

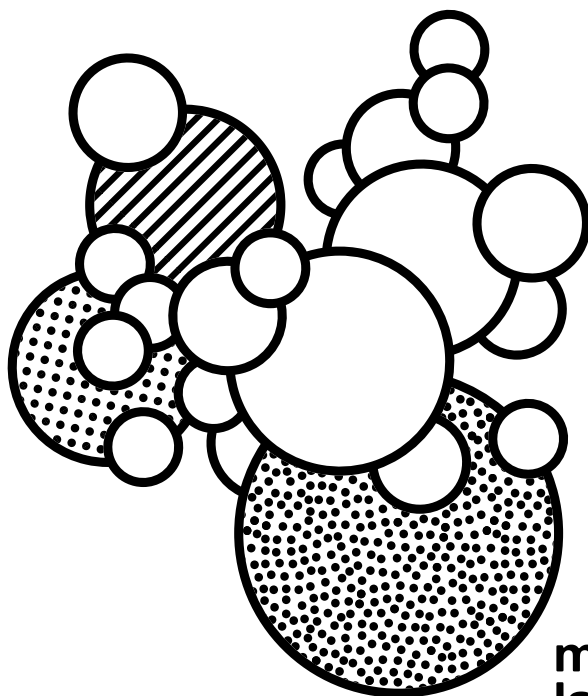
In / Out: Designing urban inclusion

MasterClass

23.01.2017

Brussels

03.02.2017



metro
lab.
brussels

Contents

Foreword

(M. Berger, B. Moritz, L. Carlier, M. Ranzato,
S. Cesari, L. Prouteau, and M. Mitrasinovic) p3

1. About

The MasterClass p7
Metrolab Brussels p8
ERDF, European Regional Development Fund p9

2. Topic

The Hospitality of Urban Environments: a Matrix p13
(M. Berger)
Towards a Hospitable and Inclusive City (J. Stavo-Debaugé) p15
The Issue of Inclusion in the New EU Public Policy Framework
(A. Printz) p23

3. Methodology

Methodology (M. Mitrasinovic) p35
Graphic Protocol p39

4. Sites

(A) Abattoirs p39
(B) Médecins du Monde p45
(C) Abbey of Forest p49
(D) Drohme p53
p57

5. Participants

The Master Tutors p61
Research Centres Metrolab p63
Invited Universities p65
ERDF Project Leaders p67

6. Practical info

MasterClass Timetable	p71
Conference Programme	p72
Conference Presentations	p73
Evening Lectures	p75
People	p75
Locations	p79
Contacts	p79

Annex: Glossary	p81
-----------------	-----

Foreword

Dear participant,

We are thrilled to welcome you to the first MasterClass organised in the framework of **Metrolab Brussels**, our new laboratory for applied and critical urban research. This MasterClass is a two-week process of pedagogical and scientific experimentation, including fieldwork, workshops, lectures, and a conference day. Focused on urban situations taken from the **ERDF** (European Regional Development Fund) program for 2014-2020, this collective work will lead to a set of detailed practical propositions, put together in a publication.

The works of this first MasterClass will be centered on issues of **urban inclusion** and the questions they raise for urban design(ers). During these two weeks, we will try to elaborate this notion of urban inclusion, both as a theoretical concept and as a design practice. When it comes to design so-called 'inclusive' spaces, the participants will have to understand precisely what are these social qualities that urban environments should provide to their users or inhabitants. Accessibility, equity, freedom, comfort, protection, are some interrelated dimensions that make the **hospitality** of urban spaces and that need to be taken into account in the design practice.

These complimentary notions of 'inclusion' and 'hospitality' have made the object of original **papers** (by J. Stavo-Debaugue and A. Printz), included in this guidebook. These concepts will also be at the heart of the MasterClass 2017's conference day that will be held on Friday Jan. 27th and will feature presentations by prominent scholars and practitioners, with a special keynote lecture by Maya Wiley, former top Counsel of NYC progressist Mayor Bill de Blasio. The discussions of this **conference day** will be extended with two sets of **evening lectures**, programmed on Tuesday Jan. 24th and on Tuesday Jan. 31st.

However, most of the work will be done by you, at the Metrolab studio! During these two weeks you will work there daily under the supervision of a team of Master tutors composed of Profs. Miodrag Mitrasinovic, Teddy Cruz, Fonna Forman and Maya Wiley. Miodrag Mitrasinovic outlined the principles and sequences of a **methodological protocol**; you will find it in this guidebook. The participants' works will be presented, discussed and assessed frequently during the process. Both 'week 1' and 'week 2' will end with a **review** of

their works by a judging panel including the Master tutors, professors from Metrolab Brussels and some ERDF project leaders.

The Master tutors and the participants will be assisted in their work by the **Metrolab Brussels' researchers** who have very diverse backgrounds (urban planning, architecture, geography, sociology). These researchers have a specific knowledge of the various ERDF project and of Brussels' institutional, urbanistic, social and economic context. They will take a great pleasure in helping as resource persons.

The MasterClass is not all about working hard, though! It is seen as a rich social experience with its **festive moments** (Friday Jan. 27th and Friday Feb. 3rd) and its own form of sociability. We wanted to enhance this dimension of the experience by accommodating you all at the same **hotel** (Hello Hostel), a few hundred meters away from the studio. You will find the practical information about the hotel and the other locations of the Master-Class (studio, conference day, evening lectures) at the end of this guidebook.

Thank you for joining us in this collective experience. We are looking forward to meeting you all.

Profs. Mathieu Berger and Benoît Moritz,
Drs. Louise Carlier and Marco Ranzato,
Sara Cesari and Louise Prouteau,
for the Metrolab Brussels

Prof. Miodrag Mitrasinovic,
for the Master Tutors.

1. About

The MasterClass

The Metrolab Brussels' MasterClasses are conceived as two-week intensive pedagogical and practical experimentations on urban situations. Lead by international master tutors, the MasterClasses bring students, researchers, professors, local actors and professionals from different fields of knowledge to reflect together on a specific theoretical issue, on the basis of selected empirical cases. In return, their work is meant to provide insights for the improvement of these situations.

The observations, analyses and strategies are conducted according to a methodology and targets proposed by the master tutors. This implies the direct interplay with the Brussels' projects chosen as cases, and hence with the related local and regional actors. The MasterClasses include a conference day, lectures, fieldwork, as well as group work in an international and transdisciplinary environment.

After this first MasterClass which will address issues of social inclusion and hospitality of urban environments, Metrolab Brussels will organise two other MasterClasses, focused on 'urban ecology' (2018-2019) and 'urban production' (2019-2020).

In/Out: Designing urban inclusion

Our 2017 MasterClass will take place in Brussels, Belgium, from Monday Jan. 23rd to Friday Feb. 3rd, 2017. The activities, including workshops, presentations, lectures and conferences, will be conducted in English. It is crucial for the participants to attend the entire program.

This 2017 MasterClass consists in:

- a collective, transdisciplinary exploration;
- questioning social inclusion and the hospitality of urban environments ;
- taking the perspective of space practitioners;
- using the conceptual framework of the hospitality of urban spaces;
- applying it to four ERDF-Brussels projects.

Each of these four projects illustrates a certain domain of urban life, where the question of social inclusion can be raised:

- Healthcare (Project: Integrated facility for healthcare and social help – Médecins du Monde);
- Food (Project: Slaughterhouse, meat market and urban farm – Abattoirs);
- Culture (Project: Cultural center – Forest Abbey);
- Leisure (Project: Recreative park – Drohme).

While insisting on the fact that social inclusion in urban life can never be addressed only with architectural/urbanistic solutions, the organisers of the MasterClass believe that the qualities of urban environment represent a primary, necessary condition for every action, project or policy that attempts to increase spatial justice. Among the many possible qualities of urban environments, the works of the Metrolab MasterClass 2017 will focus on those that have to do with the 'hospitality' of a place – be it a public square, the surroundings of a building, or the inside of the building itself.

Metrolab Brussels

Metrolab Brussels is a transdisciplinary and inter-university laboratory for applied and critical urban research, funded by the Brussels-Capital Region through its ERDF program 2014-2020.

Bridging academic, theoretical critique with more involved, applied and experimental forms of knowledge is an important challenge for universities today. The complexity of urban problems and urban policies is such nowadays, that it does not make sense anymore - in the domain of urban research - to oppose 'academic excellence', 'fundamental research', on one hand, and 'action research', 'policy research', on the other. In the opinion of Metrolab Brussels' promoters, what cities need today is a new kind of urban research that would be both elaborated on a theoretical level and realistic on a pragmatic level.

The action of Metrolab Brussels consists in the design, implementation and coordination of 13 projects of applied and critical urban research. The Metrolab researches focus on a range of 10 to 20 concrete urban projects among the 46 funded by ERDF for the period 2014-2020.

Through the scientific support offered to the ERDF program and the reflexive work carried out with the various related projects, **MLB's objectives are:**

- to foster the quality and relevance of each of the ERDF projects followed;
- to promote synergies and collaborations among the various local ERDF project leaders, and between these projects and scientific/institutional actors;

- to facilitate the embedding of the ERDF projects in Brussels' complex territorial realities.

This scientific support, carried out continuously by 13 doctoral and post-doctoral researches, is punctuated with frequent events (seminars, conferences, and workshops) and biannual activities (thematic master classes and symposiums). The Metrolab Brussels project is conducted by UCL (University of Louvain) and ULB (University of Brussels) and federates four research centres: CRIDIS-UCL (social science), LOCI-UCL (architecture and urban planning), LOUISE-ULB (urban planning, infrastructure and environment), IGEAT-ULB (geography).

Besides key regional institutions (Perspective.Brussels, Bruxelles Environnement, CityDev, Innoviris), MLB actively collaborates with a large set of worldwide scientific partners.

ERDF, European Regional Development Fund

The main objective of the European Regional Development Fund - ERDF is to support, at a regional scale, projects and activities which aim to reduce the economic disparity among member states of the EU. ERDF subsidizes projects and activities that stimulate economic development, increase employment and help preserving the nature and environment in order to improve the quality of life, as well as to make EU regions more attractive.

On 3 April 2014, the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region approved a new operational program for the implementation of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in Brussels for the 2014-2020 period. This program, according to the targets set at a European level by the EU2020 strategy, will contribute to the financing of projects intended to strengthen Brussels-Capital Region's economic, social and territorial cohesion.

This program defines **4 priorities:**

- to increase research and improve the transfer and promotion of innovation (axis 1);
- to strengthen entrepreneurship and improve the development of SMEs in promising industry (axis 2);
- to support the development of a circular economy through the rational use of resources in promising industries (axis 3);
- to improve the quality of life for deprived neighbourhoods and population (axis 4).

2. Topic

In this section, participants will find:

- A short introduction to the 2017 MasterClass' topic and to a first matrix of categories and criteria for the assessment of urban inclusion and hospitality (Mathieu Berger);
- A paper on the concept of 'hospitality' applied to the matter of urban environments and to the practice of urban design (Joan Stavo-Debaugé);
- A paper on the emergence of the semantics of 'inclusion' in the discourses and strategies of European public action, and notably, ERDF (Antoine Printz).

The Hospitality of Urban Environments: a Matrix

Mathieu Berger

Public architecture and city planning are, for an important part, a matter of organising spatially and materially the coexistence/cohabitation of various types of individuals and groups, and the co-functioning of different kinds of uses and activities. By providing an infrastructure to urban togetherness, they take on a crucial societal role. Many issues and deficiencies in the living together have to do with the space we share (or do not share!); they have spatial causes and spatial consequences. Since many forms of social injustice are a matter of spatial injustice, a politics of social inclusion is necessarily at the same time a politics of spatial inclusion.

This starts obviously with the unmaking of formally, institutionally segregated environments at the city-scale. But it continues at the level of local urban settings, through an attention to the various expressions of urban inhospitality, that is, informal and sometimes subtle dynamics of exclusion of certain individuals or groups (in reason of their disability, age, poverty, gender, education, culture or sexual orientation), or forms of tyranny exerted by certain uses/activities over others (car-driving over bicycle-riding, built environment over natural environment, office over housing, tourism over inhabiting, shopping over, etc.).

While insisting on the fact that inclusion in urban life can never be addressed only with architectural devices and urbanistic solutions, the organizers of this 2017 MasterClass believe that the social qualities of urban environments represent a basic, necessary – therefore fundamental – condition for any public action or policy aiming at progressist social change in cities.

To deal with these issues, practices of urban planning and urban design can content themselves with a mere limitation/regulation of processes of exclusion. On a liberal mode, they will then create environments that are officially public, opened to users recognised as formally equal. They will rely on the 'paradoxical hospitality' (see Stavo-Debaugé's paper) of indeterminate, free, open spaces. But urban design (its practitioners and its political/administrative principals) can also be more affirmative and pro-active about this ideal of spatial inclusion. Beyond simply limiting exclusion, they can attempt to shape 'hospitable environments', to 'make room for others', in a way that may provoke actual inclusion.

Depending on the perspective (liberal or more affirmative), the social qualities of an urban space will be appraised differently. Still, we will risk a transversal definition of what makes the inclusive characteristics of an urban environment, on the basis of the concept of urban hospitality.

Interpreting Joan Stavo-Debaugé's works, we will state that hospitality is defined as the general quality of any place that at once...

- invites (readable, visible, appealing)
- allows (accessible, accepting, enabling)
- hosts (space capacity, reception, accommodation)
- eases in the sense of 'to put at ease' and 'to make easier' (ease of stay, ease of move, ease of use)
- shelters (insulation, covering, protection)

As you may see in the diagram below, each of these five semantic dimensions of hospitality may be related to three sub-dimensions that will be presented in introduction. Together they can be seen as a matrix of criteria for the description, analysis and assessment of the ERDF Brussels projects. This first analytical framework is still schematic and provisional. It can be (and shall be) discussed, criticised, adapted, modified, reduced or extended during the MasterClass, through the dialogue we will have with the Master tutors and in the light of the empirical observations that will be conducted on very different sites, by different groups of participants, each with its own sensibility and approach.

Category Matrix

to invite	readable visible appealing
to allow	accessible accepting enabling
to host	capacity reception accommodation
to ease	ease of stay ease of use ease of move
to shelter	insulation covering protection

Towards a Hospitable and Inclusive City

Joan Stavo-Debaugé

In this brief essay, we will examine how the concept of hospitality can contribute to our understanding of urban environments as we strive for more inclusive cities. 'Hospitality' refers here not only to a personal **virtue**, but more generally to a **quality** of environments, situations, ambiances¹, objects, spaces, buildings, or institutions. We will attempt to present some of the main features of hospitality. To do this, we will follow the path of someone who comes in a place and is about to do something: to engage in some activities, to have some kind of experience, to pursue the realization of some goods, or to receive some benefits. All these events have one thing in common: they can only **take place, be held and happen**² if they are tied to an **appropriate** location. This means the environment must be adequately furnished and offer sufficient hospitality, in order for those who use it (passersby, visitors, users, workers, residents) feel **welcome** and find what they need to enable the experiences and activities for which they have come there, whether on their own or as a group. This approach of hospitality is therefore one in which organisms and environments are considered as a unit³.

The two following points may provide different perspectives on this topic:

i) **Hospitality is not only a matter of openness.** Indeed, hospitality is not always — or not only — about crossing a threshold, tearing down a wall, or opening a border. It is not only about removing physical or symbolic obstacles: hospitality requires more than erasing borders, eliminating 'architectural barriers'⁴ or relaxing requirements to access a given place. Since it can require moments, procedures and mechanisms that involve **closure**, hospitality is difficult to describe based only on the concept of openness.

ii) **Hospitality is not only about welcoming a stranger from far away.** The term 'hospitality' should be understood in its broadest sense: it does not refer only to situations and places that have the same etymology, e.g. 'hospital', 'hospice', 'hotel', 'host', etc.⁵ While hospitality is an important factor in places that take care of vulnerable people⁶, and while it can also be relevant to movement⁷, it also comes into play in countless other contexts related to things that are close and familiar.

Hospitality starts at home

So hospitality does not only deal with vulnerabilities⁸, 'strangers'⁹ or 'arrivals'¹⁰. We also appreciate experiencing and providing hospitality at home, by welcoming visitors and guests. This is what Paul Ricœur¹¹ sees as the very

essence of hospitality: 'welcoming people into one's home'. When a certain environment becomes hospitable to our personal uses and our most intimate habits¹², we can truly feel at home and enjoy the comfort of 'familiar'¹³ and inhabited things, making ourselves at 'ease'¹⁴. If we recall that hospitality also refers to the benefits of having a home, and by extension to any inhabited place with which we are acquainted, we realise that it's not only a matter of openness: hospitality requires various forms of closure and appropriation. This does not mean hospitality is only a property of one's home: it should not be constrained to domestic environments, and instead be sought outside, in various forms.

The paradoxical hospitality of urban public spaces

Even though it becomes somewhat 'paradoxical'¹⁵, hospitality is indeed at play in urban public spaces, which are defined as being 'accessible', open to all, and places to share the 'experience of togetherness without a common purpose'¹⁶. Lyn Lofland described the modern metropolis as 'a world of strangers'¹⁷ and considered the 'public realm' to be 'city's quintessential social territory'¹⁸, due to there existing a 'principle of civility toward diversity'¹⁹. While following in Lofland's footsteps, French sociologist Isaac Joseph further highlights how large cities subtly welcome anyone, including the most destitute amongst city-dwellers, and provides them with various 'expedients'. He even brings up Kant to promote the 'public' and 'hospitable' aspects of urban spaces, which is seen as nothing short of a practical implementation — in the street, on the very pavement and between urbanites — of the 'right to be a permanent visitor' and the 'right of review' that Kant had considered on a global scale in his ambitious essay on perpetual peace.

Hospitality at 'the edges of citizenship'

Kant's concerns regarding the possibility of pacifying relationships between states and civilising those between natives and foreigners encourage us to remember that we should also expect hospitality from the political community. We are also justified in judging this community harshly when it fails to act hospitably, as evidenced by demonstrations in favour or undocumented migrants and against the violence of 'arbitrary borders', which exists at the 'edges of citizenship'²⁰. In the city, these demonstrations have often involved a mobilisation of hospitality, including by taking over spaces and making them liveable in order to support their struggle. One way in which groups of undocumented migrants have ensured they have a voice is **occupation**: over the past twenty years, in France and Belgium, the struggle of undocumented migrants has involved occupying many churches and universities. While these occupations were symbolic in nature, the buildings used also had practical virtues: with the addition of basic furnishings, they could offer shelter and

(relative) hospitality to the members of the groups involved, while also providing a meeting place for new activists and a point of contact for supporters and the media. The hospitality that was involved in these actions is also evidenced by the fact they generally end with an **expulsion**.

The hospitality of participatory initiatives

The topic of hospitality is clearly relevant at many different scales and in many different places, even when it is not explicitly emphasised. While a number of other examples demonstrate the significant breadth and cross-cutting nature of hospitality, its scope is too often obscured by other considerations and categories. Experiments in 'urban and participatory democracy', led by municipal authorities or by the civil society, can illustrate this. The concept of hospitality can be seen as the institutions' ability to open themselves up to their users and hear their issues: by this metric, hospitality has been a component of many 'urban policies' over the past two decades. Such policies involve research and experiments into institutional processes that are more hospitable to the voices of 'ordinary citizens', who are invited to express themselves during meetings with experts on public policies or technical issues. This is a difficult task, and hospitality often ends up lacking: those in charge of the process are seldom willing to work outside of well-defined communication formats and semiotic categories. Comments are deemed 'unfortunate'²¹ as a result, and the 'ordinary citizens' become a vague and 'ghostly public'²² whose irruptions and eruptions are systematically seen as unwelcome.

Inclusion, diversity, and... hospitality?

The fight against 'discrimination' (ethnic, racial, sexual, etc.) is often viewed from the perspective of 'inclusion' (and its polar opposites, exclusion and segregation), but it also involves hospitality, not just belonging. Of course, tackling the issue of discrimination means looking at failures in the realization of equal belonging, and attempting to eliminate inequalities in access to a number of environments and social goods. According to Jürgen Habermas, 'exclusion from certain areas of social life demonstrates what those who face discrimination are deprived of: a social belonging without limits'²³.

Still, even if these areas of social life were free of unfounded discriminatory obstacles, 'social belonging' would still not be 'without limits', as it would be marred by various factors of inhospitality. Much like communities require their members to possess and use a number of abilities in order to earn a sense of belonging in their community, taking part in the various areas of social life requires calling upon significant abilities and knowledge that are very unequally distributed among persons. In addition, those without these abilities and knowledge face harsh judgement and obstacles, which can have adverse

effects on their integrity especially when they also face discrimination²⁴: ‘the issue is not just one of distributive justice, but one of humiliation’²⁵.

In professional environments and marketplace, discrimination is achieved by **not letting a person access** the space or privileged positions: unwelcomed, they are stopped in their attempt to get involved²⁶. The connection with hospitality is even more obvious, in these fields and others, when the topic of discrimination is approached from the perspective of recognising ‘diversity’. As it is often framed, the question of ‘diversity’ calls into question the hospitality (or lack thereof) of various areas of social life (as well as the physical environments where said life is led) when it comes to a number of factors, behaviours and deficiencies that are unwelcome and require ‘reasonable accommodations’ in order to become well received.

Inclusive design and accessibility

In such cases, with help from the principles of ‘inclusive design’, hospitality promotes creating inclusive spaces that everyone is able to engage with, regardless of their abilities. Provided it is implemented correctly and takes careful account of the environments and objects involved, the drive for hospitality that underlies this approach contributes to fulfilling promises of equal belonging. It achieves this by ensuring that everyone is able to take part in a common world, exist in the same spaces, use similar equipment and receive comparable benefits — despite what separates them in terms of ability and culture.

‘Inclusive design’ has been appropriated by many urban sociologists, because it answers their concerns related to urban public space planning while also being based on the ‘principle of accessibility’²⁷. This can clearly be seen in the writings of researchers in ergonomics, which is a field specifically dedicated to such policies: ‘The goal of inclusive design is to design products that are accessible and usable to the maximum number of users without being stigmatizing or resorting to special aids and adaptation’²⁸. In concrete terms, the idea is to lower sensory, cognitive and motor ‘demands’²⁹ of objects, equipment and mechanisms, in order to make them easier to approach and use by people experiencing a ‘situational disability’³⁰.

Such concrete policies certainly allow progress to be made, however it is somewhat unfortunate that they focus on just one aspect of hospitality and boil it down to an issue of accessibility, which then becomes the sole purpose of ‘inclusive design’ and is enshrined in anti-discrimination laws in Europe and the United States³¹.

The limits of inclusive design and a broader definition of hospitality

One of the merits of ‘inclusive design’, beyond its focus on a welcoming city, is that it can contribute to a realisation that ‘metropolises require a lot from their residents’, so much it can be ‘draining’³². However, designing urban environments that are **welcoming in the broadest sense** requires a number of things. This means first seeing hospitality as going beyond mere issues of accessibility, which mainly deal with immediate basic considerations such as the ability to enter a space, to move around without hindrance, to open a door, to activate a device, and so on. Hospitality, however, is about more than just access, and its implementation must not be limited to entrances of urban spaces and buildings. The purpose of these buildings is to host and enable various activities, practical engagements³³ and complex experiences that go beyond the basic functions covered by ‘inclusive design’.

As we have pointed out at the beginning of this brief essay, a good way to assess the qualities of an urban environment and the various ways in which it is hospitable consists in observing the people who engage with the space and trusting their experience. This allows for an in-depth analysis of the multiple facets of hospitality, and accessibility is indeed one such facet; however, it is far from being the only issue that should be tackled. Let us attempt to identify the components of hospitality.

The many facets of hospitality

First of all, for a person to experience a place’s accessibility (or lack thereof), they must be curious about the place or attracted to it. This means the location must be inviting to visitors and offer something to engage with, which in turn requires that the environment be visible and understandable to potential visitors so that they feel welcome and have an idea of the benefits they will receive from their presence or activity.

This is where accessibility can be an issue, not only in terms of actually entering the space, but also in terms of what the space allows people to do. What does the environment allow in terms of exploration, potential, and activities? What experiences, sensitive impressions and emotional attachments can it create? What does it contribute to creating in terms of collective goods and personal benefits?

In other words, who and what is the environment or the building intended to host? Or yet, what is its ‘capacity’? This aspect should be highlighted, as it is often neglected by those who examine hospitality only from the perspective of openness. Clearly, a welcoming environment is an open one. But it must be open specifically to people who come there. Hospitality is therefore not just about letting visitors enter; they must also be received and looked after,

which involves accepting them and providing them with a place where they feel comfortable. This means hospitality hinges upon the dimensions, spaciousness, and volume of built environments, but also upon the resistance and plasticity of the materials they are built with; the environments must be able to receive people (who can arrive in large numbers, and this can be taxing for the space itself) and to withstand what may happen.

Hospitality has other facets still. Public locations in the city must make people comfortable by making their stay (brief though it may be) more pleasant, by promoting their activities, and by ensuring they can move around freely. This conception of hospitality ties in with what Marc Breviglieri calls 'habitability', which 'covets the facility of movement, the ease of gesture and the convenience of space'³⁴. In this sense, hospitality is also a property of places that ensure a pleasant stay, facilitate people's activity, and encourage them to remain, or that support users by providing them with appropriate space and furnishings.

Lastly, there is a protective aspect to hospitality which, once again, might be overlooked by those who focus solely on openness. We can illustrate this aspect by mentioning the concept of 'shelter cities', of which Jacques Derrida was a proponent. Cities taking part in this project were committed to opening their doors to persecuted intellectuals and writers. But would these cities truly be hospitable if they did not also **shut their doors** to those responsible for the persecutions? Since hospitality implies a form of protection and can also be an attribute of a shelter, it necessarily demands some degree of closure and firmness. Derrida noted this protective aspect in his analysis of the traditions that gave birth to the idea of shelter cities, but he did not foresee all its implications:

'We can recognise the Hebrew tradition of cities that were compelled to welcome and protect those who were seeking shelter from a blind and vengeful justice or from an 'avenger of blood' for a crime that they had not committed (or rather not intentionally committed). [...] We also see a medieval tradition of relatively sovereign cities, which enforced their own specific laws related to hospitality in order to impose restrictions on the universal unconditional law of hospitality that commanded them to open their doors to people of all origins without asking questions or ascertaining their identity.'³⁵

Derrida is overlooking the fact that the same universal unconditional law of hospitality, while it compels cities to open their doors, also compels them to close these same doors in order to protect 'refugees' from their 'persecutors'. But there is no need to call upon such a dramatic and current example to fully grasp this specific dimension of hospitality: more generally speaking, a building's purpose is to protect its occupants and allow them enjoy its insulating

properties (thermal, sound, or visual), but also to simply have a covered and closed space where they can escape the elements. This shelter must however not become a prison that holds its occupants hostage by restricting them to rigid standards³⁶. Hospitality involves freedom of exploration, but also freedom to leave at any time without being trapped in a space that makes people feel claustrophobic instead of enabling spontaneous and innovative uses.

Notes

1. In an essay on *ambiance* where he addresses historical semantics, existential psychopathology, and phenomenological aesthetics, Jean-Paul Thibaud reminds us that the Latin verb *ambire* suggests protection, as it initially referred to a movement of both arms closing in a warm embrace: a welcoming gesture if there ever was one! Thibaud J.-P., 2012, 'Petite archéologie de la notion d'*ambiance*', *Communications*, #90.
2. For a helpful perspective on activities taking place, see M. Berger's analysis of E. Goffman. Berger M., 2016, 'L'espace public tel qu'il a lieu', *Revue Française de Science Politique*, #1, vol. 66.
3. These environments themselves can be qualified in many different ways and appear in various forms; see Pattaroni L., 2016, 'La trame sociologique de l'espace', *SociologieS*.
4. Sanchez J., 2007, 'Rendre accessible', in Poizat D., dir., *Désinsulariser le handicap*, Toulouse, ERES.
5. The words themselves explicitly reveal some relation to the concept of hospitality.
6. Breviglieri M., Stavo-Debaugé J., 2006, 'Sous les conventions. Accompagnement social à l'insertion : entre sollicitude et sollicitation', in Eymard-Duvernay F., dir., *L'économie des conventions. Méthodes et résultats. Tome II. Développements*, Paris, La Découverte.
7. Stavo-Debaugé J., 2017, *Qu'est-ce que l'hospitalité ? Recevoir l'étranger à la communauté*, upcoming; Stavo-Debaugé J., 2015, 'De The Stranger d'Alfred Schütz au cas Agnès d'Harold Garfinkel', *SociologieS*; Stavo-Debaugé J., 2009, *Venir à la communauté. Une sociologie de l'hospitalité et de l'appartenance*, PhD thesis in sociology, Paris, EHESS.
8. Cusset Y., 2010, *Prendre sa part de la misère du monde*, Paris, La Transparence.
9. Le Blanc G., 2010, *Dedans, dehors : La condition d'étranger*, Paris, Seuil.
10. Derrida J., 1996, *Apories*, Paris, Galilée.
11. Ricoeur P., 2006, 'La condition d'étranger', *Esprit*.
12. Thévenot L., 1990, 'L'action qui convient', in Pharo P., Quéré L., dir., *Les formes de l'action, Raisons Pratiques*, #1, Paris, EHESS.
13. Thévenot L., 1994, 'Le régime de familiarité', *Genèses*, #17.
14. Breviglieri M., 1999, *L'usage et l'habiter. Contribution à une sociologie de la proximité*, Paris, EHESS, PhD thesis, 463 pages; Breviglieri M., 2012, 'L'espace habité que réclame l'assurance intime de pouvoir. Un essai d'approfondissement sociologique de l'anthropologie capacitaire de Paul Ricoeur', *Études Ricoeuriennes/Ricoeur Studies*, 3-1.
15. Joseph I., 1984, *Le passant considérable*, Librairie des Méridiens; Joseph I., 1998, *La ville sans qualités, La Tour d'aigues, Aube*; Stavo-Debaugé J., 2003, 'L'indifférence du passant qui se meut, les ancrages du résident qui s'émeut', in Cefai D., Pasquier D., dir., *Les sens du public*, Paris, PUF; Breviglieri M., Stavo-Debaugé J., 2007, 'L'hypertrophie de l'œil. Pour une anthropologie du 'passant singulier qui s'aventure à découvrir', in Cefai D., Saturno C., dir., *Itinéraires d'un pragmatiste. Autour d'Isaac Joseph*, Paris, Economica.
16. Joseph I., 2007, *L'athlète moral et l'enquêteur modeste*, Paris, Economica,

- p. 117.
17. Lofland L., 1973, *A World of Strangers. Order and Action in Urban Public Space*, New York, Basic books.
 18. Lofland L., 1998, *The Public Realm. Exploring the City's Quintessential Social Territory*, New York, De Gruyter, p. 9.
 19. Ibid., p. 28.
 20. Deleixhe M., 2016, *Aux bords de la démocratie : Contrôle des frontières et politique de l'hospitalité*, Paris, Classiques Garnier.
 21. Berger M., 2012, 'Mettre les pieds dans une discussion publique. La théorie de la position énonciative appliquée aux assemblées de démocratie participative', in Cefai D., Perreau L., dir., *Erving Goffman et l'ordre de l'interaction*, Paris, PUF.
 22. Berger M., 2015, 'Des publics fantomatiques : participation faible et démotophobie', *SociologieS*.
 23. Habermas J., 2003, 'De la tolérance religieuse aux droits culturels', *Cités*, #13, p. 167.
 24. It should also be noted that environments, buildings, equipment, and spatial organisations can also be significant sources of humiliation, such as the type of architecture that Isaac Joseph called 'sadistic', referencing Mike Davis' famous book on Los Angeles.
 25. Margalit A., 1999, *La société décente*, Paris, Climats, p. 15.
 26. Stavo-Debaugé J., 2011, 'En quête d'une introuvable action antidiscriminatoire. Une sociologie de ce qui fait défaut', *Politix*, #94.
 27. Joseph I., 1997, 'Prises, réserves, épreuves', *Communication*, #65, p. 132.
 28. Persad U., Landon P., Clarkson J., 2007, 'A framework for analytical inclusive design evaluation', *International conference on engineering design*, 28-31 August, Cité des sciences et de l'industrie, Paris, France.
 29. Ibid.
 30. This concept translates the idea that disability is the result of an incompatibility between an individual's abilities and the actions that their physical and social environment requires. In this context, disability is the product of interacting with an environment that is unsuited to a person's abilities. Saby L., 2012, 'Ville muette, ville mal audible. Identifier et comprendre les situations de handicap liées à une autre perception de la ville', *Les Annales de la recherche urbaine*, #107, p. 75.
 31. Still, proponents of the concept seem to suspect that a wider form of hospitality comes into play, as evidenced by their choice of words: they often refer to the semantics of welcoming as they call for making spaces accessible through various means. This is the case, for instance, of Jésus Sanchez or Viviane Folcher and Nicole Lompré. The former noted, in 1993, that such an accessibility policy means making disabled people, minorities, and, ultimately, all individuals, feel welcome in spaces such as schools, businesses, cities; the latter two wrote, more recently, that the policies can be described as a requirement to design physical and symbolic spaces that welcome in the broadest sense a diversity of individual abilities and enable them to achieve similar results. See: Sanchez J., 1992, 'Accessibilités, mobilités et handicaps : La construction sociale du champ du handicap', *Les Annales de la recherche urbaine*, #57-58; Folcher V., Lompré N., 2012 'Accessibilité pour et dans l'usage : concevoir des situations d'activité adaptées à tous et à chacun', *Le Travail humain*, #1, vol. 75, p. 108.
 32. Breviglieri M., 2013, 'De la difficulté à entrer en contact', *Ambiances*, #3.
 33. Thévenot L., 2006, *L'action au pluriel*, Paris, Découverte.
 34. Breviglieri M., 2006, 'La décence du logement et le monde habité', in Roux J., dir., *Sensibiliser, la Tour d'Aigues*, Aube, p. 92.
 35. Derrida J., 1997, *Cosmopolites de tous les pays encore un effort !*, Paris, Galilée, p. 43-46.
 36. See Marc Breviglieri's reflection on how exploration is restricted in overly safe cities: Breviglieri M., 2015, 'L'enfant des villes. Considérations sur la place du jeu et la créativité de l'architecte face à l'émergence de la ville garantie', *Ambiances*.

The issue of inclusion in the new EU public policy framework

Antoine Printz

Over the past few years, we have gone through a major evolution in our political view of society and how it is organised. The **social question** is now seen through the prism of the inclusion/exclusion dichotomy. As we are confronted with new phenomena whereby isolated individuals are relegated and isolated, the concept of exclusion is being brought to the foreground and gradually taking over attempts to provide a sociological and political description of social realities. Starting in the 1980s, scholars have been calling for a new ontology of social problems. The division of society into classes is no more, and it has been replaced by a patchwork of individual positions, affiliations to various groups, and economic, social, professional categories. The social question can therefore no longer be understood in terms of class exploitation, but should rather be considered in terms of **social exclusion**, a pathological process that desocializes individuals in economic, civic, cultural and spatial terms¹. Exclusion is seen as one facet of a more nuanced view of how to define an individual's place in society, beyond economic reductionism, which can contribute to developing a new policy agenda.

Over the course of twenty years, the fight against exclusion — or against exclusions, as the plural is now meaningful — has become a central part of public policies. Taking exclusion into account, results in a new approach of social risks, based on individual citizenship and dignity².

The requalification — whether actual or perceived — of social risks, which are becoming 'life risks' as a result of their increasingly individual nature³, combined with the lower emphasis placed on exploitation in the public discourse, naturally results in the adoption of a new perspective in which the inability to create an integrated society stems from a 'subjective' failure of solidarity processes⁴.

Inclusion is defined in contrast to this concept of exclusion, as its pure semantic opposite. However, the concept of inclusion does not have an agreed-upon definition, with many scholars pointing out inconsistencies or vagueness in how the term is defined⁵. So, what is the contribution of this perspective to actual policy-making? What are the socio-economic implications of this shift in the public policy framework? Works in cognitive sociology on public policy have shown how adopting a new framework as a strong reaction to putative social conditions offered specific cognitive and normative resources for policy-making⁶. How can the introduction of a conceptual dichotomy between inclusion and exclusion provide a framework for the interpretation of

society? How does this framework restrict and guide policy-making? In this essay, we will take a brief look at how social action can be thematised through the prism of inclusion at the EU level, in order to identify symbolic and concrete frameworks that determine the form, content and implementation of social policies.

Inclusion according to the European Commission

The first place where inclusion is thematised at an institutional level is the EU, which has a structuring influence as one of the main sources of funding for inclusion policies. With an increasing integration at the EU level, characterised by an ideological convergence and concrete limitations⁷, we tend to consider this level as an essential one in the cognitive structuring of public policies even at a local scale, which chose — or had to choose? — the inclusion framework.

The term's first appearance in EU texts was in the Lisbon strategy⁸, in 2000, and the topic has always been approached from an economic point of view. This first step was the beginning of a EU process intended to coordinate initiatives against poverty and exclusion, and the introduction into the language of EU social policy of a concept that would then become increasingly important⁹. In 2010, the Commission establishes the term in its general work programme, defining the EU's post-crisis strategy for the following decade: economic growth must be green, smart, and inclusive¹⁰. Social inclusion is integrated into the policy agenda of the EU and, by extension, of each member state. Still, definitions of the term are rarely provided. One of the few extensive definitions, outside of indicator descriptions, can be found in COM (2003) 773:

Social inclusion is a process which ensures that those at risk of poverty and social exclusion gain the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social and cultural life and to enjoy a standard of living and well-being that is considered normal in the society in which they live¹¹.

Economicism and individualism

As these policies attempted to focus on social exclusion in order to develop a multidimensional and complex perspective of the processes involved in desocialization, it appears though that they have been unable to avoid being too reductive. The development of indicators is a good proof of this trend towards simplification: inclusion is essentially defined in terms of contribution to productive processes and of consumption capacity¹².

Inclusion is defined as a process through which people overcome exclusion, and the indicator used to measure it is the rate of people **at risk of poverty** or social exclusion. This indicator is based on a combination of three sub-indicators, all of which are strongly linked to the economic aspects of social life. The first sub-indicator is the **risk of poverty**, with the poverty line defined as

60% of a country's median income. The second measures the percentage of households with low work intensity, i.e. where fewer than 20% of working-age household members have worked during the year. Finally, the third sub-indicator measures material deprivation and is based on nine items: a situation of severe material deprivation occurs when people have access to fewer than six of these items¹³. While the indicators used are not just economic in nature, they remain tied to material aspects of life and, as such, cannot be used to measure cultural participation — except by measuring who owns a television set —, social participation — except by measuring who has access to a telephone — or civic participation — except by measuring employment.

The way in which these indicators are designed strongly implies that a specific lifestyle is being promoted. Thus, there is a risk that policies intended to fight exclusion might have an unintended yet central normalising component. Inclusion simply means following this 'normal' lifestyle, which is essentially focused on consumption. Those who are seen as excluded, and who therefore should be included, are those who **deviate** from this standard where consumption and a focus on material goods are the standard¹⁴. In this sense, it is worth noting that the issue of social exclusion could be solved — by the Commission's definition, that is, and according to the goal of reducing the number of people in poverty or social exclusion by 20 million — simply by providing a few million households with televisions or washing machines. This caricature is not meant as a genuine argument, but it does highlight the deeply restrictive nature of the EU's perspective on social exclusion and, therefore, inclusion.

It should be noted, however, that alongside this main indicator, the Commission has added a limited series of indicators related to education. In the more comprehensive list of thirteen inclusion indicators, three are related to illiteracy, school leaving, and poor educational performance. While these are not directly tied to economic participation, a relationship still exists: the ability to read is not seen as an obstacle to citizenship as it is a major obstacle to being a productive worker. Again, the end goal is the same: what matters is inclusion in the economic sphere, based on production and consumption, which takes over the entire social question. As a result, most policies intended to reduce social exclusion are approached through the angle of job creation, which is especially visible in strategic documents published by the EU¹⁵. In this perspective, the fight against exclusion and poverty is always reduced to productive aspects¹⁶. In theory, of course, the concept of inclusion covers more than just an economic perspective — relevant texts also refer to cultural and social aspects —, but an analysis of the issue reveals the central role of economic participation in how inclusion is thematised at the EU level.

The emphasis placed on the concept of **social investment** confirms this tendency, and demonstrates the EU policies' focus on individual abilities. The

Commission defines social investment as a series of measures seeking to 'strengthen people's current and future capacities, and improve their opportunities to participate in society and the labour market'¹⁷. Upon closer scrutiny, it seems that the term actually covers all operations aimed at empowering and enabling individuals so that they can join the productive sphere, with consequences on policies: '[s]ocial investment helps people to adapt to societal challenges'¹⁸. By looking at the European Social Fund (ESF), for instance, which is the EU's first structural fund and the one that is closest to social inclusion policies, we realise that two types of policy are considered: one provides direct assistance to people, and the other targets systems and structures¹⁹. A closer analysis of the details of the ESF's significant investments reveals that most policies deal with helping individuals in order to enable them and improve the employability of excluded people. Measures supported by the ESF, which are intended as responses to the specific needs of excluded people, consist in little more than coaching, training, or personal growth activities, always with an emphasis on entering the labour market, which is seen as the main vector for people's inclusion.

What does this mean for cities?

In 2016, under the Dutch presidency, during an informal meeting of EU ministers in charge of urban issues, the European Council made a commitment to adjust the cross-cutting objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy to urban policies. This adjustment was requested by the European Parliament, as this process is essential²⁰. The meeting resulted in the 'Pact of Amsterdam'²¹, providing guidelines for the EU's urban agenda. This document reaffirms the priorities defined in the European strategy, applying the three key words 'green, smart, inclusive' to urban policies. Based on a proposal by the European Parliament, who intends to make urban policy one of its central tools, a European urban agenda must be perfectly aligned with the EU's overall strategy and objectives, and in particular with the **Europe 2020** strategy²².

In this context, once again, social inclusion is primarily considered from an economic perspective, the goal being to allow people living in poverty or exclusion to live with dignity and play an active role in society: urban development policies often use workers as a point of reference, rather than citizens or simply residents. Kerstin Westphal, explains the need for adequate urban equipment, in a rather striking way: 'lack of appropriate infrastructure can cause psychological pressure and stress on workers'²³. So is urban planning mostly intended for workers? In any case, the EU's urban policy agenda does not look beyond an economic perspective.

The ERDF's interface: a territorialised European policy

The urban dimension of the EU's social inclusion policies will be implemented by several tools, including the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The ERDF provides funding for projects that contribute to the development of a territorial policy for economic, social and environmental cohesion.

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is the European Union's financial lever for successfully achieving its cohesion and regional development policy. In other words, the ERDF aims to reduce economic, social and territorial disparities between the 28 Member States of the European Union by co-financing projects designed to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth as defined in the Europe 2020 strategy²⁴.

Along with the ESF and the EAFRD²⁵, the ERDF is the third financial resource for inclusion policies. This institutional position is not insignificant, as the requirements for funding results in most ERDF funds going to projects that focus on topics that are not tackled by the ESF, which is the main fund used for inclusion policies. This means the ERDF relies on a perhaps broader thematisation of the concepts of inclusion and exclusion, moving beyond the reductionist view of exclusion as poverty as adopted by the ESF: political and cultural aspects are therefore more the remit of the ERDF.

For the second programming period, covering the 2014-2020 period, the Brussels-Capital region received 200 million euro for a call for proposals involving specific policy orientations, which are described and developed in the ERDF's operational programme (OP) for the Brussels-Capital Region²⁶. The terms of the funding involved a delegation of public intervention to the associative, parastatal, and private sectors; in this context, the authorities' role is limited to funding, i.e. selecting projects and assessing them once they have been implemented. Forty-six projects were selected based on the criteria of 'reinforcement of the region's economic, social and territorial cohesion'²⁷, building on the EU's cohesion policy, the Europe 2020 strategy. The projects were divided into four categories:

- Promoting research and innovation
- Promoting entrepreneurship and creating SMEs in high-growth industry
- Promoting circular economy and resource efficiency
- Improving the living conditions of disadvantaged neighbourhoods and populations

Social inclusion falls into the latter category, with eleven projects selected in the Brussels-Capital Region seeking to include people who find themselves excluded²⁸. This category of spending received 15% of the total funds allocated to the Brussels-Capital Region, and its overall purpose was to reduce social, economic and environmental inequalities by improving living conditions for disadvantaged neighbourhoods and populations²⁹. The projects selected

covered three kinds of concrete initiatives: child care, increased cultural activities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, and increased participation of residents to planning projects in their neighbourhood. These initiatives consist in making infrastructures, equipments and services available so as to reinforce individual abilities, provide social support for empowerment. This can involve making resources available to individuals, e.g. child care facilities — which are seen as a way to eliminate factors preventing women from working —, or launching cultural projects with potential to produce a ‘leverage effect’³⁰. As these projects are influenced by the EU’s idea of inclusion, economics permeates the various approaches of social intervention and there is a constant underlying link between this type of urban development and the economic dimension. This strong presence of economics is also present in policy-making, as (one of) the main driver(s) of inclusion policies.

However, another perspective of inclusion appears in the OP, covering — though with a lower budget — increased participation of residents to the urban initiatives and projects in their neighbourhood³¹. Despite the lower priority given to such measures, their mere presence is extremely significant, as it reveals the appearance of an alternative conception of social inclusion: it is not only a means to an end, and it takes into account principles that build upon a different idea of social issues, involving a collaborative dimension. Still, despite these encouraging principles, none of the projects selected were based on this idea of inclusion: this means the funding body’s intention to promote collaborative initiatives was not followed.

What public policies in favour of inclusion?

We can offer three areas of reflection following out analysis: the quantitative and rational approach that emerge from this thematisation of inclusion; the reduction of social issues to mere economic terms and the disappearance of political considerations to the profit of pragmatic initiatives; and the development of a functional model of social inclusion.

Measuring inclusion with numbers

The approach of inclusion seems to necessarily be very quantitative: ‘[w]hen measuring social inclusion, studies tend to rely on objective measures’³². This is typical of the processes involved in developing indicators used to assess ERDF projects; the Fund has a very strong tendency to reduce factors to relatively superficial metrics. For instance, projects involving cultural improvement of neighbourhoods are assessed in the most quantifiable way possible, but also in a way that is very removed from the residents’ actual daily experiences: simply by counting the number of additional cultural institutions installed in the areas covered by the project. A finer analysis might involve the surface in square meters of additional cultural spaces³³.

This is a striking illustration of current public policies, which are characterised by a quantitative abstraction that is all the more concerning that the perspective of exclusion/inclusion was intended to move beyond economics when analysing poverty, by integrating it into a broader experiential and qualitative view of social marginalisation. Obviously, it is difficult to assess results using factors that are not objectively measurable, but it is nevertheless surprising that policies that are meant to promote social life are evaluated with no regard for people’s qualitative experiences.

As we can see, the view of inclusion demonstrates a holistic rationality. Social life is seen as a binary issue with each individual being either ‘in’ or ‘out’. There is no room for medium-term approaches, or for semi-inclusion. This perspective is what leads to numbers-based measures and objectives. Additionally, mathematical rationality results in a technical approach where those who fulfil the criteria to be considered ‘in’ are full members of society. The kind of interventions developed based on this view simply seek to help people enter the spheres from which they are excluded: once this is achieved — meaning inclusion is a matter of access policy —, the people are included and a social goal has been reached. As a result, the only social policies that are promoted are purely technical ones, aiming to facilitate access, streamline mobility and limit obstacles.

Apoliticism and reduction

In terms of public policies, the opposite of technicity is politics; and the development of strictly technical interventions could end up obliterating any room for political orientations. Rather than political decisions, the approaches we have seen promote technical measures. Social belonging and participation are seen as problems in the mechanisms of society, which can be solved through local measures focused on specific problematic issues. Yet exclusion is a highly political topic, calling for more than a purely pragmatic response³⁴.

Realistic responses to inclusion problems only tackle the effects of exclusion. Once these are solved, the problem of social exclusion appears to be over. In the current fight against exclusion, we are witnessing the emergence of public policies that only deal with situations that have already deteriorated. Focusing on exclusion means resigning oneself to trying to repair tears in the social fabric without taking into account the factors that cause the tears³⁵.

The objective defined by the Commission is that ‘people **experiencing poverty** and social exclusion [should be] enabled to live in dignity and take an active part in society’³⁶. This is a concerning approach, as it seems to consider the issue of social exclusion to be a result of the obstacles it creates. The problematic factor is the consequences of exclusion and poverty on social participation, which should be shared taking into account the unequal distribution

of material, territorial, and symbolic resources, so that people who are experiencing poverty can play an active and dignified part in society instead of just no longer **experiencing poverty**.

According to the Commission's objectives, the dignity that poorer people should have access to can be reduced to a handful of consumption and leisure practices: getting 20 million people out of social exclusion is simply a matter of money, employment and access to consumer goods. Our goal here is not to diminish the considerable importance of measures intended to provide excluded people access to jobs and consumption. Still, we believe that this reductive view of exclusion fails to take into account a series of aspects, and that it prevents the implementation of a genuine poverty reduction policy. Officially, poor people can remain poor provided they are active and have dignity.

The functional model of inclusion

As we can see, inclusion policies at the EU level are built around a specific view of inclusion. The end of marginalisation is no longer sought based on a causal approach of the social experience, as was the case for instance in the providentialist philosophy, but is rather seen as a by-product of economic performance³⁷. When the Commission is required to justify the cost of social investment policies in its communication, it mentions a number of benefits for society: 'higher productivity, higher employment, better health and social inclusion, more prosperity and a better life for all'³⁸.

The ideal social experience refers to societal performance in an individualised and vertical view. This model of social inclusion calls upon a highly individual approach of social life, which is no longer just about interpersonal relations, but about the inclusion of each individual in certain social spheres. The only goal of empowering individuals is to help them integrate into a system that already functions based on rules, regardless of individual contributions. Society exists outside of the individuals that inhabit it, and who are simply included into society following an adaptative rather than a contributive approach³⁹. They can only adjust to existing conditions, and have no potential for participation: there is no room for a horizontal approach of social issues that might offer a genuine alternative to the functional solitude of people⁴⁰.

Notes

1. Bihl, A., & Pfefferkorn, R., 2001, 'L'exclusion : Les enjeux idéologiques et théoriques d'un nouveau paradigme sociologique', *Revue des sciences sociales*, (28), 122–128.
2. Damon, J. D. J., 2007, 'Protection sociale et lutte contre l'exclusion. Regards critiques sur le partenariat', *Horizons stratégiques*, 1(3), 82–97.
3. Ewald, F., 2002, 'Société assurantielle et solidarité. (Entretien avec François Ewald)', *Esprit*. See also : Franssen, A., 2008, *L'État social actif : une nouvelle grammaire des risques sociaux*. Facultés universitaires Saint-Louis.
4. Donzelot, J., Mével, C., & Wyvekens, A., 2003, *Faire société : la politique de la ville aux États-Unis et en France*. Paris : Seuil.
5. Bauer, F., 2015, 'Inclusion et planification : vers un territoire inclusif', *Vie sociale*, 11(3), 75.
6. Cefaï, D., 1996, 'La construction des problèmes publics. Définitions de situations dans des arènes publiques', *Réseaux*, 14 (75), 43–66. Muller, P., 2005, 'Esquisse d'une théorie du changement dans l'action publique : Structures, acteurs et cadres cognitifs', *Revue française de science politique*, 55 (1), 155.
7. Surel, Y., 2000, 'L'intégration européenne vue par l'approche cognitive et normative des politiques publiques', *Revue française de science politique*, 50 (2), 235–254.
8. European Parliament, 2000, Lisbon European council 23 and 24 March 2000. Presidency conclusions, http://www.europarl.europa.eu/summits/lis1_en.htm.
9. Jaeger, M., 2015, 'L'inclusion : un changement de finalité pour le travail social ?', *Vie Sociale*, 11(3).
10. European Commission, 2010, *Communication from the commission. Europe 2020: a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (COM (2010) 2020 final)*. Brussels : European Commission.
11. European Commission, 2004, *Rapport conjoint sur l'inclusion sociale*. (Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs & Unit E.2, Ed.). Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
12. Atkinson, A. B., Marlier, E., & Nolan, B., 2004, 'Indicators and targets for social inclusion in the European union', *JCMS*, 42(1), 4575. Statistical Office of the European Communities, 2015, *Smarter, greener, more inclusive? Indicators to support the Europe 2020 strategy*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. Accessed at <http://dx.publications.europa.eu/10.2785/55853>
13. The nine items are the ability to pay one's bills, to stay warm, to cover unexpected expenses, to eat proteins on a regular basis, to go on vacation for one week every year, to own a car, to own a washing machine, to own a colour television set, to own a telephone.
14. For this reason, inclusion policies are more relevant to a young person without a stable job than they are to a EU civil servant. Still, both individuals can highlight a problematic kind of sociality, characterised by closed social groups and relatively low social permeability. Closed groups are only considered to be clear targets for inclusion policies when they deviate from a social model that boils down to a few patterns of occupation and consumption.
15. European Commission, 2004, *Id. Van Wolputte, S., 2010, Social inclusion in the EU-10: Status, trends and challenges*. Accessed at <http://www.eukn.eu/e-library/project/bericht/eventDetail/social-inclusion-in-the-eu-10-status-trends-and-challenges/>
16. Lebrun, N., 2009, *Cohésion et inclusion sociale. Les pratiques européennes*. Brussels : Pour la Solidarité.
17. European Commission, *Social investment* [European Commission website]. Accessed on 30 October 2016 at <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langld=en&catId=1044&newsId=1807&further>
18. European Commission, 2013 (February

- 20). Social investment: Commission urges Member States to focus on growth and social cohesion – frequently asked questions.
19. Di Nardo, L., Cortese, V., & McAnaney, D., 2010, Le fonds social européen et l'inclusion sociale (Report for the European Commission). Brussels.
20. Van Lierop, C., 2016, EU Urban Agenda – State of play (PE 577.986). Brussels: EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service.
21. Netherlands Presidency of the Council of the European Union, 2016, Establishing the Urban Agenda for the EU. 'Pact of Amsterdam'.
22. Westphal, K., 2015, Draft report on the urban dimension of EU policies (2014/2213 (INI)) (A8 0218/2015 / PE549.165v01 00). Brussels: Committee on Regional Development (REGI) - European Parliament.
23. Westphal, K., 2015, Ibid., 23.
24. Dussart, C., & Courtois, M., 2014, Les projets financés par le FEDER en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale. Programmation 2007-2013 et perspectives 2014-2020. Cellule FEDER, Bruxelles Coordination régionale, 43.
25. European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.
26. Brussels-Capital Region (BCR), 2014, Programme Opérationnel (PO) de la programmation FEDER 2014-2020 en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale.
27. European Commission, OP Brussels Capital Region [European Commission website]. Accessed on 22 November 2016 at http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/atlas/programmes/2014-2020/belgium/2014be16rfop00
28. The eleven projects are: Altaïr nursery, Marchandise nursery, Gosselies nursery, Schaerbeek CPAS nursery, Ulens nursery, Charbonnage nursery, Abbaye de Forest, Masui 4ever, De Vaartkapoen, Actie zkt Burger, Move it Kanal.
29. Dussart, C., & Courtois, M., 2014, Ibid., 44.
30. Brussels-Capital Region (BCR), 2014, Ibid., 13.
31. Brussels-Capital Region (BCR), 2014, Ibid., 104.
32. Cobigo, V., Ouellette-Kuntz, H., Lysaght, R., & Martin, L., 2012, 'Shifting our Conceptualization of Social Inclusion', *Stigma Research and Action*, 2(2), 75-84.
33. Brussels-Capital Region (BCR), 2014, Ibid., 92-3.
34. Jaeger, M., 2015, Ibid., 47.
35. Castel, R., 2009, La montée des incertitudes : travail, protections, statut de l'individu. Paris : Éditions du Seuil, 282.
36. European Commission, 2010, Communication from the commission. Europe 2020: a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (COM (2010) 2020 final). Brussels: European Commission.
37. According to the opposition defined by Simmel between a causal/organic approach and a teleological approach of the social experience.
38. European Commission, Social investment, Id.
39. In an ever-changing society where positions and statuses are more fluid, the concept of conformity takes on a new meaning. Being adjusted no longer means having command of a series of norms, but rather being able to be mobile and flexible. Donzelot and his colleagues emphasise that in the post-Ford era, the new spirit of capitalism involves approaches based on systems rather than specific measures.
40. Individual autonomy is a functional necessity, not in terms of self-fulfilment or social fulfilment, but in an instrumentalised view of participation to social functions. See: Kihlstrom, A., 2012, Luhmann's system theory in social work: Criticism and reflections. *Journal of Social Work*, 12(3), 287-99.

3. Methodology

Miodrag Mitrasinovic

Teams: Participants will be divided into four groups and eight research teams, two teams per site/thematic domain. The main task of the groups during the first week is to conduct initial research into the assigned situations and thematics through the lens of urban inclusion. By situations we mean both the found existing situations and the proposed developments (projects) for each of the four sites. Within each of the four groups, two teams will be organized in terms of the scales, as follows: Team A will research scales of the body, community, partner organizations and their operations, and the n'hood (actors and protagonists, their relationships, their spaces, the 'sites', etc.). Team B would address urban, regional, and national/global scales and look into human, social and spatial infrastructures, urban and public policy, economic patterns, etc.). Teams will continually discuss and negotiate socio-spatial and geographic boundaries between and across these scales, and thereby also the possibilities of socio-spatial inclusion inherent in the production of urban space through the abrogation of existing social boundaries and spatial thresholds.

During the second week of the Masterclass, working in teams, participants will develop design scenarios and proposals to be presented Friday, February 3.

Week 1

Monday January 23: Introduction and Site Visits

Tuesday January 24: Lexicon and Metrics: In and Out

Working in teams, and in relation to the sites and thematics assigned, participants will begin to create the **Lexicon and Metrics of Inclusion**. The objective of this step is to identify challenges and opportunities in your assigned thematic domain by framing and visualizing complex relations discovered in your preliminary fieldwork research, and focus on the metrics that underlie architectures of inclusion and hospitality so that the key concerns through analysis of data are highlighted visually. Each group will be looking at physical manifestations through the Lexicon as well as crystallizing data (metrics) that illuminate non-physical manifestations.

In working on their Lexicon and Metrics, and in all their visuals through this Masterclass, participants will use the communication system and graphic

matrix assigned for this workshop and introduced Monday morning. Also, members of each team, with help from the tutors, will be assigned specific roles to be performed through the fieldwork and research process: note taker, photographer, interviewer, etc.

Wednesday 25: Lexicon and Metrics: Insights

Teams will continue to develop **Lexicon and Metrics** based on the feedback received Tuesday afternoon. In addition, teams will now first begin to develop actionable insights from the research to date. Insights represent your understanding of specific cause-and-effect relations in the thematic domains studied and specifically in relation to the organizations and sites assigned. Insights will be clearly categorized according to the 'themes' both discovered and produced through your research. Themes are important because they are sense-making devices, a form of capturing the underlying phenomena and processes you are determined to understand. They allow you to discover the principal logic (operating principles, rules) but also to invent the criteria for framing your proposals later on.

Thursday January 26: Design Criteria

Based on the insights, themes, and values, the groups will now move towards developing design criteria and begin to conceptualize design scenarios. Scenarios will address interdependencies of infrastructures and systems of inclusion and hospitality, and of actors, organizations and institutions identified and studied so far. Your group is now asked to design and propose a plan of action aimed at transforming found situations into preferred ones. Since we will not employ participatory methods of work (due to the lack of time), we cannot develop scenarios and concepts through a collaborative process with external stakeholders. Please note, however, that under regular circumstances that would be a desirable way of moving forward.

Design scenarios are a set of structured visions that aim to catalyze the capacities and capabilities of the various actors and agencies involved in the process of framing a new proposal ('protagonists'). In other words, you can say: 'If we look at the situation from this particular viewpoint (vision), and adopt the working principle we are putting forward as a proposition (strategy), then we will create the new value we are striving for (motivation). And here is how this would work (example, visualization, prototypes).'

Week 2

Monday January 30: Design Scenarios

During this two-day workshop Fonna Forman and Teddy Cruz, students will use their initial findings from Week 1 to formulate alternative social, economic and political frameworks that will serve as foundations for new design scenarios.

The morning will begin with a presentation by Fonna Forman and Teddy Cruz, further elaborating the material that they presented in the Friday symposium, and providing examples drawn from their research-based architectural practice that illustrate various approaches to scripting and diagramming design scenarios.

Afterwards, groups will revisit their findings of last Thursday, potentially reframe some of their insights, and begin to develop a series of scripts and diagrams that visualize interfaces between top-down and bottom-up, and in and out relations. Most importantly, groups will be asked to articulate and negotiate socio-spatial and geographic dynamics between and across the initially assigned analytical scales, boundaries, and thresholds, with the idea that it is not only physical things being designed here, but also the protocols and policies that will ensure hospitality and inclusivity over time.

Tuesday January 31: Design Scenarios

Teams continue to develop their design scenarios, and after lunch groups get together to prepare material for pin up and review.

Wednesday February 1: Proposals

The final step in this process will be the design and development of specific projects. Namely, in order to develop each team's vision and strategy in more detail and towards a realistic and applicable proposition, we will go one step further in developing their proposals. There will be essentially two options for developing this final phase of the workshop. First is to develop one aspect of team's proposal in more detail via a specifically framed project. This can be done through collaboration, or each team member may be in charge of developing one such project. For example, let's assume that a team's design scenario proposes multiple artifacts ('things') needed for the strategy to work. Each team member would then focus on one such artifact and develop it in detail. In doing so, we will assume that project, as a heuritic device (logic of invention), defines relations between: practices (of the protagonists identified in your research, 'the stakeholders'), processes (that bring them together in

forms of interaction and possibly collaboration and co-production), resources (both the available resources and those needed for the proposal to work) and outcomes (the desired outcomes of the proposed project as defined by team's design scenario).

Thursday February 2: Proposals

We start Thursday morning with the review of work to date. Project groups and teams will prepare the following: 1/ groups will present their finalized design scenarios, according to the initial work presented Tuesday afternoon; 2/ project teams will prepare up to ten A4 sheets/slides that illustrate project concepts; 3/ each site group and its teams will describe, through visual and verbal means, how their proposed scenarios and projects relate to the themes, values and design criteria defined last week. All slides should be horizontally organized and projected on the large screen during your presentation. Each team will have 10 minutes for the presentation.

Thursday afternoon, teams will continue to develop their individual projects. Beginning at 5pm, groups will configure a system for their site by bringing together their design scenario with all of their individual project proposals. We may collectively devise a system of bringing all of the above into a visual model/presentation for Friday review.

Friday February 3

Groups/teams will prepare a pin-up review as well as a presentation with all the above material projected on the screen. Each group will have 90 minutes total for the presentation, to be divided according to the materials above. As before, use A4 sheets, horizontally organized, to be pinned up and projected during the review.

Graphic Protocol

Documents format





All the documents presented by the team at the daily report out, the mid-jury and the final jury have to follow a colour code. In addition, these documents have to be in an editable vector file format (.pdf; .ai; and similar). This is fundamental in order to facilitate the post-production process required for the publication of the results of the MasterClass.

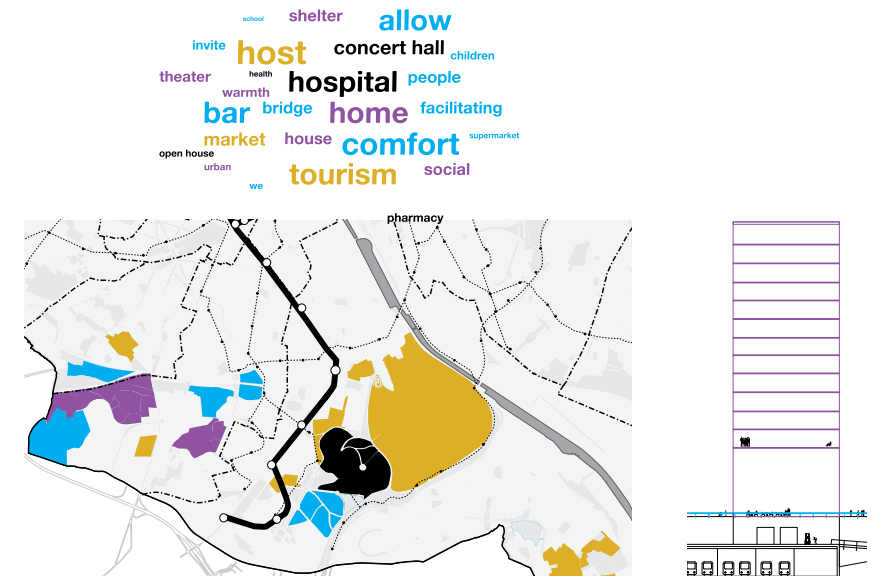
Colour code

In order to homogenize the graphical representation, a graphic protocol has been developed. This graphic protocol must be respected at all times, regardless of the material produced (text, graphic, diagram, map, section, etc.).

The graphic protocol consists of the systematic use of four colours:

- black, which describes the elements of the existing context,
- mauve which must be used to describe the ERDF project as it exists today,
- yellow describes the elements of hospitality in the current project,
- blue is used to illustrate the proposals developed by the groups of students.

	city / the existing context	c 0 / m 0 / y 0 / k 100
	the ERDF project as it exists today	c 50 / m 80 / y 0 / k 0
	the elements of hospitality in the current project	c 10 / m 30 / y 100 / k 0
	students proposals	c 100 / m 0 / y 0 / k 0



4. Sites

4 different ERDF projects have been chosen by Metrolab Brussels to form the 4 case studies of the 2017 MasterClass. These projects, in the domains of food trade, leisure, culture and healthcare, all raise questions of social inclusion and social justice. More background information on these case studies will be provided to the participants in a folder, before the MasterClass.

ERDF Projects 2014-2020 in the Brussels-Capital Region



Living Labs Brussels retrofit
Hamster
Le bâti bxlois (matériaux)
Labo de proximité
METROLAB

(A) Abattoirs
LagUM
Industrialisation, innovatie O&O
Atrium Lab
ICITY-RDI.BRU
Divers Eldercare
Espace 'Marco-Polo'

Slaughterhouse, meat market and urban farm
Project leader: Abattoir NV-SA
ERDF subsidy: 9.779.713 €
Axis: 2 - to strengthen entrepreneurship and improve the development of SMEs in promising industries

(B) Médecins du Monde
COOPCITY
ONCO-TRA, BRU
Equipement pédagogiques W/B
ALIFE
Beer Palace
TRIAXES
Bellevue 4 Starters
Dev Up Team
Véloroute
Opwekking van koude voor
BruGeo
Parc à conteneurs
Casernes à Ixelles
Cyclo

Integrated facility for healthcare and social help
Project leader: Médecins du Monde, NGO
ERDF subsidy: 7.400.000 €
Axis: 4 - to improve the quality of life for deprived neighbourhoods and population

(C) Abbaye de Forest
Irisphère
Brussels Cruise Terminal
La Halle Libelco
Agrobiopôle
Piscine VUB
Actie zkt Burger/recherche Citoyen

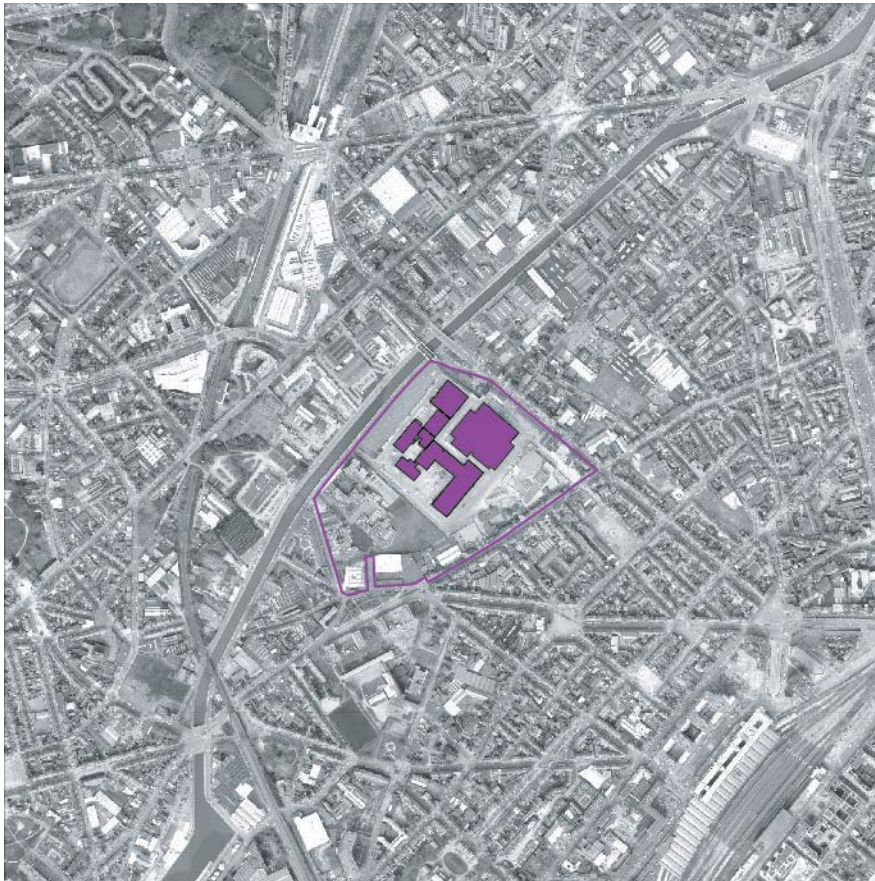
Cultural centre
Project leader: Municipality of Forest
ERDF subsidy: 7.359.272 €
Axis: 4 - to improve the quality of life for deprived neighbourhoods and population

(D) Hippodrome
Crèche Charbonnage
De Vaartkapoen
Crèche Altair
Crèche Marchandise
Move it Kanal
Crèche Gosselies
Massui4ever
Crèche du CPAS de Schaerbeek
Crèche Ulens
CASTII (iMAL)
Pôle Média
Télé-Bruxelles

Recreative park
Project leader: Drohme
ERDF subsidy: 4.265.934 €
Axis: 3 - to support the development of a circular economy through the rational use of resources in promising industries

(A) Abattoirs

Context orthophoto



0 200m   ERDF project built-up space  ERDF project area

The ERDF project consists of constructing a new slaughterhouse and concentrate this activity (now located in various smaller buildings) on an undeveloped part of the abattoir site. The new buildings will include spaces meant to host small and medium-sized companies active in the field of food, as well as some other functions (housing, local associations, urban farm on the roof of the building). Some of the existing buildings will be demolished and leave place to a large open area in the middle of the site. The project is part of a long-term master plan worked out by the Abattoir corporation. It aims at maintaining an area of economic activity in the heart of Brussels. By investing on the legibility of the site and promoting social and economic activities consistent with the local demand, it also points at enhancing the overall quality of the surrounding neighbourhoods.

Project Leader: Abattoirs NV-SA

Partners: Cultureghem ('Cultivating Urban Space'), BECI (Brussels Enterprises, Commerce and Industry), Forum Abattoir (focus group and platform for discussion on the future of the Abattoir site), EQUILIBRE, EUCLIDES (business centre, community led development), CAF (Centre Anderlechtois de Formation, local centre for socio-professional integration), Municipality of Anderlecht, VILLAGE PARTENAIRE - GROUPE ONE asbl (training, coaching and support to start businesses which respect sustainable development), Port of Brussels, BRUFOTEC (BRUssels FOod TEChnology, ECEIC, CO-OKING ('Culinary Coworking'), APC.

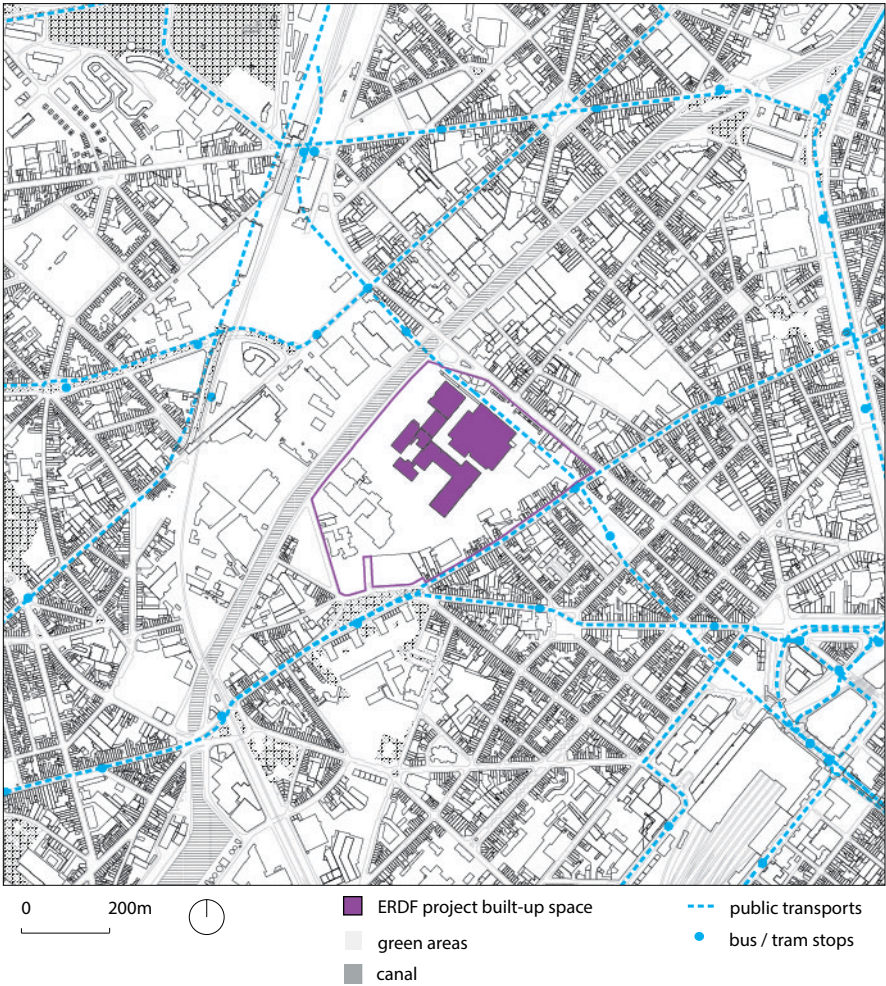
Axis: 2 (to strengthen entrepreneurship and improve the development of SMEs in promising industry)

Public policies: Policies including the abattoir site: MasterPlan Abatan/ Abattoir 2020 ('Le ventre de Bruxelles / The stomach of Brussels'), CRU Heyvaert-Poincaré, PCD Anderlecht (municipal development plan), PPAS, ZRU. Policies on areas next to the abattoir site: Plan Canal, Master Plan Canal Molenbeek (2010) (local master plan for the canal area), 'Cellule garages' (task force aiming to study and control the used cars market in the Heyvaert neighbourhood), CQD (Compas, Petite Senne, Canal-Midi, Lemmens, Chimiste).

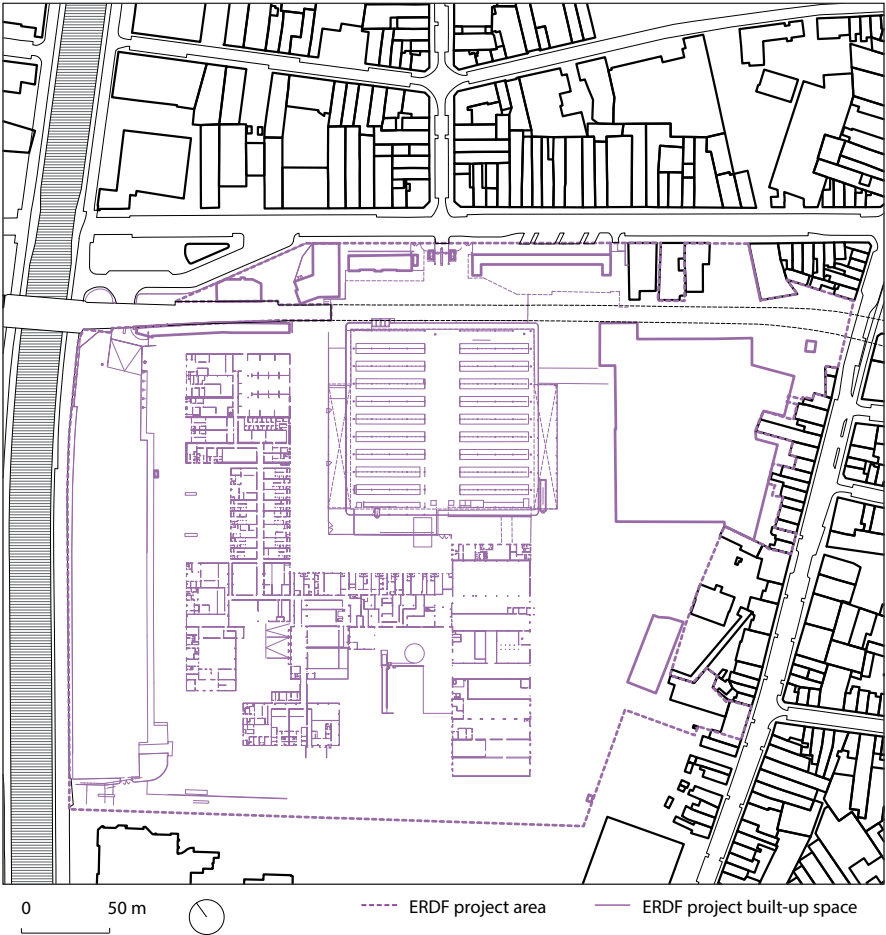
Project phasing: No information available yet.

Target users: merchants and customers of the market. For the ERDF project, small and medium-sized companies, local associations.

Context plan

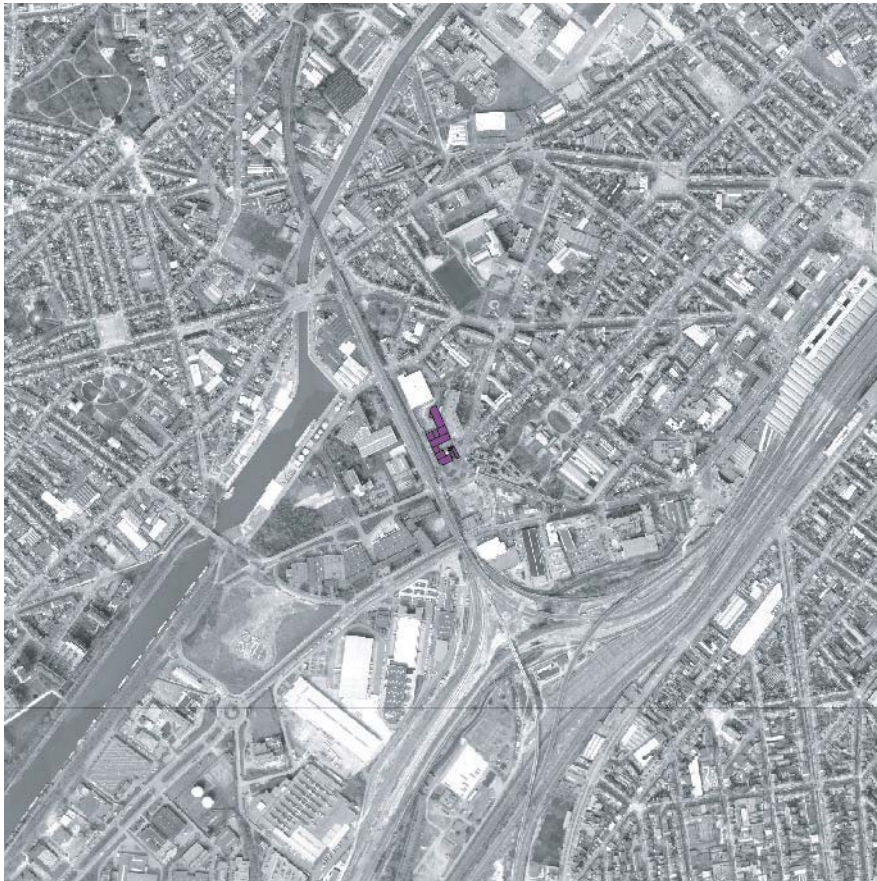


Site plan



(B) Médecins du Monde

Context orthophoto



0 200m



ERDF project built-up space

ERDF project area

The project aims at implementing an integrated centre combining social services, physical and mental health services in a single place. It envisages also the implementation of a first health service. Located in a fragile neighbourhood, it will take into account the uncovered needs in the neighbourhood. The new building will be owned by Solidarimmo.

Project leader: Médecins du Monde

Partners: Maison médicale Médecins du Monde, Office national de l'Enfance: antenne Goujons, Solidarimmo, Citydev.brussels.

Axis: 4 (to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged populations and neighborhoods)

Public policies: ZRU, Plan Canal

Project phasing:

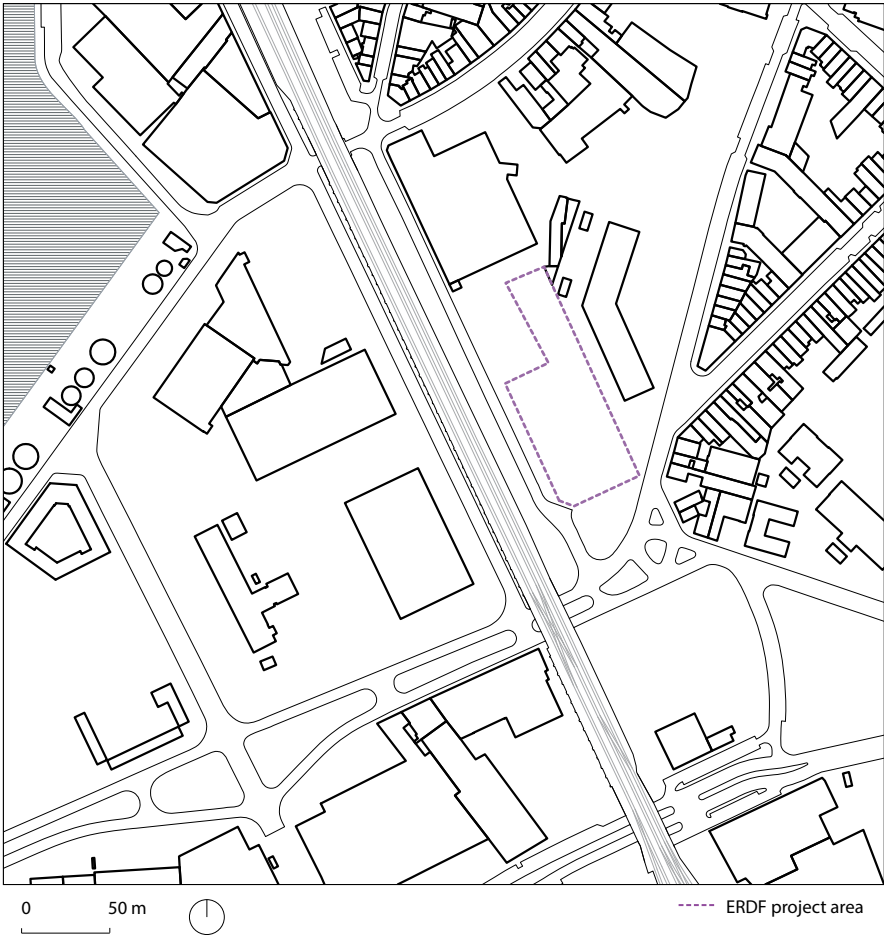
- 2016-2020: construction process via public procurements lead by Citydev.brussels
- 2017: opening of the healthcare centre in temporary facilities
- 2017: meetings with the actors of the neighbourhood and identification of the requirements
- 2017-2020: Progressive Project implementation
- 2020: installation in the new building

Target users: Diversified public at cultural, social, economic, age, gender, etc. level. Within this diverse target audience, special attention will be given to vulnerable people who have a theoretical or effective difficulty in accessing care, including migrant children and adults.

Context plan

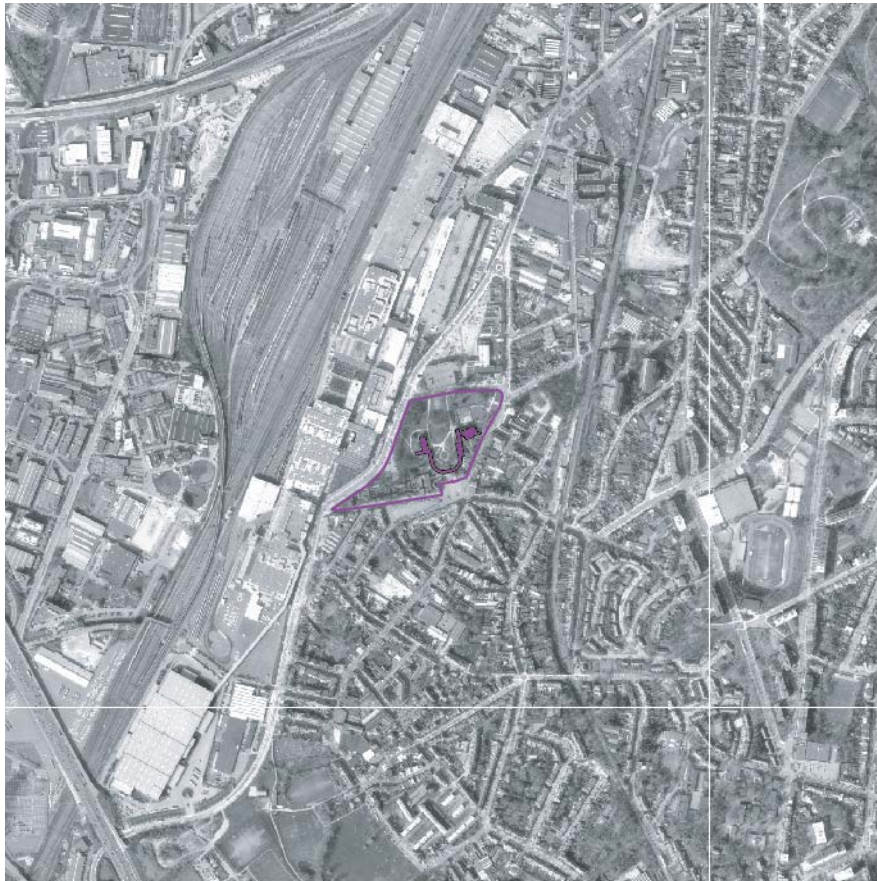


Site plan



(C) Abbaye de Forest

Context orthophoto



0 200m



ERDF project built-up space

ERDF project area

The project foresees the creation of a cultural centre and a green area in an underused abbey. The cultural centre will integrate a library, academy, horeca, youth centre, and a concert hall for the citizens. Together with other projects of revitalizations related to the CQD Abbey, this project aims to contribute to the neighbourhood revitalization on different levels – economic, cultural, social, environmental.

Project leader: Municipality of Forest

Project partners: Asbl Centre culturel de Forest (Cultural Center of Forest), Académie de Musique, Danse et Arts parlés de Forest (Municipal Academy of Music, dance and spoken arts), Bibliothèque francophone communale (municipal and francophone library). Financial partners: CQD Abbey, DMS (Direction Monument et Sites), Beliris (Federal fund for Brussels)

Axis: 4 (to improve the quality of life for deprived neighbourhoods and population)

Public policies: CQD Abbey, ZRU, Maillage Vert et Bleu

Project phasing:

Library:

- 2017: introduction building permits
- 2017-2020: construction/renovation
- 2020: opening

Gardens: no available information yet.

Music academy, cultural centre, restaurants, game library:

- 2017: introduction building permits
- 2019: construction/renovation
- 2022: opening

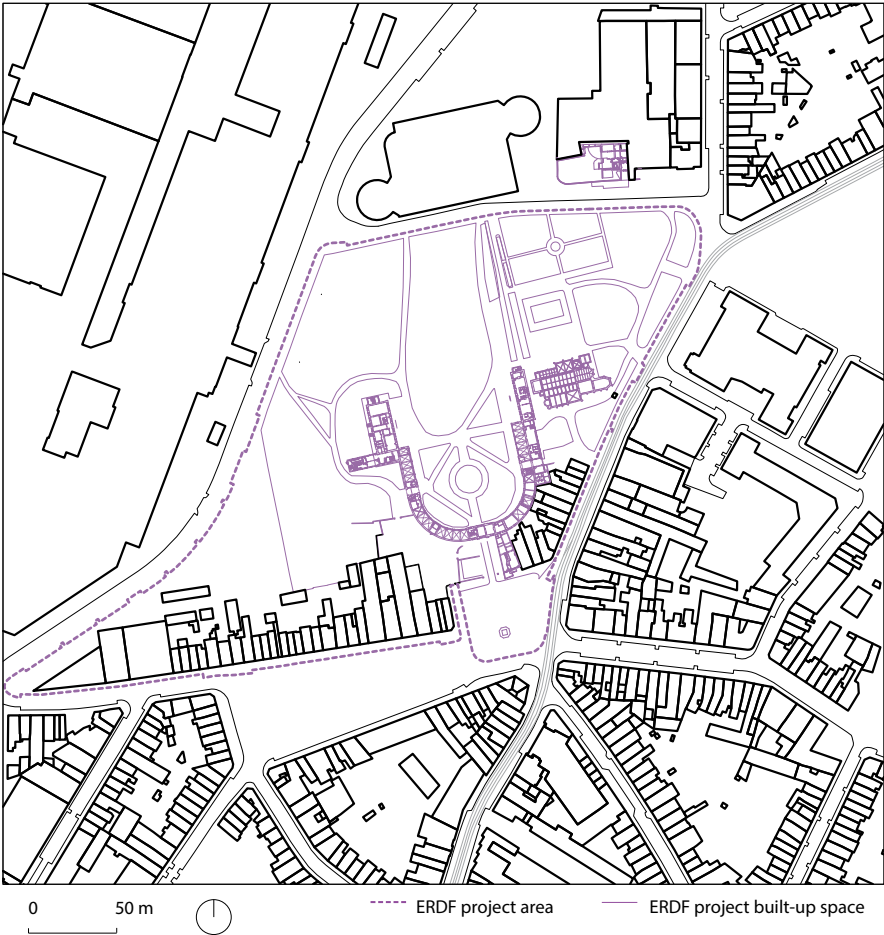
Salle de spectacle (concert hall): no available information yet.

Target users: local and Brussels' population.

Context plan



Site plan



(D) Drohme

Context orthophoto



This project consists in renovating an old hippodrome in order to make it a 'melting park'. Located at the side of the Sonian Forest, in other words, the new 'melting park' is meant to bring together 5 types of activities: relaxation, leisure, nature, sports, and education. The park will feature a playground, a golf course, several sport facilities (e.g. a ice ring), tree climbing equipment, several cafés and restaurants, etc. It will also host temporary events such as theatre plays, shows, food trucks, etc. According to Droh!me, the project holder, the project has both environmental and multi-generational ambitions, and a regional reach.

Project leader: Droh!me

Partners: Brussels-Capital Region, Brussels Urban Development, Brussels Environment, Commission Royale des Monuments et Sites, Municipality of Uccle, Societe d'Acquisition Foncière, VO Group.

Axis: 3 (to support the development of a circular economy through the rational use of resources in promising industries)

Project phasing:

2014: awarding of the contract

2014: introduction building permits

2015: programming (sports, nature, culture, education, leisure)

2016: operating renovated building (grandstand, small gallery, weighing)

2017: utilisation of VO installations (bio restaurant, lookout peaks, forest house)

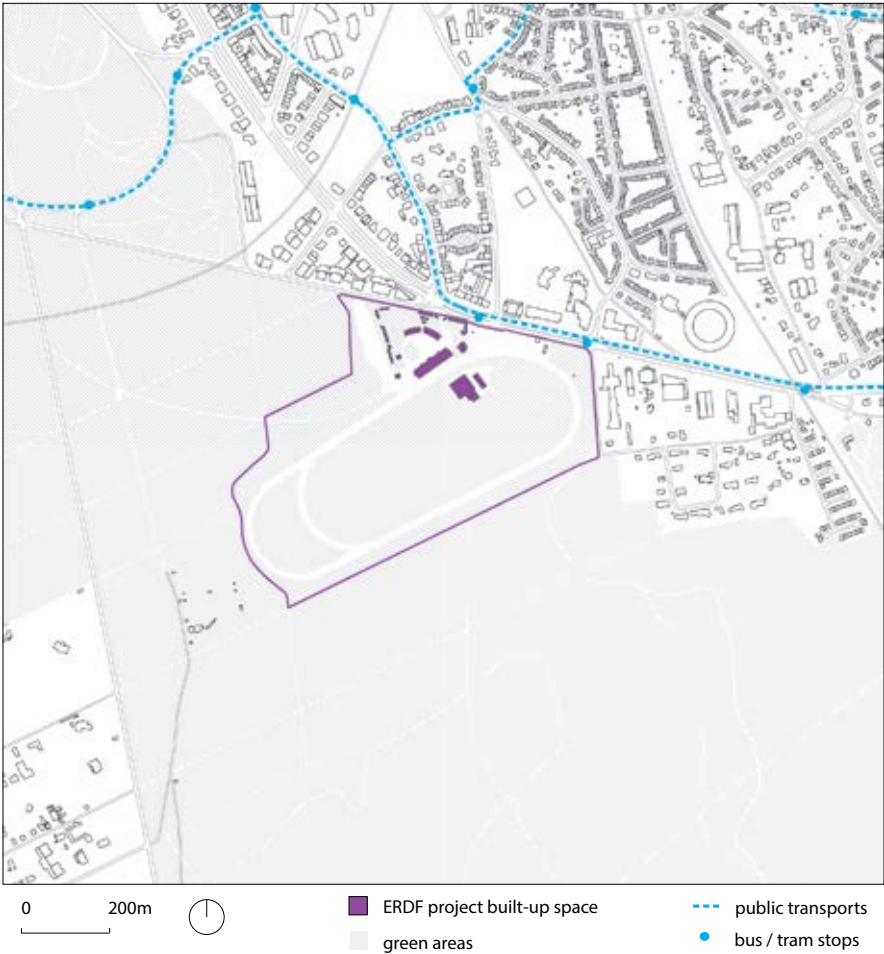
2018: sports, culture, nature, education and leisure programming

2018: full melting park (the whole infrastructure is accessible)

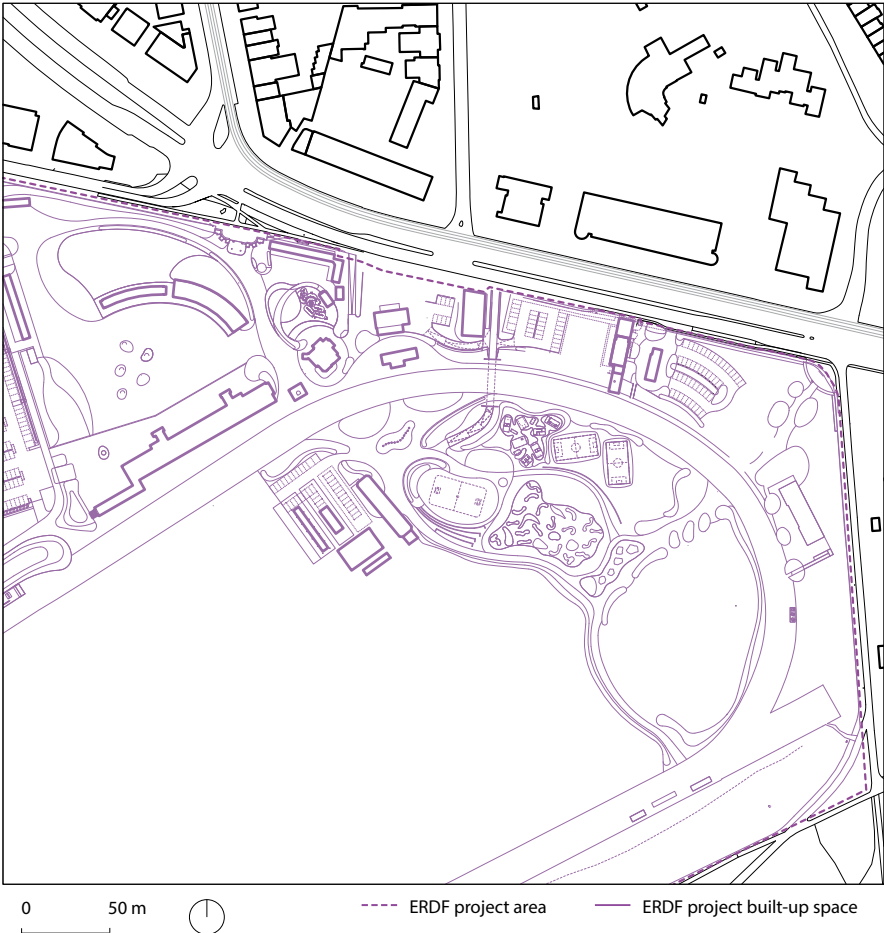
Public policies: PRDD, PRAS, Plan de gestion interrégional de la Forêt de Soignes, Nature 2000, Maillage Vert et Bleu, Maillage jeux (Brussels Environment).

Target users: anyone, especially families and children.

Context plan



Site plan



5. Participants

The Master Tutors

The Master Tutors are experts of a specific discipline and/or on a particular subject. They lead the MasterClass providing a methodology that is formerly agreed with the organisers of the MasterClass. The methodology mirrors their expertise and makes it possible to work out a specific and in depth observation concerning the subject and the related case studies. They assure their presence and availability during the intensive academic experience and proactively collaborate with the other members of the academic staff involved in the master class.

The group of the Master Tutors, lead by Prof. Miodrag Mitrasinovic, will also include Profs. Maya Willey, Teddy Cruz and Fonna Forman.

Miodrag Mitrasinovic

Miodrag Mitrasinovic is an architect, urbanist and author. Miodrag is an associate professor of Urbanism and Architecture at Parsons The New School for Design. He previously served as Dean of The School of Design Strategies (2009-12), and Chair of Urban and Transdisciplinary Design (2007-09). Miodrag's research focuses on both generative capacity and infrastructural dimensions of public space, specifically at the intersections of public policy, urban and public design, and processes of privatization of public resources. He is the author of *Total Landscape*, *Theme Parks*, *Public Space* (Ashgate 2006), and co-editor of *Travel, Space, Architecture* (Ashgate 2009). Both books received Graham Foundation Grants in 2004 and 2006 respectively. His professional and scholarly work has been published internationally. He holds Ph.D. in Architecture from the University of Florida at Gainesville, M.Arch from The Berlage Institute, The Netherlands, and Ing. Arch. Diploma from the University of Belgrade, Serbia. Before joining The New School in 2005, he held teaching and research appointments at the University of Texas at Austin [1998-2005], the University of Florida at Gainesville [1995-98], and at Kyoto University in Japan [1996-97].



Miodrag Mitrasinovic



Fonna Forman



Teddy Cruz



Maya Willey

Teddy Cruz and Fonna Forman

Teddy Cruz is a Professor of Public Culture and Urbanization in the Department of Visual Arts at the University of California, San Diego. He is known internationally for his urban research on the Tijuana/San Diego border, advancing border neighbourhoods as sites of cultural production from which to rethink urban policy, affordable housing, and public space. Recipient of the Rome Prize in Architecture in 1991, his honours include representing the US in the 2008 Venice Architecture Biennale, the Ford Foundation Visionaries Award in 2011, and the 2013 Architecture Award from the US Academy of Arts and Letters.

Fonna Forman is a Professor of Political Theory and Founding Director of the 'Center on Global Justice' at the University of California, San Diego. A theorist of ethics and public culture, her work focuses on human rights at the urban scale, climate justice in cities, and equitable urbanisation in the global south. She has also written extensively on recuperating the public and social dimensions of modern economic theory. She serves as Vice-Chair of the University of California Climate Solutions Group, and on the Global Citizenship Commission (advising UN policy on human rights).

Teddy Cruz and Fonna Forman direct the UCSD Cross-Border Initiative, and are principals in Estudio Teddy Cruz + Forman, a research-based political and architectural practice in San Diego. Their work emphasises urban conflict and informality as sites of intervention for rethinking public policy and civic infrastructure, with a special emphasis on Latin American cities. From 2012-13 they served as special advisors on Civic and Urban Initiatives for the City of San Diego and led the development of its Civic Innovation Lab.

Maya Wiley

Maya Wiley is a nationally renowned expert on racial justice and equity. She has litigated, lobbied the U.S. Congress, and developed programs to transform structural racism in the U.S. and in South Africa. Ms. Wiley is currently the Senior Vice President for Social Justice at the New School and the Henry Cohen Professor of Urban Policy and Management at the New School's Milano School of International Affairs, Management & Urban Policy, as well as the Chair of the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB) – the independent oversight agency for the City's Police Department. Prior to her roles with the New School and the CCRB, Ms. Wiley served as Counsel to the Mayor of the City of New York from 2014-2016. As Mayor Bill de Blasio's chief legal advisor and a member of his Senior Cabinet, Wiley was placed at the helm of the Mayor's commitment to expanding affordable broadband access across New York City, advancing civil and human rights

and gender equity, and increasing the effectiveness of the City's support for Minority/Women Owned Business Enterprises. During her tenure, she also served as the Mayor's liaison to the Mayor's Advisory Committee on the Judiciary. Before her position with the de Blasio Administration, Ms. Wiley was the Founder and President of the Center for Social Inclusion. She has also worked for the Open Society Foundation in the U.S. and in South Africa, the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc., the American Civil Liberties Union and U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. City and State Magazine named Ms. Wiley one of the 100 most powerful people in New York City in 2014 and in 2015. In 2011, Wiley was named one of '20 Leading Black Women Social Activists Advocating Change' by TheRoot.com and a Moves Power Woman in 2009 by the magazine. Ms. Wiley holds a J.D. from Columbia University School of Law and a B.A. in psychology from Dartmouth College.

Research Centres Metrolab

The four research centres conducting the Metrolab Brussels will actively participate in the MasterClass with their academic staff and students, as well as their affiliated Metrolab researchers.

CRIDIS

The Cridis is a research center in social sciences of the Catholic University of Louvain. Its main objective is to analyse the transformations that contemporary societies are undergoing, from the critical point of view of democracy. It works on the tensions and the links between institutions and subjectivities, from two antagonistic processes, the domination one and the emancipation one (personal engagement to collective mobilizations). The researches focus on different axes economic, political, clinical and urban.

LOCI

UCL's Faculty of Architecture, Architectural Engineering and Urban Planning (LOCI) offers courses in architecture, architectural engineering, urban planning and land-use planning. It has the particularity of being distributed in three Belgian localities: Brussels, Tournai and Louvain La Neuve. It has 1,350 students and several research centers : the laa / laboratory analysis architecture (theoretical architecture); the CREAT / research and study center for territorial action (territorial development, the sustainable structuring of territories, landscape and sustainable urbanisation); Architecture et Climat (sustainable architecture). Research by design is a common and singular approach shared

by the research centers. The Loci team of Metrolab.brussels is pluridisciplinary and undertakes researches within three axes: morphology, productive city and landscape.

IGEAT

The Institute for Environmental Management and Land-use Planning (Institut de Gestion de l'Environnement et d'Aménagement du Territoire - IGEAT) was founded in 1993 in order to federate research led at the ULB in the areas of urban studies, spatial and regional planning, applied geography, sustainable development and tourism studies. This large, multidisciplinary research institute, counts 5 research units, eleven full time academics and about 50 researchers and PhD students from various backgrounds working together in interdisciplinary teams. Being deeply anchored in fundamental research, at national and European level, the IGEAT is also strongly involved in applied research and decision support for public and private bodies. It has, in particular, a well-established research strength in critical understanding of urban politics and policies and changing geographies of urban social life (housing, culture and art, urban space). True to its interdisciplinary vision and focus on current and emerging societal issues, the institute is a space dedicated to reflection, debates, learning and actions.

LOUISE

LOUISE - Laboratory on Urbanism, Infrastructures and Ecologies – is a research centre of the Faculty of Architecture of the Université libre de Bruxelles. The centre studies the metropolitan territories and the dynamics behind their transformations. LOUISE conducts research beyond the discipline of urbanism and includes environmental, infrastructural, and social issues concerning cities and urban territories. The doctoral and postdoctoral researchers part of LOUISE are supported by the National Scientific Research Fund, the Regional initiative Innoviris and the European Regional Development Fund. LOUISE research focuses in particular on the Brussels metropolitan region but research is conducted also on other European metropolitan areas (Barcelona, Veneto, etc.) and in sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Congo, etc.).

Invited Universities

Metrolab Brussels has invited students and teaching staff of 4 universities/ academic programmes to join the MasterClass:

The New School for Design (New York, United States)

Parsons School of Design has offered students innovative approaches to education since its founding in 1896. Today we're the only American art and design school within a comprehensive university, The New School, which also houses a rigorous liberal arts college and a progressive performing arts school. The undergraduate and graduate programs, offered through Parsons' five schools, immerse students in focused training, interdisciplinary inquiry, and practice-based collaborative learning. Here creators and scholars master established art and design fields and advance emerging ones while studying a range of university disciplines.

Parsons School of Design enables students to develop the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in a rapidly changing society. Students collaborate with peers throughout The New School, industry partners, and communities around the world and in New York City, a global centre of art, design, and business.

University of Sheffield (Sheffield, United Kingdom)

The Sheffield School of Architecture (SSoA) is an exceptionally dynamic, diverse and international school with a lively and engaged student body. It is one of the longest established but most forward looking schools of architecture in the UK and a world class centre for research. SSoA is consistently rated at the highest level for the quality of research, teaching and student satisfaction. SSoA is known for its strong social conscience and much of our work is 'live', coproduced with external actors.

Through research, teaching initiatives and the development of partnerships with external actors, we engage with real societal, environmental and architectural issues. We believe in architecture that makes a difference and know that it has the potential to significantly enhance the quality of life of those who inhabit and use it. SSoA graduates have the skills and the desire to promote integrated spatial and social change.

The 4cities Masterprogram in urban studies (Brussels, Vienna, Copenhagen, Madrid)

The 4CITIES Erasmus Mundus Master in Urban Studies is a unique two-year interdisciplinary and international programme that combines sociology, geography, history, cultural studies, and humanistic urban studies. Students spend a semester in four different European capital cities – Brussels, Vienna, Copenhagen, Madrid – and experience The City as an immersive learning laboratory. 4CITIES is, however, much more than its formal description. Because of the exploratory nature of a programme in which travel is a constant, because of the diversity of each cohort of students, and because of the intention of the programme to provide a holistic education in urbanism: 4CITIES is also a crossroads where academic research, professional practice, urban exploration, and civic activism overlap and intersect. Finally, 4Cities adds a European perspective to the field of Urban Studies: it aims to break up and to open the national perspective on urban problems.

University Iuav of Venice (Venice, Italy)

One of the first Architecture Schools in Italy (established in 1926), the Università Iuav di Venezia is a 'themed' university totally focusing on design. It is a dedicated place for teaching, specialisation and field research in design of living space and environments such as buildings, cities, landscapes, regions as well as design of every-day use objects, cultural, theatrical, multimedia events, fashion and graphics. It is organised into three departments: 'Architecture, Construction and Conservation', 'Design and Planning in Complex Environments', 'Architecture and Arts'. Educational programmes, courses and activities are divided into 5 undergraduate degree programmes and 8 graduate degree programmes that are project-driven in fields of architecture, design, fashion, visual arts, urban and regional planning, theatre, in addition to a number of postgraduate specialisation programmes, advanced specialisation courses and 8 research doctorates.

Iuav has successfully devised a unique learning mode that is especially suitable to transmitting project knowledge: workshops are in fact a real workshop for experiencing and learning under the direct guidance of high-calibre professionals and professors in the practice and design teaching fields.

ERDF Project Leaders

4 different ERDF projects have been chosen by Metrolab Brussels to form the 4 case studies of the 2017 MasterClass. These projects, in the domains of food trade, leisure, culture and healthcare, all raise questions of social inclusion and social justice. Although the Brussels' ERDF projects are conducted by partnerships, each project is lead by a specific project leader:

(A) Abattoirs NV-SA

Abattoir NV-SA is a public limited company founded in 1983 in order to take over the running of the by then antiquated and loss-making abattoir opened in 1890 and located in the working-class neighbourhood of Cureghem. An ongoing process of restructuring and modernisation began in the 1980s, resulting among others in the closing of the livestock market. The Abattoir site, which covers an area of approximately 11 ha, nowadays hosts a fully-equipped slaughterhouse, a large and bustling general market (food, household products, clothes) taking place on Fridays and during weekends, a new food hall and rooftop farm, and the 'Cureghem Cellars', a place for cultural and festive events.

Under the heading 'Abatan 2020' (which originally is the name of the master plan for the long-term redevelopment of the site, presented in 2012) the Abattoir company continues to gradually transform the site into an innovative multi-purpose infrastructure focused on the food sector (circular economy, sustainable food production...), with the help of EU and Regional grant funding.

(B) Médecins du Monde

Doctors of the World (Médecins du Monde) is an independent NGO, part of a global network of 15 branches committed to providing care, bearing witness and supporting social change. The movement is working in the country and abroad to empower excluded people to access healthcare. The organization and its projects are supported by different values such as social justice, empowerment of vulnerable people, independence from any political, financial or religious interests, and commitment, through our committed volunteers and employees.

The working axes in Belgium as in the rest of the world are focused on people who have not or no longer access to health care and especially women, people in emergency situations, refugees and migrants, people who are most at risk and isolated people. The vision of Médecins du Monde is a world without barriers to health, where healthcare is recognised as a fundamental right.

(C) Municipality of Forest (Abbey of Forest)

The Neighbourhood Revitalization Unit is a pluridisciplinary unit settled up in 2006 by the Municipality of Forest. Its mission is to boost neighbourhood revitalization and to enhance the quality of life of its inhabitants, through different urban renovation programs (Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract, ERDF, Urban Renovation Contract...).

Five Sustainable Neighbourhood Contracts have been put in place, allowing housing production, public spaces renovation, socio-economic and cultural actions and local infrastructures (nurseries, job centres, youth house, training centre, seniors' centre). The unit currently manages the 'Abbey' and 'Albert' Sustainable Neighbourhood Contracts, the ERDF project of Abbey renovation and the 'Avenue du Roi' Urban Renovation Contract.

(D) Droh!me

DROH! ME Melting Park project is a public/private partnership between the Société d'Aménagement Urbain, Brussels Environnement and the public limited company DROH! ME Invest, created for the redevelopment of the former hippodrome.

Drohme is in charge of the development of the project, together with its subsidiaries:

- DROH! ME Operation for the site activation;
- DROH! ME Production for the events;
- DROHME Sports management, for the development of sports activities.
- Drohme Invest is an independent Belgian group specialized in communication. Drohme Invest is an eco-dynamic company certified by Brussels Environment.
- DROH! ME's team (around 10 persons) is responsible for the project management, architectural and landscape project as well as environmental, commercial and logistical management of the site.

6. Practical Info

Masterclass Timetable

Week 1	Monday 23.01	Tuesday 24.01	Wednesday 25.01	Thursday 26.01	Friday 27.01
	Greenbiz	On-site	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48	Bronks
	08:30 Registration	09:00 Site visits w. ERDF Meeting on site	09:00 Groupwork	09:00 Groupwork Mid-Jury preparation	08:30 Registration 09:00 Welcome
	09:00 Introduction M. Berger, B. Moritz and M. Mitrasinovic				Inclusive architectures M. Mitrasinovic M. Poitevin T. Cruz and F. Forman
	11:30 Domains presentation Healthcare/Food/ Culture/Leisure	13:00 Lunch	13:00 Lunch	13:00 Lunch	09:20 10:00 11:00
		Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48	13:00 Lunch
	13:00 Lunch	14:00 Groupwork	14:00 Groupwork	14:00 Mid-Jury	The social qualities of urban environments J. Stavo-Debaugé J.-P. Thibaud P. Simpson
	On-site				14:10 14:50 15:30
	14:00 Site visits Bus departure	17:00 Report out	17:00 Report out		Keynote Lecture M. Wiley
					16:30 18:00 Drink (> 20:00)
	Greenbiz	Siamu			
	17:00 Gathering	20:00 Lecture (> 22:30) M. Berger, D. Cefai and L. Pattaroni			
	17:30 Reading Brussels C. Dessouroux				
Week 2	Monday 30.01	Tuesday 31.01	Wednesday 01.02	Thursday 02.02	Friday 03.02
	Quai du Commerce 48	On-site	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48
	09:00 Methodological lecture	09:00 Groupwork	09:00 Groupwork	09:00 Groupwork	09:00 Groupwork Jury preparation
	13:00 Lunch	13:00 Lunch	13:00 Lunch	13:00 Lunch	13:00 Lunch
	On-site	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48
	14:00 Groupwork	14:00 Groupwork	14:00 Groupwork	14:00 Groupwork	14:00 Final Jury
	17:00 Report out	17:00 Report out	17:00 Report out	17:00 Report out	
	Quai du Commerce 48	Siamu	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48	Quai du Commerce 48
	20:00 Groupwork	20:00 Lecture (> 22:30) Building hospitality V+, architectesassoc., Baneton Garrino, L'escout	20:00 Groupwork	20:00 Groupwork	20:00 Drink/Party

Conference Programme (27.01)

09:00-09:20 Mathieu Berger (University of Louvain/MLB) +
Benoît Moritz (University of Brussels/MLB):
Introducing MLB, the 2017 MasterClass and the speakers

Morning session: Inclusive architectures

09:20-10:00 Miodrag Mitrasinovic (Architect, The New School, NYC):
'Designing infrastructures of inclusion' (EN/FR translation)

10:00-10:40 Matthieu Poitevin (Architect, ' ARM Architecture/Caractère
Spécial ' - in charge of the realisation of La Belle de Mai, in
Marseille): **'How to make place for culture in a popular
neighbourhood?'** (FR/EN translation)

10:40-11:00 **Coffee break**

11:00-12:00 Teddy Cruz & Fonna Forman (Architect and Political Scientist,
University of California San Diego):
' Reimagining urban borders in a time of global closure' (EN/
FR translation)

13:00-14:00 **Lunch**

Afternoon session: The social qualities of urban environments

14:10-14:50 Joan Stavo-Debauge (Sociologist, University of Lausanne):
'Hospitality and the inclusive city' (FR/EN translation)

14:50-15:30 Jean-Paul Thibaud
(Sociologist, Ecole Nationale d'Architecture, Grenoble):
'Ambient modes of urban hospitality' (FR/EN translation)

15:30-16:10 Paul Simpson (Geographer, University of Plymouth):
**'Creating (in)hospitable environments: Felt experiences
of infrastructure and ambiance / atmospheres'** (EN/FR
translation)

16:10-16:30 **Coffee break**

Keynote lecture

16:30-17:30 Maya Wiley (Jurist, Counsel of NYC Mayor De Blasio until 2016,
now professor of urban policy and management at The New
School, NYC) Keynote lecture: **'Race, Class and the Reinvention
of New York City: An Insider's View'** (EN/FR translation)

Conference Presentations

Designing infrastructures of inclusion

Miodrag Mitrasinovic

Miodrag Mitrasinovic will discuss how design – broadly construed – has been employed as an agent of social and political change, and a catalyst for spatial and urban transformations in cities across the world, arguing simultaneously for the centrality of designing in the conceptualization and production of inclusive and participatory urban space.

How to make place for culture in a popular neighbourhood?

Matthieu Poitevin

La Belle de Mai is an huge cultural place localized in a popular neighbourhood of Marseille. For nearly 15 years, architect Matthieu Poitevin has been working on the renovation of this former industrial infrastructure. His intervention will be focused on the process that has been installed to guarantee the progressive opening of the cultural infrastructure to a large public. He defines himself as an "architecte frichier".

Reimagining urban borders in a time of global closure

Teddy Cruz & Fonna Forman

In this talk we will discuss our work on informal urbanization and citizenship culture in the San Diego-Tijuana border region, and amplify this contested border site as a laboratory for rethinking urban border zones across the world. Special attention will be paid to evolving ideas of citizenship.

Towards a hospitable and inclusive city

Joan Stavo-Debauge

Joan Stavo-Debauge will examine how the concept of hospitality can contribute to our understanding of urban environments as we strive for more inclusive cities. For us, 'hospitality' refers not only to a personal virtue, but more generally to a quality of environments, situations, ambiances, objects, spaces, buildings, or institutions. We will attempt to present some of the main features of such a quality.

Ambient modes of urban hospitality

Jean-Paul Thibaud

This lecture explores the close links between hospitality and ambiance. What does one gain from talking about ambient hospitality? What about the ambient modes of urban hospitality? Relying on a socio-aesthetic perspective of the

urban environment and the experience of city dwellers, ambiance helps to highlight the sensorial, bodily, affective and infra-political dimensions of hospitality. Such a perspective enables to question the qualities of movement, the basic trust and the sensitivity to others in a public space.

Creating (in)hospitable environments: Felt experiences of infrastructure and ambiance / atmospheres

Paul Simpson

This lecture explores relationships between hospitality, ambiances / atmospheres, mobility, and infrastructure. It does so by considering the felt sense of the social and material environments cyclists gain when moving along their regular commuting routes. More specifically, the focus falls upon how various forms of shared transport infrastructure choreograph bodies in their movements through the city and so contribute towards the co-production of various (in)hospitable ambiances / atmospheres between differently mobile bodies. This discussion will be illustrated with examples drawn from video interviews conducted with 24 commuter cyclists in Plymouth, UK. Based on this, the paper argues that such felt experiences of (in)hospitable ambiances / atmospheres should be considered further in planning for cycling and when evaluating future infrastructural developments.

Race, class and the reinvention of New York City: An insider's view

Maya Wiley

New York City is not just the largest city in the United States, it is the most diverse and one of the most segregated. It is the most vibrant and cultural, with its own parochialism. It is one of the nation's richest and poorest cities. At a time when the promise of US Democracy is being questioned along with the legacy of racism and xenophobia, cities continue to be the locus of our challenges and possibilities. Maya Wiley, a racial justice advocate and former Counsel to New York City Mayor Bill De Blasio's progressive administration, presents an example of how one large city is experimenting and innovating in a way that takes on the challenge of reversing income and wealth inequality, shrinking public spaces and resources as they meet the daily needs of residents. Sharing her experience as an advocate charged with civil and human rights, universal broadband access, with supporting local businesses and hiring through government contracting, Professor Wiley will share perspectives from the trenches of New York City's senior cabinet.

Evening lectures

Polarization, division and difference in urban life (24/01)

Mathieu Berger, Daniel Cefai, Luca Pattaroni

Building Hospitality: 4 ERDF projects by 4 architects (31/01)

Belle-Vue Brewery by L'Escaut, MAD by V+, Greenbizz by architectesassoc., Recy K by Baneton Garrino

People

Organizers

Mathieu Berger (UCL)
Louise Carlier (UCL)
Sara Cesari (UCL)
Benoit Moritz (ULB)
Louise Prouteau (ULB)
Marco Ranzato (ULB)

Management

Sara Cesari (UCL)
Louise Prouteau (ULB)

Logistics and cartography

Adrien Laügt (ULB)

Master Tutors

Fonna Forman (University of California, San Diego)
Teddy Cruz (University of California, San Diego)
Miodrag Mitrasinovic (The New School, NYC)
Maya Wiley (The New School, NYC)

Metrolab and invited universities academic staff

Mathieu Berger (CriDIS – UCL)
Andrea Bortolotti (LOUISE – ULB)
Louise Carlier (CriDIS – UCL)
Cristina Cerulli (University of Sheffield)
Roselyne de Lestrangle (LOCI – UCL)
Simon Debersaques (IGEAT – ULB)
Bernard Declève (LOCI – UCL)

Marine Declève (LOCI – UCL)
Jean-Michel Decroly (IGEAT – ULB)
Christian Dessouroux (IGEAT – ULB)
Geoffrey Grulois (LOUISE – ULB)
Barbara Le Fort (LOCI – UCL)
Benoit Moritz (LOUISE – ULB)
Elena Ostanel (Iuav, Venice)
Marco Ranzato (LOUISE – ULB)
Pauline Varloteaux (LOUISE – ULB)
Baptiste Veroone (CriDIS – UCL)
Maguelone Vignes (CriDIS – UCL)

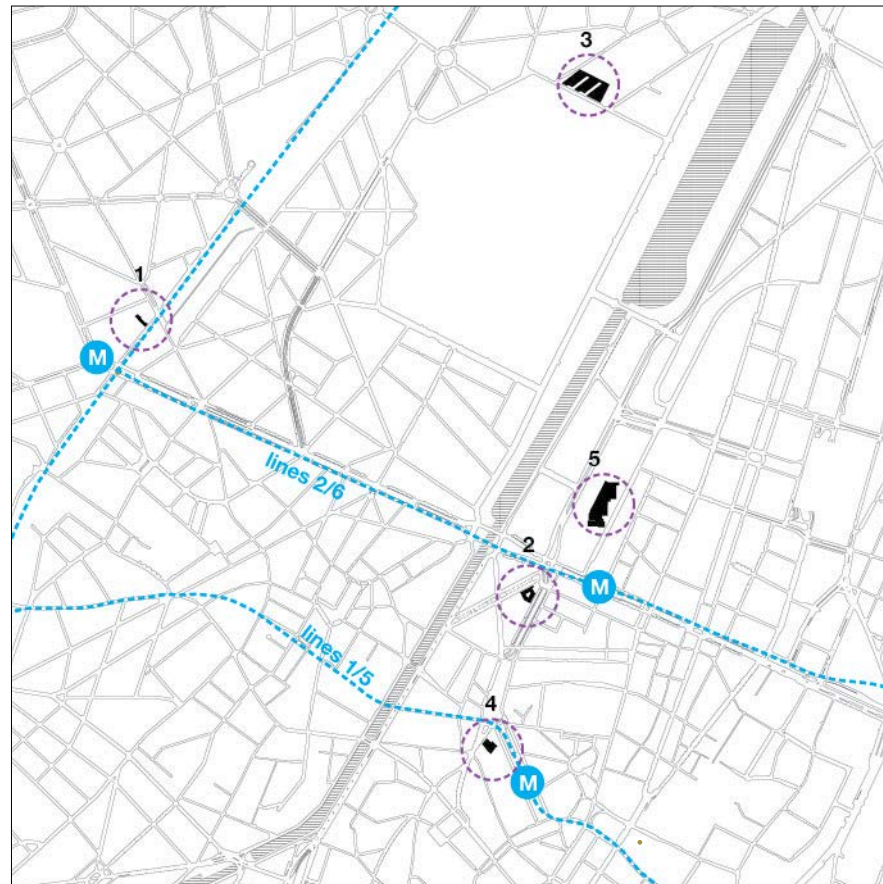
Participating students






Yusuf Abu-Shama (University of Sheffield)
Eduarda Aun de Azevedo Nascimento (New School, NYC)
Jason Azar (New School, NYC)
Julia Bartholomew King (New School, NYC)
Alessandra Bruno (ULB)
Yanyao Cui (University of Sheffield)
Cristina Davila Gonzalez (UCL)
Andrea Fantin (IUAV, Venice)
Marco Gonçalves (ULB)
Mario Hernandez (New School, NYC)
Alex Hidalgo (UCL)
Viktor Hildebrandt (4Cities)
Angelica Jackson (New School, NYC)
Diane Lefèvre (ULB)
Yandong Li (New School, NYC)
Predag Milic (4Cities)
Alvise Moretti (IUAV, Venice)
Alexandre Orban (ULB)
Jon Orlek (University of Sheffield)
Carpencu Pop Glad (PUT, Timisoara)
Vincent Prats (KTH, Stockholm)
Ivan Rabodzeenko (University of Sheffield)
Jessica Rees (University of Sheffield)
Marina Reschul (ULB)
Burak Sancakdar (New School, NYC)
Sheng Song (University of Sheffield)
Hélène Strykman (UCL)
Max Théréné (Saint-Luc Canada)
Francisco Thielemans (UCL)

Alice Tilman (UCL)
Sarah Van Hollebeke (UCL)
Hélène Van Ngoc (UCL)
Christophe Verrier (4Cities)
Gauthier Verschaeren (UCL)

Lecturers

Mathieu Berger (UCL, Louvain)
Nicolas Bouquelle (Baneton-Garrino architects)
Daniel Cefai (EHESS, Paris)
Teddy Cruz (University of California, San Diego)
Thierry Decuypere (V+)
Fonna Forman (University of California, San Diego)
Florence Hoffmann (L'Escaut)
Sabine Leribaux (architectesassoc.)
Maya Wiley (The New School, NYC)
Miodrag Mitrasinovic (The New School, NYC)
Luca Pattaroni (EPFL, Lausanne)
Matthieu Poitevin (ARM Architecture, Marseille)
Paul Simpson (University of Plymouth)
Joan Stavo-Debaugue (University of Lausanne)
Jean-Paul Thibaud (Ecole Nationale d'Architecture, Grenoble)



0 250m   location  metro line  metro station  canal

Locations

Accommodation (from 22/01 to 5/02) (1)

Hello Hostel

Rue de l'Armistice 1, 1081 Koekelberg

Phone: + 32 471 93 59 27

Website: <http://www.hello-hostel.eu/index.html>

Metro: Line 2, Stop 'Simonis'

MasterClass workshop (2)

Quai du Commerce 48, 1000 Bruxelles

2nd floor

Opening day (3)

Greenbizz

Rue Dieudonné Lefèvre 17, 1020 Bruxelles

Conference (4)

Bronks Theater

Marché aux porcs 15-17, 1000 Bruxelles

Evening lectures (5)

SIAMU

Avenue de l'Héliport 15, 1000 Bruxelles

Contacts

Sara Cesari

e-mail: s.cesari@metrolab.brussels

phone (in case of emergency): +32 (0)485 73 18 06

Louise Prouteau

e-mail: l.prouteau@metrolab.brussels

phone (in case of emergency): +32 (0)473 49 96 77

Metrolab

Quai du Commerce 48, 1000 Brussels

Website : <http://www.metrolab.brussels>

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/metrolab.brussels/>

Annex: Glossary

Brussels Main Urban Public Policies

PRDD, Plan Régional de Développement Durable

The Regional Plan for Sustainable Development points at tackling the major challenges concerning the Brussels-Capital Region. It is a strategic tool for the development of the city. It defines the main guidelines of the urban project, at different levels – social, economic, and environmental.

PG, Plan Guide

The Guide-Plan defines new Regional strategies of urban renovation: strengthening the urban centralities and treating the urban boundaries in the ZRU – margins, fringes – in order to improve the connectivity between neighbourhoods. The overall plan is implemented with different tools (like CQD or CRU).

PC, Plan Canal

The Canal Plan focuses on the area of the Brussels-Capital Region crossed by the Charleroi Brussels Canal. Historically, this area was the main industrial territory of the region and today is undergoing a process of strong transformation. The Canal Plan identifies different strategic actions and specific projects in order to improve public spaces, housing and economic development in this particular area,

ZRU, Zone de Rénovation Urbaine

The Urban Renovation Area defines the territory of the Brussels-Capital Region where the actions of public policies are reinforced. This perimeter is defined on the basis of 3 criteria: unemployment rate, median income, and density.

CQD, Contrats de Quartier Durable

The Sustainable Neighbourhood Contracts is an action plan supported by the region and concerning a specific area of a municipality of the Brussels-Capital Region, within the ZRU. Limited in space and time, the action plan includes:

building/refurbishing social housing, improving public spaces, providing cultural and sports facilities/equipment for young people, creating green spaces, supporting social and economic integration, organizing the inhabitants participation. The CQD includes a participation process with the inhabitants.

CRU, Contrats de Rénovation Urbaine

The Urban Renovation Contract is an action plan supported by the region and concerning a specific area within the ZRU. Limited in space and time, it aims to improve areas at the junction of different municipalities and gathering different neighbourhoods. Like Sustainable Neighbourhoods Contract (CQD), Urban Renovation Contract works on different levels: housing, economic, public spaces, environment.

PRAS, Plan Régional d'Affectation du Sol

The Regional Land-Use Plan is a regional tool of urban planning. It defines and prescribes the functions permissible on the different areas and plots of the regional territory. It is the reference plan for urban planning. The plan is binding and at the top of the regulation plans.

PPAS, Plan Particulier d'Affectation du Sol

The Particular Land-use Plan is a local tool of urban planning. It defines and prescribes the functions permissible on the different areas and plots of the municipal territory. It is the reference plan for urban planning.

Maillage Vert et Bleu – green and blue network

The Green and Blue Network is a programme carried by the regional administration/operator for the environmental stakes (Brussels Environment). It aims to implement green areas in the region and to connect all of them in a network. On an ecological level, it should preserve and reinforce the regional biodiversity. On a social level, the green and blue network is meant to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants.



La Région et l'Europe investissent dans votre avenir !
Het Gewest en Europa investeren in uw toekomst!

