

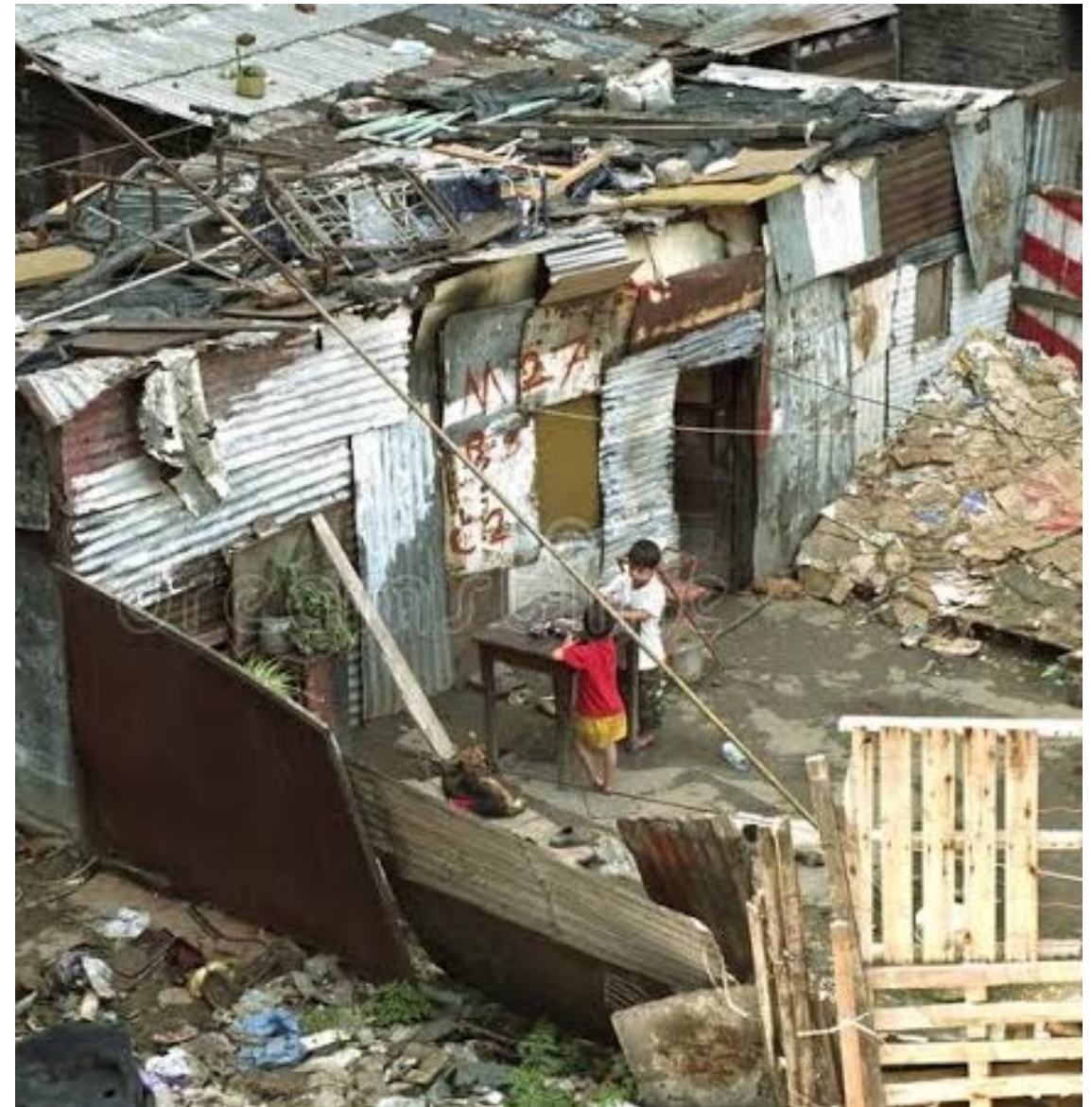
Rum, sted og deltagelse

Perspektiver fra Tingbjergs Fælleshave



Tina Termansen, postdoc
Steno Diabetes Center Copenhagen, Afdeling for Forebyggelse, Sundhedsfremme og Samfundet



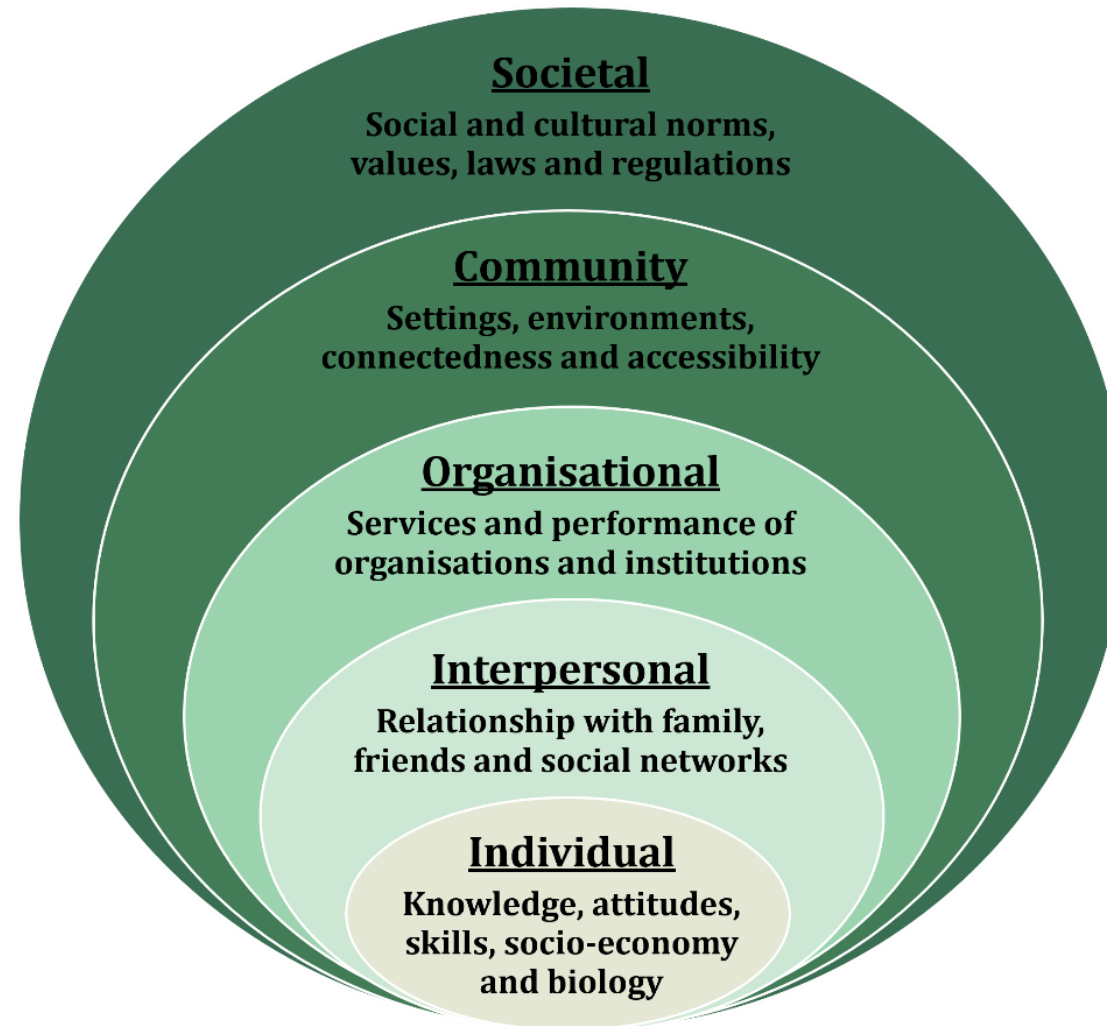


Tina Termansen

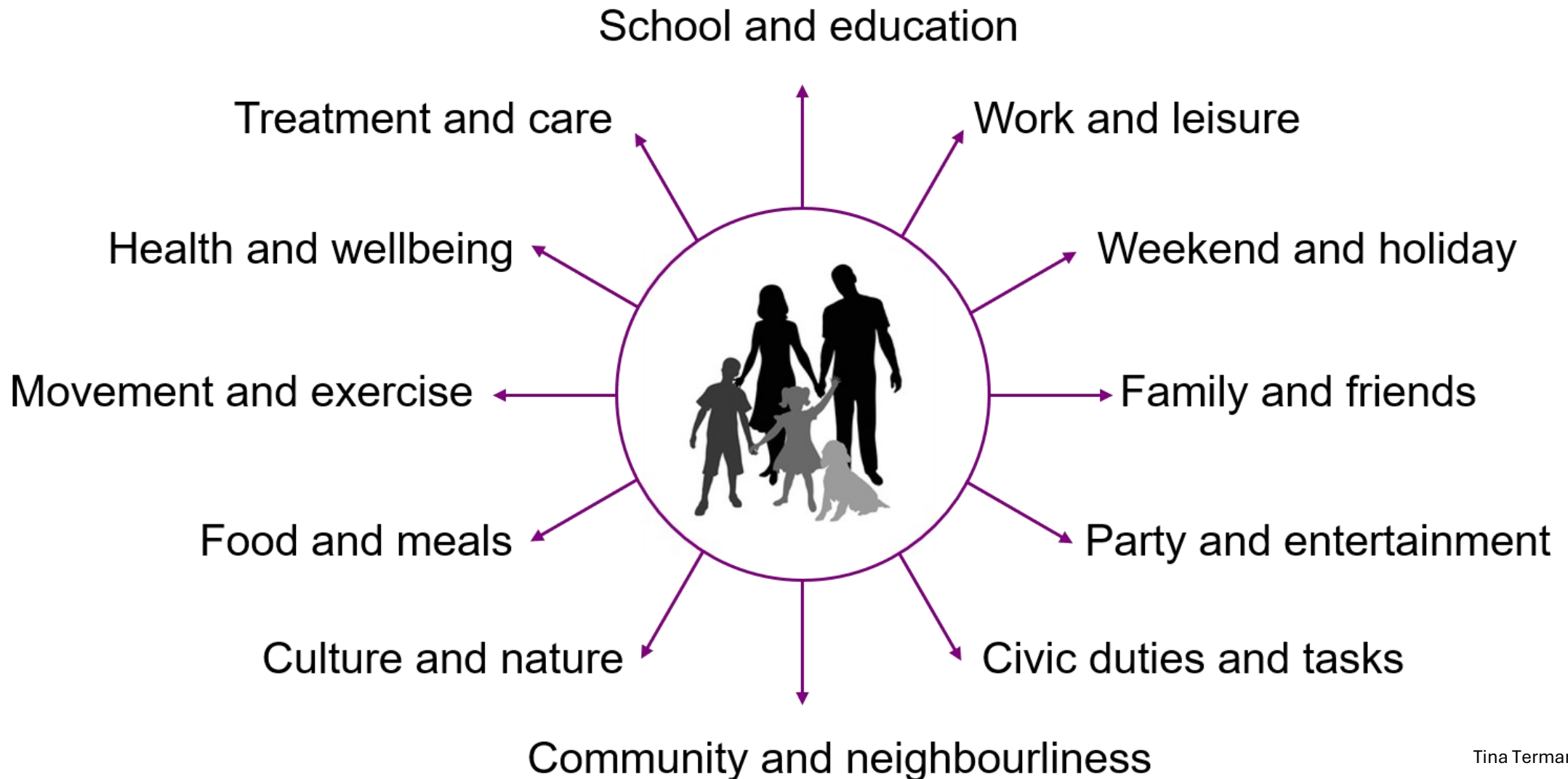


Tina Termansen

The Determinants Of Health



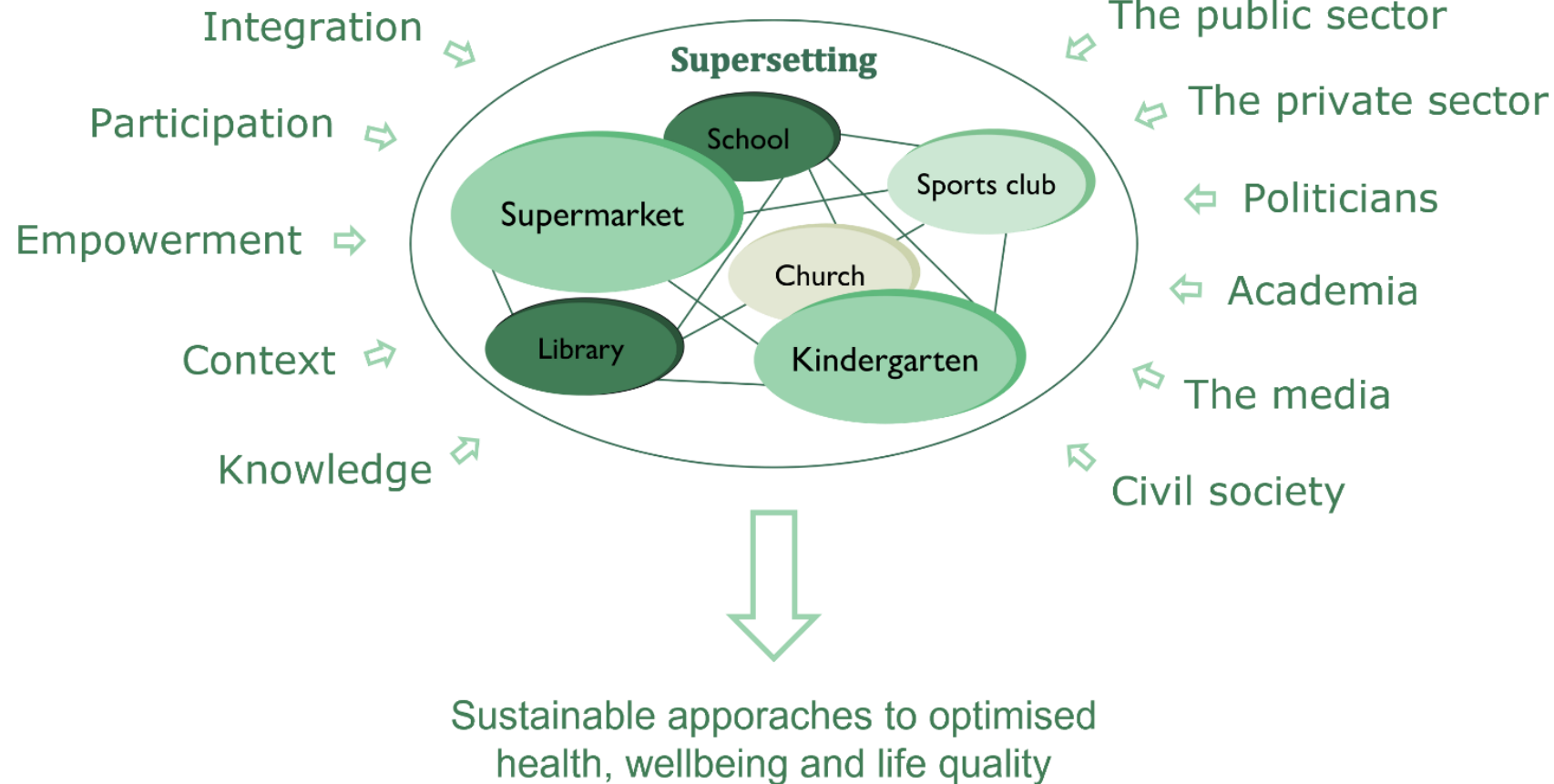
The Settings Of Everyday Life



Supersetting

Principles

Partners

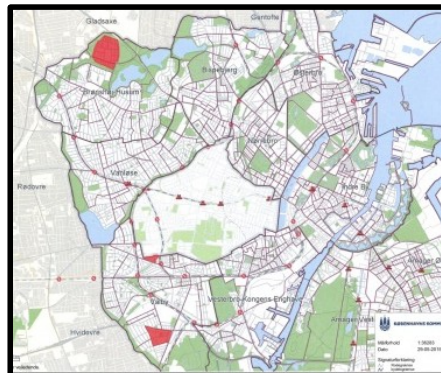


Tingbjerg Changing Diabetes

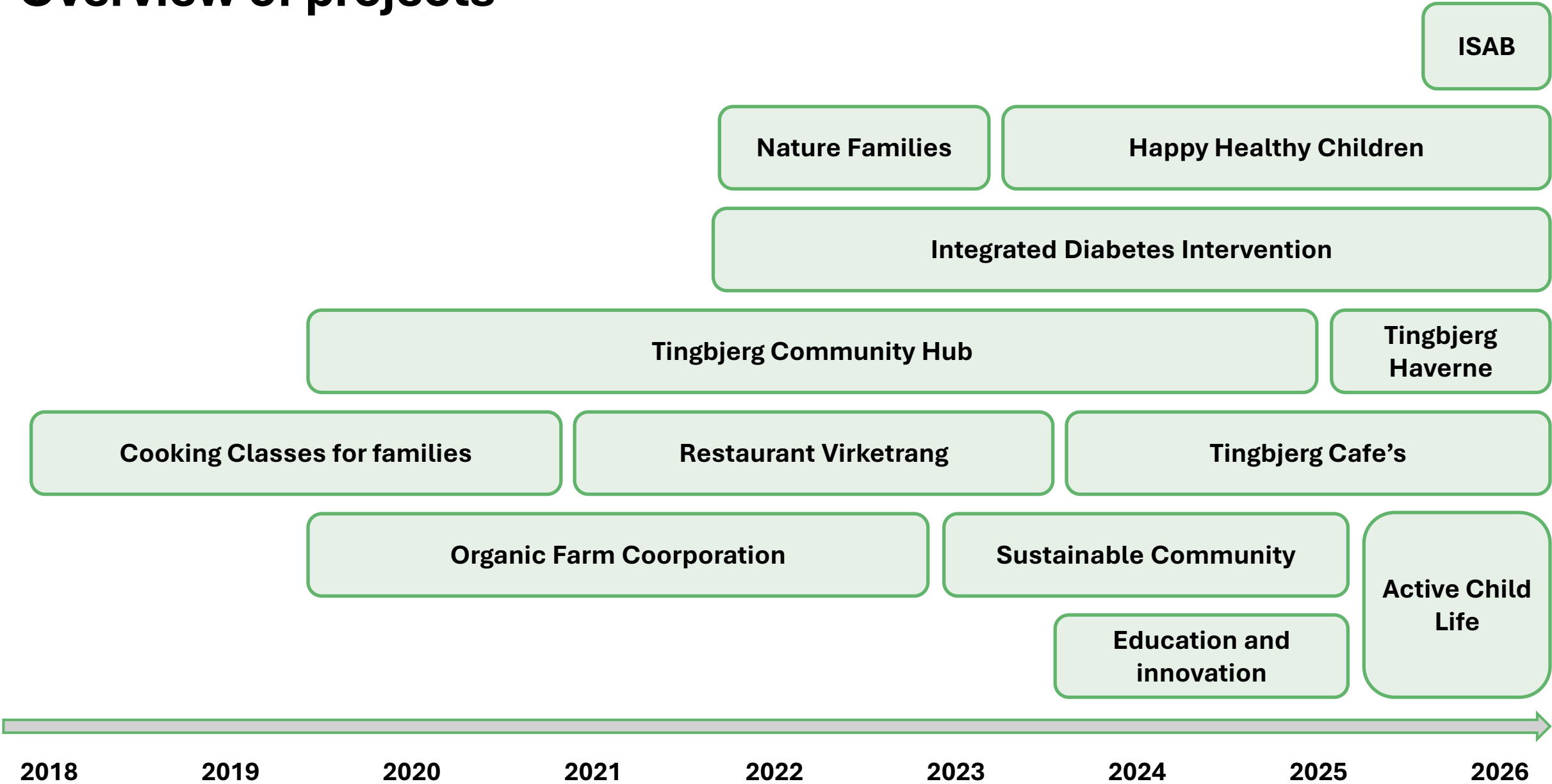
Promoting social development, healthy living and diabetes prevention among high-risk population groups living in the urban neighbourhood of Tingbjerg in Copenhagen, Denmark



Tingbjerg



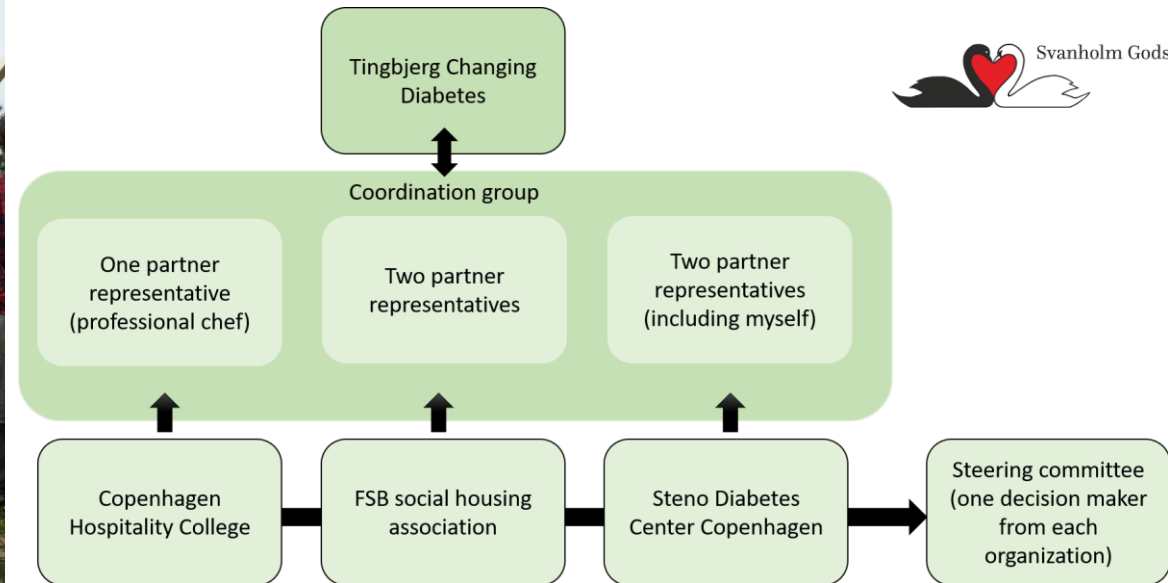
Overview of projects



Partnerskabet



**HOTEL OG
RESTAURANT
SKOLEN**

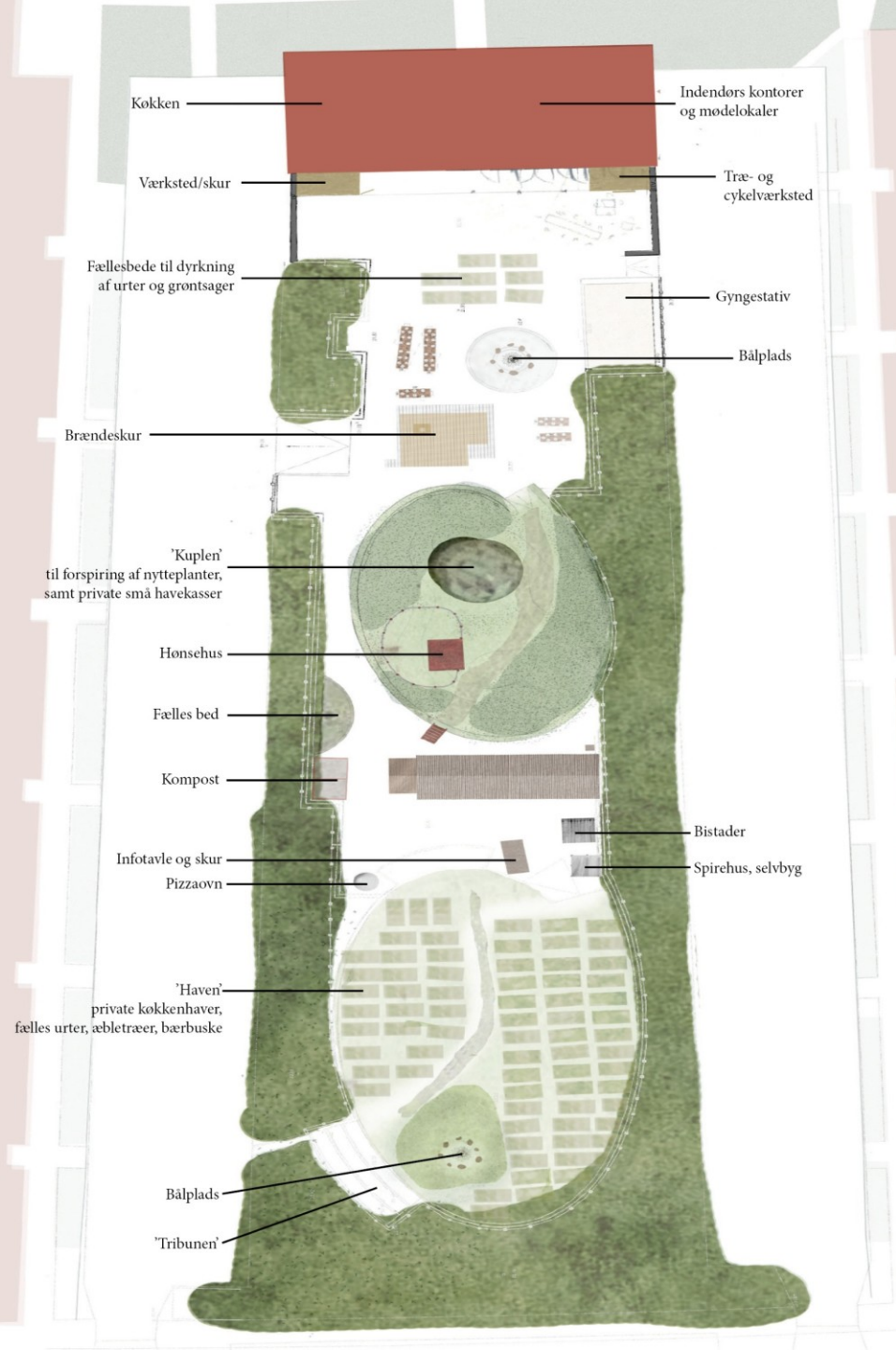


Restaurant Virketrang og Fælleshaven (februar 2020-august 2021)



- Restaurant med ugentlige madworkshops
- Beboere lavede mad under vejledning fra professional kok
- Spisning for betalende gæster
- **Restaurantens formål:** At skabe lokalt samlingspunkt og brede fællesskaber samt kompetenceopbygning relateret til madlavning.





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Spaces of participation: Exploring the characteristics of conducive environments for citizen participation in a community-based health promotion initiative in a disadvantaged neighborhood

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ABSTRACT

Research has shown that community participation in health programmes is vital to ensure positive health outcomes and sustainable solutions. This is often challenged by difficulties to engage socially disadvantaged population groups. Through ethnographic fieldwork in a community initiative in a disadvantaged neighbourhood in Copenhagen, Denmark, we explored which factors contributed to a conducive environment for participation. Data material consists of observation notes taken during fieldwork in a community hub from January 2020 until August 2021 and 19 semi-structured interviews with professional stakeholders and participants. We applied the analytical concept of space to elucidate how the organizational, social, and physical environments played important roles in ensuring possibilities for participation. We termed these environments Spaces of Participation. Our results highlight the importance of ensuring spaces that are flexible, informal, and responsive when engaging those who are hard to reach.

1. Introduction

Within health promotion and prevention, research on the social determinants of health has increased engagement in community health-promotion interventions (Marmot et al., 2010; South, 2014), including coordinated, multi-setting initiatives (Ewart-Pierce et al., 2016; Toft et al., 2018; Vella et al., 2018). Studies find increasing evidence that community participation has a positive impact on a range of health outcomes (Haldane et al., 2019; O'Mara-Eves et al., 2015). Additionally, participation is often associated with increased ownership and empowerment of the target group (Fritz and Binder, 2018).

Nevertheless, many initiatives targeting disadvantaged neighbourhoods struggle to engage socially disadvantaged population groups (García-Domínguez et al., 2010; Goedhart et al., 2021; Vanleene et al., 2017). Studies have shown that residents from disadvantaged neighbourhoods are less likely to participate in health programmes and in health research compared to the majority of society (Koopmans et al., 2012) and that co-creation approaches often fail to engage residents (Carlisle et al., 2018; Lombard, 2013). Previous interventions show that participation in community initiatives may be hampered by financial or

transport-related challenges, distrust or fear of authorities, lack of incentive (Pestoff, 2006), lack of personal resources and mental capacity (Christensen et al., 2016; Jakobsen, 2013), lack of knowledge and skill (Jakobsen and Andersen, 2013), communication difficulties, limited time frames, and lack of information and awareness in relation to health programmes (Fung, 2006; Vanleene et al., 2017).

A scientific literature review exploring the role of community participation in improving the health of disadvantaged populations found that elements such as power-sharing and collaborative partnerships were key to achieving positive health outcomes (Cyril et al., 2015). However, no clear strategy to ensure participation by those who are hard to reach was identified. Moreover, participation research rarely focuses on processes to maintain participation over time, and contextual and relational factors are often not addressed.

The objective of this study is to investigate factors that contribute to a conducive environment for participation in a health promotion initiative located in the disadvantaged neighbourhood of Tingbjerg in urban Copenhagen, Denmark. We use the concept of space to shed light on how the environment structurally, socially, and physically shapes (enables and constrains) possibilities for participation and consequently

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Etnografisk feltarbejde



Feltnoter fra deltagerobservation i fælleshaven og restauranten (18 måneder)



7 individuelle semi-strukturerede interviews med professionelle aktører.

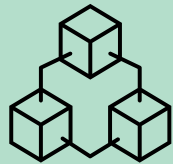
11 semi-strukturerede interviews (inklusive to opfølgende interviews) med deltagere



Video and fotos fra en partecipatorisk øvelse med fem deltagere

Rum og deltagelse

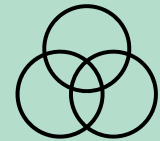
Hvilke
deltagelsesmuligheder
skabes i Fælleshaven,
og hvordan opstår de?



*Rum som udgjort af
den mening og
regulering vi
tillægger et givent
sted eller kontekst
(Lefebvre 1991).*



*Rum kan både
muliggøre handling
og begrænse
handling (Lefebvre
1991; Cornwall
2002).*



*Deltagelse formes af
den konstellation af
mennesker og
relationer samt af
regler og normer og
ressourcer til rådighed
et givent sted i en given
situation (Fritz and
Binder 2018).*

Hvordan skabes der muligheder for deltagelse?



Organisatorisk rum

- Regler og rammer – åben og inkluderende
- Fælles ejerskabsfølelse

Socialt rum

- Tolerance
- Diversitet og fællesskab

Fysisk rum

- Fysisk indretning
- Tilgængelighed

Organisatorisk rum

- Hvis der kom for mange regler, og vi gjorde for meget ud af at alle folk skulle have bestilt inden og man skulle afvise folk i døren, så ville vi miste det [...] med at folk gerne må komme lidt til og fra og føle det virkelig efter. "Er det noget for mig det her?" Nu har jeg været med til at tænde bål tre gange, og jeg har for øvrigt også været med til at tisse i asken [...] nu er jeg tryk ved at være her [...](kokken).



Det sociale rum



Vi forbereder en del af måltidet ved bålet i dag. Peter (beboer) demonstrerer hvordan man kløver brænde. Da han er færdig går han i gang med at rydde op i værkstedet. Flere andre beboere dukker op og samles rundt om bålet. Det føles hyggeligt. En dreng siger, at det føles som at være på spejdertur.

Blomsterne står i flor i de mange hjemmelavede blomsterkasser og Nina (beboer) begynder at plukke nogle af de spiselige blomster sammen med børnene, så de kan pynte bordene. Da vi er færdige med at spise, rydder vi alle af bordet og Peter tager noget tavlemaling frem og begynder at male husets ydermur så børnene kan tegne på den næste gang. Da jeg kommer tilbage ugen efter viser han mig et træpinsvin som han har sømmet fast til et af havens bord-bænkesæt. Det har han lavet så pigerne kan få mulighed for at øve sig i at slå et søm i.

Det fysiske rum



Jeg mener, hvis du kigger ud
(kigger ud af vinduet), så ser det
Jeg tænker med gru og rædsel, hvis vi sad oppe i det
forfærdeligt ud med en skæv dør
kulturhus. I... Jeg kan godt se, at det er bare gennemtænkt
der hænger lidt og et sort skur
fra A-Z og der er hver og det gør ved. Men I... I der er ikke
med et tag der ikke er færdigt og
en flade, jeg kan ikke ved. I... Det er ligesom det hele bare
er blomsterkasser uden noget i.
Det vil aldrig blive færdigt (partner)
hernede og det skal det heller
ikke være (beboer).



Mattering som værdi og tilgang

Mattering = Feeling Valued + Adding Value

FEELING VALUED

Being seen, respected, and cared for

- Others notice and acknowledge you
- You feel significant — unconditionally, not earned
- Present in family, school, community

ADDING VALUE

Contributing something meaningful to others

- Helping, influencing, being depended on
- Meaningful roles — real participation, not symbolic
- Civic contribution and democratic agency

Rum der kan formes – tvetydighed og formbarhed

- Fælleshaven som *micro-offentligt tvetydigt rum* - (Högström 2018).
- Fælleshaven kan ses som et sted hvor der skabes *room for manoeuvre* (Clay & Schaefer 1984) – flytte grænserne for handling (Brock et al. 2001).







- Traditionelle indsatser eller samskabelsestilgange fremmer ikke altid deltagelse
- Steder som byggelegepladser og fælleshaver fungerer anderledes, fordi deltagelsen er:
- frivillig
- gradueret
- uforpligtende
- praktisk frem for verbal



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does not comply with these terms.Analyzing commons: complex
dynamics leading to sustainably
governed urban commonsAgnes Katharina Müller^{1*} and Julia Köpper^{2*}¹Institut für Stadt- und Regionalplanung, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany, ²Institut für
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As a concept, urban commons offer new perspectives on collaborative urban design and the participatory management of urban resources. In many cases, citizens create urban commons as bottom-up initiatives, although they often cooperate with local governments or private proprietors, particularly if a long-term perspective is targeted for their project. Urban commons therefore shed light on the tension between bottom-up initiatives and the public and private sector in urban governance. This article aims to better understand how the interrelation between different variables, such as the implementation process, accessibility of the community, ownership structure, etc., can help to constitute sustainable governed commons. To do so we investigate three case studies of commons in different urban settings by means of field research and interviews with activists. Each case study is evaluated in terms of sustainable governance by identifying enhancing or constraining variables, external conditions, and internal challenges. By analyzing the specific strategies for the different commons using the overarching categories of scale, permeability, and organization, we identify variables that, when combined, can lead to a sustainable managed urban commons. Comparing the different examples makes it possible to assess the limits and possibilities of sustainable urban commons governance.

KEYWORDS
urban commons, sustainable urban commons governance, urban commons initiatives,
self-organized groups, collaborative urban design

1. Introduction

Collaborative city making has become a buzzword in urban planning in many European cities today. Over the last years, the COVID-19 pandemic has drawn focus to civil engagement and awareness of public and common goods in cities. In some cases, this newfound awareness has resulted in projects, such as temporary play streets, which can be defined as commons. Urban commons are examples of projects mainly organized by citizens to preserve or reclaim urban resources, such as empty spaces, houses, or streets, as commons goods. They always operate in a field of tension between bottom-up structures, municipal administration, and private proprietors, and either succeed or fail. Urban planners increasingly promote and support participatory processes. City governments in Europe encourage civil society to engage in urban development as they profit from the volunteer work and increasing identification of citizens with the urban realm. Consequently, it is important to investigate the concept of urban commons and the implications of their sustainable governance for urban development.

Hvorfor lykkes nogle
steder og ikke andre?

Bæredygtige commons opstår ofte i
spændingsfeltet mellem borgere, civilsamfund
og offentlige institutioner

De steder der overlever formår at balancere:

- Lokal forankring
- Åbenhed overfor nye brugere
- Samarbejde med kommunen
- Selvorganisering



Fælles refleksion

- Hvornår har I sidst befundet jer et sted der var formbart eller tvetydigt?
- Hvordan arbejder I selv med sted og deltagelse og kan I bruge principperne om commons og formbarhed i jeres arbejde?

Tak

