

# LECTURE SUMMARY

## Inclusive Urbanism

### EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Comprehend main approaches of inclusive urbanism and related issues
- Understand the role of inclusive urbanism in sustainable urban development
- Learn how to measure inclusive and livable urban densities (soft city 9 criteria)
- Learn how this approach can be applied to urban projects across various scales

### SUMMARY OF THE LECTURE

The pursuit of creating more inclusive cities presents numerous challenges for contemporary urban design and planning. One of the most pressing issues facing sustainable development today is urban inequality. The escalating levels of inequality, socio-spatial fragmentation, and restricted access to resources corrode the urban fabric, eroding trust in governments and institutions. These escalating urban inequalities negatively impact the most vulnerable populations, thereby underscoring the need for approaches rooted in inclusive urbanism across educational, design, and practical domains.

The lecture is structured into four parts. The initial part aims to introduce some of the concepts and keywords related to inclusive urbanism and concludes with the definition of inclusive cities. The following part explains the key principles of inclusive urbanism, and factors that are fundamental for interpreting and analyzing inclusive cities, namely spatial, social, and economic factors. It also explains the value and significance of inclusive urbanism in sustainable urban development. The third part of the lecture highlights real-world examples of cities or projects that have successfully embraced inclusive urbanism approaches. In conclusion, the final part of the lecture provides a

curated list of recommended readings and websites essential for comprehending inclusive urbanism and assessing inclusive, livable urban densities.

## REFERENCES

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# CASE STUDY SUMMARY

## Holzmarkt

Location: Berlin, Germany

Date: 2010-2018

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Holzmarkt, a cooperative building project situated in the city center, spans approximately 13,000 m<sup>2</sup> and encompasses a diverse range of spaces, including areas for cultural activities, restaurants, bars, small businesses, social infrastructure, gardening, and community engagement. Although construction commenced in 2014, the roots of the Holzmarkt project trace back to the late 1990s in Berlin, a period marked by extensive open spaces and vacant areas in the city center. The anticipated rapid development envisioned after the fall of the Berlin Wall, aiming to position Berlin as a pivotal hub between east and west Europe, failed to materialize. The ambitious plans for a "Global City Berlin" languished in bureaucratic drawers for years. In response, a vibrant process of development without formal planning emerged, with temporary utilizations and interim users breathing life into wastelands and unoccupied buildings. This spontaneous revitalization laid the groundwork and networks for the explosive growth of Berlin's art and creative economy in the 2000s.

The transformation extended to areas along the River Spree, once divided by the Berlin Wall, where dynamic users and "pioneers of urban space" settled and repurposed land. The plot later occupied by the Holzmarkt project housed the famed "Bar 25," established in 2005 as a small beach bar, eventually evolving into a medium-sized enterprise with over 50 employees by 2015. In 2011, rising property prices prompted the sale of the "Bar 25" land, leading its informal user group to formalize as the Holzmarkt plus eG organization. The Swiss foundation successfully purchased the land, necessitating an expansion of management and planning skills among the diverse group of users, including chefs, joiners, educators, and photographers.



This transformation exemplifies co-production, wherein a core team acquires and expands skills to realize an alternative form of property development. The co-production of urban spaces, often led by non-professionals in urbanism or the property sector, involves do-it-yourself project developers who, motivated by their desires and connection to the local area, appropriate spaces to implement their visions, thereby generating added value for the city and district. The Holzmarkt project, as a manifestation of this co-production, signifies a dynamic response to urban challenges, showcasing the adaptive and transformative capacities of grassroots initiatives in shaping inclusive and vibrant urban environments.



Source: <https://www.shareable.net/holzmarkt-berlin-balancing-creative-freedom-economic-survival-and-bottom-up-urban-development/>

## LINKS

<https://www.shareable.net/holzmarkt-berlin-balancing-creative-freedom-economic-survival-and-bottom-up-urban-development/>

[https://research.tudelft.nl/files/83409432/8\\_7\\_PB.pdf](https://research.tudelft.nl/files/83409432/8_7_PB.pdf)

