergehen ist man ja gerne mal alleine. Das fand ich eigentlich ganz schön. Ich fand es eigentlich ok weiter oben zu wohnen wo es eben noch nicht so cool ist. Es hat sich ein bisschen echter nach Berlin angefühlt. Weil man ja auch das erleben möchte, wenn man hier lebt.

Judith: Vom Wohlfühlen her, wie zum Beispiel mit Müll oder Graffiti? Fallen dir diese Sachen auf? Negativ oder positiv?

Teilnehmer: Es gehört für mich dazu. Aber es fällt mir schon auf. Es fällt mir aber schon positiv auf, weil ich es ein bisschen dreckig mag. Aber das ist ne Typ Sachen. Fühle mich einfach wohler als in Gegenden wo alles sehr sauber und gepflegt ist. Außer man hat schlechte Laune und dann ist es dreckig, das ist dann ganz schlimm.

Judith: Hattest du ecken wo du dich nicht so wohl gefühlt hast? Losgelöst von Dreck oder nicht Dreck?

Teilnehmer: Das hängt auch von meiner Stimmung ab wie gut ich Sprüche wegstecken kann oder nicht.

Gerade an der Sonnenallee beim Netto saßen schon immer viele Suffies rum. Das hängt aber von einem selbst ab, was für eine Stimmung man hat, weil sich ja die Situation ja nicht wirklich ändert.

Judith: Wie gut hattest du gute und schlechte Stimmung?

Teilnehmer: Mehr schlecht als gut. Die Sprüche waren schon heftig. Aber eher als schwules Pärchen aber nicht gegen mich als Frau.

Judith: Aber es war schon Thema. Du bist dir bewusster geworden über dein Auftreten?

Teilnehmer: Ja auf jeden Fall bin ich mir durch die Sprüche bewusster über mein Auftreten geworden.

Judith: Hast du jetzt ein Bild von dir, wer du bist in deinen Augen im Vergleich zu den Augen deiner Umgebung? Ist es Thema für dich wie du im Stadtraum wahrgenommen wirst?

Teilnehmer: Ja aber eher an so Orten wie an der schicken Tischtennisplatte. Wo viele schicke Leute abhängen wäre ich viel mehr verunsichert als an anderen Orten wo nicht so viele schicke Leute rumhängen. Weil ich halt schon darüber nachdenke wie andere mich finden. Und wo alle zusammenkommen, denke ich, dass ich nicht verurteilt werde und kann so sein wie ich bin.

Judith: Aber man würde dich ja auch als gutaussehend und schick sehen.

Teilnehmer: Ja vielleicht, aber ich bin halt auch Arbeitslos. Und trinke mittags um vier auch ein Bier. Und das dreckige beeinflusst mich schon, dass ich mich wohler fühle. Weniger gewertet.

Judith: Geht es dir auch so?

Teilnehmer: Ja total. Es gibt Tage wo ich Lust habe mich in einer hippen Szene reinzuschmeißen, aber dafür muss ich mich auch gut fühlen. Aber wenn ich einen schlechten Tag habe fühle ich mich wohler wenn ich an einem dreckigen Ort untergehen kann. Wo es einfach ein bisschen egal ist wie oder wer ich bin.

Teilnehmer: Hier haben wir jetzt die gated community. Schön mit Graffiti. Unterhaltung über gated Communities.

Judith: Ist das der ganze Block oder halb?

Teilnehmer: Es ist nur das Haus. Ist von vorne hässlich aber hinten haben sie riesen Balkons, und nen neuen Sportplatz davor. Es ist aber schon irgendwie interessant. So mit dem Zaun, das wirkt wie eine Festung.

Längere Unterhaltung über den Zaun. Wie hoch, Material, offen oder abgeschlossen. Scheiben sind bei manchen Neubauten zu Bruch gegangen und deswegen kann man manche Fenster verriegeln. Wird mit einem Gefängnis verglichen.

Judith: War das eine Kontroverse in der Politik oder nur im Kiez?

Teilnehmer: Das weiß ich nicht genau. Aber ich würde vermuten, dass irgendwelche Antifas das angegriffen haben.

Judith: Der Sportplatz hier hat aber nichts damit zu tun?

Teilnehmer: Nein der ist offen. Aber das Gebäude ist schon krass (Bezug gated community)

Judith: Die Wohnungen sind schon großzügig geschnitten. Im Vergleich zu den Alt Bauten.

Teilnehmer: Ja das stimmt wohl. Und der Zugang zur Straße.

Teilnehmer: Hier in der Saalestraße ist ne offene Drogen Szene. Liegen viel Spitzen rum. Da gehen die Leute hier ins Gebüsch.

Judith: Ist das eine Straße die man als Fußgänger nutzt?

Teilnehmer: Als Fußgänger gar nicht, aber als Fahrrad Fahrer schon

Diskussion wohin man jetzt gehen soll...
Hermanstraße, Platz mit Säure an ein Fenster gesprüht

Judith: Realnes im Kiez. Seid ihr in Kontakt mit den Initiativen? Die die grünen Sachen machen?

Teilnehmer: Nein leider nicht, aber ich nehme es war aber kein Kontakt. Aber ich finde es cool.

Judith: Hast du da das Gefühl dich da hinzusetzen? Oder gehört das den Leuten?

Teilnehmer: Ja da würde ich mich schon dazu setzen, aber was meinst du genau.

Judith: Naja ich finde das halt ganz interessant mit dem Böhmischen Dorf, dass sie da so ne Gemeinschaft haben.

Teilnehmer: Ich dacht gerade an solche Sachen wie Urban Gardening oder so.

Judith: Ja genau.

T: Ich finde die sind gestaltet dass man sich da reinsetzen kann. Park mit Tür, koemisu Garten. (Erklärung über diesen Garten). Da gehe ich gerne rein uns setzt mich hin. Da fühle ich mich nicht unerwünscht.

Teilnehmer: Thomas Straße da gibt es auch eine Initiative mit Kuchen und urban gardening.

Unverständliche Unterhaltung.

Judith: Dieser Park an der Thomasstraße, da verstehen ich nie so ganz wo ein und Ausgang ist.

Teilnehmer: Ja das ist schwierig zu erkennen. Da bin ich nie. Obwohl das der nächste Park zu meiner Wohnung ist. Meistens gehen ich in den Körner Park.

Judith: Aber im Körner Park fühlst du dich wohl oder?

Teilnehmer: Ja da fühle ich mich schon wohl. Ist mir nicht zu schneike. Ist zwar ein Kontrast. Aber es ist ein gemischtes Menschenbild und deswegen auch schön.

Mobilität fragen:

Judith: Wie bist du meistens unterwegs?

Teilnehmer: Im Sommer mit Fahrrad. In der Freizeit. Uni nicht. In Neukölln schon am liebsten. Sehr schwer da keine Fahrradwege und Kopfsteinpflaster.

Judith: eher große oder kleine Straßen mit Kopfstein Pflaster aber ruhiger.

Teilnehmer: Meistens der direkte weg. Aber wenn es möglich ist dann schon die asphaltierten Straßen. Bringt ein Beispiel mit Hermannstraße zu einer anderen Straße wo sie den Namen nicht mehr weiß. Und dadurch fährt man auf dem Gehsteig um das Kopfsteinpflaster zu umgehen. Und manchmal als Belästigung empfunden. Wurde auch einmal angegriffen und gegen die Wand gestoßen. Der Typ war sehr aggressiv und ist direkt auf mich zugesteuert obwohl der Fußgängerweg für fünf Räder gereicht hätte.

Teilnehmer: Man wird beäugt hier auf diesen Platz als Gruppe. Wahrscheinlich weil sie denken, dass wir Touristen sind.

Judith: Wie habt ihr das beäugen empfunden? Normal oder eher Kritisch?

Teilnehmer: Ne eher schon als normal. Eher als

wahrnehmen. Keine Einordnung unserer Gruppe. Aber hier fand ich es jetzt überhaupt nicht unangenehm.

Judith: Findest du es hier angenehmer, weil du dir denkst, hier ist ein Ort wo ich sein darf?

Teilnehmer: ja stimmt. Bei dem anderen hatte ich das Gefühl, dass wir die Leute wie so Tiere betrachten. Das war mir ein bisschen ungut. Und hat sich keiner umgedreht.

Judith: Das hier ist nicht dein Lieblingsort.

Teilnehmer: Ja das ist es nicht. Der Platz passt halt einfach nicht hier rein. Da hinten ist auch wieder ne Hochzeit (Arabische Türkische). Da ist ne Galerie und Kaffee drin (da hinten links). Der Platz ist halt mega voll im Sommer. Aber alles ist gut gestaltet. Und vielleicht verleitet, dass dann auch wieder seinen Müll mitzunehmen.

Judith: Würdet ihr euch eher auf die hänge oder auf die Wiese in die Mitte

Teilnehmer: Naja eigentlich auf Bänke aber die gibt es nicht. Eine Vertreibung Maßnahme für die Obdachlosen. Es gibt halt einfach nur Einzel Sitzplätze. Auch in Hauseingängen haben sie Spikes auf jeden Vorsprung gemacht. Und an Supermärkten können auch keine Obdachlosen mehr sitzen. Mit einem Pfeifton wurden sie verdrängt.

Unterhaltung über den Platz. Historisch, Hochzeit feiern, Sonnenallee feiern sehr viele Leute Hochzeit. Dominante Läden sind Hochzeit, Bestattungsläden und Blumenläden.

Judith: Und da gibt es nicht so viele Läden wo ihr hingehet?

Teilnehmer: Ja doch Blume mag ich schon und heiraten werde ich auch irgendwann.

Judith: Würdest du dir dein Hochzeitskleid hier dann kaufen?

Teilnehmer: Ne, das würde ich mir selbst schneiden. Also eigentlich sind es nicht meine Läden. Aber ich finde es sehr angenehm, dass es so Läden gibt die mich nicht ansprechen.

Unterhaltung über Bestattungsunternehmen.

Unterhaltung über Brautgeschäfte, war mal am Cottbuser Dam in einem, da wo das Pferd drinnen steht. Würde gerne in das am Queens gehen.

Teilnehmer: An der Karl Marx Straße sind an einem Ort drei Brautläden nebeneinander und auf der anderen Straßenseite auch zwei, und in der Mitte ein Sex Shop.

Judith: Wo fühlt ihr euch wohl. An Männer gerichtet.

Teilnehmer: Bin mit meiner Freundin, die aus einer großen Stadt in Bulgarien kommt, nach Berlin gezogen. Und sie fühlt sich in großen Parks unsicher, wenn dieser verlassen ist. Ich hingegen fühle mich in Neukölln unsicherer. Vielleicht weil ich von Dorf komme. Wenn ich durch einen Park laufe fühle ich mich sicher. Aber eigentlich fühle ich mich nicht unsicher in Neukölln aber manchmal in der Nacht habe ich ein ungutes Gefühl, wenn ich an betrunkenen berauschten Leuten vorbei gehe. Aber ich habe schon das Gefühl hier in Berlin, dass es ein Miteinander ist. (wohne seit sechs Monaten in Berlin und hatte das von Anfang an)

Teilnehmer: Habe genau das gleiche. Es hat hier schon viele kleine Parks und es hat auch schon sehr viele Kontraste. Und das finde ich gut. Manche

finden den geschneigelt Park nicht so toll, also wenn alles sauber ist. Da können sie vielleicht nicht sie selbst sein. Aber ich finde das toll, dass es so verschiedene Orte gibt wo man hingehen kann. Und auf die Frage wo ich alleine hingehen würde, würde ich eher in den sauberen Park gehen. Aber mit mehreren Leuten würde ich hier nicht hingehen.

Teilnehmer: Also das mit dem zusammenkommen und miteinander reden ist in Berlin schon was Tolles. Da kann man schon anfangen mit anderen zu reden. Das ist halt was typisch von Berlin. In anderen Städten ist das nicht so. Da ist ne fünf Meter lange Bank und einer sitzt drauf aber keiner setzt sich dazu. Das ist in Berlin schon anders.

Judith: Kann das auch ein Platz Problem sein?

Teilnehmer: Kann schon sein aber eigentlich nicht wirklich aber vielleicht am Kudamm. Da geh ich zum Saturn.

Judith: Wie bewegst du dich durch die Stadt?

Teilnehmer: Mim Fahrrad, nur in Friedrichshain. Da habe ich auch gearbeitet. Vielleicht noch in Neukölln und Kreuzberg.

Teilnehmer: Da du vorher das Platz Problem angesprochen hast. Also ich finde es ganz toll, dass die Gehwege so breit sind und es so viele Alleen gibt.

Judith: Berlin oder Neukölln

Teilnehmer: Finde ich schon überall so in Berlin. Vor allem in Friedrichshain oder Neukölln. Wo wir jetzt entlang gegangen sind war ja alles mit Bäumen gesäumt, dass macht auch was mit dem Lärm um einen. Und was das Gender angeht, habe ich das Gefühl, dass es für Frauen schon gefährlicher ist im Allgemeinen. Es wird eher ne Frau angemacht als Männer.

Judith: Aber das bekommt man als Mann überhaupt nicht mit oder?

Teilnehmer: Nur, wenn man mit ner Frau unterwegs ist. Also in Stuttgart war das aber nicht schlimmer (beide kommen aus Stuttgart). Da war es am Wochenende schon sehr krass und anstrengend.

Judith: Aber ist das Thema für euch?

Teilnehmer: Ja schon. Das bekomme ich schon mit wenn meine Freundin am Abend nach Hause kommt und dann merk ich schon das irgendwas war.

Judith: Wie findest du den öffentlichen Verkehr hier?

Teilnehmer: Da habe ich nicht so viel Erfahrung. Da ich mehr Fahrrad fahre.

Im Techno Späti:

Hier trifft man sich, also die Freunde, und auch abhanden gekommene Freunde die jetzt in Tempelhof wohnen. Manchmal ist die Musik sehr Laut, und draußen sind sehr viele Leute und trinken.

Ein Teilnehmer muss gehen. Alter 27 und studiert Modedesign an der HTW. Ich wohne in der Bergmannstraße und bin aber in Neukölln öfter unterwegs wegen Freunde. Fahre meistens Fahrrad. Und laufen tu ich auch sehr gern und viel. Eigentlich mehr als Fahrrad. Laufe meistens die gleichen Routen und gehe am Maibachufer spazieren aber nicht bei Nacht alleine da ist schon einiges ab. Fahre auch lieber mehr Bus als U-Bahn. In der U-Bahn fühle ich mich beengt, Leute sind auch unangenehm und es riecht eklig. Habe auch ein bisschen Angst vor Anschlägen in der letzten

Zeit bekommen. Nachts U-Bahn ist nicht gut, nachts laufe ich auch nicht gerne alleine durch die Stadt. Wenn viele Leute unterwegs sind fühle ich mich schon sicherer. Maibachufer sind so viele Nischen und da sieht man gar nicht wer wo sitzt das ist unangenehm. U-Bahn-Stationen wie Schönleinstraße ist sehr unangenehm. Sehr viele Assis. Auch um die Hermannstraße sind viele Junkies durch die Spritzenausgabe. Da sind auch viele im Treppenhaus und spritzen sich. Junkies kacken auf die Straße oder laufen gegen den Bus. Aber vor verrückten fühle ich mich nicht so bedrängt oder bedroht.

Unterhaltung ist sehr schwer zu verstehen 1:39

Teilnehmer: 27 ziehe gerade nach Berlin, Arbeite da vorne (Techno Späti) habe soziale Arbeit studiert und arbeite jetzt dann in einem Jugendhaus.

Abschlussrunde:

An welchen Orten fühlt man sich wohl, dein Geschlecht beeinflusst viel aber ist auch beeinflusst durch andere Identitäten von jeder Person. Kannst du da reflektieren?

Teilnehmer: 30 und Psychologin

Teilnehmer: studiert Soziale Arbeit 29

Teilnehmer: 26 studiere Grundschullehramt

Teilnehmer: 24 Film und Tontechnik studiert

Teilnehmer: 27 Film und Tontechnik studiert

Teilnehmer: 26 Theatermalerei, Arbeitssuchend

Teilnehmer: 32 Agraringeneurin, seit 2015 in Berlin,

Arbeitssuchend, bereitet Promotion vor

Teilnehmer: 29 Zimmerman, Selbständig, Ex Junks harte Arbeiter

Judith: Was hat euch gefallen?

Teilnehmer Tontechnik: Ja war gut, am Anfang habe ich mir gedacht was soll ich machen wie soll ich nachdenken aber das ging dann schon. Schade fand ich, dass sich die Gruppe ein bisschen verlaufen hat. Es gab relativ schnell drei Grüppchen die sich voneinander getrennt unterhalten haben. Da weiß man gar nicht was die anderen reden. Stopps wären gut gewesen, glaube ich. Geführte Sachen sind schon nicht so schlecht. Worte Einschmeißen wäre vielleicht nicht so schlecht gewesen.

Unterhaltung allgemein über Berlin. Gehen Fotografieren, oder laufen durch die Stadt, Neukölln ist halt einfach dreckig, und alle Shops müssen Schutz Geld zahlen.

Teilnehmer Agrar: Anfangs wo ich nach Berlin gekommen bin war mir die Karl Marx Straße viel zu stressig und mit viel zu vielen Leuten. War schon ein Kulturschock für mich. Hatte einen Hund damals und habe mir dann ein Friedhof gesucht oder aufs Feld und da war dann ein bisschen ruhe für mich. War gut mit dem Hund aber jetzt ist er tot und mache das nicht mehr so oft. Aber jetzt fahre ich halt sehr oft in den Urlaub. Ich brauch das halt Zeit ohne Menschen. Walk war gut von der Touri perspektive auf seinen eigenen Kiez zu haben.

Teilnehmer Zimmerman: Zuzug finde ich gut aber nicht wie sehr es sich verändert von den Leuten. Arbeiter werden rausgedrängt. Geist geht verloren von den Stadtteilen. Mieten gehen hoch. Hin und her geziehe ist ein Problem. Aber gut da jetzt auch

Familien ein Restaurant aufmachen können und nicht mehr ticken müssen. Davor hatten sie halt keine Möglichkeit dazu. Aber leider gehen auch die Mieten hoch und damit müssen diese Leute auch wieder wegziehen. Gibt einige Maßnahmen aber die greifen nicht so wirklich. Das ist schade. Da geht viel verloren in Neukölln. Ziehen dann nach Spandau Olympisches Dorf.

Eckkneipen sind sehr cool, da kann man sich noch mit den ehrlichen Leuten unterhalten. Erzählen interessante Geschichten über ihr Leben. Aber meistens sind es eher Männer und keine Frauen. Meine Freundin würde sich hier nicht alleine hinsetzen und ein Bier trinken. Die ist schon froh mit ein paar Jungs da zu sein.