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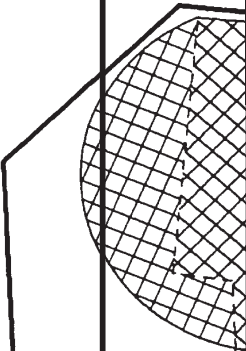
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# What kind of resources do we share?

The symposium is open to academic and non-academic actors, and we are happy to welcome a broad variety of guests from a multitude of backgrounds! The symposium is not meant to be a big frontal conference but a get-together of some focused scholars around three research dimensions and thematic tables (see Program). Furthermore, we are looking forward to benefit from the symposium as a network gathering for further collaborations.

## The project

Concepts of “co-production” and its influence on the development of inclusive urban spaces. Co-production is widely recognized to play a powerful role in supporting the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and improving living conditions in urban areas. International research debates are concerned with the development of such projects as well as with their spatial results looking to formulate a clear agenda. Of special interest are interdependencies and benefits of different forms of co-production development, especially with regard to its socio-spatial processes. The importance of new actor structures is often emphasized, however, the questions of specific new instruments of participation /cooperation that are currently being developed and tested in projects as well as how they might impact cooperative urban development, remains pending.

As different as local modes of action may be, it can be concluded from the international discourse that the arrival of private investors as key players in urban development practices and the simultaneous withdrawal of the state have led to a more complex network of participating actors. As a result, urban development has become more and more conflictive, calling for new strategies to guarantee the influence of societies’ interest in space production. In this sense, different approaches of co-operative urban development which foster community actions in various stages of the process, including final outcomes, are to be explored. As well as the transformative potential of such projects are to be targeted. Thus, the Symposium seeks to present the research findings and discusses further against the background yet indispensable questions:

## DFG KOPRO Int.

DFG Kopro Int has been developed between researchers, urban planners, architects and academics in Germany and Chile, and as a collaboration project between Escuela de Arquitectura UC, the Habitat Unit at the TU Berlin and Fachgebiet Städtebau und Entwerfen im internationalen Kontext at Frankfurt UAS.

## Project team

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Paola Alfaro d’Alençon with Franziska Dehm, Carolina Jacob, Diego Moya Nikolaus Podlaha, Julia Tasic and Soledad Boetsch

- Fachgebiet Städtebau und Entwerfen im internationalen Kontext
- Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences
- Further information on the project as well as the network partners which will take part: [frankfurt-university.de/kopro](http://frankfurt-university.de/kopro)

- How are communal/co-production practices defined and established?
- How can projects scale-up to continue beyond the pilot stage and become public policies?
- What do we learn for sustainable urban design as a communal practice?

The Concluding Symposium is taking place in Frankfurt am Main, at Frankfurt UAS & DAM Ostend and will welcome a variety of guests from Europe and Latin America. With the friendly support of DAM – Deutsches Architekturmuseum & Stadt Frankfurt am Main – Dezernat Planen und Wohnen.

### Session 1

#### Urban spatial dynamics and transformative potential

- When, where and for whom is co-production a desirable option?
- Which managerial, techno-environmental and spatial characters of co-production may enhance the sustainability of the practice?
- How can projects or initiatives act as models as well as impulses for further urban development?
- How are they enforcing structural change on both material and social levels?
- What is more, how sustainable and persistent are these dynamics?

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The Symposium is planned as a concluding event for the research project DFG Kopro Int. and will present its findings from workshops, round table discussions, keynotes and exhibitions will try to contextualise the outcome of the case studies within the broader scientific debate. For this we invite related projects, initiatives, collectives and researchers to participate and present their work, in order to explore perspectives and possibilities on co-production in urban development even further in exhibition, paper or presentation formats.

We want to invite different actors from all fields of communal practice and research to explore interrelations, potentialities and prospects on urban development as well as for the broader scientific discourse as to explore new perspectives or interlink with the three main research dimensions of DFG Kopro Int:

### Session 2

#### Governance structures

- Which actor constellations are taking on an active role and are establishing a capacity to act, depending on their level of control in urban development?
- How are conflicts negotiated?
- Scaling Up: What are strategies and instruments to implement new approaches on different levels (horizontally and vertically)?
- Who are key actors in these processes and what are defining decision making tools?

### Session 3

#### Knowledge coproduction

- How is knowledge generated and shared?
- How are experiences internally shared between different projects?
- How can we learn from each other in the context of international projects?

# About DFG KOPRO Int.

The research project DFG Kopro Int. aims to make an innovative contribution to the various debates on co-production in planning and development by focusing on the negotiation processes (governance) between different stakeholders, by network analysis and by researching socio-spatial material consequences. Via a comparison of case studies from Latin America and Europe – specifically Chile and Germany – an overview of various governance models against different socio-cultural and economic backgrounds was obtained.

Co-production was defined by economist Elinor Ostrom (1996) as a conceptual framework, a process in which a common resource management, its production and reproduction emerges through the contribution of actors coming from different organizations. Accordingly, Ostrom's definition implies that diverse actors (e.g., citizens) can take an active role in the provision of goods and services that concern them.

On the other hand, co-production is conceived as a right to the production of space. Here, the spatial resource is central and refers to the concept of the 'Right to the City'. This, according to Lefebvre (2003), is based on social interactions in the production of space. Hence, co-production frameworks are processes that bring together different actors and rationalities, create socio-political awareness, and thus strengthen the capacity of communities to act.

In this sense, its implicit transformative character, in which different actors come together, opens up the possibility of making urban processes more equitable in both its planning and management frameworks (Alfaro-d'Alençon & Lopez, 2018; Holm & Gebhardt, 2011). Despite the enthusiasm in debates, other voices have been critical, especially regarding its framing and adaptation outside the global north. Scholars such as Watson (2014) and Robinson (2022) have argued that Western-rooted planning practices are neither representative nor necessarily adequate to a global south context in which diverse rationalities and common practices take place, based on complex societal struggles.

As part of the neoliberal turn, the withdrawal of the state and the entry of large-scale private actors in the field of urban development have fostered a clear shift towards a more complex network of actors. In this way, co-production also seems to represent a field



of conflict and negotiation in which governance and institutional systems are challenged. Turnhout et al. (2020) argue that most of the academic research about co-production understates the concrete role of power and politics involved in its real practice. According to these perspectives, global urban planning epistemology and theory need to advance towards local conceptualizations based on situated practices as well as their underlying political context. In this regard, as Watson (2014) argues, although the concept of co-production is imprecise, the study of different co-production cases can inform different practices and, by doing so, expand the knowledge of the concept itself.

Against this theoretical background, the research project DFG KOPRO Int for the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) set out as a joint and comparative study on co-production practices in Berlin, Germany and Santiago de Chile. The research framework laid a focus on exploring co-production as a potential source for collective, cooperative approaches within the context of neoliberal urban development. Of special interest was the potential to challenge the distribution of political power, counteract marginalization, and affect governance models at both the local and macro-level.

This context justified the selection of case studies in the frameworks of Santiago de Chile and Berlin, Germany. Even though both research fields are fundamentally different, due to their situation in the global north and south, urban development trends share a similar context of neoliberal development, characterized by a growing economic inequality, social polarization, and the need to mobilize resources for equitable urban development through cooperation.

Thus, co-production plays an essential role for the state, civil society, and private actors. Santiago represents a substantial and spatially realized case of neoliberal urbanism, dating back to the 1980s, when the neoliberal model was introduced and applied in Chile, leading to the state's withdrawal in terms of development strategy. Berlin's urban development, on the other hand, was intensively changed in the 1990s after the fall of the wall, giving rise to a strong neoliberal turn. Hence, both cases act as complementary knowledge sources. While the findings should be gained on the basis of a comparative empirical study, the comparison is in this case not defined as a method but as a strategy for gaining knowledge (McFarlane 2011).

The project started in 2019, and research teams have jointly been working on the two case studies areas, closely engaging with the local context, debates, citizen groups, public actors, and academics involved in the projects. In 2021, the second phase of the project was approved by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), focusing especially on questions of sustainability, since co-production is widely recognised to play a powerful role in supporting the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and improving living conditions in urban areas.

## Research phases

In order to open local field research, an initial Delphi study has been conducted in both cities. This method, consisting of a combination of qualitative and quantitative questionnaires, has the aim to explore group attitudes, needs and priorities. (Hasson and Keeney, 2011). In the context of the research project, this technique was applied as a testing ground with the goal to compile cases, opinions, and experiences from a group of 'experts', ranging from as diverse backgrounds as academia, public service and civil society to the private sector.

The objective was to understand:

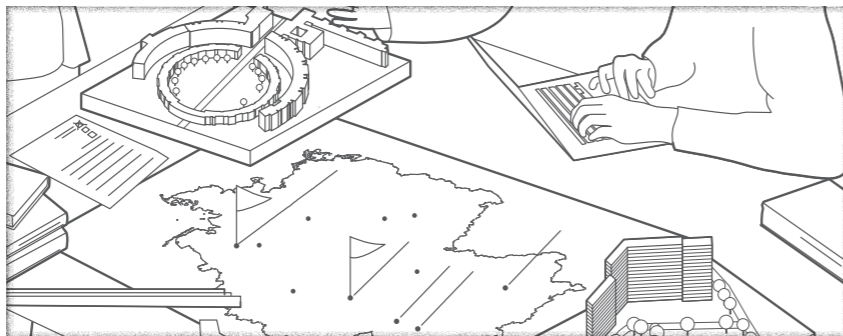
- (i) how urban co-production practices are locally conceptualized;
- (ii) Its effects on existing or resulting governance settings and;
- (iii) The results of local developments.

Major trends and particularities could be identified around local 'co-production' concepts, the context of actors and governance, as well as the resulting urban projects/ policies/ practices and their social-spatial qualities. Consequently, these were categorized as 5 Types of Co-Production.



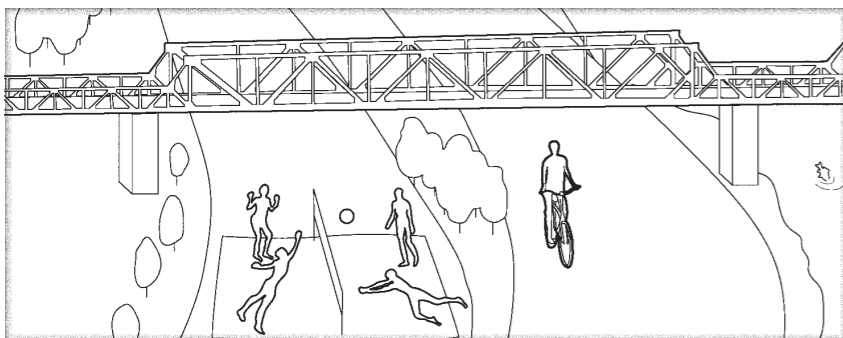
● **Demanded Compromiser**

Initiated by civil society, actors advocated for greater participation in urban policy-making to overcome social inequality and enable better housing conditions for disadvantaged groups. While in Chile they are mostly active in the field of social housing, incremental construction projects and neighbourhood actions (Aravena & Iacobelli, 2012), and demand upgrading processes, the German examples refer more broadly to the demand for affordable urban spaces and for participation in decision-making processes.



● **Multilateral Integrator**

State-initiated, socially oriented network programmes with a strong networking of different actors on a horizontal-administrative level and can be found in both Germany and Chile. Their degree of effectiveness, involving private and civil society actors, depends on the local context (cf. Socially Integrative City /Quiero mi Barrio programmes). Co-production is seen as a means to address the "relevance gap", especially in relation to actions needed to solve common problems (Durose et al., 2012).



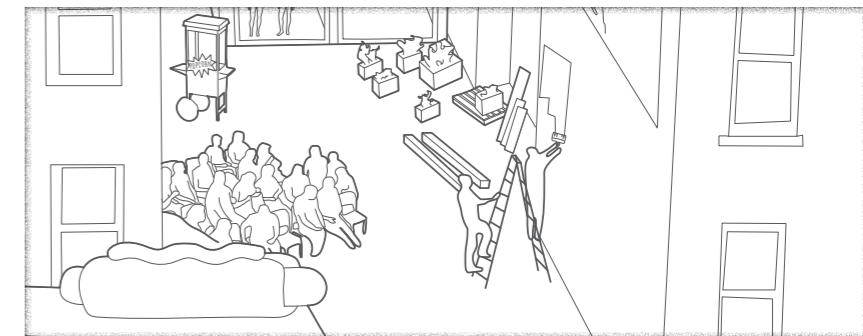
● **Visionary Pragmatist, Experimental Urbanist**

Co-production can potentially improve research effectiveness by linking it to community preferences and needs, which contribute to outcomes and realistic solutions (Ostrom, 1996). As a result, planning can no longer be considered the sole discipline that influences our environment. Knowledge building is now accorded far greater value in research. In the German context, the research component refers to real laboratories that operate with innovative approaches in the field of sustainability. These types are characterised by their experimental nature and involve research institutions such as universities. In both research contexts, sustainability projects in urban green spaces can be counted among this constellation, which deals with community concepts via sharing economies, urban gardening or pro-cycling projects.



● **Towns R Us, Ribbon Cutter**

In the spatial development of new neighbourhoods, which often arises as a result of development pressure, experiments are conducted with innovative actor constellations. This typology is found in the German research context in order to specifically strengthen the sustainability and future orientation of the projects. In the Chilean context, this type refers to a large-scale framework and is diverse in terms of both initiating actors and utilisation. However, these types all address resilient and sustainable development of urban areas.



● **Active Commodifier, Community Innovator**

Innovative principles/test areas for possible future developments represent an important impulse in co-production. Characteristic of the Chilean research context and shaped by economic use and DIY urbanism, these are often temporary appropriations of underused spaces. These projects are characterised by civil society engagement and the involvement of private sector actors. In the German research context, projects are characterised by cultural workers and cultural promoters who experiment with constellations of actors and places and develop new forms of living and working together. Art and culture become a bridging element between project participants and in the neighbourhood.

The survey's following step was to evaluate

(i) actor constellations and governance, (ii) common-based resources, and (iii) spatial typologies. The last step was characterized by an in depth-research with focus groups to discuss and achieve consensus/dissensus on the learnings in cross-sectoral workshops. The topics were the effects of cooperative urban development, its action patterns of involved actors, social-spatial dynamics and applied instruments. The purpose was to understand the influence of 'co-production' on administrative structures and formal regulations and its changes. The research included as well the evaluation of socio-spatial dynamics in project areas. Whereby mappings of spatial production should inform about the resulting processes, functions, urban types, building typologies and spatial qualities.

In the second research phase, the focus was set to further investigate sustainability aspects of co-production projects and how different approaches and actor networks might have an impact on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

As of today, the data collection for the evaluation and documentation of the research has been nearly completed. In particular the conclusion of the second phase is actually in its process.

Overall, findings are conceptualized around the 3 main research dimensions of the projects, which also form the basis for the programmatic structure of the Concluding Symposium.

# Roundtable leading questions / Thesis emerging from DFG KOPRO int.

This event shall offer the opportunity to discuss the findings with the research partners from both contexts and embed it in a broader scientific context. To structure the outcome, the symposium is organized around 3 main sessions, spanning the main research dimensions and offering an outlook to further co-production practices.



### 01 Co-production creates new socio-spatial organizing principles:

Although institutional frameworks do not necessarily adopt governance innovation, spatial outcomes of co-production reveal new social possibilities around the urban fabric. As a result, the innovation in terms of social organization around a common or critical resource allows to create new spatial settings that reframe conventional urban and architectural programs based on the social needs of communities. In this regard, in particular from the German case, the insight derived that the neighborhood space for planning actions is considered and linked to overall planning level. This activation of local resources for spatial organizing principles helps to develop heterogeneity and multifunctionality as the basis for community-based renewal programs. Common uses and development of unused areas become possible sources for collective living concepts. In addition, projects such as the ExBlumengroßmarkt secure social land use programs with new instruments like concept tendering. Hence, co-production can create new social-spatial morphologies that allow for innovative contributions in community uses, urban programs and for collective housing

### 02 Co-production under neoliberal hierarchical urban development does not overcome governance gaps or fragmented urban development

From the Chilean research context, it can be observed that co-production is geographically concentrated in socially disadvantaged areas of the city and usually arises due to a need for resources that is exacerbated by austerity measures or inadequate provision. Consequently, despite many of its defining features within projects, co-production does not necessarily lead to greater inclusion in urban planning developments. As mentioned above, these processes contribute to community empowerment and the appropriation and preservation of living space at the local level but do not imply an improvement in institutional processes.

As a matter of fact, it cannot be confirmed that governance gaps are closed and that (successful) local interventions at the project level are, in fact, relevant at the macro level. From the German research it can be reported, that within the existing diverse and dynamic projects, co-production arguably has innovative potential to challenge the traditional spatial planning frameworks through the involvement of a large number of new actors, personal commitments, new ideas, practices, and experiments. In this regard, the potential of 'scaling-up' from a project level to urban policies can be observed and opens the possibility for action to a greater part of the society. This is in particular important in aspects of social inclusion, since projects present opportunities for inclusive housing models such as social mixes over tenure and renting models.

### 03 The role of co-production in sustainability frameworks

Co-operation practices have grown in the last decades to be important drivers of urban development. Co-production is mentioned as a key element in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, the New Urban Agenda in Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for all ([www.habitat3.org](http://www.habitat3.org)) acknowledge that sustainable integrative urban development needs to be understood holistically, with a focus on different local circumstances and urban situations through different actor constellations and co-benefits. The question arises: When, where and for whom is co-production a desirable option? Which managerial, techno-environmental and spatial characters of co-production may enhance the sustainability of the practice?

### 04 The socio-technical dimension of co-production

Injustice is more glaring than ever in cities of the Global South, where very often rational comprehensive planning schemes intensify mechanisms of exclusion, especially of the poor from access to adequate housing and basic services or access to water and sanitation. Research on urban infrastructure development has increased awareness of the limited possibilities of deploying large infrastructure networks guaranteeing uniform and universal services, i.e. adhering to the objectives of what Graham and Marvin (2001) have defined as the modern infrastructural ideal. From a conceptual/operational point of view, attempts have been made to redefine the characteristics of infrastructural networks in the context of the Global South by mobilizing alternative conceptualisations. Hybrid (Moretto et al. 2018; Furluong, 2014), beyond the network (Coutard, 2016), incremental (Silver, 2016; Rosati et al. 2020), splintered (Graham and Marvin, 2001), relational (Simone, 2015) and people centered (Graham and McFarlane, 2015) - these perspectives of observation emphasize the social as well as the technical nature of sustainable development and the key role played by users in producing and managing their own resources and/or services. It may result in different service quality, quantity and cost. When questioning the sustainability of co-production, there is still a clear ambivalence reflecting a lack of systematic understanding of the key sustainability values and principles that may be involved in the evolutionary trajectory of the practice.



Sessions Format and Chair by Renato D'Alençon,  
Paola Alfaro d'Alençon and Markus Vogl

This session's aim is to address the following questions:

- How can projects or initiatives act as models as well as impulses for further urban development?
- How are they enforcing structural change on both material and social levels?
- What is more, how sustainable and persistent are these dynamics?

Which managerial, techno-environmental and spatial characters of co-production may enhance the sustainability of the practice? When, where and for whom is co-production a desirable option?

To situate these questions, two key perspectives should lead the session:

- A. spatial conditions and potentials of Kopro Strategies in urban development and sustainability;
- B. material conditions and potentials of Kopro Strategies in urban development and sustainability

The session will be organized in four rounds of specific topics discussion: Co-production creates new socio-spatial organizing principles; Co-production under neoliberal hierarchical urban development does not overcome governance gaps or fragmented urban development; The role of co-production in sustainability frameworks; The socio-technical dimension of co-production.

The work will be based on round – table discussions around each one of these topics based on the participants experiences brought to the table with 3-slides “pecha-kucha” presentations by each participant. The discussion will be simultaneously documented and mapped on flipcharts by students and the participants themselves.

Participants: Paola Alfaro d'Alençon, Renato D'Alençon Castrillón, Caroline Dahl (SLU), Lisa Diedrich, Jan Dieterle, Floating e.V., Marcus Gwechenberger, Milagros Hurtig / Urbanismo Vivo, Andrea Jürges and Moritz König / DAM Die Lange Bank, Riccardo Porreca (KIT), Jonathan Radetz and Jan Schwarz, AdAptiv / Wohnprojekt, Tim Schuster / Offenes Haus der Kulturen, Martin Schwegmann, Markus Vogl

## Governance

Through the exploration of tensions related to the political dimension of the co-production discourse, this session aims to question to what extent potential actors' conflicts, power imbalances and distrust related to co-production processes might obstruct the benefits of this model in urban development for governmental housing provision.

### 01 The role of citizens and the politics of co-production

While the rational-comprehensive concept of public policy assumes that decisions should be made by a legitimised authority using specific methods and large-scale data analysis, the co-production model is based on the idea that citizens, i.e. users of services, should have a direct, substantial influence on the planning and implementation of public policies. Multiple benefits are associated with service co-production. Since the recipients of policies are bearers of knowledge and design resources which, when integrated into the planning process, can increase the effectiveness of public action and improve service quality. However, it cannot be taken for granted that this model will overcome state and market failures, nor that it will necessarily result in positive socio-spatial and environmental dynamics (see for example: Jaglin 2002; Cornwall 2004; McMillan et al., 2014). Despite the enthusiasm in debates, other voices have been critical, especially regarding its framing and adaptation outside the global north. Scholars such as Watson (2014) and Robinson (2022) have argued that Western-rooted planning practices are neither representative nor necessarily adequate to a global south context in which diverse rationalities and common practices take place based on complex societal struggles. Hence, in the the survey co-production is present in cities pro-poor program and are not extended to other social classes neighborhood.

### 02 Urban Co-production can be conflictive or collaborative

Urban co-production is not necessarily a consensual institutional practice among actors. In a centralized and more vertical institutional governance framework, as in the Chilean case, participatory practices are precautionary and primarily consultative. In the case of the housing project by Ukamau, co-production emerged as a forced model in which pressured government actors had to "adapt" to institutional models and practices to drive a plan. In this regard, conflicting negotiation implies yielding power regarding attributions and decision-making space. This is subject to a process that forces different actors together, creates socio-political awareness and thus strengthens the ability of communities to act. Conversely, in the German case, co-production could take the form of more collaborative relations in which parties and actors are linked to yield power as well as negotiate to obtain a more desirable agreement. It evolves from contestation to a conceptual framework of consensus, as a process in which a common resource is created through the contribution of actors from different organizations.

### 03 Co-production of knowledge is not necessarily translated into structural and institutional changes

Both case studies confirm that the involvement of civil society groups is often based on a concrete need for action and recognized shortcomings, thus usually leading to individual, spatial and functional solutions. The socio-spatial dimension usually requires a committed community to ensure the security and development of the project. It relies on mutual, locally-based learning processes to gain financial resources necessary for realizing the projects. This competence where knowledge is shared to overcome a preceding deficit becomes the decisive impetus for further development. As it was observed in the case of Ukamau, even with creating an emerging model of co-produced housing which involved different relationships among planning departments, designers, and the community, the different innovations in terms of collective knowledge production immanent to the process were not translated into the final housing policy.

Sessions Format and Chair by Dagmar Pelger and Franziska Dehm

Co-production for the Common Good as a mode of Commoning?

How to share resources through processes of self-governance.

We briefly scan the historical continuity of the terms self-governed - communal - commons - governance in Germany and Latin America. The glossary with terms in Spanish, English and German helps us with this conceptual work. Three major topics we want to discuss around the question of a non-profit-oriented self-governance in which all material and immaterial benefits and yields are being shared among all: how to do it, with whom to cooperate and what common goods to share, produce and maintain?

The term co-production finds itself insufficiently framed between a neoliberal paradigm of scarcity and forced civic society participation to compensate a state in withdrawal on one side and co-production as an emancipatory concept of commoning wherein self-organization is a means of empowerment and urban subsistence economies on the other side. In this session, we want to focus on its inherent aspects of self-empowering governance modes, no matter if forced or desired.

Therefore, we aim putting the spot on a (counter-)definition of co-production related to processes of commoning. What commoning and co-production have in common, is their rootedness in civic modes of self-governance. Both co-production as a neoliberal paradigm and commoning as an emancipatory concept are framed through non-state- and non-market-governance and therefore non-governmental modes of self-administration or self-governance, *autogestión* in Spanish and *selbstverwaltung* in German.

This focus on self-governance in the context of a commons oriented understanding of co-production opens a space for discussion about co-produced spatial resources that are not extractive, not profit-oriented, not public, not politically controlled and not commercial – hence inclusive, common good oriented and self-determined by all participating users and potentially open to all.

In the session we will discuss the cases of UKAMAU in Santiago de Chile and the Netzwerk für gemeinschaftliches Wohnen e.V. (network for communal living) in Frankfurt; both initiatives related to housing construction, development and property as a common good. In addition, we discuss two initiatives situated at the Kulturcampus Bockenheim, *das Offene Haus der Kulturen* (open house for cultures) and *ada\_kantine*; the case of a self-managed popular library in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, *La Biblioteca Popular*, as well as controversial cooperations of public-civic-partnerships in Berlin.

Participants: *ada\_kantine*, Benita Braun-Feldweg, Biblioteca Popular La Carcova, Aland Castro, Luis Eduardo Bresciani, Franziska Dehm, Ignacio Farías, Horacio Torrent, Birgit Kasper, Felix Marlow, Diego Moya, Netzwerk Frankfurt für gemeinschaftliches Wohnen e.V., Offenes Haus der Kulturen, Dagmar Pelger, PCP Projekte Berlin, Sara Schmitt Pacifico, Beate Steinbach, Britta von der Recke, Ukamau, Rebecca Wall

Sessions Format and Chair by Lisa Diedrich and Nikolaus Podlaha

Coproduction of knowledge for urban development

This session explores how addressing “co-production” would shift the focus from physical networks to what lies beyond, i.e. all the vital but often invisible social practices and experiences that underpin, sustain and reconfigure these infrastructures.

Participants: Dominique Besanson, Marina Cervera, Collage Critique, Caroline Dahl, Lisa Diedrich, Ignacio Farias, Floating Berlin, Raul Gschrey, Anna Heilgemeier, Maria Jesus Huarte, Teresa Huppertz, Milagros Hurtig, Carolina Jacob Reyes, Julia Köpper, Ute Lindenbeck, Felix Marlow, Nikolaus Podlaha, Indrawan Prabaharyaka, South Designs, Urbanismo Vivo, Juan Pablo Urrutia, Rebecca Wall, Kathrin Wieck

### 01 Inclusiveness, equity and sustainability of co-production

Some studies have suggested that co-production may improve the equity and efficiency of provision, while also contributing to citizens' empowerment and local governments' effectiveness (see for example: Allen 2013; Mitlin 2008; Moretto 2010). However, others have highlighted how it may also be subject to value capture by elites and to conflicts among groups over service management (see for example: Ahlers, Cleaver, Rusca, & Schwartz. 2014) and lead to environmental decay and urban fragmentation (see for example: Cabrera 2015; Moretto et al. 2018). Social, environmental and economic questions over co-production therefore emerge.

02 The collaborative and participatory process navigates towards a collective approach in research, design and planning. Initially, the beneficiary inputs in service provision emerged from co-production at the forefront, today relates to institutional co-production and co-production of knowledge in different urban projects. The essential aspect merged the approach of collective responsibility that considers space as a common good.

Following the growth of the concept, this session is concerned with the potentials of co-production for urban development since knowledge co-production contributes significantly to the change of competence models in urban development projects (Watson, 2014). Co-designing is seen as a means to address the 'relevance gap', particularly concerning actions necessary to address common issues (Durose et al., 2012). While co-production has the potential to enhance the effectiveness of research by linking it to community preferences and needs, enabling communities to contribute to outcomes and realistic solutions (Ostrom, 1996).

This theme table intends to highlight methods of knowledge generation that rely on creativity and crafts as shared resources. To this end, the participants of this theme table are invited to co-produce a 'Collage Critique', a work of art and a method defined by a team of researchers and professionals from Latin America and Europe led by Jesús Huarte and Lisa Diedrich. The method intends to gather synthetic knowledge from individuals and their approaches which remain identifiable each while forming a new whole.

Following up on the overarching research questions of the DFG KOPRO Int. project, the participants are tasked to discuss the following questions:

- How is knowledge generated and shared?
- How are experiences internally shared between different projects?
- How can we learn from each other in the context of international projects?

The Collage Critique team suggest that creativity and crafts can be mobilised as shared resources to foster the co-production of knowledge for urban development. Coming from different disciplinary and professional contexts (architecture, urbanism, landscape architecture, photography), they deploy a critical approach, with 'critical' being understood in its three possible meanings, i.e. necessary, but also challenging, and hence vulnerable. They invite to make a collage, i.e. a constellation of independent yet interrelated entities. The aim of this creative crafting exercise is to address urban design and development at various scales and in various expressions as a transformative and change-making activity towards sustainability.

Collage Critique as a method relies on transdisciplinary research frameworks (as defined f.ex. by former ERC president and Austrian social scientist Helga Nowotny), where the understanding of 'knowledge' is addressed critically and expanded towards including forms of knowledge that conventionally do not count as such because of their non-academic origin (i.e. produced by non-academic actors in ways that do not comply with the topical idea of academic knowledge production through peer-reviewed paper publishing etc.). Being a cross-continental team, the Collage Critique team refers to scholarship of both hemispheres, in the context of the discourses on post-development (cf. Arturo Escobar), eco-feminism (cf. Vandana Shiva), post-humanism (cf. Bruno Latour), and contemporary reinterpretations of Humboldtian science (cf. Ottmar Ette). The team's background as professionals and academics in the physical design disciplines and the arts urges them to associate the designerly notions of creativity and crafts to these discourses, with the intent to develop methods for the interaction of 'diffuse design' and 'expert design' (cf. Ezio Manzini) in transdisciplinary knowledge creation, still a blank spot in both practice and academia.



(these issues are cross cutting and represents a crosscutting topic for all other sessions)

**01 Urban co-production occurs in highly contested fields over critical resources involving different rationalities**

In all the cases addressed by the research, co-production experiences are related to urban resources critical for urban living, such as housing, water provision, and ecosystem services. Housing provision is particularly sensitive in a global crisis in which all the institutional systems are pressured for rapid solutions. In this regard, the conflict over common resources engages different actors with diverse perspectives and rationalities. Ukamau's case is paradigmatic in this context, since the movement's political strategy forced different institutional arrangements through social protest and actions. This struggle resulted in incorporation of additional actors to achieve the expected outcome in a restrictive subsidiary and financial context of housing provision. On the contrary, the German cases are based on a more flexible institutional system that can adapt to the demand but are also able to generate new and innovative constellations of civil actors and urban programs. In this regard, co-production can be found in cases ranging from neighborhood redevelopment programs to specific integrative art production clusters and supporting policies.

**02 The collaborative and participatory process navigates towards a collective approach in research, design and planning. Initially, the beneficiary inputs in service provision emerged from co-production at the forefront, today relates to institutional co-production and co-production of knowledge in different urban projects. The essential aspect merged the approach of collective responsibility that considers space as a common good.**

Following the growth of the concept, this session is concerned with the potentials of co-production for urban development since knowledge co-production contributes significantly to the change of competence models in urban development projects (Watson, 2014). Co-designing is seen as a means to address the 'relevance gap', particularly concerning actions necessary to address common issues (Durose et al., 2012). While co-production has the potential to enhance the effectiveness of research by linking it to community preferences and needs, enabling communities to contribute to outcomes and realistic solutions (Ostrom, 1996).

**03 Cross-scale approaches (scaling-up) as an implementation method and to secure co-production practices**

In both cases, the concept of co-production on its own, as well as the associated theories, are novel in the broader discourse but already elaborated on an institutional level. In practice, however, processes that can be described as co-productive are met with great interest from scholars, because they imply in the Chilean case, the traditional model of user-oriented self-government ("autogestión") by involving organized movements and communities. In this regard, there is an agreement in the academic discussion that co-production can be seen as the key to creating viable and inclusive cities. As diverse as discussions are, there seems to be a consensus that it represents a new form of participation that allows power relations and decision-making processes to be renegotiated in the nexus of individual and collective interests.

# Abstracts from the Call for Participation & Session Inputs

Birgit Kasper, Beate Steinbach

The widening gap: need for non-profit housing and lack of progress

To develop and grow the culture of community housing and non-profit housing is the mayor aim of the Frankfurt Network for Cooperative Housing. The focus is always to strengthen social, ecological and economical aspects of housing. As a bottom-up structure, the network demands access to the property sector, despite established processes for other commercial housing strategies of big companies. The network has every instrument to be part of a development within the administration and the city in general to build with their members community houses in every corner of Frankfurt.

But there are many gaps in the planning and development of the city. After years of consultation, the City of Frankfurt enacted two instruments: "Concept Procedure" (Konzeptverfahren) and "Building Area Resolution" (Baulandbeschluss). They are supposed to support non-profit housing and participation of groups of future inhabitants with self-help housing, focussing current and future needs in housing and urban development. Research and knowledge about needs and strategies is available, instruments are established, the potential for new start-ups is on hand as well. But the antagonism and practical constraints paralyse the progress.

Because housing is such a key issue for everybody, we want to discuss the gap between basic research, frame conditions and implementation. What's more, applied research should focus political education and an economic development scheme to foster good practices for this new type of housing economy.

## Design teaching as commons – a process of commoning as cooperation between university and public authorities and intermediary actors

In the face of the financialisation of cities, growing social inequalities and social polarisation, climate change and climate injustice, and a growing housing shortage, the space-producing disciplines have to review their methods. The research subject of the proposed paper is the interdisciplinary cooperative teaching and research format "Spatial Commons 15 - Berlin, Where do we stand?" conducted by the Department of Urban Planning and Urbanisation (CUD) at the TU Berlin. In cooperation between universities<sup>1</sup> and administration (urban planning departments, municipal housing associations and intermediary actors, pressing questions of Berlin's urban development were tackled. Using "core drilling" on three important new construction projects in Berlin, possible tools and instruments of community-oriented planning were discussed and further developed in the context of student design proposals. The three case studies differ in terms of their location within Berlin, their planning status, their ownership structures and the role of the respective cooperation partners in the planning process.

Nevertheless - or perhaps precisely because of this - certain possibilities of planning that promote a sharing of resources in a community-creating development and community-oriented re-/production of urban space can be shown on the basis of these examples.

Furthermore, instruments for implementation and permanent securing were discussed, possibilities of implementing the design proposals were discussed, levers for spatial, systemic and programmatic parameters as well as the available planning and design instruments were evaluated.

During the studio, three themes were identified that play a role in all three locations with regard to the common good-oriented development of potential building on the site: taking into account the existing structure of the city (on a social, spatial and ecological level), the affordability and accessibility of residential and commercial space, and cooperation in development which leads to caretaking in the future operation.

Following on from the teaching research format, the cooperation itself was investigated as

a method of knowledge production by means of qualitative interviews with the respective cooperation partners. The following questions were in focus: What common knowledge was produced within the cooperation? How did the cooperation affect or influence the actual planning process of the respective urban development projects? What are the possibilities, potentials and obstacles for the perpetuation of such cooperation? The aim of the study is to sustainably strengthen common good aspects in public sector projects, to identify gaps in the processes and to secure common good oriented resources that have already been reproduced but are overlooked by the administration. In doing so, the process of cooperation itself is read as a practice of commoning through which the knowledge mobilised at the university is made accessible and can serve as a resource for municipal planning processes.

# What kind of resources do we share?

# ¿Cuáles son los recursos que compartimos?

# Welche Arten von Ressourcen teilen wir?



13:00	arrival	
13:30	<b>Welcome</b> DAM, Peter Cachola Schmal (Direktor) Stadtplanungsamt, Marcus Gwechenberger, (Dezernent, Prof.Dr.) UC Chile, Luis Eduardo Bresciani (ARQ UC, Director, Prof.) FRA-UAS, Maren Harnack (Forschungslabor, Prof.Dr.)	
14:00	<b>Welcome &amp; Intro Symposium</b> DFG KOPRO Int. Team: Paola Alfaro d'Alençon (Prof. Dr.), Franziska Dehm, Nikolaus Podlaha, Julia Tasic and Soledad Boetsch	
14:15	<b>Introduction Research &amp; Dimensions</b> DFG KOPRO Int. Team	
14:45	break	
15:00	<b>Spatial Developments &amp; Sustainability</b> Input Research Partners Horacio Torrent (ARQ UC, Prof.Dr.) & Christoph Heinemann (ifau) & Osvaldo Moreno (EARQ UC, Prof.Dr.)	
15:30	<b>Findings Spatial Developments &amp; Sustainability</b> DFG KOPRO Int. Team	
15:45	break	
16:00	<b>Session I: Spatial Development and Sustainability</b> (chair) Markus Vogl (Stuttgart University, Vertr.-Prof.) & Renato D'Alençon (EARQ UC, Prof.Dr.)	
18:00	break	
18:20	<b>Film 1: "Aquí nadie se rindió"</b> Mauricio Nilo Lemus + Intro UKAMAU, Aland Castro	
18:50	break	
19:00	<b>Plenum (60 min)</b> Research Partners & Session Chairs	
20:00	<b>Informal gathering</b> snacks, music, drinks	 <p>                     Allmende                      actores  <math>H = 43,52m</math>  <math>A = 0,4 H</math>  <math>= 17,41 m</math>                      4,56                      3,39                 </p>

09:30	<b>Welcome &amp; Wrap Up Day 1</b> DFG KOPRO Int Team	 <p>                     commoning                      hacer 1                 </p>
09:45	<b>Governance</b> Input Research Partners Luis Eduardo Bresciani (ARQ UC, Prof.) & Benita Braun-Feldweg (bfbstudio)	
10:15	<b>Findings Governance</b> DFG KOPRO Int. Team	
10:35	break	
10:45	<b>Session II: Governance and Autogestión</b> (chair) Dagmar Pelger (Universität Kassel, Gast-Prof.Dr.) & Franziska Dehm ○ Raum 527	
12:45	break	
13:30	<b>Welcome</b> FRA-UAS, Susanne Rägler (Vizepräsidentin FRA-UAS, Prof.Dr.) FRA-UAS, Jean Hermskeerk (Dean Department 1, FRA-UAS, Prof.) UC Chile, Luis Eduardo Bresciani (ARQ UC, Head, Prof.)	
13:45	<b>Film 2: "Chile Biental 2019: Lo común y lo corriente"</b> Juan Pablo Urrutia (U Chile, Prof.) ○ Empore	
14:15	<b>Findings Knowledges</b> DFG KOPRO Int. Team	
14:30	<b>Session III: Knowledge and international practices</b> (chair) Lisa Diedrich (UBA Buenos Aires, Prof.Dr.) & Nikolaus Podlaha ○ Raum 626	
16:30	break	
16:45	<b>closing discussion</b> conclusion, outlook ○ Empore	
17:45	transit	
18:00	<b>Evening walk Frankfurt</b> ○ Innenstadt	
18:15	<b>Visit: Projekt Four</b> snacks, music, drinks	
19:15	transit	
20:00	<b>Dinner im Eichkatzerl</b> (with network partners)	 <p>                     lo común                      NJ                 </p>



09:45	Meetingpoint Juridicum
10:00	Visit Kulturcampus Stadt Frankfurt (Gwechenberger, Pacifico), Offenes Haus der Kulturen, Ada Kantine (tba)
12:00	break
12:30	Visit Agentur des städtischen Wandels „Bring your own Lunch“
13:00	transit
14:00	Meeting Research Project internal
18:00	end!

CoprodAction: case study Santa Clara de San Millan in Quito

The co-production of urban habitat is increasing its relevance in global south issues and specifically in Latin América, where ancestral territories with local communities, as well as reactive civic groups produce local-based form of negotiation-contestation (Stavrides, 2022) oriented to “build what citizens want” (Castán Broto et al., 2022, p.1). Stressed by neoliberal urban growth, the ancestral cultures and territories from Andean region are embedded in current negotiation with the state to protect and transform their territories, amidst the absence of state support and the pressures of formal urban development (Rayner & Conde, 2019). These frictions result in traditional forms of co-production, as well as co-production practices internal and external to communities.

The ongoing project led by Institut für Regionalwissenschaft of KIT and called CoprodAction is seeking to better understand how people shape, negotiate, imagine and collaboratively manage their environments. Hence, the main research aim of CoprodAction is to understand to what extent the application of community-led practice influences or contributes to improve the co-production of more sustainable and resilient urban environments. Particularly, for the DFG-KOPRO Symposium, this proposal will focus on the mechanism of local co-production and the effect on the urban habitat, with special attention on the local-based dynamics of negotiation between municipality, citizens as well as with alternative actors from private sectors and academies that take part of the transformation and cooperate in co-producing updated local knowledge. The exposé focuses on a specific and exemplar cases study the common area of Santa Clara de San Millan in the central area of Quito, Ecuador, whose existence dates back before the foundation of the city in 1537 (Rayner & Mérida Conde, 2019). It is a place that provides a complex scenario of self-management governance, high physical vulnerability and strong governance contestation between citizens and Municipality.

In the symposium preliminary results from an extended and intense fieldwork carried out from march to November 2023, will be exposed. Especially, insight from comparing community-based practices with the official rhetoric on

SDG and urban governance will be presented. In this case, a brief overview of some tasks, such as critical policy analysis based on archival and desktop research; socio-spatial analysis; ethnographic research and in-depth interviews, will be presented. Further, in order to shed the light to the transformative potential of community-based urban planning and practices of coproducing, a very early findings from collaborative mapping, collaborative data analysis and co-planning workshop will be discussed.

### Urban Commons and Co-Creativity: Establishing Knowledge Creating Communities in the U!REKA SHIFT European University Initiative

The U!REKA Lab: Urban Commons and the U!REKA Lab: Co-Creativity in Social Arts are joint projects of the partner universities of the European Urban Research and Education Knowledge Alliance (U!REKA) bringing together students and teachers from Amsterdam, Ghent, Groningen, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Helsinki, Lisbon and Ostrava. The international and interdisciplinary blended learning and research projects deal with urban commons and co-creation initiatives and potentials in these cities as well as co-creative processes in the aesthetic work between arts and the social.

In the U!REKA Lab: Urban Commons (established in 2019) the theory and practice of commoning is explored. Forms of community-based urban co-creation are addressed through visual, artistic and ethnographic methods, such as documentary and creative videography, (actor) photography and mappings. The goal is to compare different approaches and concrete examples in each country and form a more holistic view on what urban commons and commoning could mean in the cities of the future: from social life and culture, to mobility, care work, climate change and housing. Students and staff exchange through the work on a common topic and research agenda; participants meet online as well as in blended and live exchanges in order to facilitate an ongoing knowledge exchange. The Lab has led to exhibitions, presentations and publications – strengthening the international collaboration, but also the individual partners in their local networks.

The focus of the Lab on Co-Creativity (established in 2023) allows us to focus in on creative processes between arts and the social. Students and teachers of study programs in these fields (of the U!REKA universities and beyond) come together to exchange knowledge and practices on working with artistic media in the social field and with communities. Through the international exchange (self-)definitions, pedagogical positions, and working realities are compared and discussed in order to question established local conventions and affirm an informed professional positioning and practice.

The agenda of the U!REKA Labs involves participatory methods and aims at including the

actors and local communities in a co-creative process of knowledge creation. Also with respect to the development and implementation of its educational program, the Labs take this seriously by involving students and community actors into their creation and further development. As a best-practice example for challenge-based collaborative education, the Labs contribute to the development of common seminars and study programs and the educational agenda of the U!REKA SHIFT European university network.

### Prototyping – building resistance and resilience through transdisciplinary knowledge production

Place-making has for some time now been used by municipalities and private developers equally as a strategy in urban redevelopment processes to attract interests for a project and/or area. As such it has also been criticized as a driver of gentrification where community engagement and social values are flipped into real estate economic revenues. Place-making interventions has spanned from stand-alone events to temporary structures and programmes, often facilitated in collaborations between land owners, NGO:s, start-ups and public authorities prior to the execution of the “real” project. In Gothenburg, a city of 500 000 inhabitants on the west coast of Sweden, prototypes have been used for more than a decade as a place making strategy in an former harbor area slated for transformation. The prototype have been established through co-creative “building together processes” gathering the place-making office, Swedish and international architecture and landscape architecture offices (such as MYCKET, Le Balto, raumlabor), inhabitants, NGO:s and other experts.

Succeeding in establishing a collections of prototypes that have been much celebrated by the general public in tandem with introducing prototyping as an approach for managing incremental spatial change, has unveiled cracks in the conventional modus operandi of urban planning opening up for (yet untapped) qualities of resistance, debate and reflection. Through a research collaboration, Plan Redux, the ten-year period of prototyping has been studied. Learning outcomes points towards the difficulty of valuing non-permanent structures and programmes and the challenge to transfer on-site transdisciplinary knowledge to the realm of urban planning. On the other hand, the learning outcomes also point toward prototyping being less a mission of scaling up an autonomous experiment but rather about multiplying, prolonging and adapting the existing environment and its resources into transformative structures to be consider as palimpsest knowledge in a longer transformation process.

**FLOATING UNIVERSITY BERLIN**  
Urban practice in the rainwater retention basin

Space is rare in Berlin and the battle for the last open spaces is fierce. The rainwater retention basin in Kreuzberg is one of these areas that exemplifies the current conflict among city residents. Here, individual interests and users clash. Sports field, residential development or technical infiltration meadow - these are the current mutually exclusive designs for a change of use by administration and politics.

In 2018, when the temporary Floating University project was launched, the basin was long forgotten and left to its own devices. After the airport was closed and the destruction of plants in flight operations stopped, more and more organisms settled in the alluvial sediment, creating a unique reed belt that provided a habitat for amphibians, waterfowl, raccoons and others, surrounded by a forest belt.

Inspired by the location, the creators and visitors developed a unique inner-city learning laboratory on the Floating Campus, which trialed new forms of coexistence between human, plant and animal inhabitants of the city. The Floating eV was founded and has been fighting for the continued existence of this unusual place of learning ever since.

Teresa Huppertz, head of the Office for Neighbourhood Networks, and Ute Lindenbeck, head of the Kidsuni, report on best practice examples that have been developed through collaboration and programmes such as the Climate Care Festival, Natureculture Pedagogies and Contaminations. We will shed light on the internal structures in the self-appointed collective and identify the challenges and conflicts that come with developing and realising projects together without hierarchies. How do we work together as a group of people in the association who come from different disciplines, speak different languages, have different interests and are at different stages of life?

We are looking to the future. The Floating University Berlin is located in a place where it shouldn't actually be: The retention basin is an urban technical infrastructure and as such is still fully functional today. As a rule, technical infrastructures are cordoned off and cannot be entered. At the same time, however, it is a huge open space and natural site, in the centre of the

city, in public hands. Floating eV has set itself the task of making it accessible to city dwellers in the spirit of urban practice and at the same time taking care of it and the existing nature. Our vision: parallel use at eye level. But how do we do this together?  
floating-berlin.org

**Urban innovation experiences and participatory challenges: the case of Urbanismo Vivo in Buenos Aires, Argentina.**

In an increasingly polarized world, with growing, diverse and interrelated crises, whether ecological or climatic. We are facing a social and political context, with deep economic differences and unequal access to services and urban commons. The political and decision-making capacity of some sectors is increasingly reduced, degenerating the capacity of inhabitants to choose over the future development of their own neighbourhoods. In this context, public spaces are threatened, losing their public character and becoming spaces dedicated to consumption, prioritizing the generation of capital and the profit of a few. The state has often been a facilitator of these transformations, orienting public policies towards the circulation of capital. As a reaction to these practices, collectives have appeared with the participation of architects, urban planners and designers denouncing the models of city-making and proposing actions that promote a bottom-up model for city building, in which the residents and users themselves are at the centre of the decisions. Architects, urban planners and designers position themselves as facilitators of these processes, placing their knowledge at the service of citizens. They are emerging from the territories themselves and promote values of solidarity, empathy, and cooperation. However, when observing these processes in the Argentine Context, and in other geographies, it remains unanswered why these practices fail to scale and install themselves in the traditional processes of city production. Therefore, this presentation explores what are the challenges that architects, urban planners or designers face when executing social and urban innovation projects in the context of Buenos Aires?

This presentation explores this question by reflecting on the work of Urbanismo Vivo. A social and urban innovation collective that has been working with a grassroots orientation in the context of Buenos Aires. It has its origins in 2007, and it has taken part of the process of formation of Latin American networks like Placemaking Latin-American and others, being part of local and regional debates questioning the estab-

lished and unequal paradigm of city production. From the lack of resources, the social polarization, the distrust of the citizenship, to the urban political discontinuity. We bring to this conference, a sample of the work done, reflections and questions that cross us in our daily work.



## Controversial Cooperation – How Public-Civic Partnerships in Berlin navigate through equivocations

In 2015, different activist groups stemming from the wide spectrum of Berlin's housing movement organized public events around the demand to (re)communalize two building blocks in Berlin: So-called Dragoner-Areal in Kreuzberg and Haus der Statistik in Mitte. Somewhat unexpectedly, these demands were met by the City of Berlin, and served as a starting point for

establishing two public-civic partnerships (PCP) in 2018 as “model projects for cooperative urban development”. Civil society organizations are working together with different public administrations and state-owned companies towards restructuring each of the two blocks into multifunctional neighborhoods including social housing, administrative offices, mechanical industries and spaces for arts, culture, social practice, etc. In our research project with/in these two model projects, we are focusing on the governance structures, trying to understand what long-term cooperation of heterogeneous partners entails: How do PCPs change their actors? Which controversies are central for the model projects' development? As our research is grounded in long-standing commitments to both of the model projects, and especially the civil society actors involved, we are also asking: What can we do to support the PCPs in modelling controversies that allow shared learning within these new modes of co-producing our cities?

In our presentation for the symposium, we want to explore our perspective and research findings on these governance structures in order to discuss how conflicts are negotiated in these partnerships: Based on our long standing engagement in both of the model projects, as well as our findings within the research project, we want to suggest, that in order to move from antagonistic to cooperative relations, the heterogeneous actors involved find equivocal terms they can agree on to get their partnership started. Over time, we argue, these misunderstandings have to be problematized in order to be able to tell conflicts (about divergent interests) from controversies (on shared uncertainties). We will explore some of the central misunderstandings (including model project, cooperation, and common good) and their trajectories throughout the projects' development.

## AdAptiv

The AdAptiv group is developing a community housing project in the middle of Frankfurt. We want to create living space for around 90 people in the former Academy of Work (AdA) in Bockenheim. We have founded a cooperative and want to renovate the buildings in an innovative and sustainable way so that we can live there in different forms of communal living. We want to open part of the house to the neighborhood.

In addition to shared apartments and classic apartments, we primarily focus on so-called living clusters: several fully-fledged but small private apartments share a spacious common area. More space for everyone, less space required per person – clusters are a future-oriented, city-friendly form of communal living. We want to share what not everyone needs all the time, such as workshops and exercise space, places for hobbies and creativity, places to play and run around.

Creating added value for the neighborhood beyond living is an integral part of our concept. We want to jointly expand and shape the network between residents and organizations in Bockenheim. We don't want to create competing offers, but rather strengthen existing offers. Sharing instead of owning and giving instead of exchanging are the principles that we want to anchor in the neighborhood through active example.

We want people of all generations to feel comfortable with us; we want to represent as much diversity as possible among the residents. To ensure that the mix really works, we have defined three age groups: up to 30 years, 30 to 50 years and over 50 years.

We want to make the house and our everyday lives sustainable. That's why we're keeping a large part of the existing building, using wood as a building material for additions, renovations and new construction, and aiming for a building with very low energy consumption. Our project is also car-free: all residents undertake not to use a private car.

With AdAptiv we want to create a living space in which we can live cooperatively and self-determinedly. The benefit lies in cooperation: within the house community and in cooperation with the neighborhood. Everyone should be able to actively contribute their skills and possibilities. Whether individually, as a couple, in a (chosen) family or as a shared apartment – at AdAptiv, the different contexts of life can come together un-

der one roof for the benefit of everyone. This creates a framework for mutual support in everyday life and allows things to be achieved that are not possible for the individual. Inclusion in the group also offers protection against isolation and loneliness.



### Die Lange Bank: an urban intervention for temporary activation of public spaces in Frankfurt's city centre

The Long Bench is an urban experiment of the Deutsches Architekturmuseum. The Long Bench is an artistic intervention for public spaces, designed to serve as a hub for encounters, inspiration, and relaxation. Its mobility allows it to traverse urban spaces, continually redefining its presence in new locations. Its aim is to highlight untapped potentials in public areas, enhancing the quality of urban experiences, and fostering a resilient urban community.

With its flexible, multi-functional design, the Long Bench offers a myriad of combinations, serving various purposes such as a stage, a lounge, a lunch spot, or a tranquil oasis. In a participatory process, citizens actively decide on the bench's next location. During these so-called „Gipfeltreffen“ = summit meetings, organized by the DAM-Reallabor team and communicated online, dialogues unfold, discussing pros and cons for new locations and collectively deciding on a new site. These meetings enable direct citizen participation and lead to a short-term implementation – making citizens' decisions almost directly visible, by moving the Long Bench to the chosen location.

This initiative not only transforms urban spaces but also actively engages citizens in shaping their environment, contributing to the overall resilience of the city's social fabric. The Long Bench also serves as a research project, seeking to visualize and to express citizen wishes and needs concerning their public spaces.

### Auto-gestión en La Biblioteca Popular La Carcova

La Biblioteca Popular de La Carcova is a popular library, a community-based cultural and educational self-managed organization located in the La Carcova neighborhood of José León Suárez, within the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Rooted in the class based understanding of Educación Popular (education for the many) it caters to the popular classes of Latin America, including the working class, illiterate people, peasants, the unemployed and the lower middle. Situated in an area marked by waste hills and multiple prisons, often marginalized in broader societal narratives, the library is a social infrastructure for education and community building. "From prison to libraries and cultural activism" – this is how founder Waldemar Cubilla recounts the becoming of the library lately (Cubilla in Pagina 12, 2023). The Biblioteca Popular La Carova extends beyond being just a library.

Every-day realities in a highly vulnerable neighborhood like La Carcova that was built and emerged informally bring challenging circumstances between justice, delinquency, and the daily struggles of the youth. The library's vision for combating social conflicts through the promotion of reading underscores the library's role in urban planning, decision- and policy making processes, or even rethinking the (abstinent) state structure with e.g. the "derecho a la resignificación" (right to resignification) (ibid.) and build closer institutional links. Justice (compare concept of Iris Marion Young, 2012) is not necessarily understood as what is right, as many times the law is what harms because it contradicts daily life. Concerns about social inequality, urban poverty and informal living and working unfold in these realities, which remain invisibilized and unrecognized by the state power and in conventional academic work.

In the discourse of commoning I am interested in how long-term demands can be translated into urban political agendas: how do private sector interests, mostly unpaid community work and their spaces relate in this respect? How are local political action, the UN sustainability goals or the New Urban Agenda negotiated in concrete terms? Cooperative practices, like for example La Biblioteca Popular La Carcova, are decisive drivers of urban development that counteract processes of regulation, valorisation and margin-

alisation in the city, especially against the withdrawal of the state.

The library's ongoing projects, including a childcare center exemplify its commitment to holistic community development of not just an institution, but a learning territory (freely translated, following the idea of "parque / terreno educativo").

**María Jesus Huarte**

**Collage Critique – trans-scalar mapping as a method for co-creating (urban) landscapes of thought**

Collage Critique is a method and a map which allows to approach a research project as much as a design project at different scales simultaneously and collaboratively, with the intent to represent the complexity of relationships that urban research and urban development must address. The exercise of constructing a map implies conceiving a graphic-textual representation that invites the co-creators to creatively imagine landscapes of thought as much as urban landscapes in the physical realm.

**Lisa Diedrich**

**Travelling Transect - a collaborative fieldwork method for critical landscape research**

The Travelling Transect fieldwork method presents an alternative to distant site analysis, which in the design disciplines is increasingly common to precede the very act of design. The Travelling Transect appropriates Humboldtian ways of rigorously capturing material and immaterial site qualities for the design disciplines. Collective immersion into landscapes threatened by climate change or slated for design intervention triggers curiosity, discussion and eventually deviation from the predefined research itinerary and allows for new knowledge to arise.

**Dominique Besanson**

**Photography as a method of shared meaning-making of physical design work**

The method of photography at its origin is to capture a physically tangible object to represent it in a medium that can travel in time and space. The object is 'sucked in' by the camera and the gaze of the author and processed into a two-dimensional format (digital or on paper). If the object is a work of art, architecture or urban design, the question arises if photography may allow to appropriate another designer's work to open it up for shared meaning-making.

**Kathrin Wieck**

**Dual Design and COLLOC - planning, designing and acting collaboratively**

Dual Design focuses on "collective experiments" to address complex urban realities. The COLLOC workshops in Brazil have launched the collaborative production of transformation knowledge in the context of the self-organised occupation Solano Trindade. As a transdisciplinary method engaging international researchers, students, local stakeholders and non-human actors, Dual Design consists of the initial input phase which leads to a joint problem definition; the co-production phase which aims at the design of systemic interventions and scenarios; and the final reflection phase which points at societal transformation.

**Marina Cervera (Barcelona Tech)**

**Critical interventions as a pedagogical practice in landscape architecture**

The course entitled 'Critique of Contemporary Projects' at the MAP Landscape Architecture Master Program at Barcelona Tech proposes the critical study of urban landscapes in asking students to engage with existing urban sites collectively. They develop an on-site experiment that allows them to interact with citizens, to represent their observations in various visual forms, and to turn their insights into site-specific urban development strategies.

**Labtek Apung: Floating-tech Lab**

Labtek Apung (means: floating tech-lab) is a collective whose members coming from multiple disciplinary backgrounds: chemistry, environmental engineering, anthropology, architecture, and visual art. It showcases contemporary ethnographic experiments: collaborative, transdisciplinary, multimodal, and multispecies. We have been doing fieldwork in Muaragembong, an estuary at the periphery of Jakarta, a place of chronic water scarcity, where the severity of rising sea level is intensified by the deforestation of mangrove forest fragments and the proliferation of aqua farms. There we learn that salinisation—an increasing salt content in surface and groundwater, a marker of the Anthropocene—affects both humans and nonhuman primates; the latter have to snatch clean water from human houses during the prolonged summer heatwaves. In response to that, in addition to water quality testings, we have started a collaboration with a primate biologist, organised an immersion workshop with the local elementary school students, and prototyped a seawater desalination device.

Statements to the movies:

### Aland Castro

#### UKAMAU

The Participation of Ukamau in the symposium presents an invaluable opportunity to share Ukamau's learnings and successes. Their experience and expertise in implementing social integration projects and their vision for sustainable urban development is of great value. As the coordinator of Ukamau and project manager of Barrio Maestranza Ukamau, Aland Castro has dedicated his career to improving the quality of urban life through people-centred planning. The project, awarded with the 'Urban Contribution Award 2021', exemplifies how social integration and community participation can transform urban spaces. Ukamau strongly believes in the community's power to guide urban development, ensuring projects fulfill basic needs and cultivate pride and belonging. Ukaumau looks forward to sharing their experiences and learnings at the closing symposium in Frankfurt, contributing to the dialogue on sustainable urban planning and community development.

### Juan Pablo Urrutia

#### The common and the ordinary

The 2019 Chilean Biennial of Architecture and Urbanism asked the audience a question: what is the common and the ordinary? A necessary reaction at a time in architecture where the singular work is valued, that which concentrates power, which is more individual than collective and is generally produced by a top down logic.

The question at the same time made us think about how to make a biennial. That is why we decided to work with the social organizations of the place where the biennial would take place, and we asked them what they thought of their neighborhood, how they used it and what they would like to improve. From that, we began to understand how the neighborhood was the result of the co-production of its own inhabitants and visitors, who over time have managed to build and adapt their spaces, especially with the ability to mutate rapidly between day and night and between working day and weekend.

We understood that we could not organize a biennial by simulating a museum with models and blueprints in the space assigned for the biennial. Therefore, through a process of citizen participation, we chose the places in the neighborhood to intervene, we opened a call for activities to be carried out during the Biennial proposed by any person, and we designed mobile structures (like those used by local vendors) to come and go, occupy and leave the space, providing the necessary facilities to exhibit architecture and talk about how common and ordinary they could be.

# Curricula Vitae



### Dominique Besanson

is an argentinean photographer and art director whose work focuses on editorial and documentary photography. She also explores video and multimedia platforms.

Dominique attended Istituto Europeo di Design in Milan, Pratt Institute in New York, and Institut d'Estudis Fotogràfics de Catalunya in Barcelona, with a specialization in Documentary Photography and Author. She finished a mentorship at École Nationale de Photographie in Arles, France in 2022.

In the present she is based in Buenos Aires, collaborates for several medias and works for national and international clients.

### Benita Braun-Feldweg

Dipl.-Ing. architect, M. Arch. BDA, co-founded the Berlin architecture firm bfstudio-architekten in 1999. After studying architecture in Dortmund and Stuttgart, she received a master's degree from the Pratt Institute in New York on a Fulbright scholarship, concurrently studying painting at the NYSS. Her firm, known for METROPOLENHÄUSER, prioritizes public space dialogue, in particular the award-winning METROPOLENHAUS Am Jüdischen Museum represents extended city-making. Here Braun-Feldweg also assumes the role of project developer, client and cultural manager, addressing these roles in lectures and publications. She engages in interdisciplinary discourse, most recently as a guest professor at the University of Applied Sciences Erfurt in 2022, and contributes to political expert committees.

### Luis Eduardo Bresciani

is the Director of the School of Architecture at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, where he teaches urban design studios and courses. He is an Architect from the same university and Master in Urban Design from Harvard University, United States. He also has been President of the National Council of Urban Development of Chile, Director of the National Urban Development Division of the Chilean government and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development of the Metropolitan Region of Santiago, Chile.

In 2009 he was awarded with the "Johnson Award" by the Society of Chilean Architects for his work in urban policies.

### Aland Castro

is Ukamau Chile coordinator attending the symposia, he played a crucial role in the development of the Maestranza Neighborhood project. The project was honored with the 'Urban Contribution Award 2021' as the Best Social Integration Project for its commitment to inclusive urbanization and community development.

### Marina Cervera

holds degrees in Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning. She has worked at Ateliers Jean Nouvel in Paris, at the University of Catalonia's CRPP research centre, and now runs her own landscape architecture practice in Barcelona. She is an adjunct professor at ETSAB, the Executive Director of the Landscape Architecture Office at the Catalan Architecture Chamber, and a Member of the Scientific Committee of the International Biennial of Landscape Architecture Barcelona. She has lectured internationally and is a member of several editorial boards of publications related to landscape architecture.

### Renato D'Alençon

Renato D'Alençon Castrillón is an Architect graduated from the School of Architecture of the P. Universidad Católica de Chile, M. Arch. graduated from Cornell University and Dr. Ing. Graduated from the Technical University Berlin. He has taught as Guest Professor Design Studios and Courses in the areas of architectural design and building technology at Technische Universität Berlin, Politecnico di Milano, Universidad de Chile, and is professor at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, where he is also an International affairs advisor and coordinator for the school of architecture. His field of scholarly work includes environmental design and performance of buildings; circular economy in architecture and the built environment; and history of construction and historic building systems.

### Caroline Dahl

is a senior lecturer in landscape architecture at the Swedish university of agricultural sciences. Trained as an urban planner and an architect with a Ph.D. in landscape architecture my research interest deals with transforming urban landscapes and how transformation can be orchestrated through increased awareness to site, temporalities, stakeholder constellations and iterative processes. Approaches to research includes transdisciplinary and design research. In addition to research and teaching, Caroline is program study director for the international master, and professional program in landscape architecture.

### Paola Alfaro d'Alençon

Is an in Berlin registered architect, urban researcher, and professor of Urban Design and Planning at Frankfurt UAS. Since 2019, she is also part of the MARQ (Master of Urban Design) at P. Universidad Católica de Chile. Engaged in diverse research, teaching, and consulting projects, she focuses on the interplay between habitat, including housing and climate, commons-based processes, co-productions, and sustainable design and planning. She is the principal researcher for the DFG KOPRO Int project. Her research interests span Europe and the Global South, in urban and rural urbanization processes, transdisciplinary teaching, and Citizen Science in urban planning and design. She is a founding member of U Lab, a Berlin-based planning and design cooperative.

### Franziska Dehm

(she/her) Urban researcher; moving between the disciplines of urban design, urban planning and architecture and spatially between Germany and Latin America. Graduated in 2020 as M.Sc. Urban Design, Hafencity University Hamburg. From 2019-2022 studied at FADU-UBA and worked in Buenos Aires. As co-founder of the planning office UVM in Hamburg, she realizes situated projects with and for the many. Within Hallo: e.V. she advocates cooperative forms of city-making in the east of Hamburg. Since 2023, she is research associate in the DFG-KOPRO Int. at Frankfurt UAS.

### Lisa Diedrich

Lisa Diedrich is Professor of Landscape Architecture at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in Malmö and currently directs the Walter Gropius Chair at the University of Buenos Aires. Her career combines way stations in professional practice and in academia, across Europe, Australia and Latin America. Her research, teaching and editorial work focuses on site-specific design, water landscapes, criticality, and transdisciplinarity. She

is editor-in-chief of the triennial book series Landscape Architecture Europe, and co-editor-in-chief of 'scape the international magazine for landscape architecture and urbanism.

### Jan Dieterle

Is Professor of Sustainable Open Space and Urban Design at Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences. He is also head of the bachelor's degree programme in urban planning. A particular interested is ecosystem design and community-based change, interpreting urban landscapes as productive interactions of ecosystems, technical infrastructures and human activities. On the

subject of "Risk Landscape Upper Rhine", he received his PhD at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). Based on his experience as a practicing landscape architect, his expertise lies in the design of everyday spaces, especially on climate- and water-sensitive strategies.

### Ignacio Farías

works at the intersection of social and cultural anthropology, science and technology studies, and urban studies. His research focuses on infrastructural and environmental changes in European and Latin American cities and the political and democratic challenges that these changes bring. In his current work, he researches the urban politics of disruption caused by heat, noise and radio waves as well as current experiments in community-led, community-oriented urban development projects. He is interested

in experimenting with ethnography as an inventive practice of urban design, carried out collaboratively with others (designers, initiatives, affected groups, policy makers) and through other means (from textual to material productions).

### Raul Gschrey

As artist, curator and scholar Raul Gschrey has realized exhibitions and participatory socio-artistic projects in museums, galleries, educational institutions and in public space". He has completed his PhD at the International Graduate Centre for the Study of Culture (GCSC), Liebig University Giessen, on the photographic technique of composite portraiture. He is teaching at the Frankfurt UAS, department of Social Work and Health (Culture & Media and "Performative Arts in Social Fields"), where he represents the European Urban Research and Education Knowledge Alliance (U!REKA). He is a co-founder of the U!REKA Lab: Urban Commons and the U!REKA Lab: Co-Creativity in Social Arts and has realised a number of international and interdisciplinary teaching and research projects.

### Marcus Gwechenberger

With a background in Geography, Political Science, and Sociology from Heidelberg (Dipl.-Geograph), as well as Urban Planning and Settlement at TU Darmstadt, Ph.D. in 2006. Worked as a project manager for Federal Programs in National Urban Development Policy and the Investment Program for National UNESCO World Heritage Sites at PROPROJEKT in Frankfurt; Team Leader for Urban Planning at Nassauische Heimstätte. Served as a Speaker in the Department for Planning and Housing and Deputy Office Manager. In 2023, appointed Professor of Urban Transformation at FRA UAS for a cooperative professorship, a format that provides a background at the university and in professional work settings.

### Anna Heilgemeir

works as a planner and architect in Berlin since 2015 together with the cooperative coopdisco. Their work is based on research, development, planning and realisation of community and urban development projects without private property formation within common good and commons oriented frameworks. Since 2014, she has been teaching and researching at the Chair for Urban Design and Urbanization at TU Berlin on the topics of spatial commons and community design methods. Her focus is on built space

### Christoph Heinemann

works as an architect with ifau – Institute for Applied Urbanism in Berlin. From 2017 until 2022 he was professor for Architecture and City at HafenCity University Hamburg. ifau architects designed numerous projects for arts institutions as Palais Thinnfeld in Graz, The Showroom in London or Artists Space in New York. ifau is especially interested in process-oriented strategies and

participative design methods and realized the Cohousing projects R50 and IBeB in Berlin, which have attracted particular attention among experts. ifau's works and texts have been published in numerous books and architectural magazines.

### María Jesús Huarte

María Jesús Huarte is a practicing architect, artist, researcher, and professor of Architecture and Urban Design. She founded her own studio [Territorio de Arquitectura], has successfully participated in many urban design and art competitions worldwide, and led urban design workshops and artistic interventions in the public space of Buenos Aires. At the University of Buenos Aires, she directs the research project [u-seed] to explore and reinvigorate abandoned urban areas. She has lectured at the Technical University of Delft and has been a visiting professor at SLU Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Malmö.

### Silja Teresa Huppertz

holds a degree in cultural studies, specializing in cultural history and critical urban research. She is a founding member of Floating e.V. and is curating the Neighbourhood Programme since 2021. She is also responsible for fundraising and curating external programs.

is a creative placemaker, specializes in participatory placemaking and design. As a project manager, she has led initiatives in place-making strategies, community art, and urban design globally, notably with the Urbanismo Vivo collective in Buenos Aires and as a co-founder of urban.femina. Milagros, with a background in architecture and a master's in urban studies, worked as an urban specialist in Superwien, Vienna. She has been involved in projects around the globe (Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Austria, Germany, Kosovo and more). Currently pursuing a Ph.D. at NTNU, her research focuses on critical placemaking and co-design for inclusive city development, showcasing her commitment to shaping vibrant and inclusive urban environments.

### Milagros Hurtig

is a creative placemaker, specializes in participatory placemaking and design. As a project manager, she has led initiatives in place-making strategies, community art, and urban design globally, notably with the Urbanismo Vivo collective in Buenos Aires and as a co-founder of urban.femina. Milagros, with a background in architecture and a master's in urban studies, worked as an urban specialist in Superwien, Vienna. She has been involved in projects around the globe (Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Austria, Germany, Kosovo and more). Currently pursuing a Ph.D. at NTNU, her research focuses on critical placemaking and co-design for inclusive city development, showcasing her commitment to shaping vibrant and inclusive urban environments.



### Carolina Jacob

An architect from the University of Chile and MSc. in Urban Management from the Technical University of Berlin, she co-founded MujerArquitecta in 2017 and working on promoting women in architecture and urban planning, she conducts research in feminist urban planning. She presented at conferences like "Gender, Architecture, Design, and Urbanism" at the University of Buenos Aires (2022), "City and Gender: Experiences of Everyday Life" by Tecnológico de Monterrey (2022), and the International Conference on Architecture and Gender (2023). As a research associate at DFG KoPro Int, she explores urban co-production practices in Chile

### Andrea Jürges for DAM-Reallabor

The DAM-Reallabor of the Deutsches Architekturmuseum has been actively involved in urban space experiments since 2022. Our aim is to collaboratively design public spaces with citizens and users. Through temporary measures like the Living Room Hauptwache/2022 and currently the Long Bench, we facilitate active citizen participation. These projects not only promote inspiring urban spaces but also encourage dialogue and collaboration.

### Birgit Kasper

studied urban planning and public administration, worked at the University of Dortmund and freelance in mobility and housing research. Since 2009, CEO of the non-profit Frankfurt Network for Cooperative Housing. Established an office of coordination and assistance in Frankfurt and since 2020 an advisory service in the state of Hessen.

### Julia Köpper

is an architect and urban planner. She plans, teaches and researches between spatial design and social issues. As part of architecture collective Octagon, she works as a practitioner at the interface between built object and urban space. Since 2020, she is teaching and researching at the Chair for Urban Design and Urbanization at TU Berlin on the topics of spatial commons, performative quality of urban spaces, and common good-oriented planning perspectives. Her passion is to explore urban space with its dynamics and to design it accordingly - whether in urban design, by using urban intervention or as a participatory process.

### Ute Lindenbeck

works as a freelance scenographer since 2003. She is in the field of cultural education since 2017 and has been co-curating the Floating Kidsuni programme since 2018. In Floating e.V. she is responsible for fundraising, production management and is involved in the negotiation process with municipal stakeholders.

### Felix Marlow

studied architecture and European ethnology in Hamburg and Berlin. He is interested in how practices of care and solidarity can be supported through urbanist interventions. In his work for WERKSTATT Haus der Statistik, he was involved in the development, implementation and documentation of innovative formats of cooperative planning. Since January 2022, Felix has been a research assistant at the Chair of Urban Anthropology at the Humboldt University of Berlin.

### Oswaldo Moreno

Architect, Universidad de Chile (2003). Doctor in Architecture and Urbanism, Universidad Nacional de La Plata (2020). Master in Landscape, Environment, and City, Universidad Nacional de La Plata - ALFA Program. Head of Studies Program and Professor for Landscape Architecture at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Professor at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Universidad de Chile. Guest lecturer in undergraduate and postgraduate programs in Chile, Argentina, Peru, Spain, and Belgium. Visiting researcher at the Doctoral School in Urbanism - URBA 12 and URBA 11 - Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium (2011-2012). Principal researcher in research projects on topics related to Urban Green Infrastructure, Sustainable Urban Drainage, Rehabilitation and Landscape Integration of Mining Environmental Liabilities, Cultural Landscapes.

### Diego Moya Ortiz

is an Architect and Ing. MSc in urbanism. He is currently adjunct professor at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Santiago and visiting professor at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Talca. He has participated in national and international academic research, highlighting the topics of urban design, environmental studies, and co-production. In the professional field, he has worked as urban advisor for UNDP and currently works for the Urban development division of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning in Chile.

### Nikolaus Podlaha

(he/him) is an urban researcher and holds a Master of Architecture from the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna. He is a member of Berlin based u-lab, Studio für Stadt und Raumprozesse and has previously worked for urbanista, Hamburg. Part of the DFG funded research project DFG-KOPRO Int. since 2020, he has worked for TU Berlin and currently is a research associate at Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences. His work focuses on democratic spaces and democratic processes in architecture and urban planning.

### Dagmar Pelger

Dagmar Pelger is an architect and currently visiting professor for Sustainable Cities and Communities at Kassel University. Her research focuses on spatial commons as emancipatory modes of urban space collectivization, models of cooperative planning between municipalities and civil society, and mapping as interdisciplinary and participatory working method. In 2022 she published "Spatial Commons. Zur Vergemeinschaftung urbaner Räume" with Adocs Hamburg. Since 2017 she has been part of coopdisco in Berlin, an architecture and planning cooperative committed to urban development for the common good.

### Riccardo Porreca

has been a Marie Curie research associate at the Institute of Regional Sciences since 2022. His research focuses on developing new insights into the role of human scale in the co-production of urban environments in Latin America, with particular emphasis on socioeconomically marginalized and contested areas of Ecuador. He also has more than six years of experience teaching in the fields of architecture and urban design and urban planning, serving as assistant Professor of Architecture and Urban Design and Theory in the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning (FAU) at UTE University of Quito (Ecuador), since 2016.

### Indrawan Prabaharyaka

Indrawan Prabaharyaka is an anthropologist. He has defended his dissertation When Infrastructure is a Verb at the Institute of European Ethnology, Humboldt University of Berlin. He works at the Collaborative Research Center 1265 "Re-Figuration of Spaces", studying the urban microclimate planning regime of the City of Stuttgart. He is also a co-researcher of Labtek Apung, an Indonesian-based transdisciplinary collective.



### Jonathan Radetz

is a multidisciplinary designer based in Frankfurt. His experience as a cabinet maker and product designer finds expression in his versatile work, ranging from furniture design to accessories and fine jewellery. Positions at modern design brand e15 and in the studios of both Stefan Diez and Saskia Diez Jewellery also impacted on his working method and approach to design. Reinterpreting pieces with a unique vision, his design philosophy

is characterized by an unbroken fascination for the timelessness of modern forms and his delight in capturing this ideal in his works.

### Sara Schmitt Pacifico

Sara Schmitt Pacifico is an urban geographer and has been working in the Department of Planning and Housing of the City of Frankfurt am Main since November 2023. Her work focuses on co-productive urban development and issues of urban development from below. She is also committed to civic housing as part of her work at the Frankfurt Network for Community Housing. She completed her Master's degree at the Institute for Human Geography at Goethe University and dealt with issues of solidary neighbourhood development during her studies.

### Martin Schwegmann

Architect, Urban Researcher and Advisor; Author and Facilitator of Collaborative Urban Processes. Studied Architecture, Urban Design at UdK Berlin and Copenhagen (1998-2004). He worked as urban development consultant, Assistant Professor at the Royal Danish Academy of Art Copenhagen (2006/2007) and earned a PhD in Urban Development from TU Berlin, Habitat Unit (2013). From 2013-2017, he directed the "Actors of Urban Change" program at Robert Bosch Foundation. He is co-author of the book Urban Commons Bauweltfundamente in 2015. From April 2017 until August 2023 he was Berlin's studio commissioner, bridging state and district administrations, civil society, and the private sector to create and safeguard artistic and cultural spaces. Currently he works on projects on sustainable land governance together with raumlabor berlin. He also teaches at Frankfurt UAS Transition Management.

### Franziska Schreiber

is an Affiliated Researcher at the Chair of International Urbanism at the University of Stuttgart. Her research focuses on urban experimentation and its impact on planning practice and sustainability transitions. From 2021 to 2023, Franziska served as the Research Director at Bauhaus Earth, where she co-created transformation labs in city-regions worldwide to explore pathways towards a regenerative built environment. Prior to this role, Franziska led the Urban Transformation Unit at adelphi and worked at urban research institutes in Germany and abroad, as well as at the international city network ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability. Franziska holds an MSc in Urban Studies from University College London (UCL) and a BA in Social Sciences from Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

### Beate Steinbach

studied political science and worked in different jobs always with a focus on housing, social housing and community housing. She works at the Frankfurt Network for Cooperative Housing and knows the inside of the city council best from her latest job at the administration of Frankfurt.

### Julia Tasic

Julia Tasic studied architecture at the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences and is currently studying for her Master's degree. From 2021 to 2023 she worked as a working student at the architectural office Holger Meyer in Frankfurt am Main, where she was involved in various projects, including the Stadtquartier Süd in Neu Isenburg and other projects, as well as revitalizations. Since 2023 she has been working in the team of Professor Paola Alfaro d'Alencon in the research project of the German Research Foundation DFG KOPRO Int.

### Horacio Torrent

Architect UNR, Argentina, 1985. Magister in Architecture PUC Chile, 2001; Ph.D. UNR, 2006. He has developed research on modern architecture at the Canadian Centre for Architecture, at the Getty Institute for the Arts and the Humanities, at the National Gallery of Arts in Washington, and as Gastwissenschaftler at the Ibero- Amerikanisches Institut in Berlin. Has taught at universities in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, México, Perú and Spain. Currently Tenured Professor of Architecture at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

### Juan Pablo Urrutia

Architect from the University of Chile, holds a Master's degree in Management and Administration of Real Estate Projects from the same institution. He also holds a Master in Public Administration from the London School of Economics and a Master in Public Affairs from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris. His academic career has focused on research on housing policy in Chile, especially studies on housing deficits, co-residency and social housing strategies. Currently, he is an academic at the Housing Institute and Director of the Undergraduate School at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism of the University of Chile.

### Markus Vogl

is a registered architect, urban planner and has been a partner in Studio 'Urbane Strategien' since 2020 after several years of collaboration on joint projects. After ten years of freelance work at the renowned Viennese architecture firm querkraft, he worked independently as a partner at UTA Architects from 2014 to 2019. He has taught at internationally renowned universities such as TU Delft, Academy of Fine Arts Vienna, University of Vienna, University of Innsbruck and University of Stuttgart. From 2017 - 2022, he was Profesor titular at the DAAD-funded "Walter Gropius" – Chair at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Since winter term 2022, he has been substitute professor at the Chair of Urban Planning and Design at the University of Stuttgart. He is a recognised expert in urban development processes in South America. For the project "Parque Educativo - La Carcova" in Buenos Aires, they received the Latin American prize XII BIAU for educational projects.

## Rebecca Wall

studied architecture and urban design in Weimar and Hamburg. As an urban practitioner, she works and researches at the intersection of activist and artistic urban production. In her work for the Vernetzungstreffen Rathausblock, she supported civil society initiatives at Rathausblock Kreuzberg in knowledge transfers and negotiation processes. Since January 2022, Rebecca has been a research assistant at the Chair of Urban Anthropology at the Humboldt University in Berlin.

## Kathrin Wieck

holds a PhD in landscape architecture and works as a speaker for international transdisciplinary methods at the ENHANCE Alliance and in the office for Science and Society, at the Executive Board of the Technical University in Berlin. She has been a guest professor and head of TU Berlin's Department of Landscape Architecture and Open Space Planning, where she also coordinated the publication to the research project Urban Agriculture Casablanca and various cooperation projects with Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. Contributing to strategy and method development in transdisciplinary and transformative research, her research focuses on concepts of transdisciplinarity, the Anthropocene, and assemblage thinking.

## Offenes Haus der Kulturen

Mit dem Offenen Haus entsteht ein Ort der Begegnung, der kulturellen Vielfalt und der kritischen Auseinandersetzung mit Gesellschaft. Ein Ort, an dem Menschen verschiedener Herkunft und Milieus zusammenkommen. Ein Ort, an dem Bestehendes hinterfragt und Neues entworfen wird. Das Studierendenhaus auf dem alten Campus der Frankfurter Universität ist seit rund 70 Jahren ein Zentrum politischen und kulturellen Lebens in der Stadt. Hier werden Kultur und Demokratie praktiziert und alternative Visionen entwickelt. Nun tritt das Gebäude in seine Zeit nach dem Studium ein – und wird zum Studienort für die ganze Stadtgesellschaft. Als zentraler Baustein des in den kommenden Jahren entstehenden Kulturcampus lädt es zur Mitgestaltung ein. Mit dabei: Britta von der Recke, Flora Hochrein, Tim Schuster.

# Glossar / Glossary / Glosario

## English

Language is a powerful tool. In our DFG KOPRO Int. research practice we have a multilingual approach, building (also linguistically) a bridge between Chile and Germany. We engage in discussions in German, have conversations with our partners in Spanish and read texts in English. We then re-translate the material into English, even if it's not our mother tongue, but regarding it as the main language suitable for scientific work and aiming to make debates accessible to a broader public. Again and again, we encounter and come across terms that have different meanings in different languages. Therefore, translation is very complex.

We advocate for a sensitive and nuanced use of language while also encouraging you to question and seek for appropriate terms. We implement this approach by expressing, explaining and presenting aspects of the research project in various languages, depending on the context. It provides an opportunity to tell stories and to make knowledge visible and accessible, for perhaps another audience. Given calls for decolonizing the production of knowledge (as proposed by Robinson, 2006, among others), it's essential to include non-western contexts into research programs and examine these practices through politically informed perspectives.

We invite you to listen attentively at the symposium and to try to understand other terms - and to fill this open, co-produced glossary with further ideas.

El lenguaje es una herramienta poderosa. En nuestra práctica de investigación DFG KOPRO Int. seguimos un planteamiento multilingüe, construyendo (también lingüísticamente) un puente entre Chile y Alemania. Participamos en discusiones en alemán, mantenemos conversaciones con nuestrxs compañerxs en español y leemos textos en inglés. Luego volvemos a traducir el material al inglés, aunque no sea nuestra lengua materna, pero considerándolo como el idioma principal adecuado para el trabajo científico y buscando hacer que los debates sean accesibles a un público más amplio. Una y otra vez, nos encontramos con términos que tienen diferentes significados en diferentes idiomas. Por lo tanto, la traducción es muy compleja.

Defendamos un uso sensible y matizado el lenguaje, al tiempo que los alentamos a cuestionar y buscar términos apropiados. Implementamos este enfoque expresando, explicando y presentando aspectos del proyecto de investigación en varios idiomas, según el contexto. Esto brinda la oportunidad de contar historias y hacer que el conocimiento sea visible y accesible, quizás para otro público. Dadas las llamas para descolonizar la producción de conocimiento (como propuso Robinson, 2006, entre otros), es esencial incluir contextos no occidentales en programas de investigación y examinar estas prácticas a través de perspectivas políticamente informadas.

Les invitamos a escuchar atentamente el simposio e intentar comprender otros términos – y a llenar este glosario abierto y coproducido con más ideas.

Sprache ist ein machtvolles Werkzeug. In unserer Forschungspraxis im DFG KOPRO Int. verfolgen wir einen mehrsprachigen Ansatz und bauen (auch sprachlich) eine Brücke zwischen Chile und Deutschland. Wir diskutieren auf Deutsch, führen Gespräche mit unseren Partner:innen auf Spanisch und lesen Texte auf Englisch. Anschließend übersetzen wir das Material zurück ins Englische, auch wenn es nicht unsere Muttersprache ist, aber betrachten dies als die Haupt- und geeignete Sprache für wissenschaftliche Arbeit, um Debatten einem breiteren Publikum zugänglich zu machen. Dabei stoßen wir immer wieder auf Begriffe, die in verschiedenen Sprachen unterschiedliche Bedeutungen haben und somit gestaltet sich die Übersetzungsarbeit als äußerst komplex.

Wir plädieren für einen sensiblen und nuancierten Umgang mit Sprache und ermutigen Sie/Euch gleichzeitig, Begriffe zu hinterfragen und nach geeigneten Begrifflichkeiten zu suchen. Dies praktizieren wir, indem wir Teile des Forschungsprojekts in verschiedenen Sprachen je nach Kontext ausdrücken, erklären und präsentieren. Dies bietet die Möglichkeit, Geschichten zu erzählen und Wissen zu vermitteln, das für möglicherweise ein anderes Publikum zugänglich wird. Den Forderungen nach Dekolonisierung der Wissensproduktion folgend (wie sie u.a. von Robinson, 2006, verfechtet werden), ist es essentiell, nicht-westliche Kontexte in Forschungsprogramme einzubeziehen und diese Praktiken durch politisch informierte Perspektiven zu untersuchen.

Wir laden euch ein, im Symposium wachsam zuzuhören und andere Begriffe verstehen zu wollen – und dieses offene ko-produzierte Glossar mit weiteren Ideen zu füllen.

co-production

resources

share

governance

socio-spatiality

sustainability

knowledge

actors

participation

cooperations

conflict

common

commoning

commoners

universal common

particular common

common good

common space

common interest

communitization

clubing

people's movement

co-producción

recursos, fuentes

compartir

gobernanza,  
gobernabilidad

socio-espacialidad

sustentabilidad

conocimiento

actores

participación

cooperativas

conflicto

lo común

hacer lo común

comunerxs  
la colectividad

común universal

común particular

bien común

espacio común

el interés común

comunitarización,  
colectivización

clubbing

movimiento de  
pobledores

Ko-Produktion

Ressourcen

teilen

Governance, Verwaltung

Sozialräumlichkeit

Nachhaltigkeit

Wissen

Akteure

Partizipation

Kooperativen

Konflikt, Streit

Allmende, Gemeingut,  
das Gemeinsame

Gemeinschaffen

Gemeinschaftliche,  
Gemeinschaft,  
Gemeinwesenuniverselle Allmende,  
Allgemeingutspezifische Allmende,  
GemeinschaftsgutGemeingut, Allmendegut,  
Gemeinwohl, AllmendewohlAllmenderaum,  
gemeinsamer Raumgemeinsames Interesse,  
Gemeinwohl

Vergemeinschaftung

Klubschaffen, Getrenntschaften

Bewegung des Volkes





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Paola Alfaro d'Alençon,  
with Nikolaus Podlaha,  
Franziska Dehm and  
Julia Tasic

Fachgebiet Städtebau und Entwerfen  
im internationalen Kontext

Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences  
Fachbereich 1: Architektur,  
Bauingenieurwesen, Geomatik

Gebäude 1  
Nibelungenplatz 1  
D - 60318 Frankfurt am Main  
Tel. +49 (0)69 1533-3678

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