



presentation outline

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2. The Change of Meanings of Spatial Planning in Terms of Space and Time
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 - 3.1 Changed Perceptions of Space
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1_changes in space & time



1. Globalisation, Individualisation, Acceleration –
Changes in Space and Time

2_change of meanings of spatial planning



2. The Change of Meanings of Spatial Planning in Terms of Space and Time

2_change of meanings of spatial planning



2. The Change of Meanings of Spatial Planning in Terms of Space and Time

1. Settlement systems are not any longer determined by functional divide but by functional integration.
2. Beside decrees and top-down planning process of moderation of interests and the involvement of further actors from the political-administrative system, the private sector as well as from the civil society is important ('communicative turn', cf. Healey).
3. New Forms of social spaces came to existence by virtualisation, which are withdrawing from physical places and are inter-connecting different time spaces on the global scale in a confrontative and conflictive way.

2_change of meanings of spatial planning



2. The Change of Meanings of Spatial Planning in Terms of Space and Time

Four relevant aspects:

1. A differentiated analysis of social groups (against the understanding of average citizens or human beings as such).
2. Not anymore 'good planning for all', but whom to support and whom not.
3. Need of reflection of a wider understanding of the impact of 'time' and 'space'.
4. Possibilities for best-practise-transfer of interventions and criteria of evaluation.

3_changed perceptions of space & time



3. About Changed Perceptions of Space and Time in Science and Everyday Life

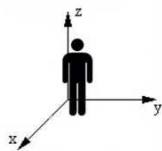
Norbert Elias (1939): Time and space are nothing more than an achievement of subjective construction, where people – based on their respective socialisation – relate their socio-spatial experiences to one another.

3.1_changed perception of space



3.1 Changed Perceptions of Space

3.1.1 Container Space



Following Albert Einstein, the 'objective space' is an empty box for material and bodily objects, which are not interrelated functionally

To analyse socio-spatial phenomenon in administrative boundaries is 'trivial' (Francois Perroux)



3.1 Changed Perceptions of Space

3.1.2 The Produced Space

Henry Lefèbvre (1976):

A social space is an area of the societal reproduction of power and interests by using it in a highly selective way by following the order of unequal power. Thus, places neither can be disconnected from its content nor from its ideological and political content.

- everyday practices and perceptions of places – le perçu
- representations or theories of space – le conçu
- spatial imaginary of the place – le vécu



3.1 Changed Perceptions of Space

3.1.3 The Re-Constructed Space

Martina Löw (2001):

places are the result of two kinds of processes:

- a) the allocation of things and bodies in territories (,placing') and
- b) by activities of construction of socio-spatial constellations by reflecting socio-spatial patterns one's learned throughout the socialisation process



3.1 Changed Perceptions of Space

3.1.4 The Relational Space of Order

Albert Einstein:

Every position in places is an expression of relations to the positions of other bodies.

John Urry (2007):

Instead of statistics in relation to homes it would make much more sense, if people are described via their mobility in territories („action space“).



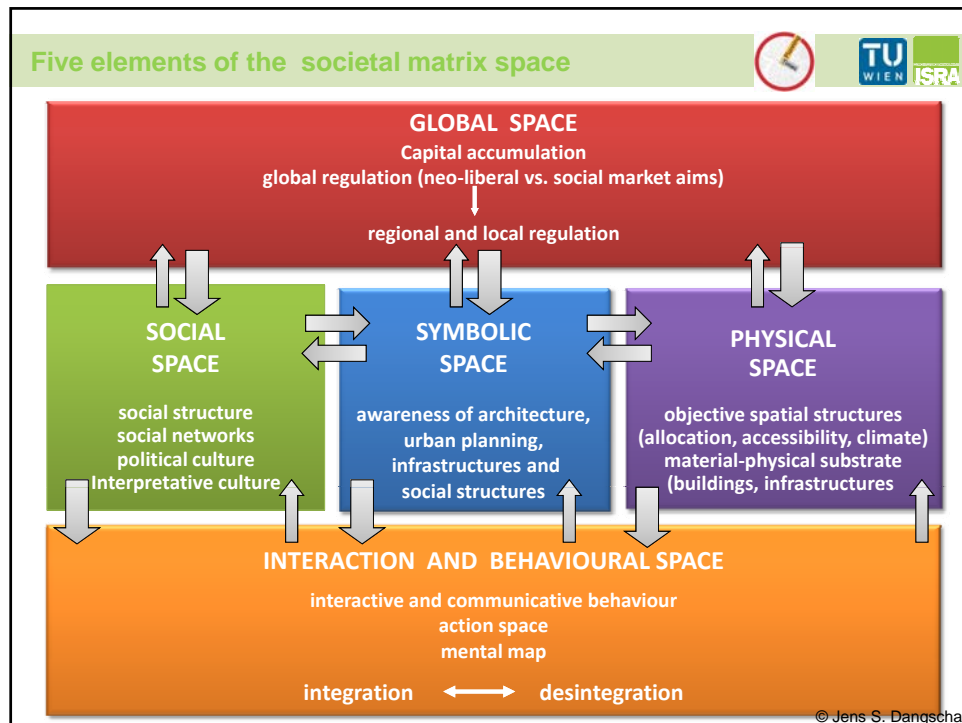
3.1 Changed Perceptions of Space

3.1.5 The Societal Matrix Space

Dieter Läßle (1991):

A societal matrix space consists of four interrelated elements:

1. distribution of things and bodies within territories (material-physical substrate),
2. the related spatial system of signs, symbols and representation (i.e. two elements of Lefèbvre's theory of production),
3. the institutionalised and normative system of regulation - market processes, administrative interventions like spatial planning (the entire aspects of production) and
4. the societal interaction and behavioural structures (the socio-spatial practise).



3.1_changed perceptions of space

3.1 Changed Perceptions of Space

3.1.6 The Space of Placemaking

Patsy Healey (2001):
Placemaking consists of place-bound activities, based on the co-operation of different stakeholders, which aims to improve the quality of place and the quality of life as a common good.

3.2_changed perceptions of time



3.2 Changed Perceptions of Time

3.2.1 The Objective Time

3.2_changed perceptions of time



3.3 Changed Perceptions of Time

3.2.2 The Historical Time



3.2 Changed Perceptions of Time

3.2.3 The longue durée (Fernand Braudel)

Jaques LeGoff (1990: 50):

There is a need for a scientific chronology, "... which is ordering the historical phenomenon by their duration of impact within the history, and not by the date of implementation."



3.2 Changed Perceptions of Time

3.2.4 The Subjective Proper Time





3.2 Changed Perceptions of Time

3.2.5 The Simultaneity of Asynchrony




4. Challenges for Spatial Planning

- spatial planning which is based on theories and methods, which are a-spatial and time-less seems to be outdated,
- The representation of socio-spatial phenomenon by official statistics is to challenge as they (a) give only a poor idea of societal heterogeneity and (b) stuck people on the places of homes.
- The macro-level of place-production is to be considered (as reflection of our own roles)
- Good-practise transfer is extremely dependent of its respective context.







Thank you for your attention

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knowledge about timespace

number of time dimensions	5	Unpredictable (elliptic)	unstable	Unpredictable (ultrahyperbolic)			
	4		Techyons only				
	3						
	2		we are here				
	1	Unpredictable (elliptic)					
	0						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	number of spatial dimensions						