

Varieties of Refiguration?

On Multiple Spatialities, Spatial Arrangements & the Economy 1

Conference by the
Collaborative Research Centre "Re-Figuration of Spaces" (CRC 1265)

Date & Time	Thursday – Friday, 21. – 22.11.2024 (workshop only) – arrival by 20.11.2024, departure on 22.11, after 18.00 or Wednesday – Friday, 20. – Saturday, 23.11.2024 (including optional ethnographic city walks) – arrival by 19.11.2024, departure on 25.11.2024
Organizers:	Nina Baur and Stefan Kirchner
Venue	Technische Universität Berlin Ernst-Reuter-Platz 1, Berlin, 10587 Deutschland Room BH-N 230 (2 nd floor) https://maps.app.goo.gl/CbgWCSGLqPtGSA5p7 and https://www.static.tu.berlin/fileadmin/www/10000000/Studieren/Uni-Leben/Campusplaene/Plan_Campus_Charlottenburg_EN.pdf
Program	See page 7ff.

Registration until 10.11.2024

Participation is free, and both CRC and non-CRC members are invited to participate in the discussion. In order to make reservations, we kindly ask to register for the first workshop and indicate, if you are coming to the meals or not:

<https://terminplaner6.dfn.de/p/dd02add59a81e7d72c5829318bd55a80-811681>

Meals

All meals are self-pay, that is everybody pays their meal themselves.

Accommodation

We kindly ask everyone to arrange their own travel and accommodation. Please note that the housing market in Berlin is very tight and it is an international tourist destination – we therefore recommend booking flights and reserving accommodation as early as possible. Please find some suggestions for accommodation at the end of the program

Topic

Lack of Spatial Concepts in Economic Sociology

The economy cannot be conceived without space. First of all, the economy always takes place in space, and locality, local knowledge systems and physical space (including local resources) have always been important factors for production and is still important for many services – it is a truism that different economic regions and places of economic activity bear relevance. Simultaneously, value production and capture are globalized, which requires the bridging of large distances and the crossing of borders between nations and economic regions. Secondly and partly exactly because the economy is spatial, the economy has always been a major driver of spatial transformations both of local contexts which are often completely restructured as a result of economic activities, and in translocalising economic activities in the aim to overcome distance and coordinate activities. Simultaneously, economic activities have always been stabilizing and/or changing social, regional and global inequalities (which are also spatial). Regardless, within theoretical concepts of economic sociology, organizational sociology and sociology of work and labor, space is surprisingly absent, in at least three regards:

- 1 *Territorial space vs. space of routes:* Within this research field, there is theoretical a division of labor between concepts (e.g. regional innovation systems, neo institutionalism, political economy) which focus on economic activities within territories (such as localities, regions, nation states or world regions such as the EU), concepts (e.g. world systems analysis, global value chains approach) which focus on translocal activities (such as local commodity chains or trade) and concepts which focus on the effects of the economy on spatial inequality. These bodies of research are hardly linked empirically and conceptually.
- 2 *Organisational and spatial structure of the economy:* While economic sociological concepts can handle individual and organizational aspects of the economy's spatiality very well, they hardly ever take the materiality of goods and physical space seriously, resulting in specific questions to be rarely asked. Just to give some arbitrary examples: How do – let's say – IT, financial, car and food markets differ as a result of the specific material properties of the goods and the specific physical resources that are needed to produce and transport markets? What infrastructures does the production and transportation of goods require, and what does "infrastructure" mean in this context? In a global commodity chain, does it make a difference, if the whole chain (production, logistics, sales) is in the hand of one company which overcomes national borders within the company's organizational structure, or if the goods have to move between organizations and states?
- 3 *US- and Euro-centrism:* Economic sociological empirical analyses have been spatially narrow in recent decades. As the section "Economic Sociology" of the German Sociology Association has recently stated, on the one hand, sociological explanations focused on the micro and meta level (e.g. companies' coordination problems, the social embedding of local and regional markets or the effects of national regulation). On the other hand, established economic sociology is noticeable US- and Euro-centered both in empirical analyses and theoretical concepts, with liberal US capitalism being very often the reference point for economic sociological debates. Against the backdrop that economic phenomena and dynamics are transnational, this seems problematic. Instead, other questions should be asked. For example: What contribution can economic sociology make to analyze historical formations such as post-colonialism or the rise of new hegemonic economic systems and logics? What are economic sociological perspectives on the asymmetries between the Global North and South? Can economic sociological theoretical concepts be scaled spatially to capture

micro, regional and macro phenomena? How can interdependencies between countries, global value chains, local workplaces and the division of labor be conceived?

In other words: As the economy is always spatial, economic sociology needs to bring space into its analysis and theory-building.

The Refiguration of Spaces as Perspective?

One way of overcoming these theoretical and empirical deficits could be to integrate economic-sociological concepts with the idea of *refiguration of spaces* proposed by the Collaborative Research Center “Refiguration of Spaces” (CRC 1265, <https://www.sfb1265.de/en/>). Building on and theoretically integrating Norbert Elias’ (1978) figuration sociology, Hubert Knoblauch’s (2019) theory of communicative constructionism and Martina Löw’s (2016) sociology of space, the CRC 1265 investigates current processes of spatial reordering and restructuring of society as refiguration of spaces (Löw 2022). Knoblauch and Löw (2020: 267) suggest that “re-figuration refers to a process that

- a) is based on the simultaneity of various changes which can be discerned both in international comparison and as juxtaposition of different dynamics in one and the same place;
- b) articulates this juxtaposition as tensions that are indicative of binary polarizations without reducing them to these polarizations;
- c) includes effects both on a subjective as well as institutional level;
- d) is not only expressed by changing spatial figures, it also unfolds through them.”

By using the concept of “refiguration of spaces”, the CRC 1265 understands sociality in general and the economy in particular as a spatial phenomenon and aims to develop an empirically grounded theory of contemporary social change as processual, spatial-communicative refiguration (CRC 1265 2023: 3), thus addressing “the reorganization and rearrangement of this spatial figuration and its relationality in a globally entangled postcolonial context” (CRC 1265 2023: 6) and allows researchers “to analyze spatial changes across various social dimensions as a consequence of tensions between different spatial figurations. This conception allows for a systematic consideration of the diversity and contradictory character of spatial developments” (CRC 1265 2023: 3).

In their joint empirical efforts, scholars within the CRC 1265 have so far shown that the refiguration of spaces is expressed by three entwined processes – translocalization, mediatization and polycontexturalization (Million et al. 2021) – which – amongst other things – result in new *spatial arrangements* (Baur/Kulke 2023; Baur 2023). Specific spatial arrangements in turn are characterized by the interplay or conflict of different *spatial figures*, namely territorial space, network space, routes (also: space of pathways, trajectory space), and place (Knoblauch/Löw 2020: 273-276; Baur 2023; CRC 1265 2023: 13-16). These ideal-typical spatial figures shape subjective knowledge and guide actions and social practices, which are in turn objectified in symbols, institutions and material infrastructures (Baur 2023). As in the same situation, several spatial logics might be relevant simultaneously, this might result in *spatial conflicts*. For example, “[t]he Corona crisis clearly shows how tensions between an increasingly dense global network of circulations of goods, people, and knowledge, the transnationalization of politics, and the digitalization of communication, on the one hand, and the reaffirmation of nation states, the increase in fortified borders and re-territorializations, as well as the increasingly dense, digitalized social control of local spaces, on the other, set in motion a dynamic that the CRC calls refiguration” (CRC 1265 2023: 4). As a result of conflicts between these spatial logics, spatial arrangements might change, or new spatial arrangements might arise.

Linking Debates on the Economy and Space

Based on these earlier findings, in 2024, discussion in the CRC 1265 focusses on the dynamics of stability and change. The debate will be structured by a series of workshops and conferences, namely:

- 1 *Stabilizing figurations in spatial arrangements and multiple spatialities*: The workshop “Spatial Arrangements and Multiple Spatialities” (26.06.2024) will focus on what actually stabilizes figurations and decelerates change, by fleshing out the concepts spatial arrangements and spatialities and their entwinement. The debate will point out that – as in different contexts, different spatial logics might be relevant and as the conflicts between these logics might be resolved differently, spatial arrangements will likely differ in different contexts, resulting in *multiple spatialities* (Knoblauch/Löw 2021, Knoblauch 2022, for an example, see: Baur/Kulke 2023). The concept of “multiple spatialities” stresses that “various spaces studied cannot be regarded as isolatable units. Rather, they are interrelated and interwoven in multiple ways” (CRC 1265 2023: 27) – they are entangled and interconnected. The concept of multiple spatialities stresses this relational interconnectedness, focusses on the differences, divergences, and what is distributed across spaces as asynchronicity of social and cultural developments which take place in space simultaneously (Knoblauch 2022; CRC 1265 2023: 29). “Methodologically, multiple spatialities allow us to ask about the cultural and social convergences and divergences of spatial refiguration on different scales without presupposing spaces as separate and independent units. With the concept of multiple spatialities, we instead assume their relational interdependence but also take into account the potentially conflictual diversity of spatial knowledge, spatial action, and spatial regimes, in order to adequately describe and ultimately understand them (CRC 1265 2023: 4).
- 2 *Changing spatial arrangements*: The international conference “Conflicts in Space – Spatial Conflicts. Current Research Perspectives” (10. – 12.10.2024) will focus on drivers of social change in the sense of conflicts and power struggles between actors interested in stabilizing and those interested in changing spatial arrangement.
- 3 *Spatial arrangements, spatialities and the economy*: Based on this more general discussion of the interplay of stability and change, the following discussion will focus only on the economy (including trade, markets, organizations and labour/work) in order to allow a more detailed discussion. A first step will be linking and transferring the debate on sociology of space to economic sociological debates. As keynote speakers, Nina Baur and Stefan Kirchner will introduce the thematic block “Do we need a global economic sociology? Or: How can economic sociology open up spaces beyond its own comfort zone?” during the conference “Zur Zukunft der Wirtschaftssoziologie. Paradigmen, Herausforderungen, Perspektiven” (“On the future of economic sociology. Paradigms, challenges, perspectives”) of the section “Economic Sociology” of the German Sociology Association (Hamburg, 14./15.11.2024).
- 4 *Varieties of Refiguration*: The conference “Varieties of Refiguration? On Multiple Spatialities, Spatial Arrangements & the Economy 1” (20. – 22.11.2024) and the workshop “Varieties of Refiguration? On Multiple Spatialities, Spatial Arrangements & the Economy 2” (06./07.02.2025) will draw together the above discussion. Using the example of the economy, they will focus on the interplay between stability and change and the resulting varieties of refiguration.

“Varieties of Refiguration?” Linking the Refiguration of Spaces and the Economy

Using the spatial dimension of the economy as core case, the workshop will bring together the various understandings and approaches to illuminate the relevance of space for economic activities. Here, we

follow to proposition that the diversity and variety in the empirical material and conceptual thinking might indicate the existence of a *varieties of refiguration* (CRC 1265 2023: 21). A perspective on the varieties of refiguration could allow us to bring together the various ways in which (economic) actors relate to space, have conflicts about it and develop institutional settlements. A debate on “Varieties of Refiguration?” will discuss how various spatial arrangements are interlinked as multiple spatialities and how they change. In the processes of the refiguration of spaces, we can assume both convergent and divergent tendencies. We understand that this convergence and divergence could occur within and between spatial arrangements as well as within refiguration, in different societies, social groups, and regions/cities. In other words. Against this backdrop and with a focus on the economy, amongst the questions authors might address, are the following:

- How do specific economic sociological theories and empirical findings relate to the proposed perspective on the refiguration of space? More specifically: What can we learn about spatialities and/or their refiguration in the context of the economy when linking concepts? What can economic sociology learn from refiguration theory? What can refiguration theory learn from economic sociology?
- What varieties of refiguration can be observed? What are similarities, differences, variations in the social tensions that accompany the refiguration of spaces in the context of the economy? What are the similarities, differences, variations and interconnections among the observed processes of the refiguration of spaces?
- How and why different do spatial arrangements (spatialities) change? What are stabilising and destabilising factors? This will not only systematically focus on material and immaterial infrastructures but might also provide new insights in debates on path-dependency and path-creation.
- What characterizes multiple spatialities in the context of the economy? How do spatialities, spatial arrangements and spatial figures relate to each other in the context of the economy? How are spatial arrangements stabilized in different social contexts and how does this result on multiple spatialities? What spatial logics do different spatialities follow and how do they regulate circulations?
- How can we conceive and analyze the refiguration of spatialities which do not follow a territorial logic? For example and as discussed above, traditionally, social scientists (and also many economic sociologists) theorize social process as territorial phenomena (e.g. neighborhoods, cities, region, nation states, world regions). If one focusses on other spatial arrangements such as commodity chains or trading routes – which in the CRC language can be conceived as “space of routes” (also: space of pathways, trajectory space) – or economic phenomena which follow even different spatial logics (e.g. network space, space of pathways, place), what does this mean for the theorizing of multiple spatialities and the refiguration of spaces?
- If one takes the conceptions of interconnectedness and entanglements of different spatial arrangements seriously, what does this imply for the conceptualization and analysis of multiple spatialities and the refiguration of spaces? Where can we locate critical zones and what forms do they take?
- What are the theoretical consequences of these reflections?

References

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Program

Wednesday, 20.11.2024, 10.00 – 18.00: **Ethnographic City Walk on Spatial Arrangements and the Economy 1: Siemensstadt (optional)** & latest date of arrival for presenters

Organizers: Nina Baur, Berkant Ufakcan, Tom Ritschel and Franka Köppe (TU Berlin)

(details and meeting point will be announce in late October/late November)

Berlin is a fine example of how spatial arrangements and the economy are entwined – and how innovations drive the refiguration of spaces. At the offset of the German industrial revolution, between the 1870s and 1930s, Berlin first underwent a major refiguration of urban space. In order to avoid pollution, housing and workplaces were separated and new industrial areas were introduced which then had to be linked to public transport, which in turn resulted in major infrastructure measures. As manufacturing needed access to water (for transport, cooling, energy production and production), plants were placed out of the historical town center, along the river Spree. More specifically, Berlin's industrialization and process of urban reconstruction was driven by two companies which are both linked to specific geographic locations: Siemens and AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft = General Electricity Company), resulting in two of the oldest industrial complexes in the world. While Siemens was located in Berlin's North-West, AEG (which was founded by Emil Rathenau in order to produce light bulbs) located its main industrial sights in Berlin's South-East.

In addition to refiguration of the whole spatial arrangement of the city Berlin, neighborhoods and building themselves had to be (re-)designed in order to accommodate for the economic and social changes. Accordingly, Berlin architects and urban designers not only pioneered in urban design for the population (e.g. housing) but also in industrial design – exploring what architecture for industrial manufacturing sites could look like and how this should be integrated into urban design as a whole, and they strongly influenced the rest of Europe, thus driving the refiguration of spatial arrangements in Europe as a whole. There are many historic sights of industrial design to explore (for a map, see: <https://industriekultur.berlin/entdecken/berliner-industriekultur/#>).

Today's excursion will explore the North-West of Berlin (closely linked to the history of Siemens), exploring Siemensstadt, the Berlin Harbour Area, a traditional working class area as well – if available – a plant tour to Germany's only motorcycle plant – at the BMW Group Plant Berlin. This will provide a basis for a discussion of how the economy, housing and transport infrastructure are linked and how Berlin was refigured due to economic changes

Thursday, 21.11.2024, 09.00 – 18.00, BH-N 230: **Conference Day 1 (core session)**

08.30 Registration and Coffee

09.00 **Nina Baur** (TU Berlin, Germany) & **Stefan Kirchner** (BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany) Welcome and Introduction

Session 1: Geo-Political Rivalry, Spatial Regimes and Multiple Spatialities & Refiguration of Territorial Spaces (Part 1)

10.00 **Şahan Savaş Karataşlı** (Sociology, University of North Carolina – Greensboro, USA) **Reorienting Capitalism? The Rise of East Asia and Spatial Re-figuration of Global Economy in the 21st Century**

10.45 **Seth Schindler** (Global Development Institute, University of Manchester, UK) **The Relationship between Territories and Networks Concerning Geopolitical Rivalry between China and the US**

11.30 Lunch: Dave B. Taste Five
(Otto-Suhr-Allee 6-16, 10585 Berlin, <http://dave-b.com>)

Session 2: Refiguration of Territorial Spaces (Part 2)

13.00 **Klaus Kraemer** (Universität Graz, Austria) **States and Economies in (Extra-)Normal Crises**

13.45 **Beatriz Bustos Gallardo** (Department of Geography, University of Chile, Chile) **Spatial Refiguration in two Agroexporting Regions. The Cases of O'Higgins and Maule Regions in Chile**

14.30 Break

Session 3: Refiguration of Spaces of Routes ("Bahnenraum") (Part 1)

15.00 **Rainer Diaz-Bone** (Universität Luzern, Switzerland) **Convention Theory, Economy and Space**

15.45 **Liam Campling** (Queen Mary University of London, UK) **A Marxist Political Economical Perspective on Capitalism and the Sea**

16.30 Break

Session 4: Refiguration of Spaces of Routes ("Bahnenraum") (Part 2)

17.00 **Kwee Hui Kian** (National University of Singapore, Singapore) **Trade and Belt and Road Initiative**

19.00 Dinner: PratiRio (Greek)
(Knesebeckstraße 22, 10623 Berlin, <https://qoo.gl/maps/xf34TFfpVN3cuE2y7>)

Friday, 22.11.2024, 09.00 – 18.00, BH-N 230: **Conference Day 2 (core session)**

08.30

Coffee

Session 5: Refiguration of Space of Networks – Labour Migration

09.00 **Pei-Chia Lan** (Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan) **From Guest Workers to Future Immigrants? Compare Guest Worker Regimes in Post-World-War-II Germany and 21st Century Taiwan**

09.45 **Anju Mary Paul** (New York University Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates) **Post-West Migrations. Migration Trajectories and Shifting Destination Hierarchies amongst both High- and Low-Wage Asian Migrants**

10.30

Break

Session 6: Retailer-Consumer-Linkages, Spatialities of the Local and Refiguration of Urban Space (Part 1)

11.00 **Priyasha Kaul** (Sociology, Ambedkar University Delhi, Delhi, India) **Socio- Economic Struggles of Delivery Workers for Livelihood after the Pandemic**

11.45 **Frédéric Lebaron** (L'Ecole normale supérieure Paris-Saclay, Paris, France) **Field Theory the Economy and Space**

12.30 Lunch: Satyam (Indian)
(Goethestraße 5, 10623 Berlin, <https://maps.app.goo.gl/2zq1BpLEWMMR4d2Df7>)

Session 7: Retailer-Consumer-Linkages, Spatialities of the Local and Refiguration of Urban Space (Part 2)

14.30 **Supriya Chaudhuri** (Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India) **Space of the Bazaar**

15.15 **Samuel Owuor and Cobby Achieng** (University of Nairobi, Kenya) **The Impact of COVID-19 on Women Informal Food Vendors in Nairobi's Informal Settlement**

16.00

Break

16.30 **Tatenda Mukwedeyo** (Sociology, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa) **Peripheral Urbanisation in Harare: The Logics of Autoconstruction and Multiple Spatialities in Eastview**

17.15 Stefan Kirchner & Nina Baur

Conclusion and Reflexion

17.30 Final Discussion

18.00 End of Conference

18.00 Dinner: Green Flavor (Dim Sum)
(Kantstraße 22, 10623 Berlin, <https://goo.gl/maps/D5hKrCqR7ojVfaxF8>)

Saturday, 23.11.2024, 09.00 – 18.00: Ethnographic City Walk 2:
Spatial Arrangements and the Economy 2: Oberschöneeweide (optional)

Organizers: Elmar Kulke (HU Berlin), Berkant Ufakcan, Tom Ritschel, Franka Köppe and Nina Baur (TU Berlin)

(details and meeting point will be announce in late October/late November)

While the refiguration of Berlin's North-West was dominated by Siemens and allows for analyzing how manufacturing, transport of good (harbor), transport of people (public transport) and housing were entangled, the refiguration of Berlin's South-East was dominated by AEG which was founded by Emil Rathenau in order to produce light bulbs. This neighborhood especially allows for analyzing how manufacturing, energy production and water were entangled during industrialization and how they impacted urban space: Supplying the population and industrial sites with enough energy has been a challenge since early industrialization which is why many power plants were built in the last 120 years. For example, at the end of the 19th century, AEG first built the Oberspree power plant at the new industrial site in southeast Berlin. In 1897, Europe's first three-phase power plant was a technical sensation: Architect Paul Tropp was inspired by the Palais des Beaux Arts (at the Paris World's Fair in 1855) for the design of the power plant. Thanks to modern technology, electricity could be transmitted over long distances with low losses. The water for cooling came directly from the Spree River. The Oberspree power plant supplied the suburbs of Berlin with electricity, illuminating the city beyond its borders. It also had pull effect for the settlement of new businesses. Oberschöneeweide also allows to experience how earlier phases of urban designs influenced later ones. For example, AEG dissolved in 1996 and disappeared from the commercial register. This had impacts on urban space, as in the 2000s, art and culture settled in, and today, Oberschöneeweide is a major hub for hipster culture, and it has become a place for academic knowledge production. For example, a former cable factory is part of the Wilhelminenhof campus of the Berlin University of Applied Sciences (HTW Berlin). Today's excursion will explore these and other sights in Oberschöneeweide, including – if there is time – the Nazi Forced Labour Documentation Centre.

Accommodation: Hotels near the venue (sorted by distance to the TU)

Since the pandemic and the war in Ukraine, hotel prices in Berlin have risen dramatically. There are therefore only a few reasonably priced accommodations left, which are usually booked out very quickly. **We recommend booking a hotel as early as possible.**

Please find below an (incomplete) list of hotels near the venue (all information without guarantee). Unfortunately, we are currently unable to make any explicit recommendations, as the hotels we recommended before the pandemic have either gone bankrupt during the pandemic or prices have risen sharply, which is why we ask you to check again before booking a specific hotel to see if it meets your needs. We would be grateful for feedback on whether these are suitable for event participants from the scientific community, as well as for suggestions for additions:

- *acora Berlin Living the City*, Franklinstraße 25 (<https://www.acora.de/apartment-hotel-berlin-charlottenburg>, <https://goo.gl/maps/gEPCAWZwYYxNLChv7>). Distance to TU approx. 700, about 10 min. on foot. Price per night without breakfast approx. 69 Euros. No breakfast. Alternative breakfast e.g. at Coffee, Cake & Food by Back Snack Bar, Helmholtzstrasse 27, <https://goo.gl/maps/bDogA5n4cydERMBY7> (from 7.30 a.m.). According to online reviews, check-in seems to be a little complicated, so it is advisable to bring some time and arrive during business hours, as the hotel next door (the nui flash) acts as reception.
- *the niu Flash Berlin*, Franklinstraße 25 (<https://the.niu.de/hotels/deutschland/berlin/the-niu-flash>, <https://goo.gl/maps/8iHM8sTNM82yagQZ9>). Distance to TU approx. 700, about 10 min. on foot. Price per night without breakfast approx. 85-96 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 101-112 Euros. Alternative breakfast e.g. at Coffee, Cake & Food by Back Snack Bar, Helmholtzstraße 27, <https://goo.gl/maps/bDogA5n4cydERMBY7> (from 07.30 a.m.)
- *Select Hotel Style Berlin*, Franklinstraße 22 (<https://www.select-hotels.com/select-hotel-style-berlin>, <https://goo.gl/maps/jB6rSsTanYEKsPtS8>). Distance to TU approx. 850, approx. 15 min. on foot. Price per night without breakfast approx. 87-95 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 104-112 Euros. Alternative breakfast e.g. at Coffee, Cake & Food by Back Snack Bar, Helmholtzstraße 27, <https://goo.gl/maps/bDogA5n4cydERMBY7> (from 07.30 a.m.)
- *Novum Hotel Gates Berlin Charlottenburg*, Knesebeckstraße 8-9 (<https://www.novum-hotels.com/hotel-gates-berlin>, <https://goo.gl/maps/HN5mxip25Moc1ZeM8>). Distance to TU approx. 850m, approx. 15 min. on foot. Price per night without breakfast from approx. 88 Euros, including breakfast from approx. 108 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenbergstraße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 a.m.) or the Giro Coffee Bar, Knesebeckstraße 5, <https://goo.gl/maps/2oQDbVpUFC532x4r5> (from 08.00 a.m.)
- *Hotel Indigo Berlin - Ku'Damm*, Hardenbergstraße 15 (<https://www.ihg.com/hotelindigo/hotels/gb/en/berlin/beriw/hoteldetail>, <https://goo.gl/maps/uzL9Yhy4JUGPXuCf9>). Distance: 1 km, 12 min on foot. Bus route 245 or M45 (entrance: Lebensstr., exit: March-straße) approx. 15 min. price per night without breakfast approx. 115 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenbergstraße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 a.m.) or the Giro Coffee Bar, Knesebeckstraße 5, <https://goo.gl/maps/2oQDbVpUFC532x4r5> (from 08.00 a.m.)
- *aletto Hotel Kudamm*, Hardenbergstraße 21 (<https://www.aletto.com/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/FWUnK24gaPHsrFcK7>). Distance to TU approx. 1.2 km, approx. 20 min. on foot. Bus route 245 or M45 (entrance Zoologischer Garten, exit: Marchstraße) approx. 12 minutes.

Price per night without breakfast approx. 93 Euros, including breakfast approx. 107 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenbergstraße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 a.m.) or the Giro Coffee Bar, Knesebeckstraße 5, <https://goo.gl/maps/2oQDbVpUFC532x4r5> (from 08.00 a.m.)

- *Pension Peters*, Kantstraße 146 (<https://www.pension-peters-berlin.de/de>, <https://goo.gl/maps/iDbHzKVdAU9WgQt79>). Distance to TU approx. 1.3 km, approx. 20 min. on foot. Price per night without breakfast approx. 70-80 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 83-93 Euros. Make sure you ask for a quiet room with a view of the rear courtyard. Alternatively, breakfast e.g. in ZEIT FÜR BROT, Savignypl. 9, <https://goo.gl/maps/6rNss9FFaFii9Ruz6> (from 07.00 a.m.) or A Never Ever Ending Love Story, Kantstraße 25, <https://goo.gl/maps/En9A5TR4vZZXoTEa9> (from 08.00 a.m.)
- *Aparthotel VEGA*, Uhlandstraße 185-186 (www.vega-apart-hotel.de, <https://goo.gl/maps/8SysE1mXToyrzyUD9>). Distance to TU approx. 1.4 km, approx. 20 min. on foot. Price per night without breakfast approx. 81 Euros. Alternatively, breakfast e.g. in ZEIT FÜR BROT, Savignypl. 9, <https://goo.gl/maps/6rNss9FFaFii9Ruz6> (from 07.00 a.m.) or A Never Ever Ending Love Story, Kantstraße 25, <https://goo.gl/maps/En9A5TR4vZZXoTEa9> (from 08.00 a.m.)
- *Art'appart Suiten*, Goethestraße 50 + 50A (<https://www.artappart.com/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/aEmA9CfQSxBVJ4CPA>). Distance to TU approx. 1.4 km, approx. 20 min. on foot. Underground U2 (entrance U Deutsche Oper, exit: Ernst-Reuter-Platz) approx. 13 minutes. At least two nights. Price per night without breakfast approx. 98 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenbergstraße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 am) or the Giro Coffee Bar, Knesebeckstraße 5, <https://goo.gl/maps/2oQDbVpUFC532x4r5> (from 08.00 am)
- *Leonardo Hotel Berlin*, Wilmsdorfer Str. 32 (<https://www.leonardo-hotels.de/berlin/leonardo-hotel-berlin>, <https://goo.gl/maps/nLLxHqXnHYgKDGKA>). Distance to TU approx. 1.6 km, approx. 20 min. on foot. Underground U2 (entrance U Bismarckstr., exit: Ernst-Reuter-Platz) approx. 12 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 84 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 106 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenbergstraße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 a.m.)
- *AMBER EONTEL Berlin-Charlottenburg*, Sömmerringstraße 24-26 (<https://www.amber-hotels.de/berlin-charlottenburg/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/8R46tfDCFGq6vLjz6>). Distance to TU approx. 1.9 km, approx. 25 min. on foot. Bus route M45 (start U Richard-Wagner-Platz, exit: Marchstraße) approx. 16 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 80 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 102 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at Mierenback & Café, Mierendorffpl. 9, <https://goo.gl/maps/j4tFEptmuZj34Up9> (from 06.00 a.m.)
- *Best Western Plus Plaza Berlin Kurfürstendamm*, Kurfürstendamm 203 (<https://plazahotels.de/hotel-berlin/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/oBFSu3PCKbDU4s858>). Distance to TU approx. 1.9 km, approx. 25 min. on foot. By underground (U1 Uhlandstr., change to U2 at Zoologischer Garten, exit Ernst-Reuter-Platz) approx. 23 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 78-88 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 108 Euros. Alternative breakfast e.g. in ZEIT FÜR BROT, Savignypl. 9, <https://goo.gl/maps/6rNss9FFaFii9Ruz6> (from 07.00 a.m.) or A Never Ever Ending Love Story, Kantstraße 25, <https://goo.gl/maps/En9A5TR4vZZXoTEa9> (from 08.00 a.m.)
- *Upper Room Hotel Kurfürstendamm*, Rankestraße 3 (<https://upper-room-hotel.de/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/JcQi35RKvZczuqpB9>). Distance to TU approx. 2 km, approx. 30 min. on foot. Bus route 245 or M45 (start Zoologischer Garten, exit: Marchstraße) approx. 20 minutes. Price per

night without breakfast approx. 65 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 75 Euros. A lot of stairs without a lift, i.e. not for people who are not good on their feet. . Alternative breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenbergstraße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 a.m.)

- *Al Königshof*, Stuttgarter Pl. 7 (www.hotel-koenigshof-berlin.de, <https://goo.gl/maps/YtTHigGrQwoCekZz6>). Distance to TU approx. 2 km, approx. 30 min. on foot. By S-Bahn (get off at S Charlottenburg, change to U2 at Zoologischer Garten, get off at Ernst-Reuter-Platz) approx. 20 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 50-60 Euros, including breakfast approx. 62-72 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at Café Sonne, Windscheidstraße 22, <https://goo.gl/maps/AYJJcVZjavqzH4c1A> (from 08.00 a.m.). Make sure you ask for a quiet room with a view of the rear courtyard.
- *Come Inn Berlin Kurfürstendamm*, Kurfürstendamm 180 (<https://comeinn-berlin.de/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/2x63CugnKhTfq41h9>). Distance to TU approx. 2.1 km, approx. 30 min. on foot. Bus route 101 (start Olivaer Platz, exit: Otto-Suhr-Allee/Leibnizstr.) approx. 20 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 81 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 95 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. in ZEIT FÜR BROT, Konstanzer Str. 1, <https://goo.gl/maps/UiLuqBpocDVAEdFZ9> (from 07.00 a.m.) or Haelthy Bar, Kurfürstendamm 171, <https://goo.gl/maps/5sviCoP5s3rSXAnk8> (from 08.00 a.m.).
- *Hotel Bleibtreu Berlin by Golden Tulip*, Bleibtreustraße 31 (<https://bleibtreu-berlin.goldentulip.com/de-de/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/REqXWmWzncGU49RbA>). Distance to TU approx. 2.1 km, approx. 30 min. on foot. Bus route 101 (start Olivaer Platz, exit: Otto-Suhr-Allee/Leibnizstr.) approx. 23 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 76 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 95 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. in ZEIT FÜR BROT, Konstanzer Str. 1, <https://goo.gl/maps/UiLuqBpocDVAEdFZ9> (from 07.00 a.m.) or Haelthy Bar, Kurfürstendamm 171, <https://goo.gl/maps/5sviCoP5s3rSXAnk8> (from 08.00 a.m.).
- *Hotel Tiergarten Berlin*, Alt-Moabit 89 (<http://www.hotel-tiergarten.de/>; <https://goo.gl/maps/G68dMWQuNtueqtjHA>). Distance to TU approx. 2.2 km, approx. 35 min. on foot. Bus 245: Start: Kleiner Tiergarten, exit: Marchstr., approx. 17 min. Price per night without breakfast approx. 58-72 Euros. Breakfast 16.50 Euros per person. Alternatively breakfast e.g. in Bistro Jonas, Jonasstraße 1, <https://goo.gl/maps/ogQicTkrhCgiXuzh8> (from 08.00 a.m.) or Sönmez Baklava-Manufaktur, Turmstraße 31, <https://goo.gl/maps/h6ocDbsShwySLnUK9> (from 08.00 a.m.).
- *Art Hotel Charlottenburger Hof Berlin*, Stuttgarter Pl. 14 (<https://charlottenburger-hof.de/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/WD7RzAWHuLD3hWvZ8>). Distance to TU approx. 2.2 km, approx. 35 min. on foot. By S-Bahn (S Charlottenburg, change to U2 at Zoologischer Garten, exit Ernst-Reuter-Platz) approx. 20 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 75 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 89 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at Café Sonne, Windscheidstraße 22, <https://goo.gl/maps/AYJJcVZjavqzH4c1A> (from 08.00 a.m.)
- *Safestay Berlin Kurfurstendamm*, Bayreuther Str. 10 (<https://www.safestay.com/de/venue/safestay-berlin-kurfurstendamm/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/61Jzx41fx3gKtDct8>). Distance to TU approx. 2.5 km, approx. 40 min. on foot. Underground U-2 (entrance U Wittenbergplatz, exit: Ernst-Reuter-Platz) approx. 13 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 67 Euros, incl. breakfast approx. 81 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenbergstraße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 a.m.) or The Visit Coffee & Eatery, Nürnberger Str. 17, <https://goo.gl/maps/s9CPRwPqdEbo1LFUA> from 07.30 a.m.)

- *Hotel-Pension Kleist*, Darmstädter Str. 7 (<http://www.hotel-kleist.de>, <https://goo.gl/maps/GR5emombhKUtJAGb7>). Distance to TU approx. 2.3 km, approx. 35 min. on foot. Bus line 101 (start Düsseldorf Str., exit: Otto-Suhr-Allee/Leibnizstr.) approx. 23 minutes. Price per night without breakfast from 55 Eu-ro. Alternatively breakfast e.g. in ZEIT FÜR BROT, Konstanzer Str. 1, <https://goo.gl/maps/UiLuqBpocDVAEdFZ9> (from 07.00 a.m.) or Haelthy Bar, Kurfürstendamm 171, <https://goo.gl/maps/5sviCoP5s3rSXAnk8> (from 08.00 a.m.).
- *Pension Am Park*, Sophie-Charlotten-Straße 57 (<https://pension-ampark.de>, <https://goo.gl/maps/gqAGtJBwkctK5Qnp9>). Distance to TU approx. 2.8 km, approx. 40 min. on foot. Bus route M45 (start U Richard-Wagner-Platz, exit: Marchstraße) approx. 16 minutes. Price per night without breakfast approx. 69-76 Euros. Breakfast e.g. at Café ALEA, Kaiserdamm 3, <https://goo.gl/maps/nt4j85gbPgbFg85j9> (from 06.00 a.m.)
- *Schlosspark-Hotel Berlin*, Heubnerweg 2a (<https://www.schlossparkhotel.de/de/>, <https://goo.gl/maps/opYD7aEPxyHWYh557>). Distance to TU approx. 2.8 km, approx. 40 min. on foot. Underground U-2 (entrance U Sophie-Charlotte-Platz, exit: Ernst-Reuter-Platz) approx. 17 minutes. Price per night incl. breakfast approx. 110 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenbergstraße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 a.m.)
- *Motel One Berlin-Bellevue*, Paulstraße 21 (<https://www.motel-one.com/de/hotels/berlin/hotel-berlin-bellevue>, <https://goo.gl/maps/hJ3js7RbQwpRsr9p9>). Distance: approx. 3 km, Bus 245: Bus stop: Alt-Moabit/Rathenower Str., Exit: Marchstr., approx. 10 min. price per night without breakfast approx. 94 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at Les Frères, Flens-burger Str. 412, <https://goo.gl/maps/c9E4tPMbavGq7UB86> (from 05.00 a.m.).
- *Motel One Tiergarten*, An der Urania 12/14 (<https://www.motel-one.com/de/hotels/berlin/hotel-berlin-tiergarten/>; <https://goo.gl/maps/18BfTAP1KN26TFXP7>). Distance: approx. 3 km, underground line U2: entrance: Wittenbergplatz, exit: Ernst-Reuter-Platz, approx. 10 min. price per night without breakfast approx. 94 Euros. Alternatively breakfast e.g. at CARAS, Hardenberg-straße 4, <https://goo.gl/maps/9fpJyYmWv2nwKkhv5> (from 07.30 a.m.) or The Visit Coffee & Eatery, Nürn-berger Str. 17, <https://goo.gl/maps/s9CPRwPqdEbo1LFUA> from 07.30 a.m.)