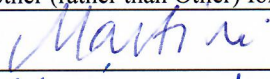


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Tytuł pracy	Practicing the city in a homeless situation. A socio-spatial study
Słowa kluczowe	homelessness; practices of dwelling; theories of practice; walk-along method
Streszczenie pracy	<p>This article-based dissertation consists of four scholarly publications which present theoretical, methodological, and empirical results of a research project focused on inhabiting the city in a homeless situation. Paper 1. provides a practice theoretical account of the homeless city dwellers' mode of emplacement. It offers the terms <i>licensed</i>, <i>invisible</i>, <i>motile</i>, <i>material</i>, <i>relational</i>, <i>affective</i>, and <i>ad hoc mooring</i> to describe the ways in which homeless people establish a place of and for various activities that make up their practice of inhabiting the city. While highlighting the accomplishments of homeless places, the paper also underscores their tentativeness and instability. It situates homeless spatiality within wider landscape of normative urban geography, against which the ways homeless people establish themselves in place are often judged out-of-place. It attends to the role that this transgressive potential plays in limiting homeless dwellers' capabilities for mooring and considers how they might be enhanced. Paper 2. discusses theoretical, methodological, and ethical issues related to mapping homeless moorings. It offers a discussion about an illustrated map of Kraków, Poland, depicting the city's public spaces through the prism of homeless logic of inhabitation, produced with an intent to support homeless dwellers' claims for belonging in these shared urban settings. The map articulates rationalities, affectivities and normativities that circumscribe practices of dwelling performed in public spaces by homeless people. As such, this map constitutes an invitation to enter into contact with the city in its homeless practical intelligibility, that is in the way in which it is made present to the homeless dwellers in the process of living within it, and thus to engage with a lived proposition about the possibility and acceptability of inhabiting the city emerging from homeless spatiality. Papers 3. and 4. discuss methodological aspects of an embodied and reflective immersion in the experiential and spatial unfolding of the everyday urban life lived in a street homeless situation and a deep mapping of the homeless city during walk-alongs guided by homeless inhabitants of Kraków and Łódź, the results of which form the empirical basis for the socio-spatial analyses presented in the papers 1. and 2. Papers 3. and 4. document the advancements made to enhance the walk-along method's capacity to provide access to spatially contextualized lived experience of urban environment arising from the performance of actions which make up everyday practices of inhabiting the city. Paper 3. details the process of overcoming methodological challenges faced when attempting to access and share lived experiences of urban environment while accompanying others along their habitual paths through the city. It comments on how to approach research walks with phenomenological attitude and how this approach contributes to a better understanding of the method itself, as well as the insights it provides into the manifold of the immediate sensations, subtle emotions, and fleeting reflections that make up the everyday experiences of the lived urban worlds. Paper 4. demonstrates what may be gained from combining the walk-along method with the global positioning system (GPS) and geographical information system (GIS) when exploring the social and physical aspects of locally situated daily lives. It focuses on the premise and application of the spatial transcript technique, which allows for an integration of qualitative and GPS data generated while walking, and its subsequent visualization and analysis within GIS. It suggests that incorporating geospatial technologies into the walk-along method might serve as means to operationalize particular spatial sensitivity afforded by this mode of inquiry and effectively advance its utility for yielding spatially sensitive insights. The publications are accompanied by documentation of two research-based public interventions – photovoice and counter-mapping – carried out to connect with various audiences beyond academia and to facilitate social recognition of street homelessness as another (rather than Other) form of urban life.</p>
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