

**Publication “The City and Renewal”**

The **first section** deals

with the intricate relationship between “urban renewal” and “historical heritage.” Destruction of historical buildings due to monetary pressure (for example, the Hrushevsky manor in Kyiv was recently demolished) or quasi-historical reproduction – development projects for the reconstruction of the Poshtova and Kontraktova squares, Hostynnyi Dvir, Vozdvyzhenka – demonstrate not a romantic nostalgia for the lost, but the lack of adequate and effective concepts for preserving the historical heritage of our neighborhoods.

In the **second section**, dedicated to the policies of renewal, we tried to see what impact great transformations have on urban spaces. For example, behind the scenes of the government’s discourses on renewal, including economic modernization, gentrification is intensifying and policies are being implemented that displace local communities.

The **third sections** offers a perspective on the issue of regeneration of urban spaces and the opportunities and problems that they have for the post-industrial era city. Here we wanted to ask important questions: How can the consequences of integrated planning (urban planning policy and the practice of architectural modernism) and, consequently, the functional zoning of cities be overcome? What potential does deindustrialization have for urban development and is it possible to for former industrial areas to have a function that is not only commercial, as is usually the case in Ukrainian cities?

On the other hand, movements have emerged around the world to protest urban renewal, specifically against the displacement of vulnerable communities to the periphery of cities, the commercialization of public space, the McDonaldization of cities, and the destruction of historical heritage, as well as to seek fair conditions of existence and movement in cities, etc. These are the aspects that the authors address in the **fourth section**.