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# Space commoning as an emancipatory political project

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### **Urban potentiality?**

- The city is a space of possibilities, a space, that is, which is exposed to challenges and acts of dissident interpretation.
- "[T]he urban remains in a state of dispersed and alienated actuality, as kernel and virtuality (Lefebvre 1996: 148)
- To reactivate the emancipatory potentialities of city life we need to connect again with the virtuality of the city.

### Reclaiming the city?

- Commoning is about complex and historically specific processes through which societies or groups define what is to be shared by their members and how.
- Reclaiming the right to the city means reclaiming the city as commons, that is, reclaiming the power of collective creativity: reclaiming the city-as-oeuvre.
- In the process of challenging established common worlds, space is being activated as a source of social potentialities.

#### **Common space**

- Common space is both an explicit scope of urban commoning and one of its most important shaping factors.
- Common space expresses the power commoning has to create new forms of living-in-common.



#### What common space is not

- Common space is not private space (although private family spaces may become part of it)
- Common space is not **public space**, if by public we mean state-managed or, in general, managed by a certain **authority** (although lots of space commoning experiences start from appropriating existing public spaces).

# The emergence of common spaces through urban commoning

- In everyday survival initiatives: common space as a means to augment and share available resources and to activate collective inventiveness
- During anti-neoliberal struggles: common space as a form of organization and a means to express collective demands
- In initiatives that explicitly depend upon practices of collective self-management: common space as a form of exemplary organized everydayness

## **Emancipatory potentialities**of space commoning

Sources of such potentialities may be:

• The **re-appropriation of public space** – "insurgent public spaces" (Hou 2010). Sharing practices transform existing distinctions between public and private city space.

• **Urban Communities** of commoners

 Collective performances of self-government and "territorialities of resistance" (Stavrides 2016, 2019).

Re-appropriating public space – producing common space













The Gezi park urban struggle (Istanbul 2013)















Taking care of common space as a form of direct democracy



Open urban communities of commoners

#### **Community and the common**

- The common is **not "a particular kind of thing**" but "an unstable and malleable **social relation …"**(Harvey 2012: 73).
- Comunalidad (commonality): "the juxtaposition of commons and polity" but also "a collection of practices formed as creative adaptations of old traditions to resist old and new colonialisms, and a mental space, a horizon of intelligibility: how you see and experience the world as a We". (Esteva 2012).

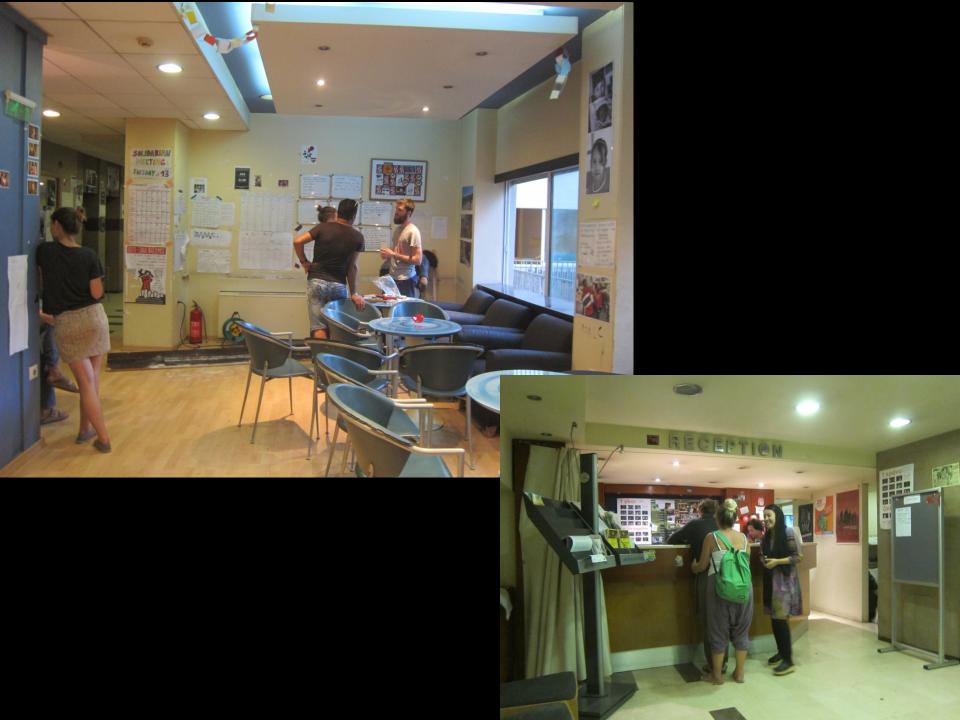
#### Re-inventing community through commoning

- Practices of collaboration and collective experiences of mutual help create self-managed common spaces.
- Communities and collectivities make those spaces
  happen by shaping their uses and the corresponding
  rules of use in the process of inhabiting them.
- The emancipatory potentialities of space commoning open communities to newcomers and to networks of commoning collaboration.



Self –managed refugee support center in Athens (occupied City Plaza Hotel)









Autonomous neighborhood La Polvorilla in Acapatzingo (Mexico city )
Los Panchos movement











Cooperativa La Toma (Rosario, Argentina)





















## Napoli *Beni Comuni* (common goods)





Ex Asilo Filangieri









## **RIDISEGNIAMO**







## Lido Pola (Bagnoli)













Scugnizzo Liberato – Laboratory of mutual help















Common space created through collective performances of self-government











Oventic, Chiapas (Mexico)

Zapatista autonomous territory (Mexico)

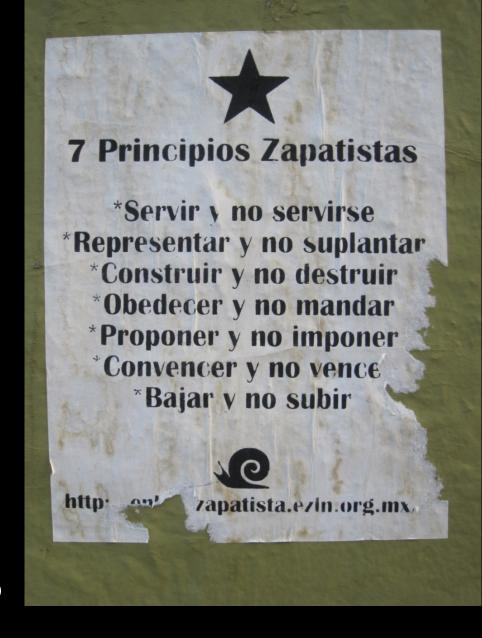








- To serve others, not to serve oneself
- To represent, not replace
- To construct, not destroy
- To obey, not lead
- To propose, not impose
- To convince, not defeat
- To work from below, not seek to rise



## The potentialities of urban commoning

- Possible spaces (understood as imagined arrangements or as specific possible sites) may become the means of both envisioning and testing new forms of social organization.
- Emancipatory politics: "Trial by space" (Lefebvre, The Production of Space, 416)
- Emancipatory commoning directly challenges the accumulation of power and develops collective forms of land (urban and rural) use.