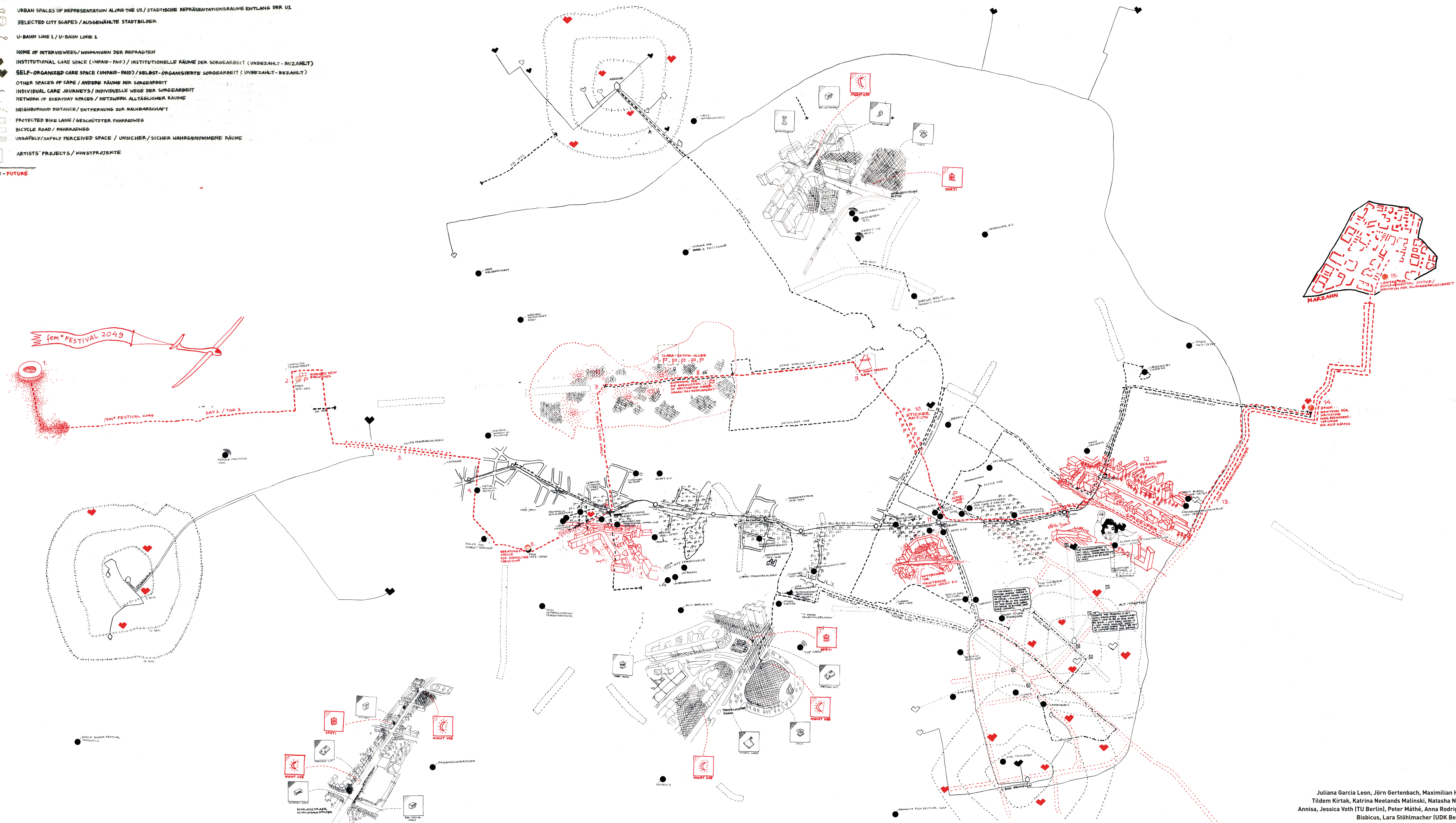


A fem*MAP 2049

- SUPPORT STRUCTURES FOR FEMINIST EMPOWERMENT / UNTERSTÜTZUNGSSTRUKTUREN FÜR FEMINISTISCHES EMPOWERMENT**
- MEDIA SPACES / MEDIENRÄUME**
- CLOSED / GESCHLOSSEN
- TEMPORARY SUPPORT STRUCTURES IN PUBLIC SPACE / TEMPORÄRE UNTERSTÜTZUNGSSTRUKTUREN FÜR FEMINISTISCHES EMPOWERMENT ON BIKE / AUF DEM FAHRRAD**
- DENSITY OF REPRESENTATION ALONG THE U1 / REPRÄSENTATIONSDICHTEN ENTLANG DER U1**
- URBAN SPACES OF REPRESENTATION ALONG THE U1 / STÄDTISCHE REPRÄSENTATIONSRAUME ENTLANG DER U1**
- SELECTED CITY SCAPES / AUSGEWÄHLTE STADTBILDER**
- U-BAHN LINE 1 / U-BAHN LINIE 1**
- HOME OF INTERVIEWEES / WOHNUMGEN DER BEFRAGTEN**
- INSTITUTIONAL CARE SPACE (UNPAID - PAID) / INSTITUTIONELLE RÄUME DER SORGEARBEIT (UNBEZAHLT - BEZAHLT)**
- SELF-ORGANIZED CARE SPACE (UNPAID - PAID) / SELBST-ORGANISIERTE SORGEARBEIT (UNBEZAHLT - BEZAHLT)**
- OTHER SPACES OF CARE / ANDERE RÄUME DER SORGEARBEIT**
- INDIVIDUAL CARE JOURNEYS / INDIVIDUELLE WEGE DER SORGEARBEIT**
- NETWORK OF EVERYDAY SPACES / NETZWERK ALLTÄGLICHER RÄUME**
- NEIGHBORHOOD DISTANCE / ENTFERNUNG ZUR NAHBAUSCHAFT**
- PROTECTED BIKE LANE / GESCHÜTZTER FAHRRADWEG**
- BICYCLE ROAD / FAHRRADWEG**
- UNSAFELY / SAFELY PERCEIVED SPACE / UNSICHER / SICHER WAHRGENOMMENE RÄUME**
- ARTISTS' PROJECTS / KUNSTPROJEKTE**
- NOW - FUTURE**



Juliana Garcia Leon, Jörn Gertenbach, Maximilian Hinz,
Tildem Kirtak, Katrina Neelands Malinski, Natasha Nurul
Annisa, Jessica Voth (TU Berlin), Peter Máthé, Anna Rodriguez
Bisbicus, Lara Stöhlmacher (UDK Berlin)

Julia Köpper, Dagmar Pelger, Martha Wegewitz
Prof. Jörg Stollmann
Chair for Urban Design and Urbanisation, TU Berlin 2021
www.cud.tu-berlin.de

In cooperation with Katharina Koch and Sylvia Sadzinski
alpha nova & galerie futura
www.galeriefutura.de

Handdrawing, August 2020

fem*MAP BERLIN

FEMINIST SPATIAL SYSTEMS FOR A NON-SEXIST CITY

What does a feminist appropriation of (urban) space mean for critical planning practice? What role do women* play in architecture, planning and urban politics?

Confronted with questions raised in the exhibition "A feminist perspective for Berlin today! [Reuschling 2017] What could a non-sexist city look like? [Hayden 1982]" a research seminar and a one week mapping camp was held in summer 2020. Six artistic positions on feminist spaces, practices and visions in architecture and urban planning were the starting point for applying spatial, analytical, artistic and social research methods to develop several thematic mappings that locate the positions in Berlin's urban fabric. The essential elements of these mappings were brought together to form a shared vision for the future of Berlin as a cartographic spatial installation: the fem*MAP 2049.

Julia Köpper, Martha Wegewitz, Dagmar Pelger, Prof. Jörg Stollmann
Chair for Urban Design and Urbanisation, TU Berlin 2021.
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www.galeriefutura.de

With support of Helle Panke e.V. - Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung Berlin, www.helle-panke.de

The Seminar was organized in the frame of the exhibition "A feminist perspective for Berlin today! What could a non-sexist city look like?" with Sarah Held, Elke Krasny & Sophie Lingg & Claudia Lomoschitz, Dorothea Nold, Banu Çiçek Tülü, Lena Wegmann and Ina Wudtke in alpha nova & galerie futura, 22.8.-19.9.2020.

Authors of the map: Juliana Garcia Leon, Jörn Gertenbach, Maximilian Hinz, Tildem Kirtak, Katrina Neelands Malinski, Natasha Nurul Annisa, Jessica Voth (TU Berlin), Peter Máthé, Anna Rodriguez Bisbicus, Lara Stöhlmacher (UDK Berlin)

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DAY 2 / START 10 PM 22-08-2049

After dusk it's off to Tiergarten [7]! The illuminated bike paths, drink vendors and kiosks have lived up even the furthest corners of the park. Fortunately, exercising or just taking relaxed stroll is no longer just a daytime but also a nighttime activity.

The hustle and bustle in the dark helps everyone feeling safe, this particularly has improved the park considerably in recent years, and we are quite proud of this improvement.

We make a short stop opposite the Soviet Memorial. Here we pause for a moment at the Memorial [8] commemorating the fallen in the worldwide struggle against the patriarchy.

Walking parallel to Clara-Zetkin-Allee, we continue through the Brandenburg Gate and along Unter den Linden. From a distance we can already see the Mont Femott [9]. Any who wish to stop off and visit are warmly welcome. Otherwise, we continue onward to Kottbusser Tor, weaving through the streets in which the Berlin's first women's housing projects were founded in the early 1980s. On the way, free to distribute the stickers [10] of all the international groups taking part in this year's festival.

In the pedestrian zone of Kottbusser Tor [11] we end our journey at the night bazaar. The members of the Hatun Sürücü e.V. are also here, playing their nightly Backgammon-games – new players always welcome! A free shuttle is available to Audre Lorde Street, where ADEFRA is hosting a party.

DAY 3 / START: 12 AM 23-08-2049 Bike Day

We meet on the Oberbaumbrücke and follow the banks of the Spree. This area was one of the first to be included in the city's "Islands of affordability" [12] program, producing a variety of affordable and inclusive housing. At the same time, the banks of the Spree were made accessible to the public via a beautiful boardwalk. The surrounding neighborhoods are proud of the diversity and culture that has emerged in the area. On the other side of the river, a visit to alpha nova & galerie futura is always worthwhile.

The A100 bicycle highway [13] continues to the former women's prison in Lichtenberg - today one of the world's leading all bodies holistic health centers [14]. With the new fast bike connection, we end our trip in Marzahn at the new Centre for Environmental Justice [15]. Stay a while and take a look!

Something exiting has happened at Nollendorplatz [6]. Berlin's first play neighborhood has emerged from the formerly busy intersection. The Kiezclern e.V. – the neighborhood's self-organized and paid childcare - take care of the little townspeople who can run around freely through the streets. This is especially fun because everything in the neighbourhood is geared towards the needs of Berlin's smaller residents.

REMEMBRANCE, REPRESENTATION & POLITICS

Critical feminist representation along the U1 in Berlin

A speculative view into a feminist future cityscape alongside Berlin's U1 subway line:

We enter the U1 at Warschauer Straße, heading to an Exhibition at Käthe-Kollwitz-Museum in Charlottenburg. Passing by Skaltzer Straße, large murals show the faces of Berlin's female mayors and we note that throughout the past ten years the office was continuously held by women*.

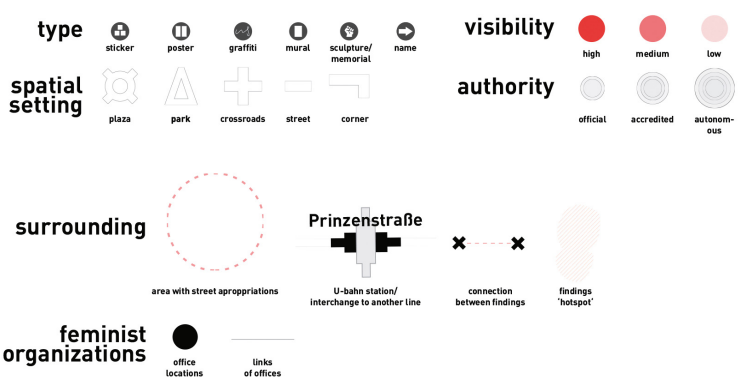
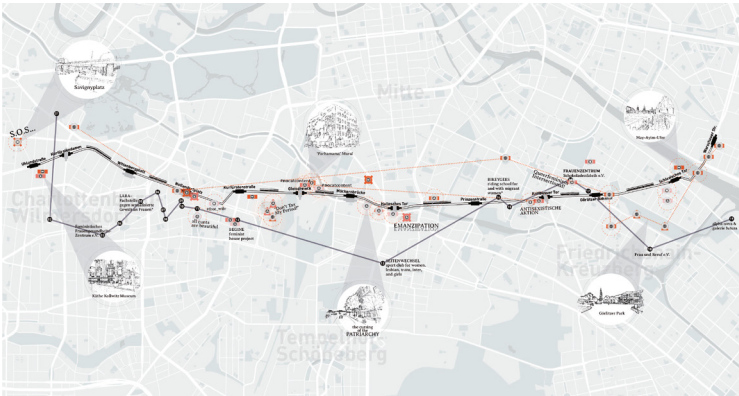
At Kottbusser Tor, the loud speaker reminds us of the nearby "Museum of Intersectional Feminism". Departing Gleisdreieck, we spot the Pachamama Sculptures that have been erected during the protests to prevent international investors from constructing a high rise complex next to Gleisdreieck-Park. At Kurfürstenstraße, the train descends underground and activists enter the train, asking us to sign a petition in support of local sex workers.

Nollendorplatz has not changed at all in the last years, however at Wittenbergplatz we are happy to see beautiful sexism free advertisements from international fair trade fashion brands in the train station.

Soon it is time to get off. The loud speaker calls the name of the recently renamed 'Umlandstraße', now referring to one of the most influential feminist artist of the 20th century: 'Valie-Export-Straße! Last stop of the line! Please leave the train here!' Up in the daylight, we cross the bike lane and are not afraid to get run over by a car since Kurfürstendamm was turned into a 30 km/h zone. I stop in front of an old street lamp because one of the many stickers catches my eye that says 'Boys welcome'. It is an announcement from a female student group who offer free mathematics coaching in the Rooftop Restaurant of KaDeWe on Sundays.

Although the discrimination of non-male people cannot be overcome by stickers and street names, the spatial representation of women* contributes to the political process of accomplishing gender equality because it configures the environment where our thoughts and beliefs are shaped.

Hsiao-Lan Chuang, Natasha Nurul Annisa, Paul Bostanjoglo



Representing Berlin: U1 Line
U1 is the oldest U-bahn line in Berlin. Spanning 9 km, it connects the east to the west part of the city center, from Friedrichshagen-Kreuzberg to Tempelhof-Schöneberg and Charlottenburg. Wilmerdorf, Mapping the neighborhoods along this line makes it possible to see the links between and beyond neighborhoods, and help de ne shared spaces. Unlike the S-bahn, the U-bahn is more deeply woven into local neighborhoods, enabling closer observation into the urban fabric.

QUEER* FEMINIST SPACES OF EMPOWERMENT

Mapping Social and Physical Networks

In order to approach a non-sexist city, it is important to understand its structural conditions in all their subtleties and various dimensions. Cities can be described as conglomerates composed of material and non-material conditions, such as the built environment and the social sphere.

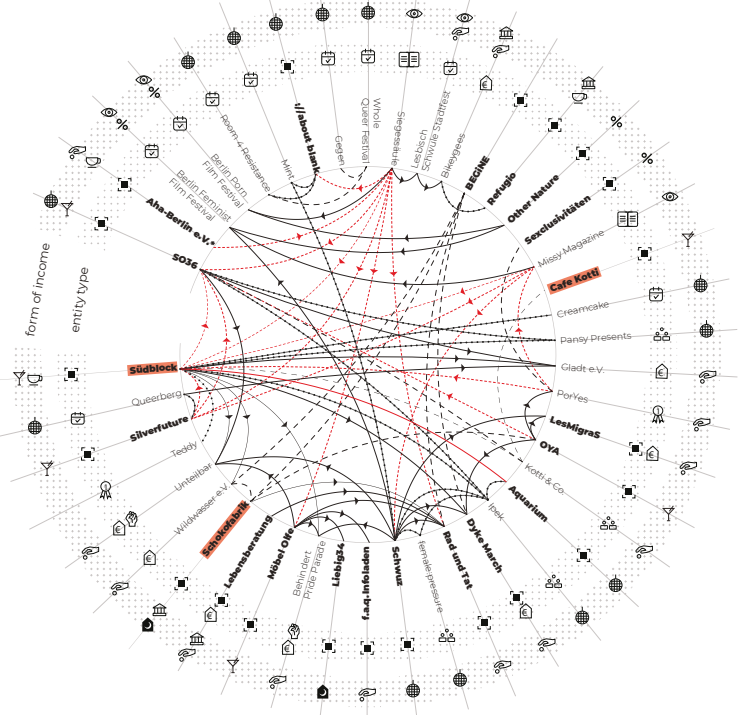
Queer feminist spaces of empowerment rely largely on the behavior of their users to function. In order to enable this, a code of inhabiting space has developed across a geographically disparate but socially networked series of spaces throughout Berlin. By mapping the network of spaces where this code of conduct is present, we seek to understand the variety of ways in which they are linked socially and financially, while exploring how this code of conduct manifests spatially in individual

members of the network. The research zooms into three queer spaces located at Kottbusser Tor, each selected from a list of suggestions provided during our initial survey. Using three different spaces - Südblock, Schokofabrik and Café Kotti - the different layers are analysed to understand how social and physical factors come together to create a space of empowerment.

Although these places are spatially fragmented, they are part of a very close and diverse network. This includes actors from different fields: political groups, festivals, magazines, performers and many more. External circumstances or threats can also be adequately responded to as a community. In this network not only feminist questions and problems are addressed, but also topics such as racism and classism. Another point that creates a connection between the spaces is the code of conduct users of the spaces adhere to - sometimes it is spatially manifested in form of a poster, sometimes there are social agreements that are reflected in the behaviour of the visitors.

This above all demands openness and tolerance and often explicitly forbids anti-discriminatory behaviour of various kinds. As an example of how these social agreements can be expressed spatially, gender neutral toilets can be mentioned here. On the social level, heteronormative gender roles are deconstructed, gender binarity is dissolved and space for different genders is created. In the actual space, however, there is then a departure from the traditional division of toilets into women and men, which means that gender neutral toilets are used. This example, which is also used in our case studies, is intended to illustrate that there is always an interaction between the social and the physical layer and that both influence each other. The network as well as the Code of Conduct are subject to constant negotiation processes and at the same time are continuously being expanded. Both are not tied to any specific place, which means that they can be expanded or transferred to any place at any time.

Rowaa Ibrahim, Sebastian Georgescu, Katrina Neelands Malinski, Solveigh Paulus



Mapping of relationships between queer feminist spaces, events and institutions within Berlin.

Data gathered from literature research as well as field observations of the spaces.

Relationships are sorted by nature (financial support, advertising, etc.) and direction. Sources of income and the type of each entity is also noted.

NIGHTSCAPES

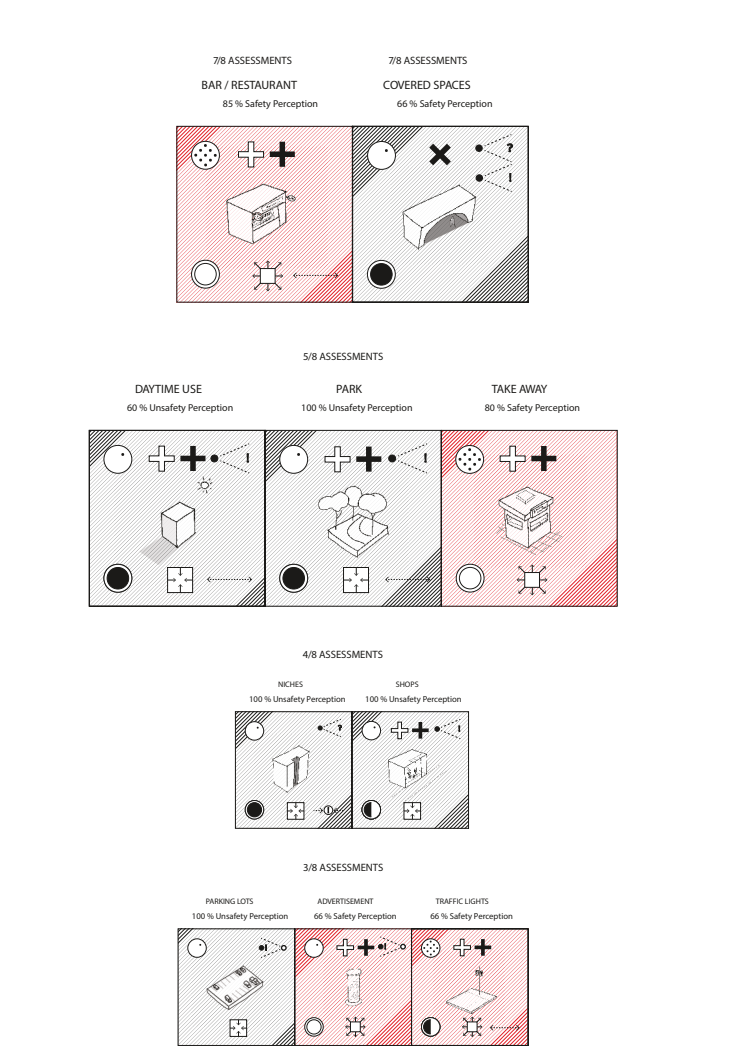
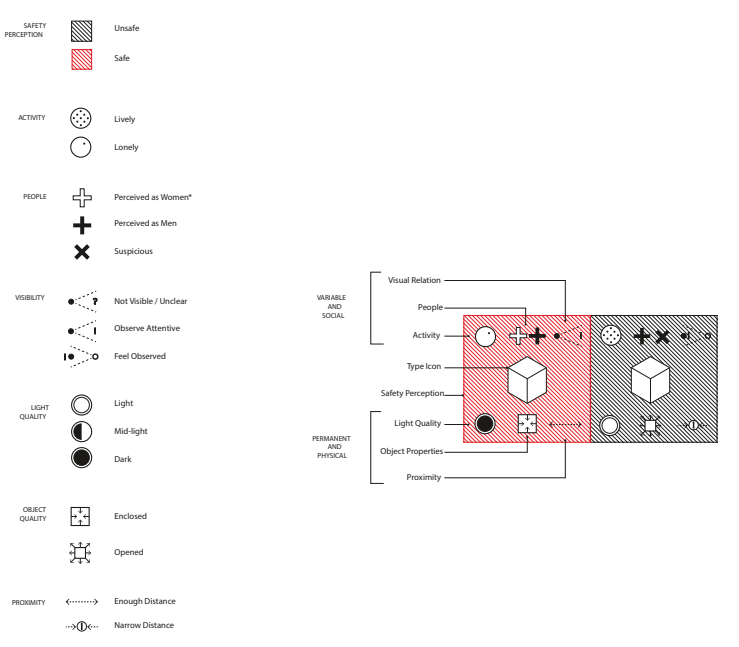
We wonder how walkable Berlin city is from a feminist perspective during the night.

By scanning the local news and social media one can discover a few representations of places, identified as unsafe. Topics like gender-oriented crime, sexual harassment and violent assaults evidently appear. In regard of that it becomes clear that an unsafe feeling is actually caused by other people.

But obviously space and built surroundings are able to reproduce those feelings or even to stimulate those situations. Urban planning already has at least a concept to approach gender based safe urban environment, but situations can completely change their qualities during night or day. Via talking to women* living in Berlin, we want to consider, if the criterias, developed from the urban planners, really effect their feeling of safety, especially during the night.

We are going to retrace the daily night routes of women* to compare their subjective experiences with the design rules of the planners, which are intended to be objective. Thereby we want to create a subjective safety catalogue of individual perceived objects and spatial conditions in Berlin, which could be called as Night Typologies.

Yu-Pin Chiu, Tamar Gürciyan, Maximilian Hinz, Tildem Kirtak, Kamal Maharjan, Santiago Sánchez



CAREWORK

Neighbourhood of Care

Community-based care relies on infrastructures and resources from the other sectors. It often is sustained through commoning - concerted actions of members of individual households. At the same time it often depends on infrastructures sustained in the logics of the public and private sector, like public playgrounds or small shops allowing for encounters.

However, community-based care is essential in filling the abundant gaps in between the other sectors. It can relieve the burden on individuals, mostly women, which always only partly can rely on the state to provide child care, since schools close in the afternoon and someone has to accompany the child from home to care institution. Help from neighbours allows elderly people to live at home longer. Collective organizing has the potential of communalizing care work.

In our society care work in the household is unpaid and in the public and private sector usually paid - Community-based care work is in between. Sometimes it is done next to paid work, sometimes it is unpaid, in all cases it calls for a redrawing of the line and can move the unpaid care work in an individual household towards being remunerated.

Community-based care...
...is not visible in the discourse on care work
...is part of a future, non-sexist empowering system of care work
...needs space and suitable infrastructures

André Sacharow, Juliana Garcia Leon, Julia Gersten



MOVING THROUGH BERLIN

A feminist traffic turn

A great amount of literature is provided on mobility and gender drawing out two disparate trends of thinking. While one focusses on how mobility shapes gender, the other has examined how gender shapes mobility.

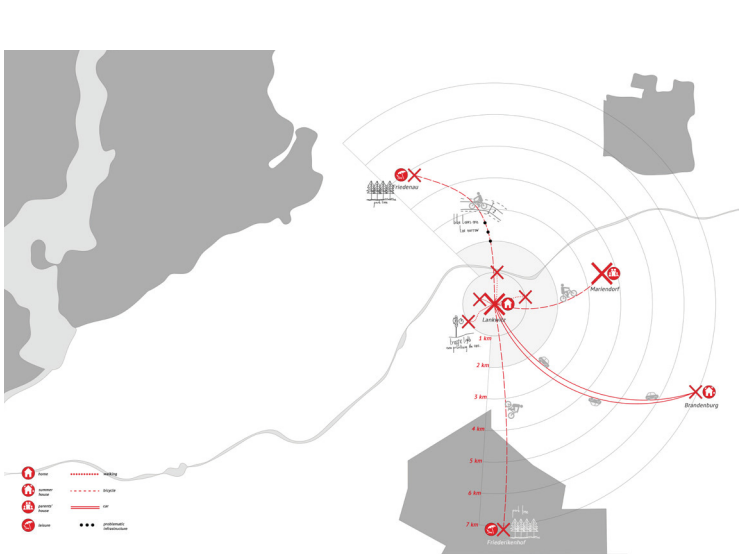
The mobility research studies that focus on the differences between genders shows the very much simplified conclusion that women have a more vivid movement pattern with much more steps in between, while men just move from home to work and back again. This pattern can for sure not unconditionally be applied to all women in every society. We believe that it is strongly connected to the personal circumstances and additionally the unbalanced distribution of care work and therefore the social roles ascribed by most societies and not the biological gender.

Most studies on mobility (and gender) are also not dealing with the spatial transfer of the findings. We believe that there needs to be a shift to research agendas that also take geographic, social and cultural but especially spatial context into account. Simply put, how do women shape mobility spaces in Berlin and how do mobility spaces in Berlin shape women's mobility behaviour?

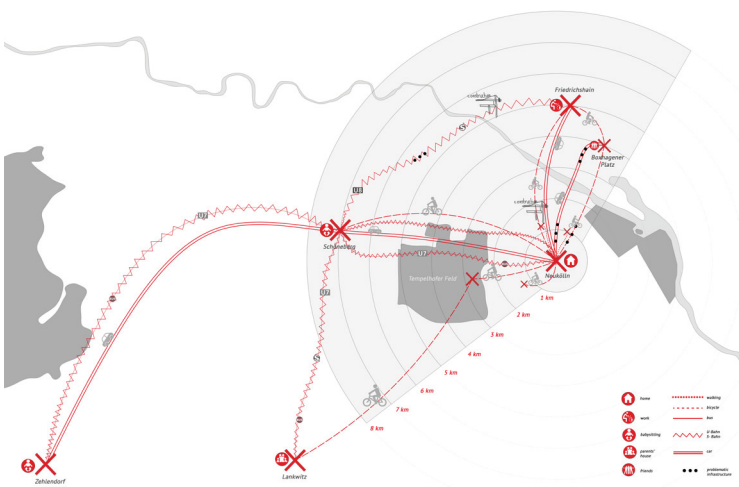
In our Berlin-specific research we found a set of parameters that are worth looking at in greater depth. First, the distribution of productive and reproductive work does play a role and especially the connection of this topic with the configuration of the direct living environment is very important. Second, multimodality and shared mobility are important trends that influence the opportunities for better mobility choices of women. Third the safety of all kinds of mobility infrastructures from bike lanes to streetlights or public transport spaces seem to have an enormous effect on how women move through Berlin.

The fem*MAP Mobility is the result of the attempt to spatialise the topics we found in various interviews on the Berlin cityscape. In addition to that, we used other ways of mapping and visualising the complex relationship of gender, space and mobility in Berlin. Reaching a more gender-sensitive perspective on space and mobility will help to improve existing infrastructures and offering more equal levels of accessibility for transport to all different groups.

Elif Civi, Jörn Gertenbach, Sena Gür, Jessica Voth



The behaviour is mostly run between home and the university. Other than that, more localised behaviour is present, mostly in a 3 km radius. It is reported that the S-Bahn in Warschauer Strasse gets cancelled very often and that the bus provided instead is not convenient, and for this reason interviewee prefers to take her bike with her to this location.



Behavioural Type C has a localised pattern. Home is the single centre. It is the pattern where we see the supply availability is the highest in a smaller radius. Preference of the way of moving is primarily by walking or by cycling. Public Transport is not preferred by the interviewee, except for occasional lake trips. Also, as reported by the interviewees, here is no good public transport connection between home and Kita, so bicycle is preferred for this route.

GENDER-BASED HOUSING

The Berlin housing crisis for women, or: Häuserkampf ist Frauen*kampf

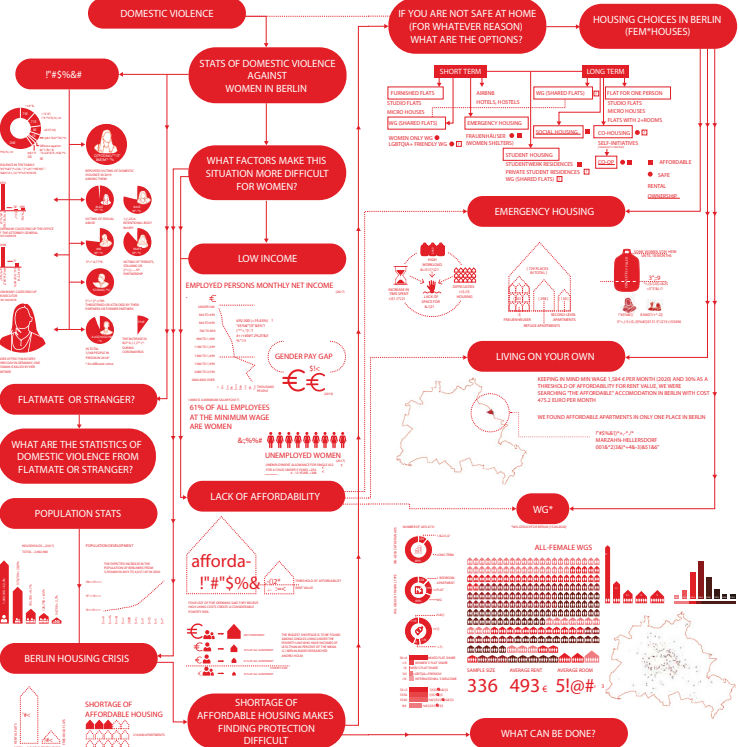
Gender-based violence is a global pandemic. It has infiltrated every possible place; in every possible form. It exists in both the public and the private realms. It cat-calls women as they walk in the street, it gropes and grabs where it shouldn't, and it makes the home a dangerous place. There is a spectrum of violence against women, and it spans different degrees of severity, locations, and people. Though every situation is different, all

incidents are harmful. Gender-based violence is most visible in the public realm, but this investigation seeks to uncover the affects of violence against women in the home; domestic violence. In Germany, more than 80% of victims are women*. A woman* can be assaulted in her home by a partner, roommate, or even a visitor. The incidents include assaults, harassment, intimidation, you name it.

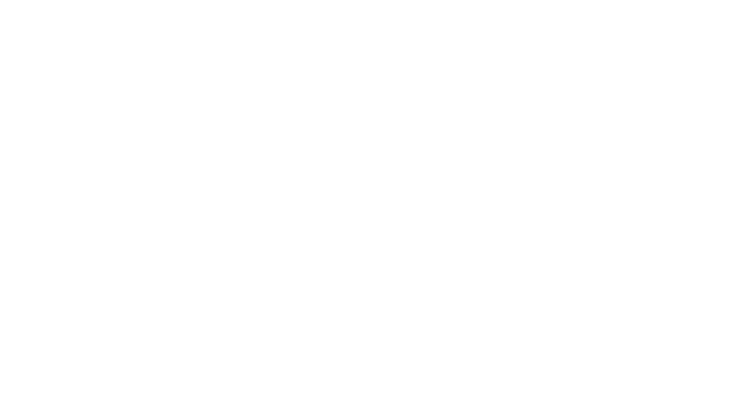
Meanwhile, Berlin is currently in a housing crisis. In the past ten years, rents have more than doubled. The population is growing exponentially, estimated to pass the 4-million-mark by 2025. The local government has taken steps to counter the skyrocketing rental prices, including banning mega-landlords and the recently introduced 5-year rental freeze. However, finding a home in Berlin is still extremely difficult. And it seems to be even harder for women*. In renting, one should consider the price, location, size, etc. As a woman* an added factor to consider is that of safety. The majority of 'short-term' rentals in Berlin consist of flat-shares of 'WGs'. These are apartments that are usually let by one main tenant, who then rents out the various bedrooms to other sub-tenants. Financially, women* are still earning much less than men, meaning that they may have to compromise on aspects of the apartment when renting. The gender pay gap in Germany currently sits at a difference of 21%. The rental crisis is pushing women to live in places that they feel unsafe, too worried to leave because of how hard it is to find accommodation in the first place.

What are the housing options for women* in Berlin? And if you are unsafe at home, what can you do? Frauenhäuser are women*'s shelters that offer protection for those needing it. In 2019 a total of 729 places were available in six women*'s refuges, as well as refuge apartments and second-level apartments. They are now working intensively on "emergency accommodation for women* affected by violence in the event that the needs cannot be met by the women*'s shelters," writes press spokesman Moritz Quiske. But these cannot meet the demand. There seems to be an increasing number of self-made all-female* WGs.

Ekaterina Kropacheva, Feyza Sayman, Nikita Schweizer



This information graphics show the process of the research as overall narrative. Taking domestic violence as a starting point, statistics of domestic violence are presented. Rather than concentrating on the reasons and outcomes of domestic violence from family/partner; the research takes a position to bring the inexplicit situations of domestic violence into light. It takes Berlin's current housing crisis in center and evaluates this in a feminist perspective. How safe and affordable is renting in Berlin as a single/young women?



Within a one week mapping camp in August 2020, the research and the mappings produced in the seminar fem*MAP BERLIN were brought together into a common vision for the future of Berlin, the fem*MAP 2049.

The goal of creating this map was to make the contents of the atlases accessible and readable in one integrated document. The collectively drawn and conceptualized map shows the transformative potential of the 8 different hypotheses formulated in the seminar: feminist urban structures of political representations, institutions of empowerment, neighborhoods of care, diverse modes of mobility, illuminated nightscapes and accessible and adequate housing provision. Throughout the week the key elements and transformative potentials of the different mappings were identified and overlaid with each other to create the new integrated map. The individual elements were expanded and put in relation to each other. A common legend and colour code for the fem*MAP 2049 was developed, showing the interrelation of the different spatial systems 2020 in black. Possible transformative spaces and practices were projected into the future and drawn in red.

The main elements of fem*MAP 2049 were also transformed into a cartographic spatial installation on the floor of the gallery space of alpha nova & galerie futura, as well as a banner for affordable housing and the announcement of a feminist festival. Together with the fem*MAP 2049 at a scale of 1:10.000, the floor mapping and the banners integrate the six artistic positions into a "feminist perspective for Berlin today" – in preparation for a non-sexist city in the near future.

Fotos: Juliana Garcia Leon, Katrina Neelands Malinski, Dagmar Pelger