



Newsletter ESA RN37 (2) (2/2023)

Welcome to the second issue of our newsletter! This edition reflects the spirit of our research network. We dive into recollections from the first summer school for young urban scholars, a successful event that fostered a sense of camaraderie and intellectual exchange, as well as marking a significant milestone for us as RN37 Board.

We invite you to join us at the 16th ESA Conference in Porto in August, where we will explore the latest advancements in our field and exchange ideas. Please remember to submit your proposal to RN37 urban-themed sessions.

This issue includes valuable contributions from young scholars within our network. The newsletter benefits from the fresh perspectives and innovative insights of our community members. Their diverse talents are showcased, and we encourage you to engage with their work to foster collaboration and shared knowledge.

Thank you for being part of the RN37 ESA journey. We look forward to continuing this exciting exploration together next year.

Gabriele, Katarzyna and Niccolò

RN37 ESA Newsletter Editorial Team

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We are looking for
contributions to
issue 3, 1/2024
Send yours to:
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**16th ESA Conference - Tension, Trust and Transformation, 27 - 30
August, Porto, Portugal**

Call for papers in RN37 and RN37 Joint Sessions

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Recollections: ESA RN37 1st Summer School for Young Urban Scholars (Genoa, Italy, 4-6 September 2023)

RN37 and the Department of Political and International Sciences (DISPI), University of Genoa were the major organizers of the RN37 1st Summer School for Young Urban Scholars. As it was the first edition of the summer school, there was a lot of uncertainty about the number of applications, but the results were definitely above any expectation: 111 applications from 30 countries (both European and non-European)! 78 applications were selected by the Board and the final number of participants in Genoa was 48. Each participant had the opportunity to present his/her paper in the dedicated panels, and each paper was reviewed by two senior discussants.

Other activities have been implemented: 6 plenary sessions, 5 side sessions, and 1 urban walk in the Genoa city center and port area. The summer school saw the presence of international scholars expert in the field of Urban Sociology to address and advise young scholars: Federica Alcozer, Autorità di Sistema Portuale del Mar Ligure Occidentale, Alberta Andreotti, University of Milano Bicocca; Ana Bednarczyk, Polish Academy of Sciences; Talja Blokland, Humboldt University, Berlin; Cristina Burini, University of Milano Bicocca; Luca Daconto, University of Milano Bicocca; Enrico di Bella, University of Genova; Sebastian Kohl, Free University of Berlin; Stijn Oosterlynck, Antwerp University; Patricia Pereira, Leiria Polytechnic University; Giuliano Tomei, University of Bologna; Tommaso Vitale, Sciences Po, Paris.

The participants' satisfaction reported in a final questionnaire was very high: 80% of the 29 respondents attributed scores of 4-5 on a scale of 1 to 5, with no scores in the 1-2 range. The methodological content and the range of activities were appreciated, as well as the side sessions on soft skills, particularly those focused on mental health and the relation with tutors. There was also a general satisfaction about the feedback sessions with senior researchers on participants' papers.

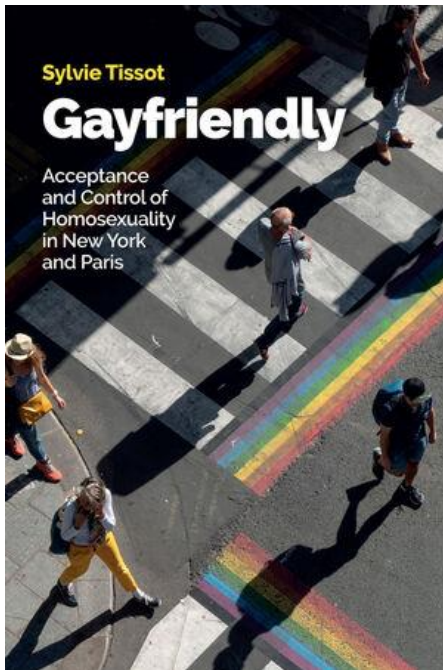
Respondents also pointed out some critical points to work on: the need to have more activities with little groups to favour a more "horizontal" debate, the need to have more time for feedback from discussants, the possibility of having fewer activities (or a longer summer school) as the schedule was very intense.

The RN37 Board evaluates very positively this first edition and already thinking about the second one, which is hoped to be organized in combination with the next mid-term conference, which is scheduled in 2025. Therefore, in the coming months, the board will discuss and issue a call for hosting applications.

As regards the Summer School organization, we would like to remind that this event was possible thanks also to the support from the University of Genova (School of Social Sciences, Research Area, and the Rectorate), from ESA and from the Territorial Section of the Italian Sociological Association. The RN37 Board and the DISPI local team managed all the steps: the concept of the school, the launch of the call for papers, the abstract evaluation, and the program schedule.

New books

Gayfriendly: Acceptance and Control of Homosexuality in New York and Paris By Sylvie Tissot, Polity Press 2023



In this highly original account, Sylvie Tissot shows the changing attitudes towards gays & lesbians in contemporary Western Societies. Based on extensive interviews carried out in New York and Paris, Sylvie Tissot shows that, while our societies have become more tolerant of homosexuality, this 'gayfriendliness' has its limits.

Even in very liberal neighborhoods like Park Slope in New York and the Marais in Paris, stereotypes remain and control of gays and lesbians has not disappeared; gays must be normal but not completely so, similar and at the same time different, in order to meet the not always conscious conditions of acceptability. Gayfriendliness has managed to dispel violence and discrimination and has accompanied the invention of less conventional lives. But, as Tissot shows, it has not yet liberated itself from the clutches of heterosexual domination which still structures our society and our ways of thinking.

"Not only has the place of homosexuality in contemporary societies changed, but heterosexuality too is in the process of being reconfigured"

For further information regarding this title, you can visit:

https://www.politybooks.com/bookdetail?book_slug=gayfriendly-acceptance-and-control-of-homosexuality-in-new-york-and-paris--9781509553259

20% discount with the code: **TGP20**

Young scholars: BA, MA and PhD forthcoming research projects

Nathalie Bergame – More than flowers!

Urban gardening is a burgeoning practice that increasingly takes place in urban centers of the world. In this thesis on urban garden commons in the City of Stockholm (Sweden), I show that urban gardening as collective practice contributes to the transformation of the urban realm as space of production toward community-based spaces of social reproduction. At the same time, this research echoes findings from other scholars on urban gardening as mechanism to change subjectivity and agency, which shows that urban gardening, in its collective form, transforms identities from individualised to commoner subjectivities. In my thesis, I discuss the contradictions immanent in the relation between commoned gardens and its material, socio-spatial and cultural structures mediated by urban gardening; its potential to contribute to more local and community-based food production instead of relying on agriculture taking place in the 'peripheries' and how urban gardening contradicts forces of capitalist urbanisation that seek to extract exchange value from the urban gardens leading to gentrification.

The new urban gardening initiatives, which take center stage of this thesis, fall into a time of omnipresent crises. When the 2008 financial crisis had just begun to fade from people's consciousness, residents of the City of Stockholm started using public green spaces for the cultivation of vegetables, legumes, fruits, berries, flowers, and herbs. Agricultural cultivation has always co-existed in the City of Stockholm, side by side urbanisation, densification and different urban development trends. But the new urban garden commons subject of this thesis have a short-term character compared to the existing allotment gardens that are tenured on long-term contracts by individuals or families.

Based on the definition of urban gardens as **nature-based urban commons**, the theoretical grounding in the **morphogenetic approach** as social theory (Archer, 1994), the meta-theoretical foundation in the philosophy of science of critical realism (Bhaskar, 1998), and the mixed qualitative methods used in my thesis, I asked the following research questions.

1. How can the contradictions of commons that are based on practices of urban commoning be understood?
2. How does urban gardening as commoning practice condition structural change?
3. How does urban gardening as commoning practice condition agential change and how is agency conditioned by structure?
4. How does urban gardening relate to gender structures and care?

Starting with research question (1), I show, by using dialectical theory (Ollman, 2003) that deploying contradictions as lens from which to view change can help the analytical process of revealing the complexity of the ecosystem of structures the urban gardening is part of. To do this, I took an ontological position and find that defining urban gardens as a socially mediated yet materially rooted phenomenon through which social and material relations are established in time and space, is a fruitful assumption from which to begin the analysis.

Based on the assumption that contradictions refer to relations between structures which are in opposition to each other, the results from replying to this first research question suggest that urban gardens in their essence require a functioning soil or cultivation medium, water, nutrients, pollinators, light and a mild climate to be able to exist. Their placement in the urban landscape makes plants,

gardeners, and the garden as emerging structure relate to a structural environment. This structural environment, with its socio-spatial structures, political structures, and its material structures such as the built environment can contradict necessary and essential aspects of a flourishing urban garden.

One finding from this first inquiry is that contradicting relations between the gardens and their structural environment do not necessarily have to have a negative or diminishing effect on the gardens. While the collective social relations, reproduced through gardening in common, are in contradiction to neoliberal individualised and capitalist social relations, whose spiritual cause is profit (Hägglund, 2020, p. 385), gardening in common can currently exist side-by-side in the City of Stockholm, without challenging larger political economical structures. The precarious nature of the gardens, based on short-term tenure agreements that can be cancelled within a short notice as well as their foundation on volunteer labour that remains not reimbursed, is however in contradiction to the means for survival and the needs of people, for food, for a wage – for the reproduction of human bodies. Another contradiction, although unintended but nonetheless reproduced, is the relation between the gardens as socio-spatial structure that are based on community and openness and the (private) property relations established through the gardening as an association. Where the normative idea for public space is to provide spaces that are open to all, gardening in common can function to exclude some and override socio-spatial relations that are less permanent (for example for other outdoor activities). In these instances, gardens oppose existing structures and transform them.

The second research question (2) is aimed at analysing how the practice of commoning changes urban, social, material, cultural structures, and asks how it can do so in an emancipatory fashion. Based on the claim of other common's scholars, namely that there is evidence that commons work against socio-spatial injustices and for emancipatory change, the second research inquiry explores commoning in its emancipatory capacity, moreover, how commoning contributes to the emancipatory ideals of the common for collectivity, the claims of the *right to the city* perspective for autonomy, and the changes in distribution of resources as suggested by Archer's morphogenetic approach (1995). Based on the morphogenetic approach by Archer (1994), which inquires the conditioning effects of structure on agency and vice versa, the results from my inquiry suggest that commoning gardens in the public spaces of the City of Stockholm brings together people, and builds collective relations in a context of neoliberal individualisation. Collective urban gardening practices thereby emancipates individuals by reorganising the management over urban space, and changes the way in which Stockholm city is urbanising – that is, in a collective and use-value based fashion. Gardeners do so not in a voluntaristic fashion but are conditioned by their structural environment, the current culture of 'greening the city', the support from the City District Administrations and the fact that, in the City of Stockholm, there is plenty of green public space available.

The third research question (3) inquires the ways in which the gardeners as subjects of public space, of the gardens, and as part of the community they enter into through the collective gardening are changed in the process of engaging in the garden associations. While research question 2 focused more on the ways in which the structural context conditions the practices of urban gardeners, and subsequently, how the gardening changed the structural context, this question concerns the changes in their subjectivities. Dombroski, Diprose, & Boles, (2019) find for example that commoning can have reverberations beyond its material practice arguing that commoners, which have been part of an urban gardening common have changed and 'stepped up' in their agency (Petrescu, 2017; Varvarousis, 2018). This suggests that commoning can change and transform the gardeners' agency, even beyond the

actual practice of commoning (Varvarousis & Kallis, 2017). While I myself was not able to reproduce these findings, it confirmed for me my choice of an ontological foundation that is based in a conceptualisation of agency as something that is shaped in relation to the world but that exists by itself – because, else, if agency is only actualised in the moment in which it enters into relation, there would not be any change in agency possible that can be taken into new situations. This is based on the assumption that when people transform their structural environment, their action not only change structures but has an impact on their agency as well (what Archer calls the Double Morphogenesis). Where research on the commons often puts more emphasis on the practice of commoning and its structural effects, my research perspective aimed also at showcasing in which ways commoning instigates changes in the agency of the individual commoners. Results from this inquiry show that gardening in common does not at all have the same effect on everyone: while some remain grounded in a need-fulfillment (I want to garden to be more in nature or other reasons), others change through the commitment and become collective subjectivities with a social identity that overlaps with their personal identity. This again shows that structures condition people differently, and that it is not enough to inquire only either the effect of agency on structure (as if agency were not constrained or enabled by structure) or vice versa, the effect of structure on agency (as if structure would deterministically affect agency in the same way for everyone).

The fourth research question (4) was aimed at understanding what more can be understood from looking into urban gardening as a commoning practice when taking into account that the practice is predominantly carried out by women, who, as subject of patriarchal structures, have been subject to oppression historically. In exploring these questions, I find that it is not by coincidence so that it is women who take care of the public environment during their free time. It is, a reproduction of social relations of patriarchy, where women take over the role of labourers of social reproduction and production. At the same time, they do so in the public sphere, a sphere that historically, has been the realm of masculinity, production, and technology.

There are many conclusions that I draw from engaging with and studying the phenomenon of urban garden commons in the City of Stockholm. Academically and research-wise, I find that the study of the common benefits from a thorough **ontological grounding**. I have done so by defining urban gardens, firstly, as commons, and secondly, as socially mediated yet materially rooted phenomenon through which social and material relations are elaborated in time and space. This conceptualisation has for one (1) meant that I understand everything that contributes to the reproduction of the gardens– the gardeners, the plants, the soil, the insects, the physical space ¹ - being an integral part of the common, engaged in reciprocal relationships, typical to the common (see Dardot and Laval 2019). For the other (2), this ontology has meant to understand the garden not as an object, but as an entity that emerges out of the relationships between gardeners and 'nature' (uncomfortable using this word, as if humans not also are nature, but I mean the plants and the soil and the natural environment that is full with sentient beings). Without this ontology I would not have been able to analyse how gardeners transform space, their structural environment and themselves, as understanding a garden as an object negates for one the labour that is behind it and the structural relations that it is made up of. I thus suggest grounding research on urban gardens ontologically, to be able to have a better fundament for analysis.

Secondly, I conclude that deploying **dialectical social theory** in the discipline of human geography, of which I aim to contribute with this thesis, is still rarely done. With the discipline of human geography

¹ Technically one could have added the climate too, employing a more holistic perspective.

being concerned with change and transformation, I find that, based on my research, **studying urbanisation and urban social change** can be aided by making use of social theory that inquires the dialectical relationship between structure and agency. I understand the urban here as the constantly renegotiated result of a collective practice that leads to structural manifestation. Also the seminal urbanist scholar Lefebvre (1996) describes the processes of constituting and reconstituting the spatio-temporality of the urban collective œuvre (ibid:207) as based on practice. More specifically, he points to collective practice of subjects and their “gathering together instead of a fragmentation” (ibid:195) for attaining the right to the city.

Empirically, however I conclude that commoning practices can also work exclusionary (Lachmund, 2019; Roy, 2018), feed into neoliberal and capitalist urbanisation (McClintock, 2014; Tornaghi, 2014) and thus bring about spatial- and social-structural transformations or reproduction of neoliberal and capitalist structures and subjectivities, ultimately strengthening some subjectivities’ right to the city while weakening others. This again is because gardens are not objects, they are part of a structural context which people engage with (elaborate or reproduce/transform). In my research, I find that the commoning practice of urban gardening in Stockholm forms particularly female middle-class subjectivities, strengthening their agency to insert right claims on public space. In that sense, this gendered form of urbanisation by the commoning of new urban gardens in public spaces functions as platform in which female subjectivities and collective social relations are transformed. While the garden common conditions gardeners to transform individual subjectivities into commoner subjectivities, not all gardeners find their personal identities matching the social identity they assume in their positions as a gardener in the public. This is because people reflect upon their situation differently, have different desires and needs and are ultimately driven by different concerns – arguing for an agency that is reflexive and not determined by social positioning or structure. At the same time, patriarchal structures condition women to garden for free, providing social reproductive labour, managing public space in their spare time for the benefit of a greener more biodiverse city, without transferring property rights or remunerating them for their work.

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Sara Iandolo - Territorial stigma as a tourist commodity: the case of Scampia in Naples



What are the contradictions, negotiations, claims, and conflicts associated with the tourism phenomenon in a stigmatized urban periphery?



What do the locals think about it?



In which ways do tourists experience the stigma? What emotions do they feel gazing at buildings in ruination? Why are they so attractive?



What different tourism does the third sector offer? What effects does the enhancement of positive experiences and the creation of heritage in the neighborhood have?

These are the main questions that guide my ongoing doctoral research. Bringing territorial stigmatization and territorial destigmatization studies (Wacquant, 2008; Schultz Larsen and Delica, 2021) into dialogue with those on consumer culture (Sassatelli, 2007; Larsen et. al. 2014) and those on tourism in marginal areas (Frenzel et. al. 2012, Freire-Medeiros, 2010, Le Gallou, 2018), I aim to analyze the ways in which the territorial stigma is reconfigured, incorporated, and used as a commodity in the tourism industry. Built-in the 1960s and 1970s as part of a public housing program representing the post-1945 Fordist European urban utopias (Brodesco and Mattiucci, 2017), the peripheral district of Scampia (Naples) is a relevant case study: it quickly acquired the role of a stigmatized neighborhood for structural reasons (unemployment, poverty, absence of Statal services) and because of performative nominations by authorities (newspaper articles, journalistic reportage, political discourse, books, movies and TV series such as Gomorrah) that depicted it as a dangerous 'no-goes area' (Ibidem). In this context, on one side tourism is used by local actors as a tactic to cope with the stigma and as an attempt to positively re-narrate the neighborhood and activate de-stigmatization processes, while on the other, it reifies and commodifies the stigma itself, contributing to the aestheticization of peripheries and to the reproduction of urban inequalities.

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16th ESA Conference - Tension, Trust and Transformation, 27 – 30 August, Porto, Portugal

“What is the value in thousands of social scientists gathering in one location to discuss their work? What value accrues from a large international conference and what is lost without it? Since pandemic restrictions were implemented in the last few years, we have become more familiar with on-line meetings and seminars, with the 15th conference being held online and widely regarded as highly successful. Indeed, it is probable that many forms of work, especially that of academic research, will henceforth use online facilities to a much greater extent than in previous times when the technological capacity may have existed but the psychological mind-set to fully engage with the world of online work may not have. However, it may also be fair to say that in-person meetings are also now being re-evaluated for their intrinsic value.

We always suspected that there was equal value in interactions outside the conference seminar room and now, it is widely accepted that the physicality of a conference cannot be substituted by a screen call i.e. while online work may have resulted in greater efficiencies related to less travel and higher frequency of meetings, it has also inhibited the depth of communication that exists when working in-person with others. During face-to-face conferences, the dynamic within the seminar room, walking around book fairs and the continuation of discussions over coffee, lunch and evening meals are human activities which cannot be substituted.”

We kindly invite you to submit your proposals to sessions organized and co-organized by RN37:

RN37 Session: Old and new challenges in the (post)Covid city

Our urban areas are facing new and old challenges. The increasing concerns for social, economic, and political situation together with the climate change crisis have combined with the Covid-19 pandemic in the last years, and they put several urban areas into a very vulnerable condition.

How can sociological research contribute to understand these challenges and emerging inequalities, shifts in economies, cultures and policies affecting the socio-spatial change, urban practices, and well-being of people? The ESA RN 37 - Urban Sociology is trying to promote the debate to answer these questions through the continuation of the work from the previous ESA General and Midterm Conferences, by stimulating the cross-disciplinary debate on urban life, urban spaces, urban populations, and urban policies.

The title of the 16th ESA conference: “Tension, Trust and Transformation”, seeks to capture some very recent issues connected to this challenge. Societies are clearly riddled with tensions: new forms of nationalism and authoritarianism are emerging together with the persistence of class, gender, ethnic inequalities, as well as to the ones connected to climate change and the expansion of digital society. We also can see a dramatic crisis of trust in political and other institutional actors to tackle these problems. At the same time, urban areas are also seeing an important revival of participation movements and processes. Transition is always gradual and difficult, but several key-conditions of the city today are certainly worthy of sociological attention.

At the 2024 ESA Conference in Porto, we are interested both in proposals based on empirical data and in proposals on theoretical and methodological aspects. We particularly welcome the following topics (but not limited to):

- Segregation and spatial forms of inequality
- Urban movements, the right to the city
- Consequences of digitalization in cities and urban life
- Mobility and its impact on urban communities
- Everyday life: continuities, changes, resistances
- Housing deprivation and dwelling trends
- Gender, age, ethnicity in urban space
- Urban ecosystems and environmental urban policies
- Post-Covid effect in urban health policies
- Urban tourism and over-tourism trends

Joint session with RN27 Regional Network Southern European Societies and RN37 Urban Sociology
“Tackling the housing crisis: a view on urban homelessness from the south of Europe”

Abstract submissions: [HERE](#)



**RN37 Newsletter Issue 2/2023
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Editors:

**Katarzyna Kajdanek
Niccolò Morelli**

**We are looking for contributions to Issue 3, 1/2024 (planned for April/May 2024)
Send yours to: rn37.esa@gmail.com**

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