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Anja Besecke, Josiane Meier, Ricarda Pätzold, Susanne Thomaier (Hrsg.)

Stadtökonomie – Blickwinkel und Perspektiven

Ein Gemischtwarenladen



Anja Besecke, Josiane Meier, Ricarda Pätzold, Susanne Thomaier (Hrsg. | eds.)

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*Perspectives on Urban Economics
A General Merchandise Store*

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A General Merchandise Store

Eine kleine Buchführung für den Ladeninhaber Dietrich Henckel
A brief overview of the accounts for the shopkeeper Dietrich Henckel

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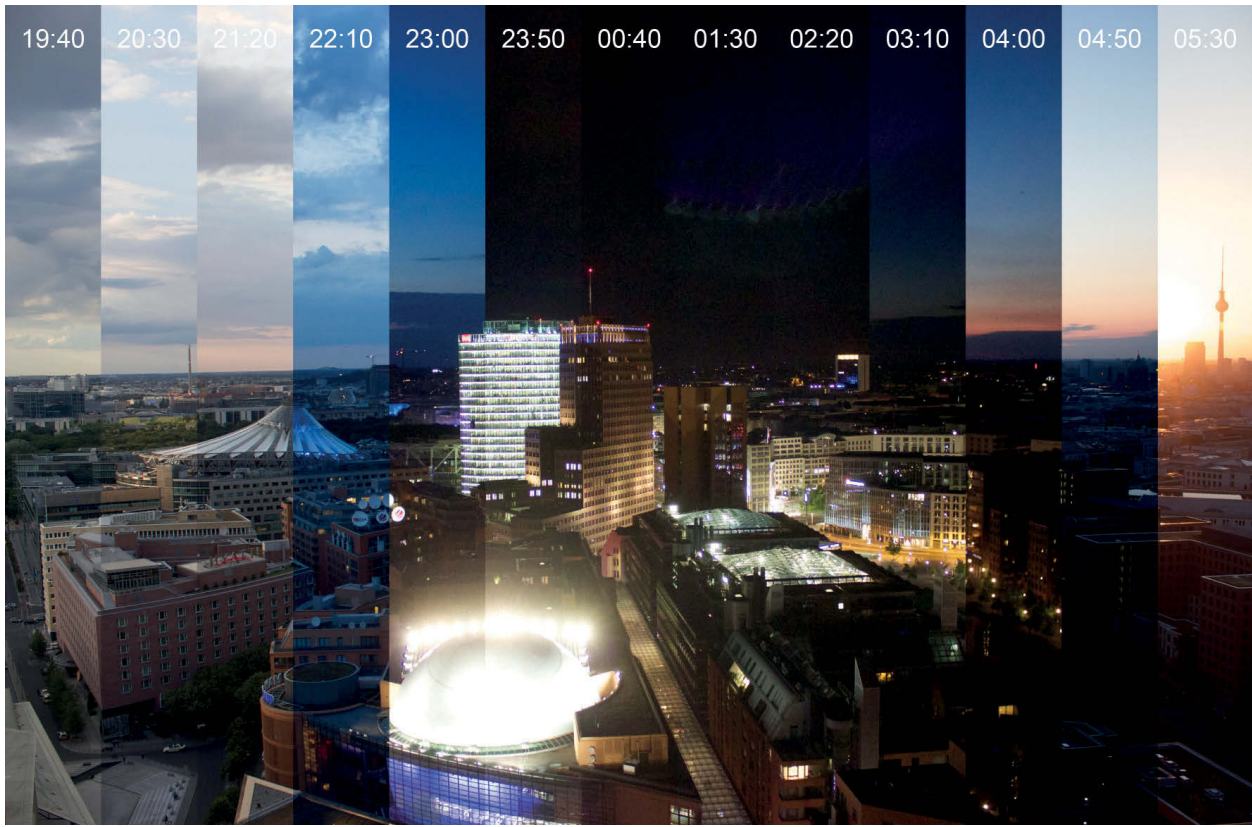
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The changing lightscape of Potsdamer Platz, Berlin, during the night of Tuesday, July 1, 2014 (Images: P. Elgert and F. Ottrembka – FilouBerlin, composition: J. Meier)

A Spatio-Temporal Vocabulary for the Contemporary City

Marco Mareggi

In the last three decades in Europe, a new interest in urban temporalities developed in academia and public policy. A temporal perspective was adopted as a way of describing and designing the radical changes of the contemporary city after the 1970s, which concerned new working hours, changes in priorities and agendas of individuals, wider and temporally more fragmented mobility, and demands for environmental sustainability to safeguard resources for future generations. A broad range of disciplines has

contributed to developing the necessary spatio-temporal vocabulary, experience and knowledge.

This contribution provides an overview of relevant concepts for studying and planning the contemporary city, primarily in Europe, from a temporal perspective. The chosen concepts are all closely connected to Dietrich Henckel, who either introduced them into the planning debate or contributed to deepening their meanings. His approach is characterized by an open research attitude: in contrast with e.g. the Italian 'time of the city' approach, which origina-

ted as a thematic field of public policies, Henckel's work explores issues with an open-minded approach and an interest in cross-disciplinary fertilisation – spanning from geography to urbanism, from law to sociology. His contribution to the European debate about temporal and spatio-temporal issues of the contemporary city and society will be reflected in the following exploration of the terms *urban rhythms*, *temporal density*, *temporal justice* and *space-time design*, for each of which I will underline the main features and critical perspectives in the planning debate.

URBAN RHYTHMS

Urban Rhythms address the temporal dimensions of cities and territories, focusing on the effects and/or the producers of rhythm that determine them. Urban rhythms are a way of revealing the hidden generative matrix of a city from a temporal perspective. The work to recognize temporal identities of places, that is to say "timescapes", followed different approaches: some emphasise analytical others more philosophical aspects of urban rhythmicity.

In the 1990s, during the broadening of the European debate on new urban time policies, Dietrich Henckel proposed to investigate such "city rhythms", considering working times as the most relevant rhythms, in a wide range of others that variously intermingle in the city (Henckel 1996). Starting from this point of view, he proposed temporal city models. By stressing working hours to such an extent, he, in effect, took the position that the temporal character of the city is determined by the economy. This was a different angle from that previously adopted by sociologist Eviatar Zerubavel, who in the 1980s dedicated much effort to unveiling the hidden time schedules and calendars of social life (such as how monasteries' rhythms conditioned the medieval city and society) (Zerubavel 1981).

In a 2016 review of numerous publications dealing with the concept of urban rhythms as a parameter for the investigation of contemporary cities and society, Henckel and Thomaier (2016) concluded that the recent acceleration of these general interests, also within urban studies, is due to the availability of new data sets (such as big data) and to a new sensibility for temporal aspects.

TEMPORAL DENSITY

Against the widespread idea of declaring its death, the city is still among the living – despite simultaneous processes of dispersion and concentration. Also under these fragmented and differentiated conditions, an important aspect of urbanity remains urban density. The concept of density was widely used in urbanism in terms of the relationship between space and buildings or between space and population. In relation to contemporary territories, it is interesting to underline "temporal density" as a factor of urban density. Different degrees of spatial and temporal density are key aspects

of the dispersion and concentration of the endless city, which mark not only the cores of cities, but also new agglomerations as polarities of contemporary life and consumption styles, such as shopping malls or stations. The relation between places (or services) and their intensity of use or between places (or services) and opening time schedules defines their temporal density: "The acceleration of the processes and the extension of activity times make the new, urbanised railway station and airport into places of greater temporal density, of more intensive use. They contrast with the main neighborhoods where temporal de-concentration prevails" (Henckel, Pahl-Weber, Herkommer 2007: 11). For Henckel, the management of spatial and temporal urban density is relevant because cities are "space and time saving entities" (Henckel, Pahl-Weber, Herkommer 2007: 59). Therefore, plural temporal densities can be a significant tool in contemporary societies that are aware of the scarcity of resources and in need of sustainable pathways.

TEMPORAL JUSTICE

An ostensibly logical jump moves from urban planning towards the right to the city, which reflects on the legitimacy of the public action of planners. The concept of temporal justice is based on "the right to one's own time". Decisions on "one's own time" can be seen as an extension of the human rights (Mückenberger 2011). As such, they are "a baseline for temporal justice" (Henckel, Thomaier 2016: 166).

To introduce "temporal justice" in urban studies, Henckel and Thomaier reflect upon the economic concepts of "time as a scarce resource" and "temporal efficiency" to counteract its scarcity. In contemporary society, which is fragmented in space and time as well as accelerated, they note that the relative scarcity of time "could be reduced by e.g.: facilitating and speeding up access to services and functions, synchronizing and coordinating activities, substituting co-presence by telecommunication, rearranging the spatial structure" (2016: 153). This could enhance temporal efficiency through the "provision of a maximum of options in a given time" or by "minimising the required time for a given range of options" (Henckel, Thomaier 2016: 154), depending on the spatial organizations, the institutional frameworks and other local con-



Figure 1: Lightscape of Milan, Italy, during the night of Wednesday, May 20, 2015, at 23:00 hrs
(Images: C. Jampaglia, E. Pasero, M. Calanchi – prospekt photographers)

ditions. To ensure temporal justice for everyone, Henckel and Thomaier remark that “within these conditions moreover it is crucial how the individual finally decides and how he or she uses the given options” (2016: 154). Therefore, temporal justice plays both on the equal distribution of options for the use of one’s own time and on the voluntary and self-determined decisions to use one’s time. In this way, the thought moves from economy to law. Indeed, temporal justice is a sub-concept of social justice and equity. Instead of money, the “discretionary” control over one’s own time and the capacity to spend it as one wishes could be another resource to guarantee distributive justice, as argued by Goodin (2010).

Although temporal justice is not yet formally established, the Council of Europe recognized the right to time as a fundamental right of citizens in 2010. In this vein, regarding practices, Henckel and Thomaier “are convinced that temporal justice should get more attention in the development of a more time-related welfare policy” (2016: 151).

SPACE-TIME DESIGN

With the book *Space-time design of the public city* (Henckel et al. 2013), a group of European scholars

and practitioners tried to structure the heterogeneous research and policy community dealing with a spatio-temporal perspective in urban planning and policies. As a result of this work, it is possible to synthesise the aspects of space-time design as follows:

- urban “time prints”, demanding local and comparative rhythm analysis;
- “temporal and spatio-temporal rules” that are often not fully recognisable at first sight;
- temporal efficiency and justice;
- spatial and infrastructural structures, which are crucial for temporal uses of the urban fabric;
- transversal policies and projects, for which the involvement of a large range of actors is necessary;
- temporal identity underlining cultural dimensions of time, also in the spatial configuration of places.

Space-time design is thus both an umbrella and a challenge for research and policy practices. It proposes a design perspective for the public city. Its aims are: “the openness of the city to whichever user, the indiscriminative possibilities to use space and time in the city” and to “render [...] new insight into traditional fields of planning” (Henckel et al. 2013: 304, 303). Some researchers have called for the founding of a new discipline, but if “temporal research and temporal policy [...] are much better established [...] than the



Figure 2: Lightscape of Milan, Italy, during the night of Wednesday, May 20, 2015, at 03:00 hrs (Images: C. Jampaglia, E. Pasero, M. Calanchi – prospekt photographers)

spatio-temporal perspective”, “the establishment of a time and especially a space-time policy still needs lots of effort” (Henckel et al. 2013: 302, 303).

In contrast to other European scholars who have had the ambition to establish a new discipline on urban time studies, Henckel has chosen to engage in dialogue and develop hybrid concepts with other fields. He has recognized that “the temporal perspective remained a scientific niche in urbanist planning research while in social sciences its importance continues to grow” (Henckel, Pahl-Weber, Herkommer 2007: 18), and that “urban rhythms are still a rather underdeveloped topic in urban studies” (Henckel,

Thomaier 2016: 152). Aware of these conditions, his proposal for the development of spatio-temporal studies is oriented towards patient and continuous research that aims to employ the temporal perspective within institutional activities.

The images used to illustrate this article are stills from time lapse videos that document how urban lightscape change during the course of the night. The videos were created in the framework of research conducted by Dietrich Henckel and Josiane Meier, and are available at <https://vimeo.com/channels/citynightlapse>.

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