

Ringvorlesung „Ressourcen, Konflikte, Gestaltung.  
Wissenschaftliche und anwendungsorientierte Perspektiven  
auf Strukturwandel und Transformation“, WiSe 2024/25

14/01/2025

# Professional agency: zur Handlungsmacht von bau- und planungsbezogenen Professionellen im Kontext von Transformation

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<https://urban-future-making.hcu-hamburg.de/>

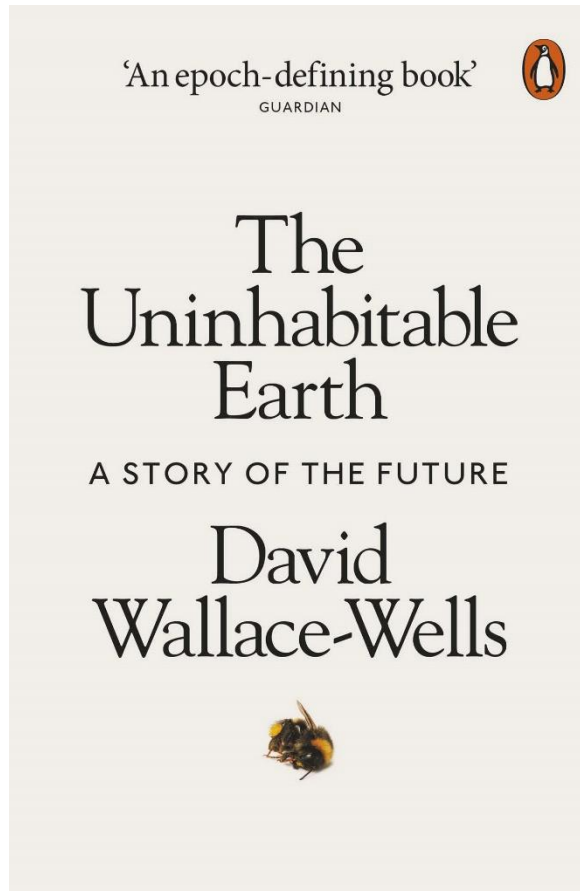
**URBAN  
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MAKING**

**hcu** HafenCity  
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„It is worse, much worse, than you think. The slowness of climate change is a fairy tale, perhaps as pernicious as the one that says it isn't happening at all, and comes to us bundled with several others in an anthology of comforting delusions.”

# Wettkampf gegen die Zeit

Hitzewellen, Sturzregen, Trockenheit – die Folgen des Klimawandels bedrohen Europas Städte. Sie müssen sich radikal verändern, um lebenswert zu bleiben. Nur wie? VON ANNE HÄHNIG, HANNAH KNUTH, ANN-KATHRIN NEZIK UND KOLJA RUZZIO



**Gegen die Hitze**  
Grüne Fassaden und Dächer kühlen Häuser ab. Vor allem Städte leiden zunehmend unter Überhitzung

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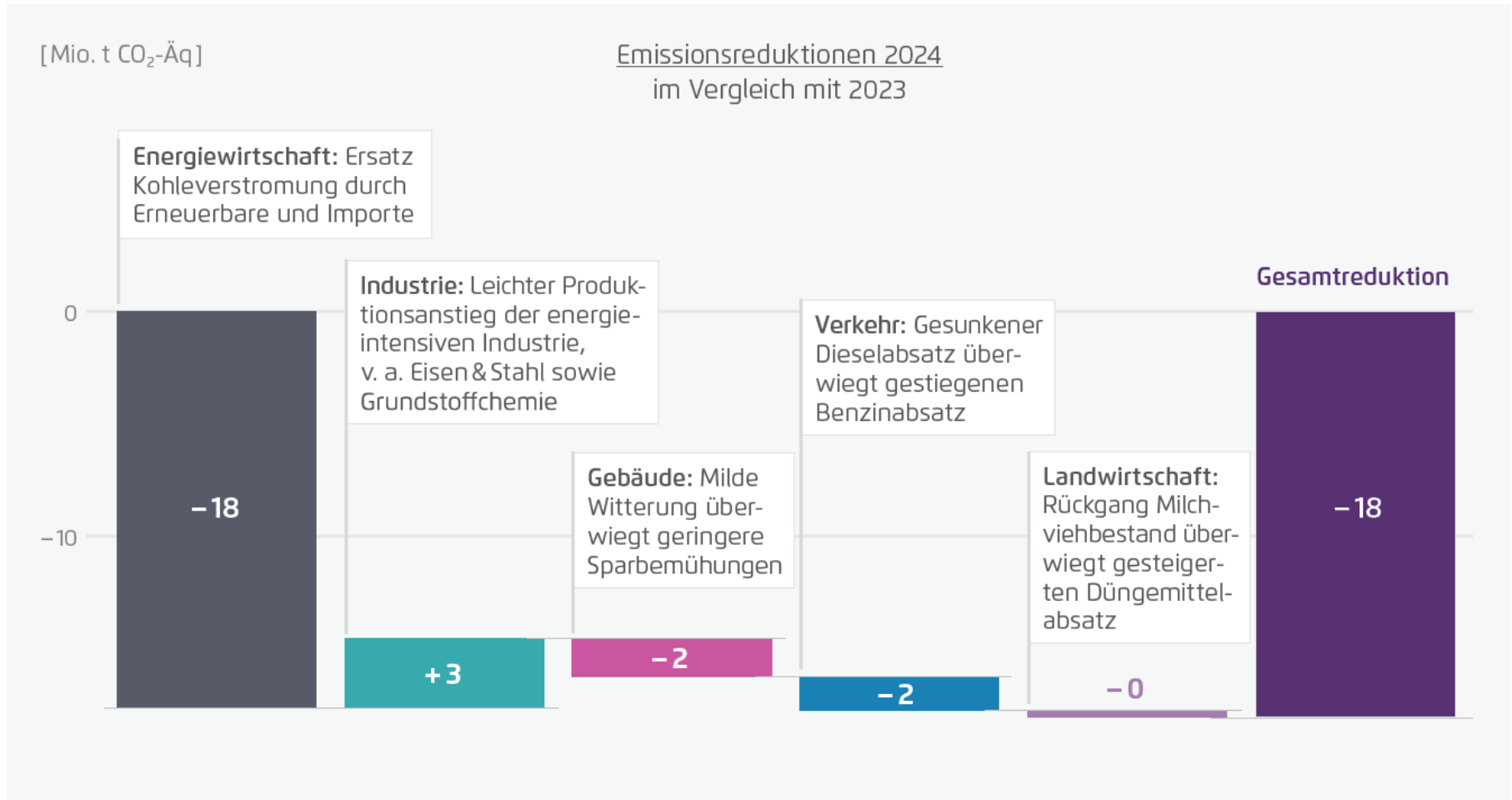
**Gegen den Starkregen**  
Unterirdische Becken, wie hier in Hamburg, fangen Niederschläge auf. Die Gräben kontrollieren sie

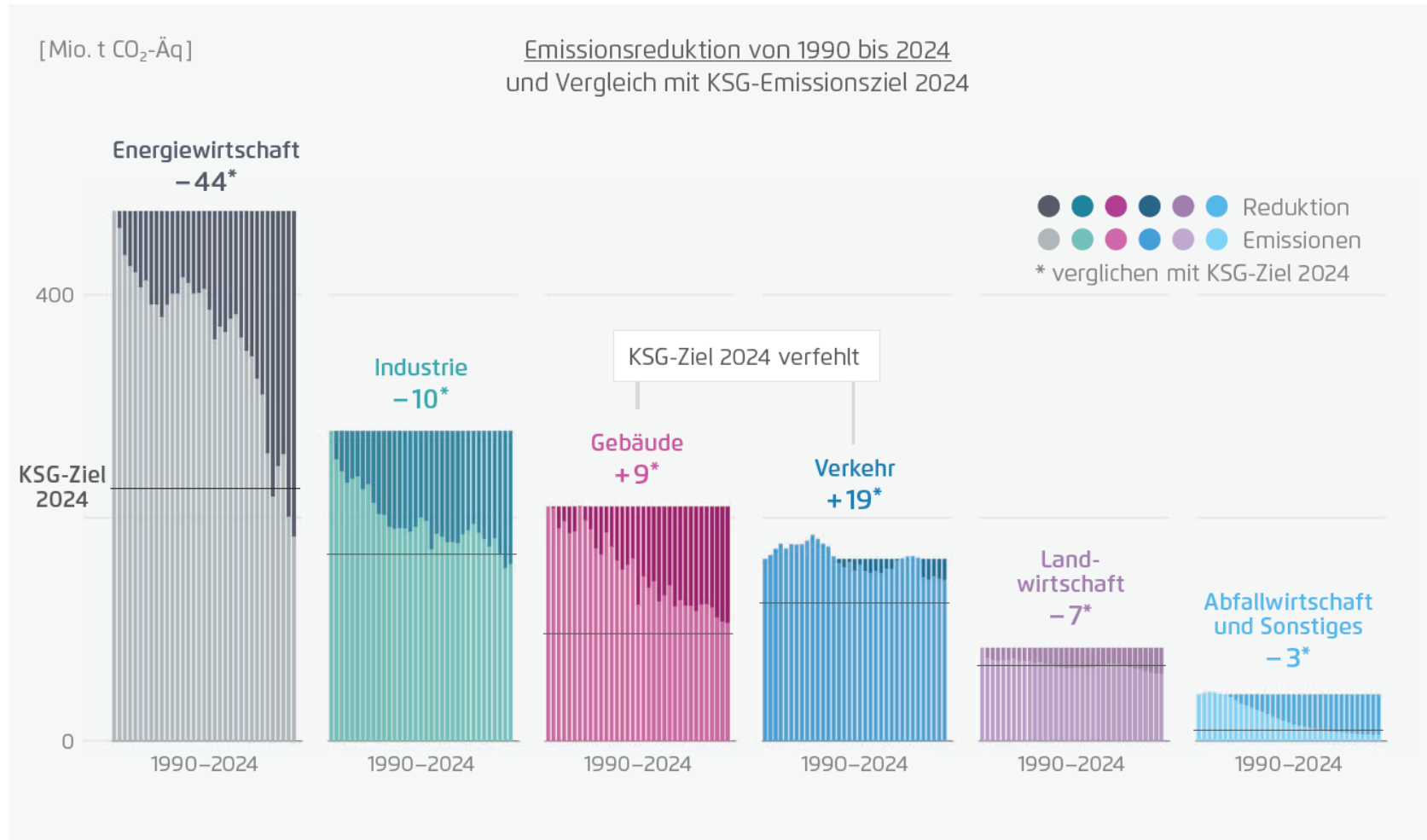


**Gegen die Versiegelung**  
Stein, Asphalt – Kies und Sand nehmen Wasser auf



**Gegen die Flut**  
In Rotterdam schützen Parks und Deiche vor Überschwemmungen

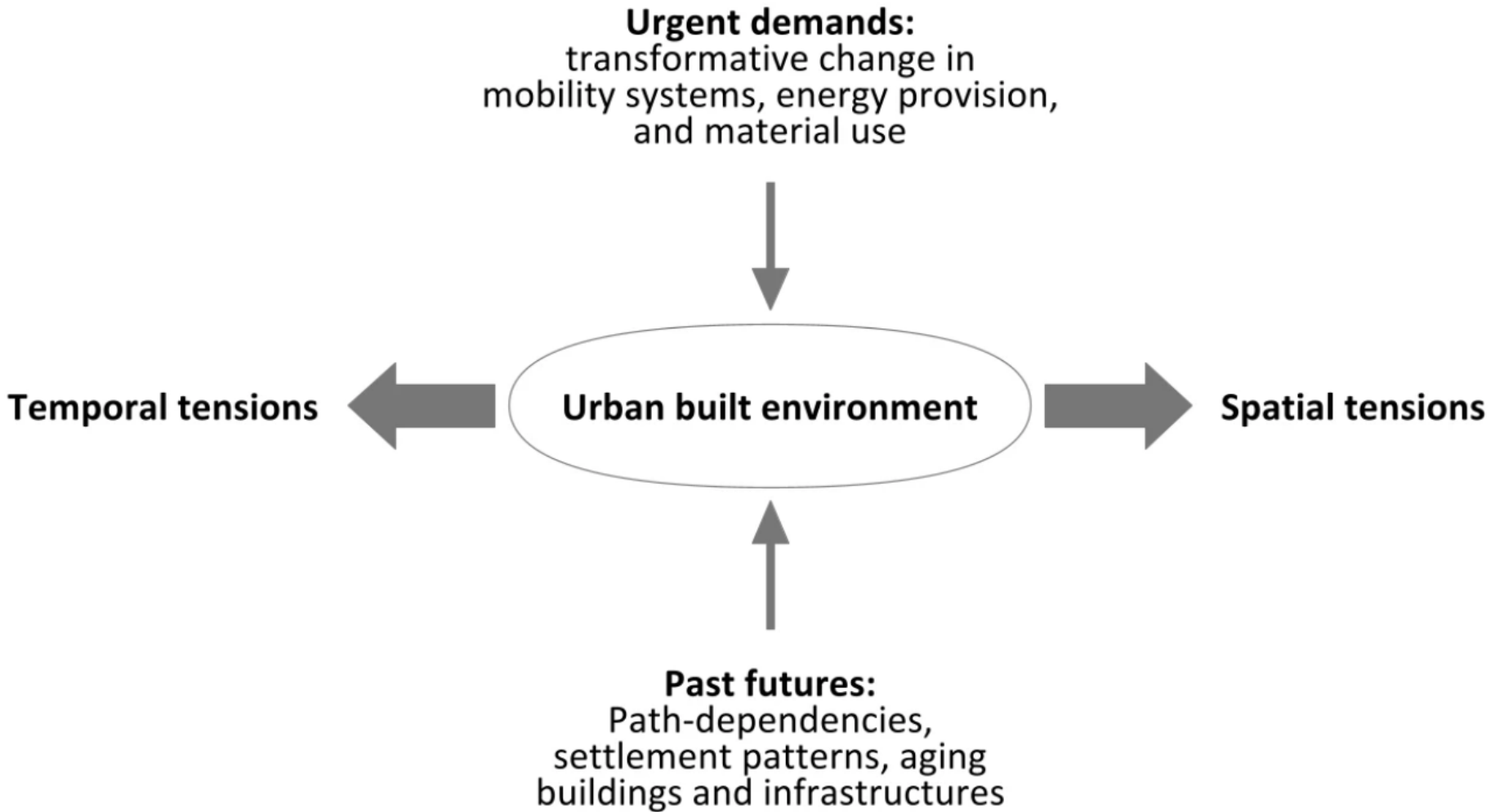




Source: Agora Energiewende (2025): Die Energiewende in Deutschland: Stand der Dinge 2024. Rückblick auf die wesentlichen Entwicklungen sowie Ausblick auf 2025.



Dresden: Collapse of the Carola-Brücke on 11th September 2024  
Photo: picture alliance/dpa/Robert Michael



**Urgent demands:**  
transformative change in  
mobility systems, energy provision,  
and material use



**How do professionals act,  
fail to act, and legitimize  
their actions in the face of  
uncertainty?**



**Spatial tensions**



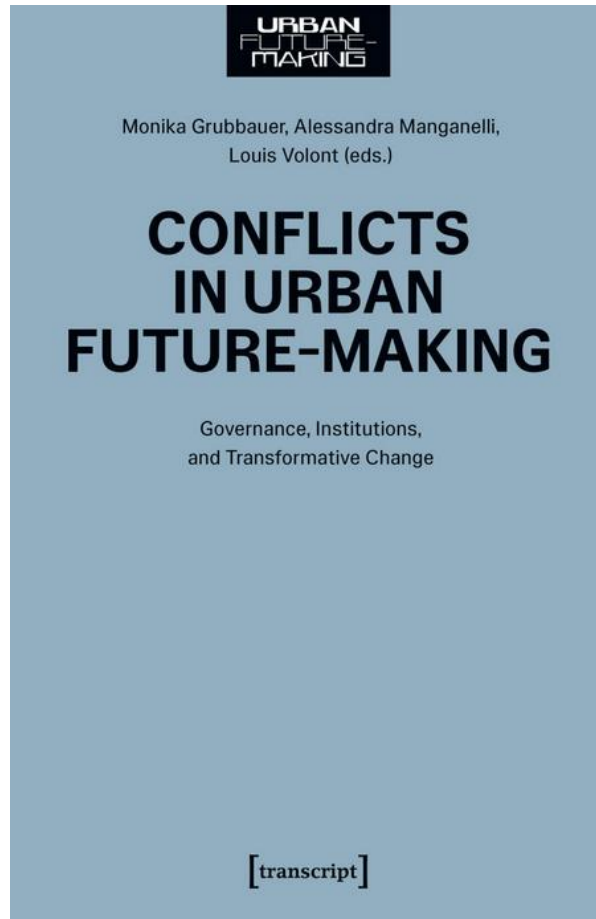
**Temporal tensions**



**Past futures:**  
Path-dependencies,  
settlement patterns, aging  
buildings and infrastructures



“The human experience of the future is not a universal, self-evident feature of organizational activity. It is, instead, a rather young product of modernity [...]. This ‘discovery of the future’ [...] was ‘made’ through the planning practices that emerged at that time, whose greater sophistication contributed to de-problematizing the future as temporal category that could be anticipated and controlled.”



Monika Grubbauer / Alessandra Manganelli / Louis Volont (Eds.)

## **Conflicts in Urban Future-Making**

Governance, Institutions, and Transformative Change

Under conditions of heightened uncertainty, cities face enormous challenges in responding to contemporary crises. The contributors to this volume explore the conflictual dynamics that arise when urban futures are imagined, negotiated, and materialized. Through the lens of urban future-making, they provide a timely analysis of the conflicts that shape planning projects, architectural interventions, and new experiments in the built environment. Their analyses show how urban future-making is conditioned by conflicting governance arrangements, actor constellations, and power dynamics – offering rich insight into the critical role of professionals as key agents of urban transformation.

## Overview:

1. Challenges in urban future-making
2. Responses to uncertainty
3. Modes of negotiating conflicts
4. Conclusions

## **New perspectives along three avenues:**

**Theoretically:** focusing and reflecting on the particular qualities of the built environment in shaping decisions related to the future.

**Empirically:** situating the actions of built environment professionals within the broader field of future-making practices.

**Practical and politically:** highlighting the role of professionals as agents in key conflicts in contemporary European societies.

## 1. Challenges in urban future-making

**How can we understand the crucial role of built environment professionals as urban future-makers in the face of multiple crises and heightened uncertainty?**

“[Uncertainty] has long preoccupied attempts to plan, build, and govern cities. Architects and urbanists of a modernist persuasion have often sought antidotes to that which cannot be known or man-aged: the ‘model’ incarnates a vision of future possibility; the ‘zone’ separates areas with ambiguous boundaries; the ‘census’ enables calculations on which to base interventions; the ‘plan’ offers an authoritative promise of the city to come.”

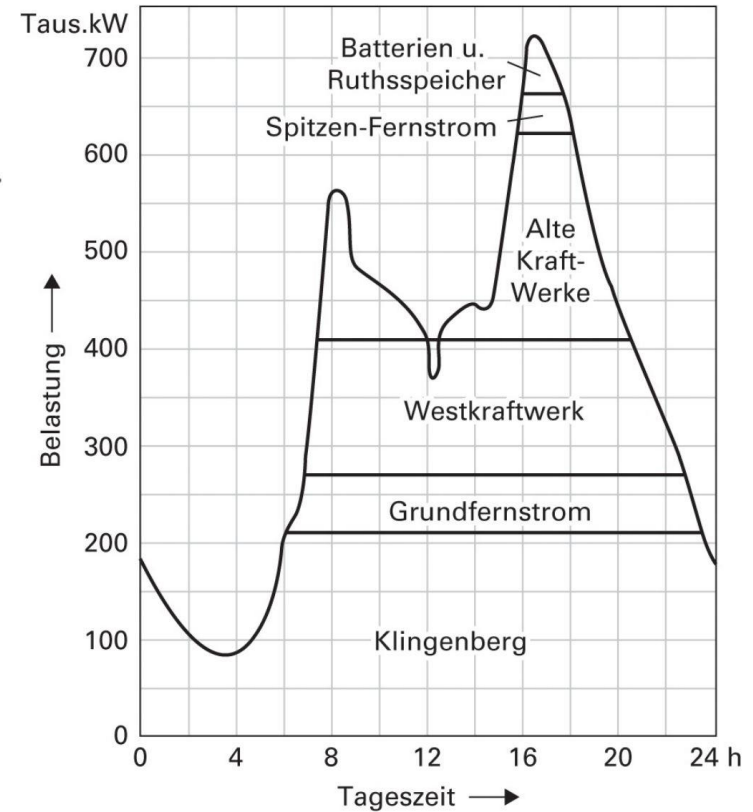
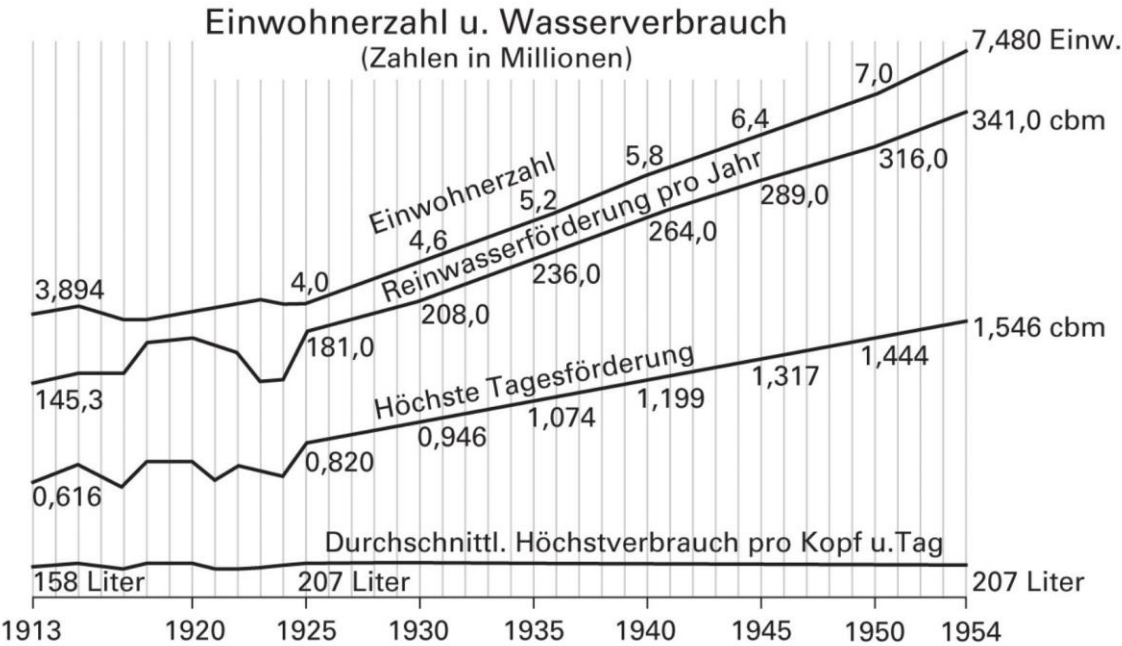


## Promises on the future in space...

Left: Berlin, Hobrechtplan, 1862 (Image: Wikimedia)

Right: Chicago, 1857 Bird's Eye View of Chicago (Image: Wikimedia)

Einwohnerzahl u. Wasserverbrauch  
(Zahlen in Millionen)



## Promises on the future in time...

Left: Forecasts as to future water consumption, Berlin, 1926

Right: Forecasts as to future use of electricity, Berlin, 1926

Source: Moss, T. (2020). *Remaking Berlin: A History of the City through Infrastructure, 1920-2020*. Cambridge/MA: MIT Press.



## **Sources of uncertainty for built environment professionals:**

- Complexity of global interdependencies beyond urban boundaries
- Difficulties in aligning distinct and unclear temporal horizons
- Shifting organizational and institutional arrangements
- Conflicting normative expectations about societal values

## 2. Responses to uncertainty

**How do built environment professionals respond to these changing boundary conditions in order to extend or even maintain their options for agency beyond traditional modes of future-making?**

## Pathways to a more or less distant future

- "Socio-technological transitions" as gradual, non-linear, and slow processes, with their own logic, facilitated through "mediating technologies" (Furlong, 2011) and "techniques of futuring" (Hajer & Pelzer, 2018).
- Experiments with "niche innovations" and real-life laboratories (Jahn & Keil, 2016, Evans et al. 2016), or in the form of "disruptive urban technologies" (Kitchin, 2014)
- Learning from maintenance and from the aging of buildings and infrastructures; potentially facilitating future urban transformations (Graham & Thrift, 2007).

## Pathways to aligning multi-scalar interventions

- Cities reconceptualised in “metabolic relations” stretching far beyond their administrative boundaries (Angelo & Wachsmuth 2015; Roggema 2019)
- Place-based transformations, or local experiments, potentially trigger more systemic change, and its multi-scalar articulations (Ehnert et al., 2018; Hodson & Marvin, 2010)
- Traditional approaches to planning accompanied by reflexive, adaptive and experimental modes of multi-level governance (Voß & Bornemann, 2011; Loorbach et al., 2017a;).

28. August 2020, 18:55 Uhr Architektur

## Hecke der Hoffnung



Quasi Gartencenter: Der "Kö-Bogen II" mit seiner Hülle aus Hainbuchen. (Foto: HGEsch Photography)

**Über grüne Stadtarchitektur wird viel geredet. Düsseldorf ist einen Schritt weiter, dort trägt in der City ein neuer Gebäudekomplex jetzt ein üppiges Blätterkleid .**



Müllverbrennungsanlage CopenHill in Kopenhagen  
Image: © BIG - Bjarke Ingels Groep

10. Februar 2021, 16:57 Uhr Paris

## Grün ist die Hoffnung



Wie kann Paris ein Mythos bleiben, ohne am Mythos zu ersticken? Die Stadt soll vor allem grüner werden. (Foto: PCA-Stream)

**Die Champs-Élysées sind alles, was Frankreich ausmacht. Leider auch alles, was nicht so gut läuft. Jetzt soll hier ein Park entstehen. Ein Spaziergang und Gespräche über die Stadt der Zukunft.**

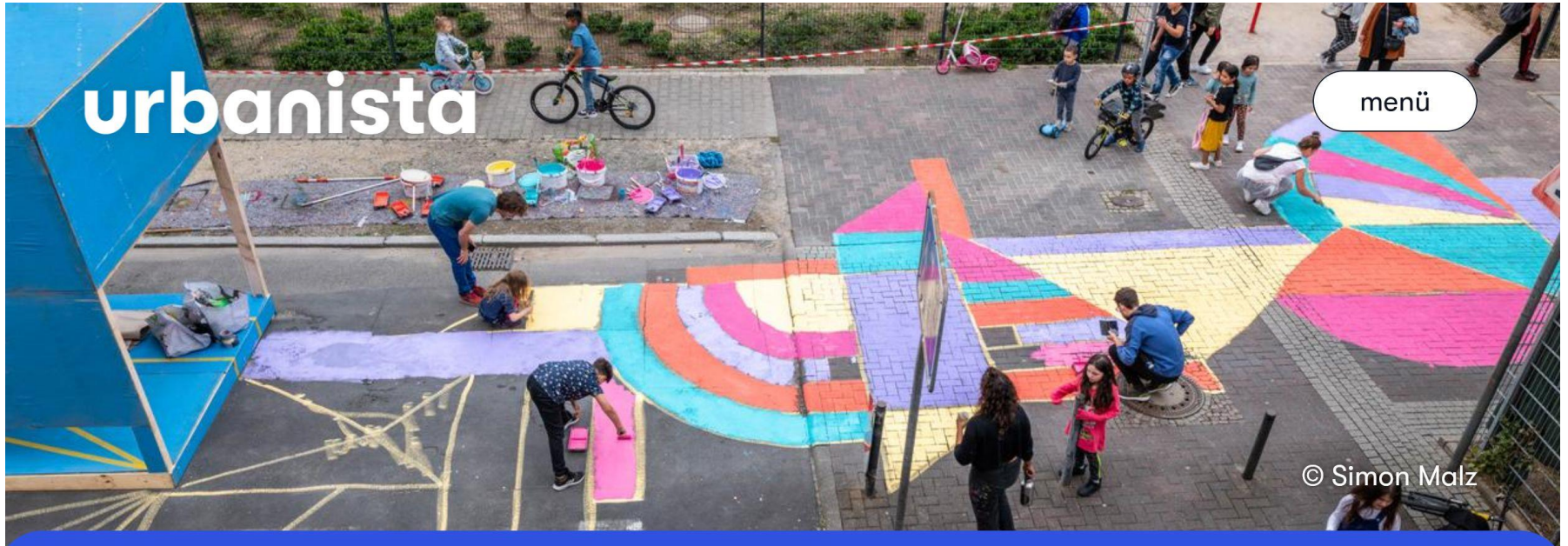


Mobility experiments, Image: Melis Günay





Parc Henri Matisse, Lille, landscape planning Gille Clément  
Photo: Matthew Gandy



**Gemeinsam testen, ausprobieren, anders machen**

## **New modes of urban future-making:**

- Adoption of more experimental, adaptive, and flexible attitudes with urban spaces as testbeds
- Proactively acquiring new social roles and thereby reshaping the professional work environments
- Rethinking of traditional value systems and influencing policy-making and regulatory contexts

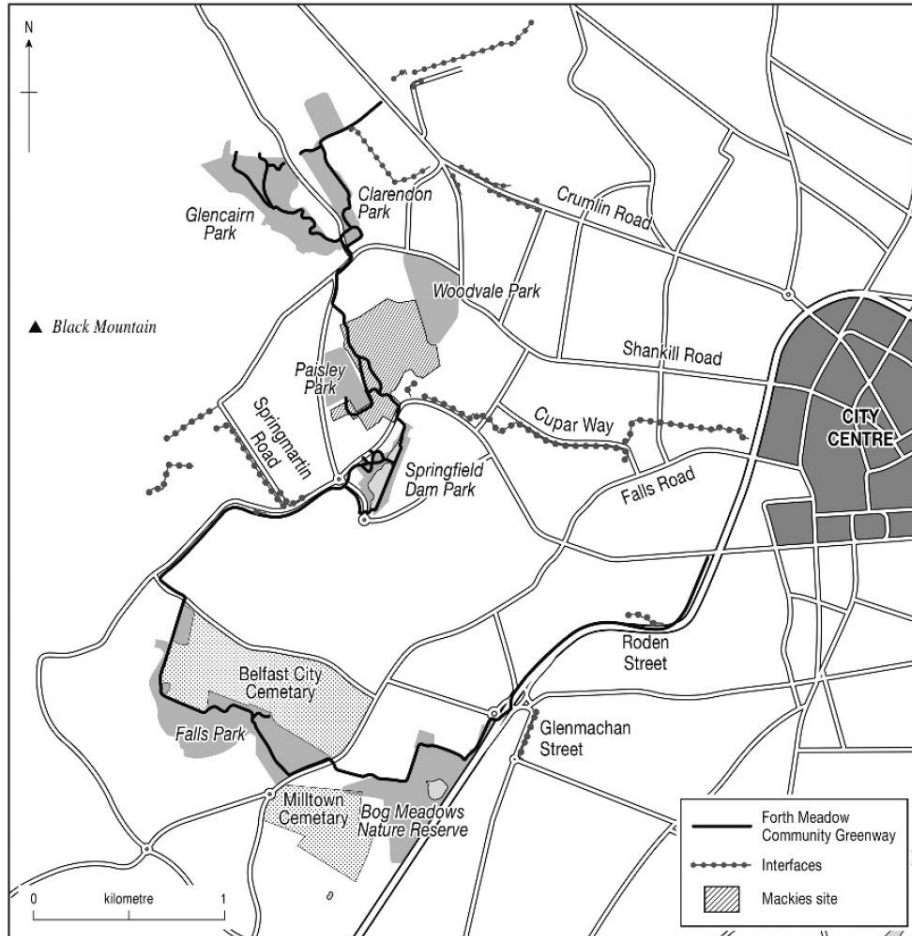
### **3. Modes of negotiating conflict**

**How do professionals in built environment disciplines contribute to mediating and solving conflicts around transformation action on various levels and within different arenas of conflict?**

## **Need to reconcile and mediate between:**

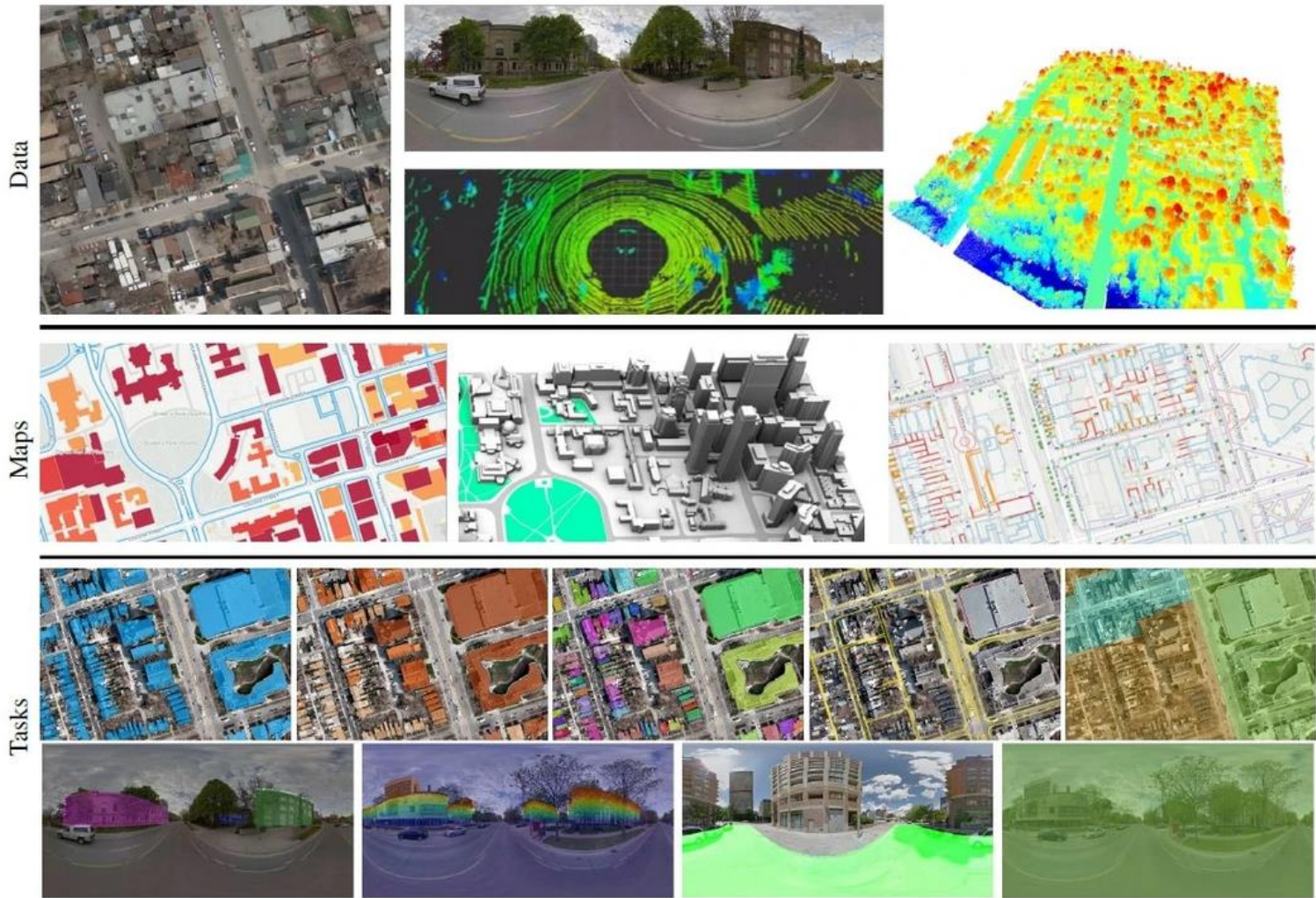
- ...differing urban imaginaries;
- ...differing political frames of reference;
- ...and between differing temporal horizons;

Cutting through all of these are affectivities which are triggered by the qualities of the built environment as resource of everyday life.



Robbie Gilmore: **Mobilizing the meaning of greening in a conflicted city. A case study from northwest Belfast**

Map: Author



Fabian Namberger: **Towards the machine-readable city? Autonomous driving and HD mapping as latent conflicts in urban future-making**

Image: Wang et al. (2017: 3010), Graphic depiction of various data sources used by Uber ATG to create the TorontoCity benchmark: a fully three-dimensional remapping of the entire Greater Toronto Area.



Fabian Namberger: **Towards the machine-readable city? Autonomous driving and HD mapping as latent conflicts in urban future-making**

Image: Author, latest generation of the FZI's CoCar prototype, exhibited at Messe Hannover 2024. The sticker above the rear fender provides a QR code that links to the FZI's privacy policy webpage-





Alessandra Manganelli: **Spotting tensions in urban greening experiments: Insights from Barcelona**

Image: Author



Hannes Langguth: **Navigating conflictual cooperation: Temporary power coalitions in the planning and approval of large-scale Chinese green technology projects in Eastern Germany**

Image: Author

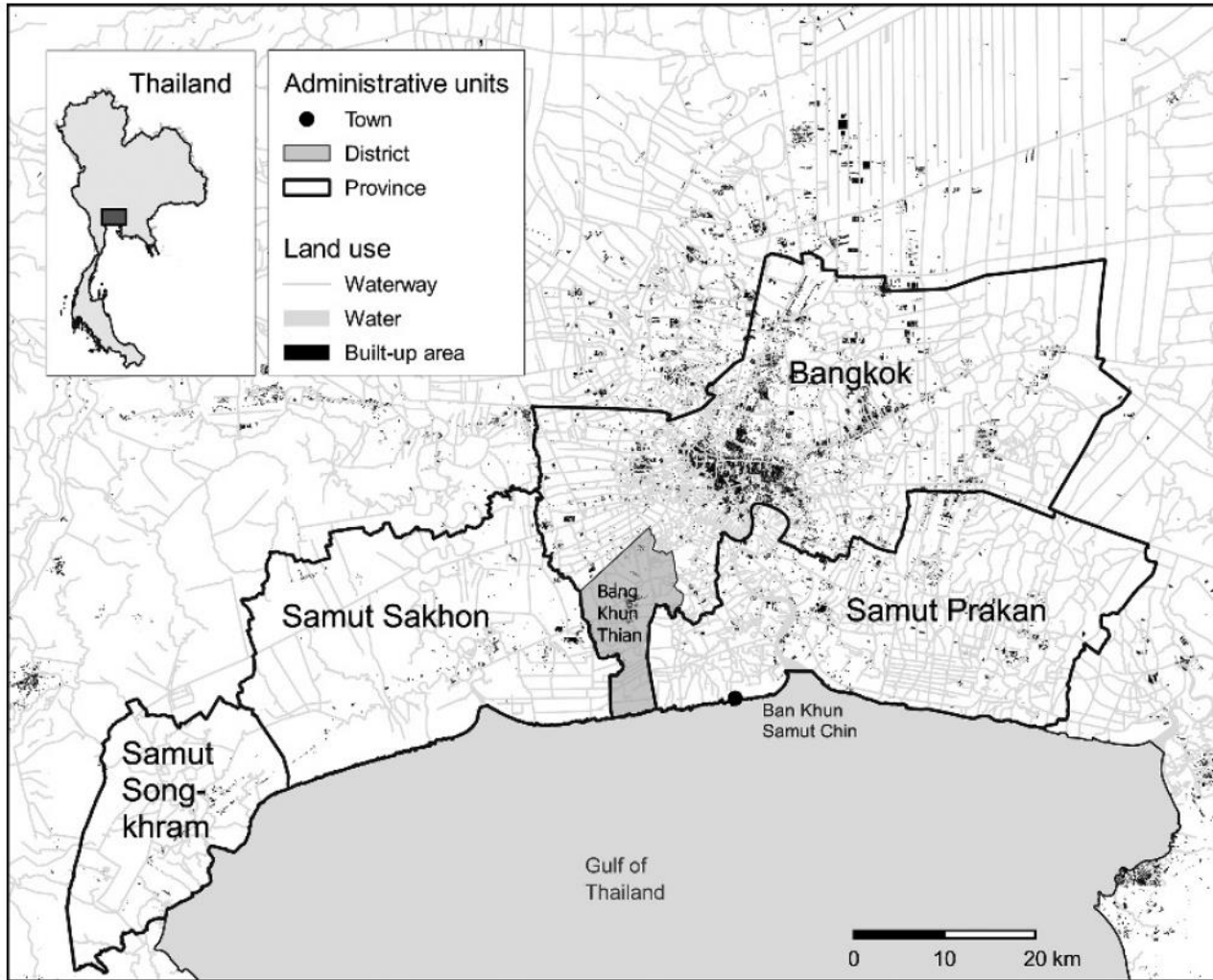


Melis Günay: **Driving change? 'Doing' conflict in traffic experiments**

Image: Author

| Way of 'doing' conflict     | Description                                             | Conflict reference   | Associated outcome                                   | Associated power intent                      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Identifying conflict</b> | Actor recognizes and expresses conflict                 | Generating conflict  | Mobilize people, channel resources                   | Gain power over sb./to do sth.               |
| <b>Provoking conflict</b>   | Actor exacerbates conflict to evoke strong reaction     | Generating conflict  | Build public pressure, shape/polarize public opinion | Gain power over sb./to do sth.               |
| <b>Avoiding conflict</b>    | Actor anticipates and circumvents or mitigates conflict | Preventing conflict  | Avoid tensions, avoid attention                      | Maintain or gain power over sb./to do sth.   |
| <b>Resolving conflict</b>   | Actor solves conflict                                   | Reacting to conflict | Dissolve tension, improve relationships              | Maintain or gain power over sb./to do sth.   |
| <b>Ending conflict</b>      | Third-party actor terminates conflict                   | Reacting to conflict | Realize mandate, restore legal order                 | Enforce (judicial) power over sb./to do sth. |





## 4. Conclusions

- Setting in which planners and other built environment professionals operate has become more complex
- Conflicts are fuelled by the particular quality of the built environment as a resource of everyday life
- Solving complex problems in the interest of the public good requires both reflexive and responsible agency

**Thank you!**

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