

Things Overlooked: Exploring housing renewal with actor-network theory



A case study of the Sint-Mariastraat in the Oude Westen, Rotterdam (NL)

Introduction



(De Groene Amsterdammer, 2013)



(Agentschap NL, 2013)



Outline

<i>Theme</i>	Aim and questions Housing renewal	<i>Case study</i>	Network framing and ordering
<i>Theory</i>	Network governance Actor-network theory	<i>Discussion</i>	Consenting versus contesting
<i>Framework</i>	Housing renewal controversy Conceptual model	<i>Conclusion</i>	Materials framing relationships
<i>Methodology</i>	Methods Case criteria	<i>Recommendations</i>	ANT in research and practice

Aim and questions

Aim: To introduce and test concepts and methodologies of actor-network theory in the study of housing renewal in order to explore if and how ‘things’ make a difference

1. What material actors are in the housing renewal network of the Sint-Mariastraat?

2. How do these material actors negotiate the the housing renewal project?

Housing renewal

Definition: The assignment of citizens, societal actors and the government [to] maintain and improve the quality of the living environment. (Donner, 2011).

1. Housing renewal takes place in networks
2. Housing renewal can be managed in networks

Network governance

Assumption: The theoretical and normative assumption ... is that handling these types of uncertainty ... is essentially a matter of mutual adjustment and cooperation
(Koppenjan and Klijn, 2004: 114)

1. Pluriformity
2. Closedness
3. Interdependence
4. Dynamics

(De Bruijn et al., 2010)

Actor-network theory

Perspective: The world is assembled by associations between human and non-human actors as they form, negotiate and stabilize networks

1. Science wars taken to the laboratories
2. Modernist divide between nature and society
3. Sociology of circulations and heterogeneous work-nets
4. ANT: a theory or a methodology?

Three ANT principles

Objective: To not separate the human from the natural but to make visible the associations between humans and non-humans that assemble the world

1. Relationality: Action is interaction and transformation
2. Symmetry: One repertoire for all entities
3. Association: Social is made up of entities not social by themselves

The non-human actor

Definition: Non-human and material objects that humans engage with and mobilize for specific (human) ends

1. As a stabilizer
2. As a mediator
3. As a gathering

Housing renewal controversy

Definition: “Every bit of [housing that] is not yet stabilized or “black boxed” … we use it as a general term to describe shared uncertainty.” (Macospol, 2007: 6; in Venturini, 2010: 3)

1. The renegotiation of existing heterogeneous housing networks till actors have redefined their identity and new (i.e., renewed) housing networks emerge

2. The management (or, stabilization) of uncertainty in the network is done by heterogeneous means

Networks in perspective

Hierarchy	Network	Actor-network
Dependence on superior	Interdependence	Relational
Uniformity	Pluriformity	Symmetry
Openness	Closedness	Association
Stability, predictability	Dynamic, unpredictability	Contingency, instability
	uncertainty	controversy
	exhortation	description
	players	actants
	rules	intermediaries

Elaborated on the basis of De Bruijn et al. (2010, 20)

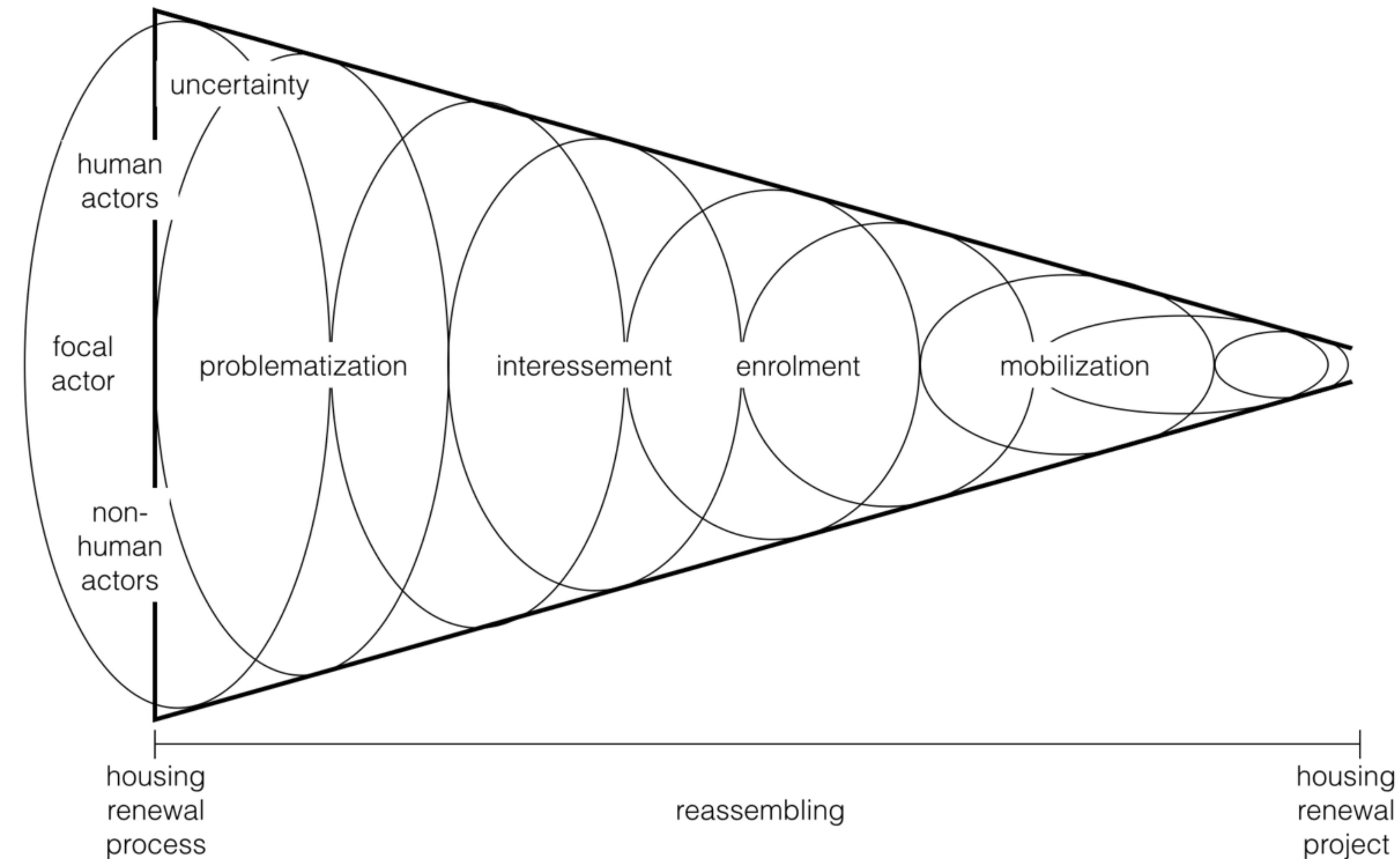
Six study propositions

1. To approach housing renewal widely and follow all actors in the reshaping of the housing renewal network
2. To understand renewal as the reassembling of both humans and non-humans into new heterogeneous associations
3. To see housing renewal not as a project but a dynamic process of dealing with shared uncertainty (controversy)
4. To focus on the efforts and powers of actors to stabilize and destabilize the housing renewal network
5. To consider actors and their intermediaries even when they act on a distance, in time and place
6. To recognize that to order the housing renewal network is power albeit by various means

Conceptual model

housing renewal controversy

(diagram by author, 2014)



Methods

Goal: To follow the actors and be flexible with the research methods to multiply the points of observation

Techniques:

- Controversy mapping
- Situational mapping
- Grounded theory

1. Site visits
2. Interviews
3. Document analysis (legal, policy, proceedings, marketing)

Case criteria

Housing studies:

The study housing renewal it concerns (1) physical renewal of (2) social housing (3) in a central city location (4) initiated by a housing association and (5) requires tenants to move out for at least the duration of the project

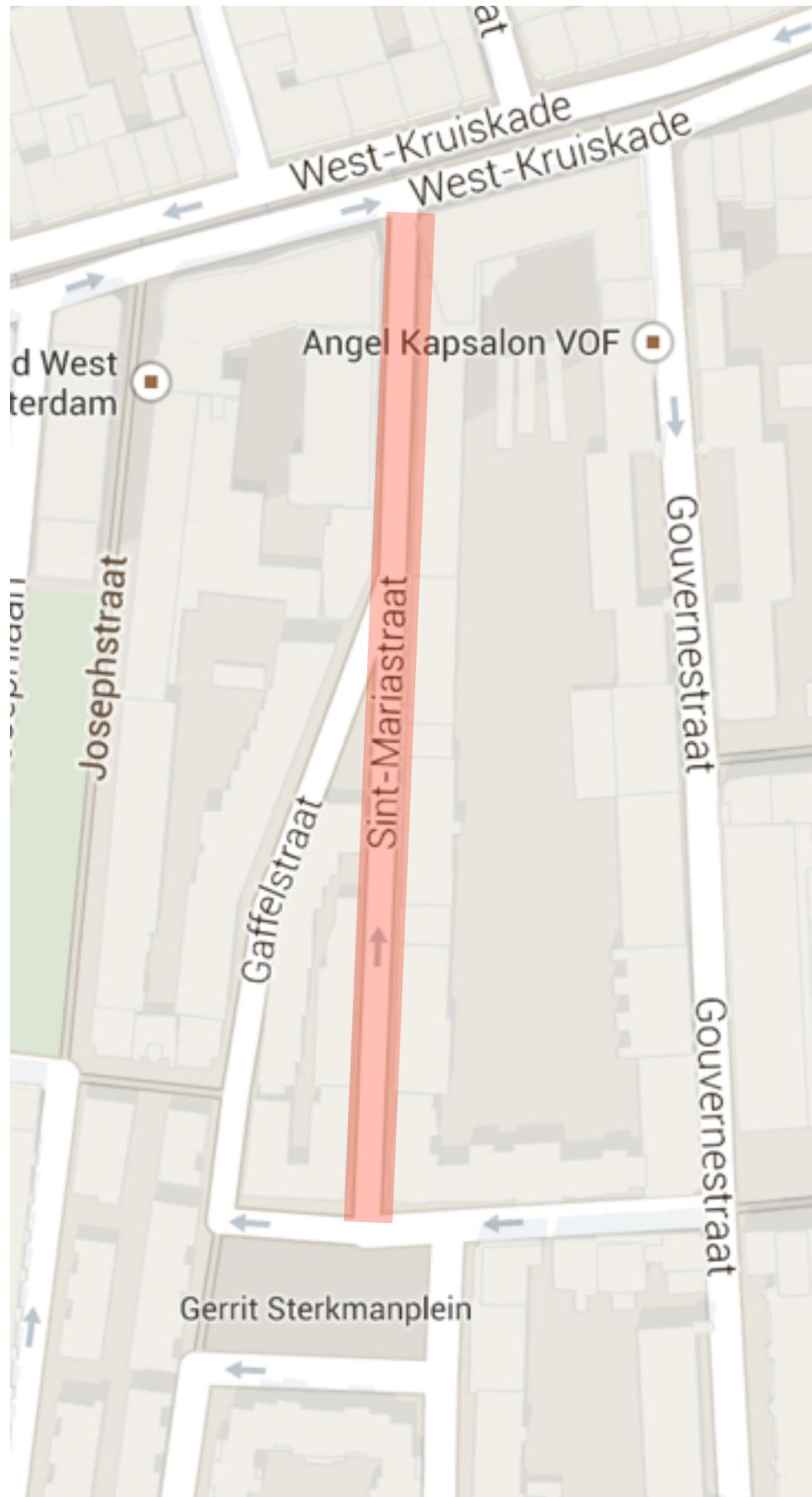
Science and technology studies:

To study the housing renewal controversy the housing renewal project is (1) debated and (2) takes place in the moment in (3) localized arenas that are (4) accessible

Case study



(maps.google.com, 2014)



(maps.google.com, 2014)



(photograph by author, 2014)



(photograph by author, 2014)

Theme

Theory

Framework

Methodology

Case study

Discussion

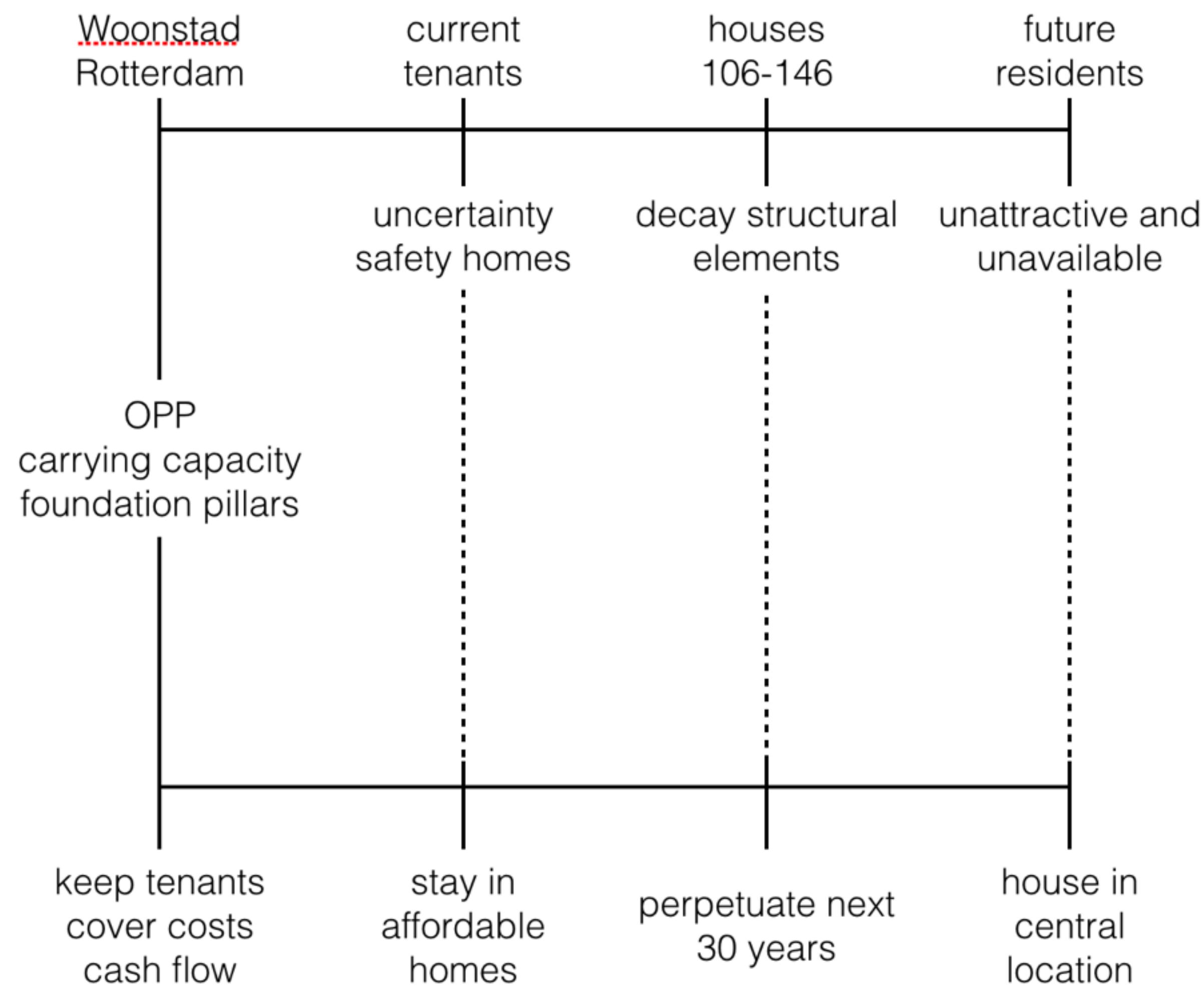
Conclusion

Recommendations

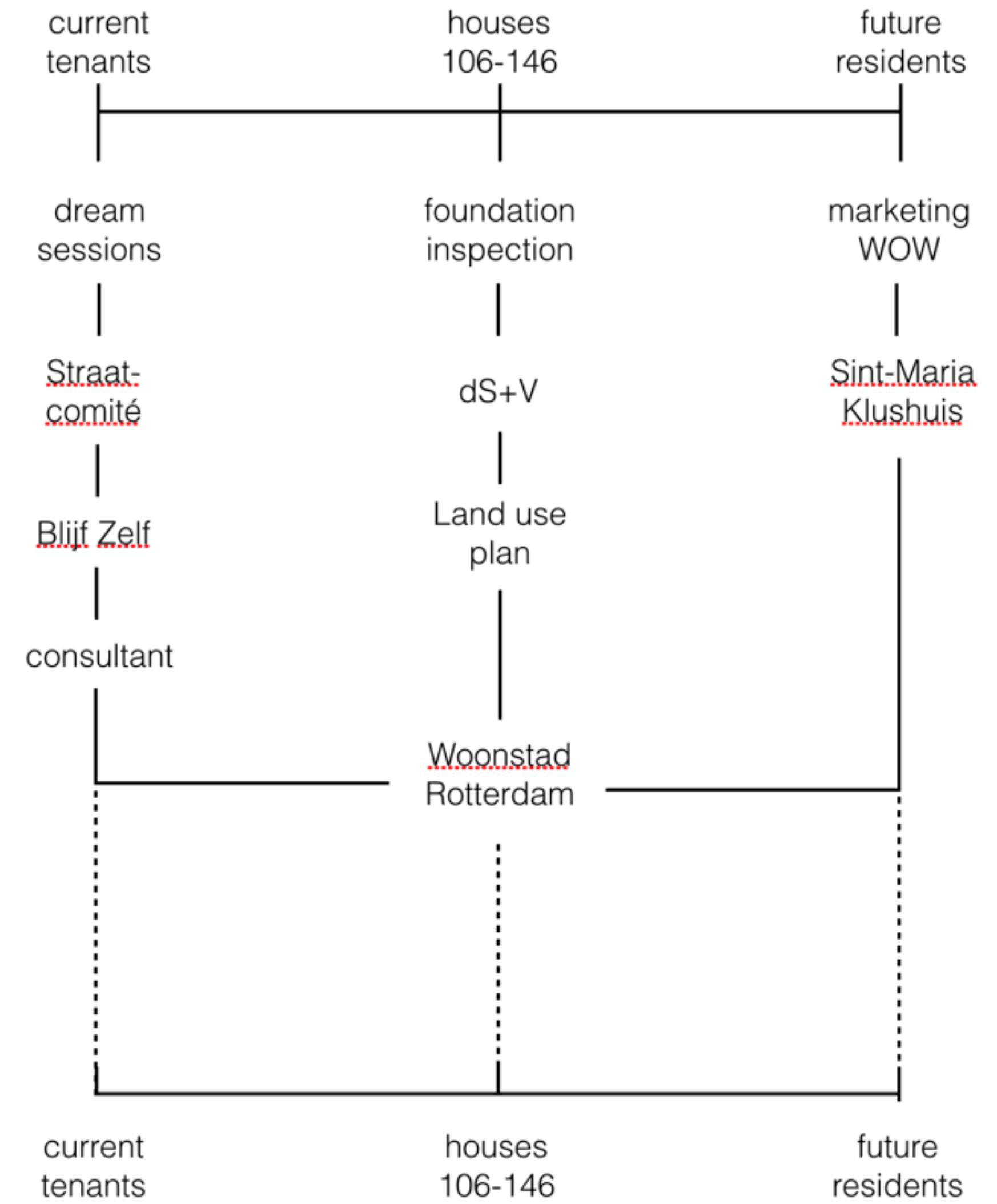
Controversy elements and entities

Elements	Entities
1. Future development of the neighbourhood	Focal actor Woonstad Rotterdam
2. Future of current tenants after the renewal	Residents of the Sint-Mariastraat
3. Condition of housing and risk of foundations	Houses Sint-Mariastraat 106-146
4. Financial position of Woonstad Rotterdam	Future residents of the Sint-Mariastraat

Defining uncertainty and identities



Controlling actors and spokespersons



(diagram by author, 2014)

Consenting versus contesting

	Consenting	Contesting
1.	Consensus on the plan	Contesting for alternative plans
2.	Cooperation between stakeholders	Competition for spokespersons
3.	Defined framework and network players	Emerging political subjects and issues
4.	Technical is beyond the political	Technical is part of the political

Conclusion

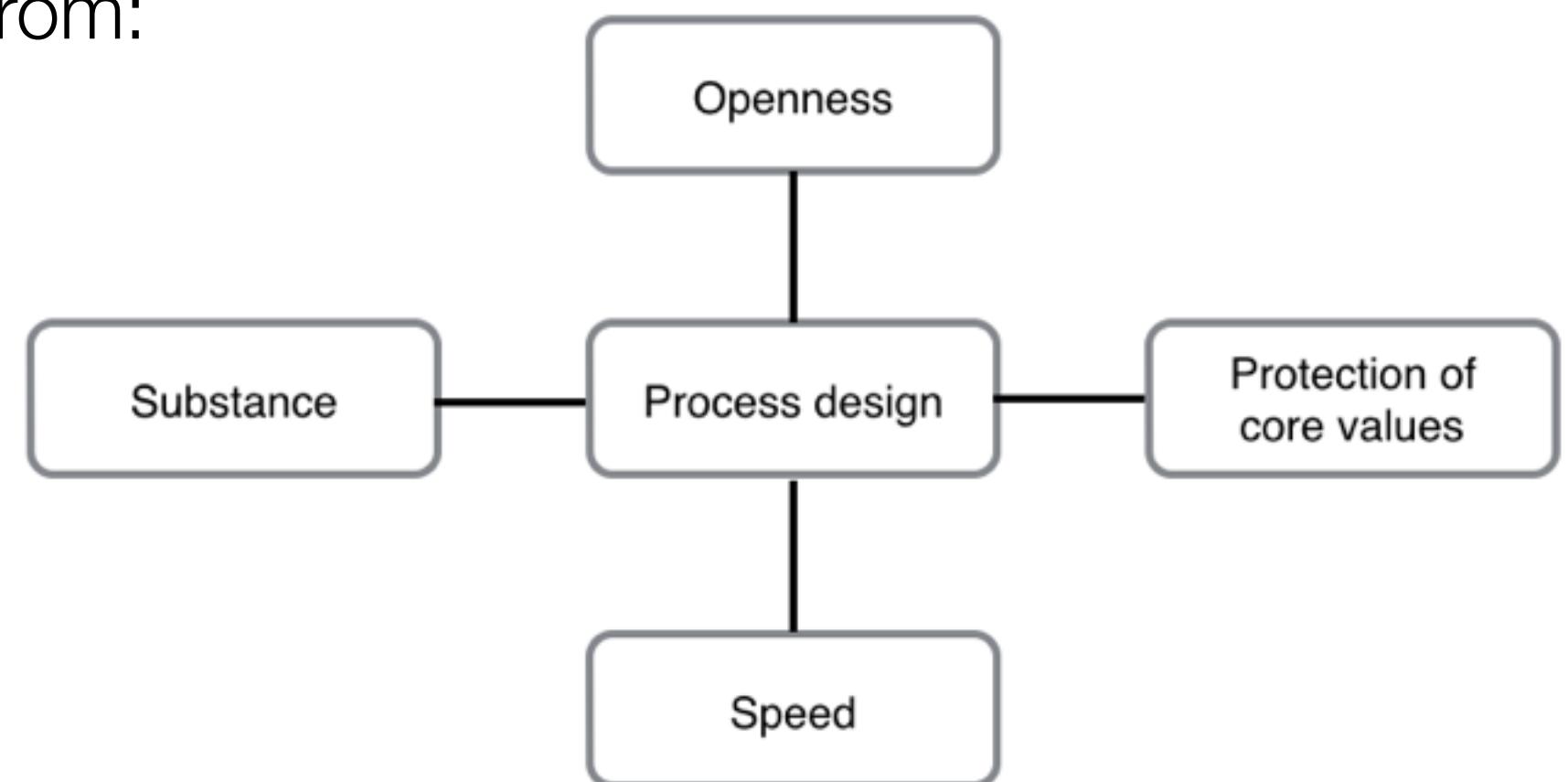
1. Managing technical uncertainty builds relationships that can endure emerging non-technical issues
2. Materials are network resources for all actors so there is competition to make associations
3. Spokespersons give shape to the network but can always be negotiated and break down
4. Non-humans make a difference as they mediate the powers to order networks

Recommendations

	Research	Practice
1.	democratic anchorage network governance	manage uncertainty for material and social relationships
2.	mechanisms of defining uncertainty	uncertainty managed and defined in networks
3.	ways of being political in a participatory process	issues and stakeholders not pre-defined by managers
4.	visualize housing renewal controversies	communicate process as a common project

Model for process building

From:



To:

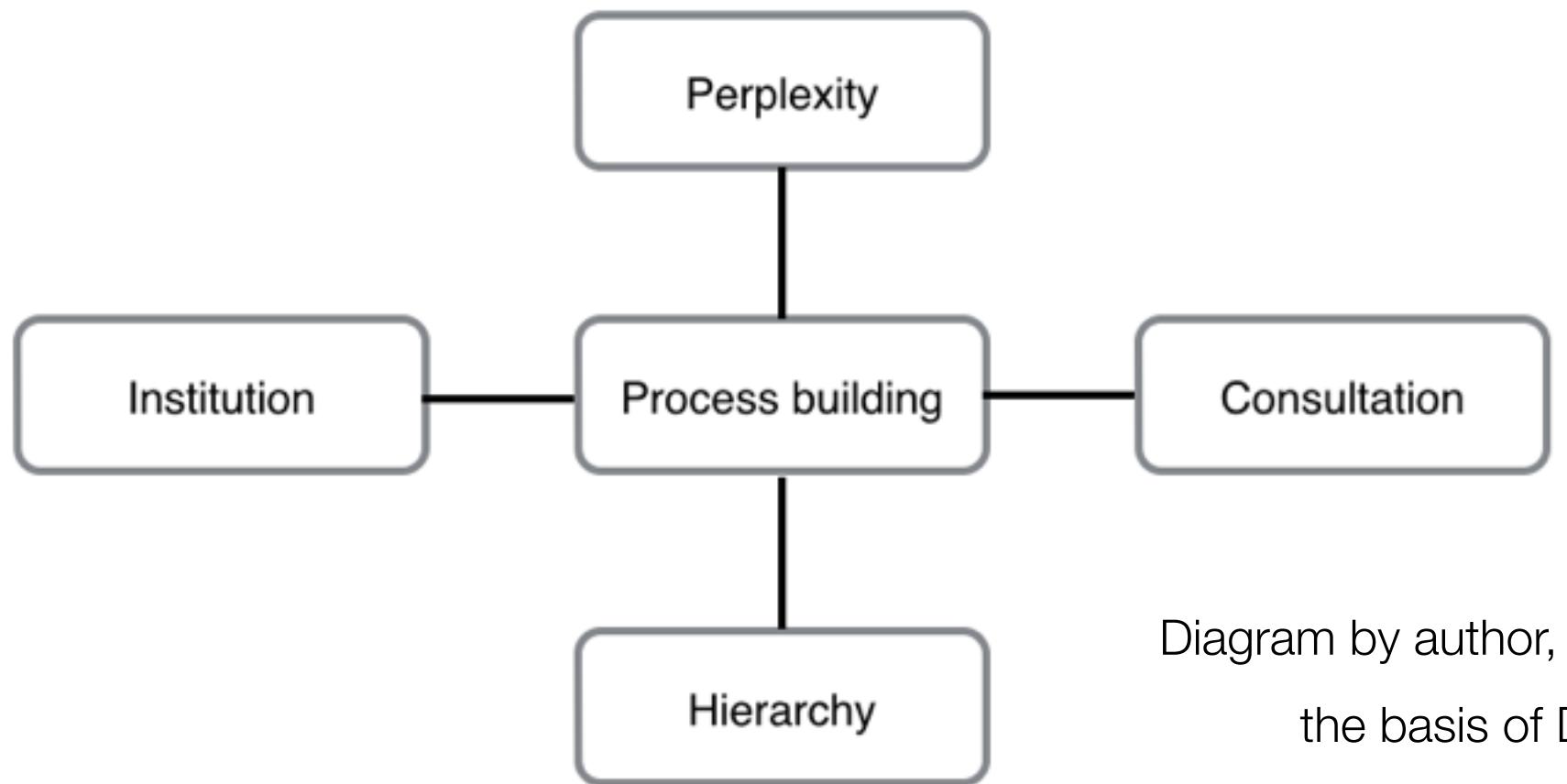


Diagram by author, elaborated on
the basis of De Bruijn et al.
(2002) and Latour (2004)



Image from Van der Gaag (1993: 8)

Thank you.

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