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ASKING TO

ADVANCED URBANISM

KAAU INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

**Lézigno, Béziers
France
13/14.10.2017**

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ASKING TO ADVANCED URBANISM
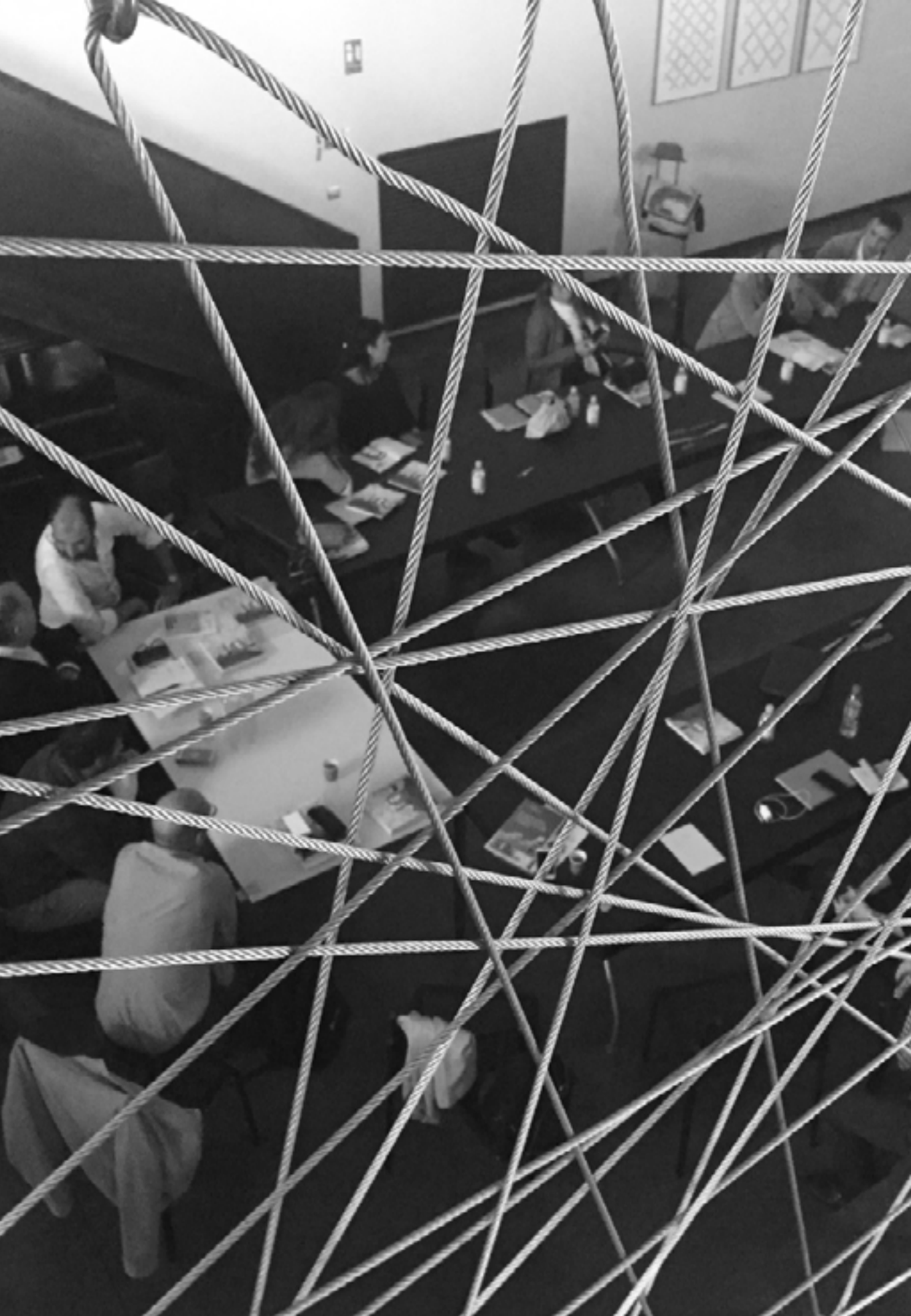
INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

ASKING TO ADVANCED URBANISM

Lézigno, Béziers, 13/14.10.2017

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THINK UP

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ASKING TO ADVANCED URBANISM

PARTICIPANTS

A COMPILATION OF REFERENTIAL APPROACHES

KAAU OFFICIAL SHORT SUMMARY INTRODUCTION
Application form 2014

European cities are becoming living laboratories where industries carry on pilot projects to experiment new devices, all kind of sensors and online information and communication systems. The involvement of universities and research centres in this process is still limited. The increasing availability of data that comes from city sensors, creates new opportunities not just for monitoring and management, it will also radically change the way we may describe, understand and design cities, challenging many fundamental assumptions of the city design and planning professions. For this reason, our Consortium wants to build a Knowledge Alliance for Advanced Urbanism (KAAU) to promote the innovative education and training that emerging technologies require.

We understand "Advanced Urbanism" as the sensitive integration of ICT in cities, taking in consideration cultural heritage, environmental and social dimension issues. "Advanced Urbanism" is about designing and planning processes —instead of just concrete artefacts, linking citizens, business and government into sustainable urban business cultures. "Advanced Urbanism" requires changing traditional design and planning practices towards more open, collaborative and interdisciplinary practices.

KAAU will develop an educational and training platform in partnership with HEIs and well-established industrial partners and companies. The objective of this platform is to offer participants the possibility to engage in a semi-professional environment, and develop projects with the support and expertise of individuals and institutions that are commercially involved in their field of expertise. In that manner, it provides a potential jumping platform into future professional opportunities, while offering companies a fresh R+D environment where to propose new design challenges and applications.
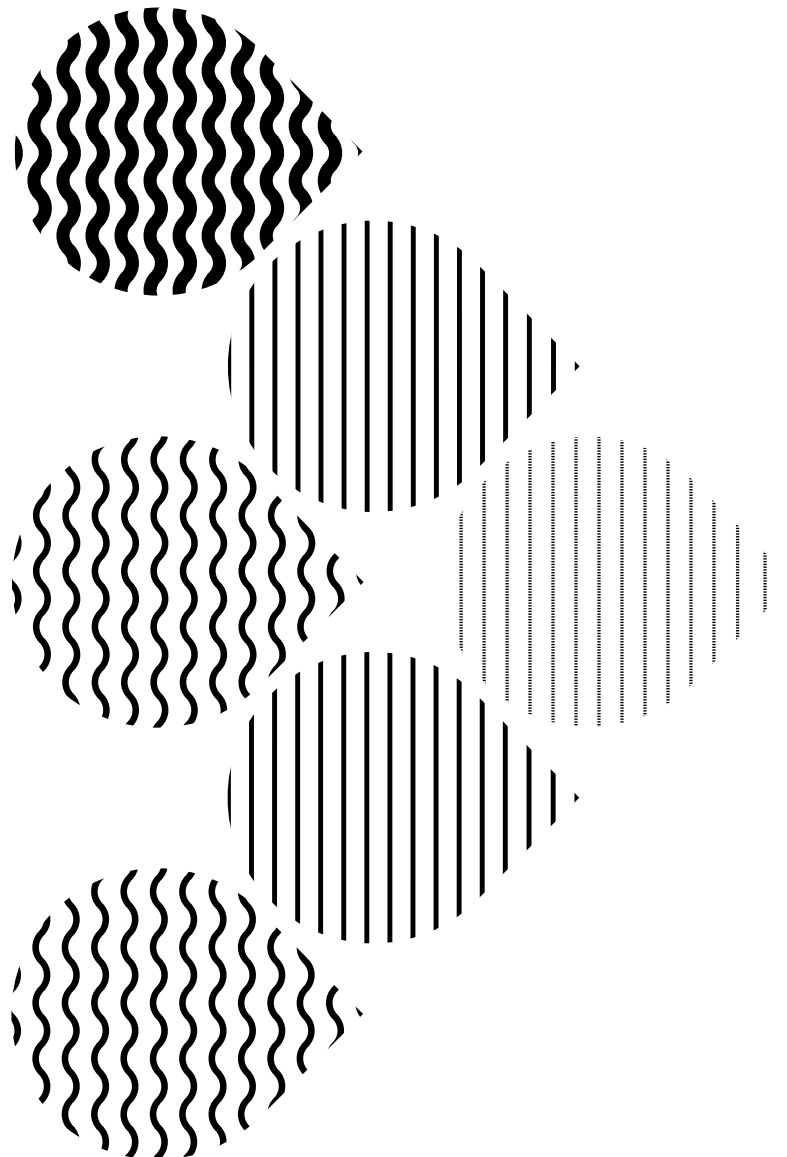
METAPOLIS

Dictionary of
Advanced Architecture
2003 - 2005

Manuel Gausa, Vicente Guallart, Willy Muller,
Federico Soriano, José Morales, Fernando Porras

1– Advanced architecture (or urbanism) is to the digital society what modern architecture was to the industrial society: an architecture bound up with interchange, interaction and information; with the capacity for displacement, adaptation and modification; with the dynamic evolution of processes and their associated spatial definition

2– Advanced architecture (or urbanism) is an architecture with a humanist bent, made by and for humankind. It is also positivist, with faith in the progress capacity to introduce positive energy into an environment qualified by the optimisation of those instruments, means and technologies developed in the conditions of our informational time.

3– Advanced architecture (or urbanism) opts for a state of qualitative change produce through an effective combination of heterogeneous data records, flows and bits of information.
In an increasing complex reality, it seeks to work with that complexity: not to limit its effects but rather to multiply its potentials.

4– Accepting a greater degree of adaptation, flexibility and mixedness in its responsive actions. Creating more plural – and complex– scenarios in which to combine interaction, innovation and information.

5– Advanced architecture (or urbanism) occurs, in fact, as an outcome of a direct process of interchange; in synergy and flexible interaction with new intelligent environment and contexts.
It is an act of active –and bolt– ecology that interacts decidedly with the environment, whether natural, artificial or digital.
Advanced architecture is a reactive and reactivating architecture to the extent that is strives to react with reality in order to re-stimulate and optimise it. Innovating it: ad once re-informing it and recycling it. Exchanging information with and within it.

6– Advanced architecture (or urbanism) is a more relational architecture. It does not means necessarily require hi-tech means, but rather supposes strategic and dynamic acting in coherency between means and ends, selected data and qualitative spaces, virtual relations and oriented scenarios.
Between "intelligent cities" and "smart citizens"; but also between more "empathic" contexts and "responsive/responsible" behaviours.

7– Advanced architecture (or urbanism) is an architecture which is more open-vectored; non-deterministic; non-finalistic; non closed or totalistic; non-prefigured and non-pre-established; not limited in its movements.
An architecture capable of expressing and communicating its own operational logics; but also the different information-sets that call for and shape it.
Capable of working beyond the boundaries and the traditional typologies or dichotomies.
With the contexts and beyond the context.
With the place and with the city.
With the city and with the geography.
An architecture that is conceived as an operative system, rather than as a closed design.
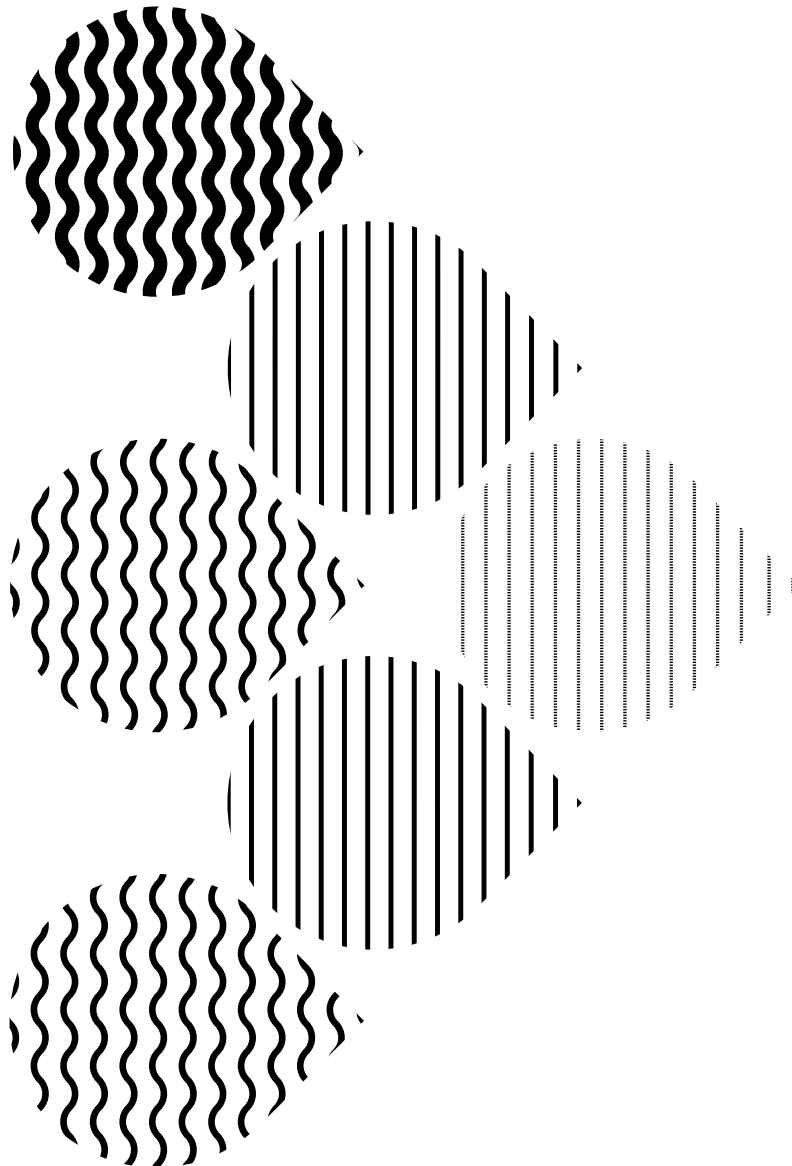As a processing and responsive rather tan as a formal aesthetic.
As a strategy, rather tan as a composition.
(…)

ADVANCED URBANISM
Conceptual Keys

Manuel Gausa

In the last two decades our most important environments of exchange and coexistence – cities – have undergone radical changes in their definition (urban and territorial, real and virtual), their configuration (complex, elastic and irregular) and their approach (multi-layer, multi-scalar and multi-informational).

The old paradigms of rigid urban architectural disciplines, based on old planning prescriptions –compositional or functional, formal and *objectual*, zoning and/or managing formulas – have shown their limitations confronted to a progressively and unpredictable, complex and changing developments, related with the increasing ability to process, exchange (and transform) information – an increasingly simultaneous and(dis)located information- both geographical and social, spatial and temporal level.

These challenges proclaim a new dynamic and reactive condition of the city able to encourage a best recording, managing and programming of data, messages, connections and requests – variable and changing – implicate with urban mobility itself, energy efficiency, social economy, and the new public space, the collective self-organization, the environmental response, etc.
Such dynamic appeal to a new "intelligent" dimension of the city and its interactive and informational *projection*: a dimension related with the rise of new technologies and their progressive network development.

At the same time, this informational condition, progressively open and variable, must be combined with the ability to create "horizons of certainty", shared criteria of action, visions and forward-looking strategies capable of orienting (driving and induce) qualitatively the new urban developments, especially in Europe, combining advanced technology with new relational models, spatial and social strategies, innovative and sustainable at the same time: susceptible to combine "*sensing*" and "*sensitive*" logics.

Sensors and sensibilities.
City–Senses and sens(c)ivilities.
Responsive contexts and responsable societies.
Precise DATAS & holistic VISIONS.

Such combination "information + vision" (processing capacity and prospective, strategic and relational capacity) lacks today of suitable reference areas and ambitious programs of inter-disciplinary exchange.

If we understand the new logics –associated to a new urban thinking – in relation with the challenges of a new informational era –and the capacity, in this one, to multiply the interactions between conditions and information(s)– we need to understand in what terms we define "information", not only as a data-parameter or a data-indicator but as a more enlarge concept associated to other assimilated key-terms (programs, solicitations, messages, patterns, identities, matters, cultures, types, behaviours, senses, networks, natures, morphologies and metabolic contexts) able to be combined in (and from) new –and more– open, flexible and resilient (urban) systems.

The next generation of urban planners will be challenged to find solutions to complex problems related to population, energy, environment, food, water, security, housing, health, and transportation.
Its challenge will be to provide new scenarios no longer productive or reproductive but "co-productive", capable of generating open and resilient models, orientated and co-participated at a time, from which address:

– The new complex recognition expression of the contemporary city and its many informational levels (*data-maps* and *intentional-maps*)
– The new geo-urban articulations of the region-city and their translation in new "eco", "intra" and "infra" structural networks of exchange.

– The new demands of urban re-naturalization and recycling, rational land-use and "inward growth".

– The new sustainable agendas (energetic (self)sufficiency, intelligent management of resources, etc.) and their translation into new types of eco-habitats.
– The new active dimension of landscape (and public space) as operational, relational and co-productive space at a time.
– The new capacities to mix uses, functions and programs in a new kind of tri-dimensional built repertories and hybrid typologies.
– The increase in telecommunication of real-time data and its relationship with a new type of *smart-citizens* more autonomous and incidents in urban self-organization itself.
– The new phenomena of co-participation and transformation "bottom-up" of spaces and collective scenarios, more or less reversible.
– The new technological –and digital– capabilities and their translation into new processes of intelligent fabrication and construction and the research of new materials, more reagents and responsive in/to medium.

The notion of **ADVANCED URBANISM** wants to contribute to address - from the exchange of researches and explorations- such multiple approaches to the complex conditions of the city in the new century.

Approaches capable of combining data processing, modelling of variables, integrated mapping records (analytical and synthetic, relational and structural), economy of resources, new urban entrepreneurships and innovative governances, in a new type of transversal urban thought, strategic, creative and interactive.
With the aim of combining "data" and "visions" in/for the city – information and prospection: *sense*, *sensuousness* and *sensibility* – in a new type of more efficient and relational habitats: informational and convivial, at the same time.

ADVANCED URBANISM
GicLab approaches

Manuel Gausa, Nicola Canessa con
Alessia Ronco Milanaccio, Giorgia Tucci

If we understand the new logics –associated to a new Advanced Urbanism– in relation with the challenges of a new informational era –and the capacity, in this one, to multiply the interactions between conditions and information(s)– we need to understand in what terms we define "information", not only as a data-parameter or a data-indicator but as a more enlarge concept associated to other assimilated key-terms (programs, solicitations, messages, patterns, identities, matters, cultures, types, behaviours, senses, networks, natures, morphologies and metabolic contexts) able to be combined in (and from) new –and more– open, flexible and resilient (urban) systems.

A new urbanism linked with a new urban intelligence understood as a new relational (and informational) capacity (reactive, responsive and strategic) able to process together urban data and visions in a new integrative and qualitative way: not only an multi-tool-urbanism linked with the new technologies (Smart) but an Empathic Urbanism associate to new analytic and synthetic (in contemporary) and multi-scalar researches in the fields of the urban prospection, the innovative expression (and representation), the environmental scope, the social integration and the citizens convivial relationships and bottom-up and networked processes, and, in particular, the capacity to launch new strategic and integrative gazes (and methodologies) open to work with complex and dynamic territories.

In this sense, the innovative input of this new methodological urban approach can be based in 3 lines of action, diverse but interconnected in-between them, that are opening the door not only to different changes of paradigms but also to new frameworks, instrumental tools applications and experimental outputs:

A– Digital (& data-processing) innovation (PROCESSES & RECORDS)
Changes of paradigms: from fixed representations to dynamic and evolutionary maps
Frameworks: digital technologies and dynamic open-processes
Tools: digital software – multilayer & informational processes
Outputs > real-time open-processes > data-visualisation, data-orientation, data-applications

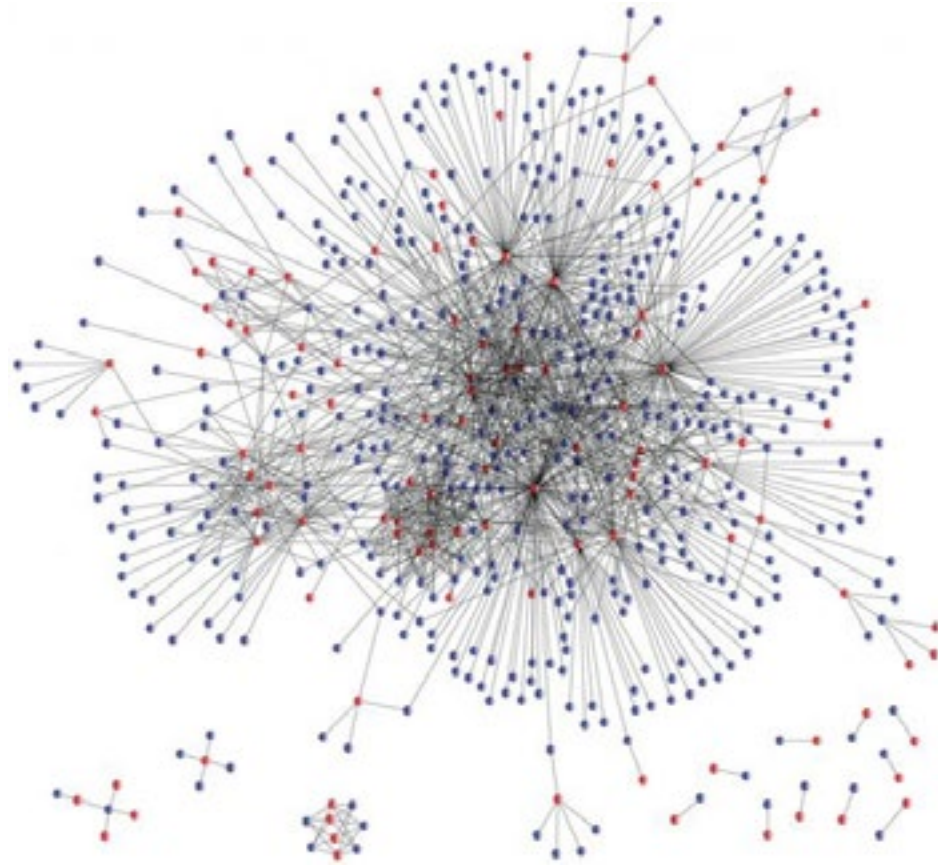**B– Environmental (& eco-systemic) innovation (NETWORKS & SYSTEMS)**
Changes of paradigms: from land-uses planning to land-networked strategies
Frameworks: complex structures and integrative networked-systems
Tools: multilayer informational programs & matrixes– relational & responsive territorial structures
Outputs > strategic scenarios > operational systems, strategic concepts

C– Social (& bottom-up creating) innovation (ACTIONS, OPERATIONS, IMAGINARIES)
Changes of paradigms: from participation to co-production
Frameworks: social sharing dynamics and new collective behaviours
Tools: relational structures – interactive experiences > active public & spatial devices and/or connected use(r)s
Outputs > collective actions > interactive interfaces, relational programs & imaginaries

XXI Century
Advanced (Informational) Urbanism

2015/2020 Responsive Co-City
Informational Engagements
INTERACTIVITY / COMMUNITY
Empathic / Experiential (Open) Urban Approach
Social networks, Bottom-up process, Apps Collective Collaborations, etc.

2010/2015 Smart & Intelligent (Sense)City
Informational Management & Technologies
INTERACTION / ADAPTABILITY
Reactive / Relational (Open) Urban Approach
Sensorisation, Real-Time Data, Data Optimization,
Ener-grids & Fab-labs, Eco-Agendas, etc.

2000/2010 Network(ed) (Re)City
Informational networks & multi-systems
CONNECTIVITY/MIXICITY
Strategic / Integrative (Open) Urban Approach
Directional vectors, matrix & open multi-structures, integrated
systems Land Links, Geourbanities, Mesh Networks, Nets & Sets,
Mixed Abbes. Environmental Metabolisms, etc.

Complex City
Informational Records & Processes
COMPLEXITY / TRANSVERSALITY
Multilevel / Synthetic (Open) Urban Approach
Patterns, Layers & Multi-scalar approaches, etc.

**1990/2000 Fractal City (Boids & Voids)
/ Landscape Factor**
Ecological sensibilities
IRREGULARITY / DISCONTINUITY
Landscape Urban Approach (Landscape Urbanism)
Operative Topographies-Landscape Design-Sustainability

Digital computation, informational capacities

**1970/1980 Post-modern Cities –
Calligraphic Urban Approach**
Branding, Design, Iconography
EVOCATIVITY /PRODUCTIVITY
Icon, Figuration, Design

1930/1960 Modern Cities – Planning Urban Approach
Structural Plans, Conceptual Abstraction
SERIALITY / RATIONALITY
Object, Zoning, Typology

XX Century
Traditional Urbanism

1910/1940 Historical Cities – Compositional Urban Approach
Lay-outs, Categories & Codifications
REGULARITY / CONTINUITY
Form, Figuration, Composition

ADVANCED URBANISM
The symposium

Matilde Pitanti, Francesca Vercellino

The knowledge Alliance for Advanced Urbanism organizes periodical symposiums in order to discuss together selected topics, generate debate and analyze the evolution of the research.

The Beziers symposium, one of the last ones in the Kaau activities program, had the important issue to focus on the definition and the meaning of the expression Advanced Urbanism. Starting from the first definition, produced by Kaau members in 2014, the aim was to explore it in more depth and see the evolution and the consequences of it. The first definition, produced back in 2014 was:

"We understand "Advanced Urbanism" as the sensitive integration of ICT in cities. "Advanced Urbanism" is about merging technology and culture, focusing on planning processes –instead of just designing concrete artefacts, and engaging citizens, business and government into sustainable urbanism. "Advanced Urbanism" has a trans-disciplinary nature. It requires changing traditional design and planning practices towards more open and collaborative practices."

Starting from this, Kaau members have been asked to propose what for them were the main questions -with a maximum of two for each group- which were necessary to discuss what Advanced Urbanism is. All the questions have been collected and organized in four sub-topic, which are: Advanced urbanism and ..new technologies, ..and new strategies, ..and social/ethics, ..and environment.

...NEW TECHNOLOGIES

"We create as much information in 2 days now as we did from the dawn of man up to 2003. That's something as 5 exabytes of data", Eric Schmidt said, (Executive Google Chairman), in an interview back in 2010. That means that we are currently submerged into a stream, a river of information; we are not just receiving information, but we are also creating it, and interacting with it. Digital technologies and dynamic open-processes led from fixed representations to dynamic and evolutionary maps, multilayer and informational processes led to real-time open-processes and data-applications; all this influences our cities, the way we think, understand and design them.

...NEW STRATEGIES

Advanced doesn't just mean efficient organization of data management but also the capacity of having new strategical approaches, of rethinking the planning process, from a closed design towards a more complex and operative system. There is a shift from land-uses planning to land-networked strategies, and this produces new strategic scenarios with operational systems and strategic concepts.

...SOCIAL/ETHICS

New technologies brought with them a different access to informations and to social participation; social sharing dynamics and new collective behaviors are changing the way people partecipate and co-produce their cities. New relational structures and the possibility to have interactive experiences are creating a new kind of active public space, interacting interfaces and new collective actions.

...ENVIRONMENT

From Metapolis, The Dictionary of Advanced Architecture, we already know that:

Advanced architecture (or urbanism) occurs, in fact, as an outcome of a direct process of interchange; in synergy and flexible interaction with new intelligent environment and contexts. It is an act of active ecology that interacts decidedly with the environment, whether natural, artificial or digital. Today territories are not just natural or artificial context but complex structures and integrative networked-systems, where multilayer informational programs favor relational and responsive territorial structures.
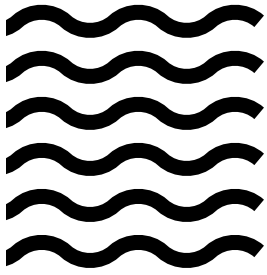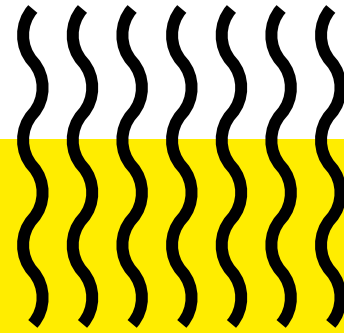
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Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

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Knowledge
Alliance
for Advanced
Urbanism

The Questions Book

ACTIVE ADVANCED URBANISM

PROGRAM

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FRIDAY

15:00 Group Arrival

15.15 Opening, **Manuel Gausa, Unige** and group presentation

15.30 Introduction of the first section of topics:

- Advanced Urbanism and new technologies
open table discussion

- Advanced Urbanism and new strategies for designing and planning
open table discussion
Conclusions

17.30 Break

18.00 Introduction of the second section of topics:

- Advanced Urbanism and social ethics
open table discussion

- Advanced Urbanism and environmental sensibility
open table discussion

Conclusions

20.00 Dinner

SATURDAY

9:30 Visit of Technilum head office and factory

10.30 Open table discussion and common conclusion on the key questions for the definition of advanced urbanism.

13.00 lunch

new technologies

How (and which) new technologies are shaping time condition on advanced urbanism?

InAtlas, Barcelona

#Luís Falcón
INATLAS

We are in a turning moment of the society. We are going from the Fordist time to a new Age (as Carlota perez says), a digital, ecological time. Internet and the digitalization of life is changing the organization of countries, societies, cities, and the way we interact each other. There is a kind of routine in it, a circle; in every age is happening the same: the old labors are loosing jobs because the new technology is changing the system, old companies are loosing power, new companies are getting power. It is interesting that five years ago the big five companies in the stock markets were from petrol and today the five biggest companies in the world are technological companies as google, facebook, apple... **This is cleary marking a changing of age, and the technology is simply remarking the age, what we are talking about here is the new society and the new paradigm, and how urbanism is adapting to this new society.** As Carlota Perez said, we are now in the moment to regulate the new era, because a new era needs its new regulations.

Air B&B is the perfect example of what i think is the new paradigm that holds ecology in one hand and digitation in the other one. The company started in 2008, it exploded around 2010-2012, now it is a company thats could be valued in 31 thousand million dollars, and it has probably more than 50 million or 100 million clients, and suddenly it is affecting the cities, in such an aspect that none is able to organize. In Barcelona, in Airbnb, every weekend 1200 apartments are getting in and getting out of the platform, that means that 1200 houses are changing use every week and coming back to the same use that had before. So there is no urban planning that can control such dynamism. New technologies are changing the way of constructing our communities. For me Advanced urbanism is that organization of the common space that is trying to organize the life of a new era; an era where the leading technology is the digital one and ecology. The discussion about where the urban and the national limits are, are no more interesting, **the discussion is now focusing on where are the blurred limits of our communities, of our identities, and how we can define any kind of urbanism which pay attention to this challenge.**

#Elodie Nourrigat
ENSAM

The notion of shaping time is very interesting. What took a really long time before runs to the instantaneity now. On the other hand, we used to think and act local for a local effect. Nowadays, we can act local and have a global effect. New technologies amplifies this phenomenon. That means that before, doing urbanism had to manage long times, static mass and local actions. Now if you have to manage society you have to work with instantaneous tools, with the movement, with the global system and with the notions of ephemeral and event. We are actually building massive and static buildings even if we know that the world oWWwf work is now changing quickly. It is pertinent to start thinking in terms of ephemerity instead of fixed points. The notion of movement has to be included in urbanistic thinking paradigm. We talk about urbanism from our european point of view. **Perhaps we can extend of way of thinking, starting to imagine new ways of managing the society. We have to find an another vocabulary about how to manage community.**

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new technologies

Is Advanced Urbanism necessary connected to the use of new technologies or can be declined towards new strategical approaches?

GicLab - UNIGE, Genoa

When we say that advanced urbanism is the sensible integration of ICT in cities, what do we mean?

ERSILIA, Barcelona

#Manuel G. Navarro UNIGE

One of my main obsessions is to clarify if the concept of Advanced Urbanism calls to a new performed and technological apparatus or is linked with a new change of thinking and aboard (a new logic).

Is evident that the term Advanced is associated to the change of paradigms produced in the digital and informational era (complexity, dynamicity, reactivity, interactivity, openness...) but... can these changes be declined towards a new urban conceptual and intellectual thinking approach? Or must they be –always– associated to the use of the smart technologies to be considered part of this "advanced" condition?. Can we talk about Advanced Urbanism only in developed and innovative contexts or can we operate with an Advanced Logic even in those contexts and countries where there is a limited access to the technologies and the resources? Is Advanced Urbanism necessary connected to the use of new technologies or is possible to talk, also, of an advanced logic or and "advanced approach" linked with new key-factors of strategy, methodology, organization and why not, expression... and expressivity?

#Àfrica Sabe SANTA & COLE

Today even in developing coutries the technology is present, or it is arriving/ developing, maybe is just time issues. At the point we are now, it can be delayed until i got the signal, talking for example of the mobile telephione connections, but i will got the signal someday, somehow.. so **i think we don't need to discuss if technology has to be involved or not, technology can not be involved.**

#Olivier Broadbent THINK UP

First point: It's very interesting to talk about it in the contest of developing countries, the easy mistake to do is to think that those countries are going to use the same technological path as we have in more developed countries. So we can't make the assumption that advanced urbanism doesn't apply in any contest because the technological path will be different and in many case those countries can accelerate faster too, so in many places where there is not a technological infrastructure that we understand there are mobile phones and there are much faster, for instance, transition for payment. **I think you can actually have that thinking without necessary having the technology, so this idea of more network way of thinking could exist as a paradigm without having created by technology.**
Second Point: Maybe our own technological journey is limited thinking in the past, we have the very historical linear deductive thinking from a post industrial heritage, that force us to think in a sort of process way, and maybe if you don't have and industrial heritage your thinking is maybe more network/community based. Actually the idea of local fabrication and all this things is already there in not technological developed countries.

In this context i would like to bring the example of Portorico -I'm from Portorico- actually, even if it could be defined or not a developing country, in Portorico there is a lot of technology, people have telephones, computers, various technologies..
I think it could be interesting to discuss also what do we mean for the connection: being connected is not just about a virtual network. It means also being part of a society, family, interact with people and urban life.

#Marite Guevara
ERSILIA

#Ricardo Devesa
URBAN NEXT

I would like to introduced three new paradigms:
1. We have to talk about PLANETARIAN URBANISM:
 I guess we really are in the new paradigms of the urban environment, since digital environment arrives to our lives, even those who are in developing countries, maybe are not using it directly, but i totally agree with Africa, that they are related with this changing. The new paradigm, is a global awareness, since cities and global environment are no more isolated things, they are all influenced by global reactions. This is a planetarium urbanism, we take care around all the globe. Maybe we are in the western culture, but any kind of decision we take for western is immediately applied in the global awareness, because that has a kind of ecological impact, so we need to take into account all this things intending to be global."
2. Urbanism is probably now more related to reactivate than to built new urban areas.
The other new paradigm in therms of the urban environment, is how the community is able to take an active role in the production of the space, so probably the urbanism is no anymore to be adapt new urban environments and building rather than activating, to the applications, or some kind of thinking.
This global awareness, the active the production of the public space, and ecological approach, is giving us a new urban paradigm.
3. Technology needs to be included.
We are having the environment of natural, we are now creating the cultural environment (the second environment), and the third is the digital, and now for sure the digital is related immediately with the technologies, technologies of communication. In that sense, i also agree with what Rahul Mehrotra was calling the kinetic City, where people are organizing by themselves without any kind of technology, in a more advanced than probably we are managing the public transportation. In that sense we should redefine what does it mean technology, technology is not only machines, it's not only tools, we humans are technological since the very beginning: when we took a stone and we used it as a knife, this was a technology. And technology is also when we are coworking together, to build something up. For sure technology is also those ones who are managing some kind of relationships, in that sense i answer to the question: necessary connected with new technologies.

#Luis Falcón
INATLAS

I think we cannot talk about advanced urbanism in devoloping countriers because if we are talking about something advanced has to be related with the most developed technologies and so countries. Every country has different experiences, for example, the modern movement, it came to Europe in the 30ies and to Latin America went to 50ies and 60ies; there are different areas in the world, and technologies, different developments.
I think that's intresting what is the ecolog condition of the world and the difference of the speed, or speeding up situations in many countries, when suddenly technology and new conditions are coming in, but if we talk about advanced urbanism, i need to talk about the most advance thought on community organisation, technology that is putting us to the next step of the well being of our cities, of our urban organization.
I think that developing countries could not be the concept of advanced urbanism we trying to define.

Actually for me the the theoretical application is possible also without technology, but the practical application it's going to be with the technology.

#Olivier Broadbent
THINK UP

We said several times in the previous workshops that **advanced urbanism is how to make better urbanism and not only using technologies**. Advanced urbanism is how to do better projects, including for example citizen and co-creation in the process.

#Marine Pierson
ENSAM

#Chiara Farinea
IAAC

This is the first time in the history that the entire world, apart from some depressed areas, comes on one platform: information is changing the minds, the view and the behavior of people.
The physical structure of the cities in most of cases corresponds to its social organization and it is not always adaptable to the new emerging behaviors.

new technologies

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It's important to talk about interaction: about our expanded, simultaneous and interactive condition. **We are in the era of the digital revolution but this revolution is, in fact, the result of the increasing combination between information, and interaction.** Conditions, situations, solicitations, (data-processes and type-categories, behaviors and natures) can be combined and multiplied today, exchanging inputs and outputs, augmenting the capacity of being more complex, not just to manage a more heterogeneous reality but to create, in it, a new kind of "reactive" (or, if you prefer, "responsive") answers, able to adapt and qualified better our common habitats.

#Manuel G. Navarro
UNIGE

In the data collection process, people need to be active and consciously interacting with technology or technology should not be perceived?

DARTS, Genoa

In both cases, what information on the results of the analysis of collected data can or should be made available to people, rather than being only available to the administration?

DARTS, Genoa

#Luis Falcón
INATLAS

When you download an app, and you agree with all the question you gives tones on informations. Why we say 'yes' when we downloads app etc..? Because what they are giving to you is more attractive than the trackings. So we are giving all the informations, they are tracking what you are doing, all the day. The value is not the app, that they give you for free, the value is the tracking.
There is a big discussion now about the new law of European Union about personal data protection, and i can tell you it's really a drama, because it is stopping a lot of evolution to many kind of business, many innovations, even for the city administration, for protection, for everything.
Where the limits are it's really tricky, but it is going on from a long time, it is not a new issue, simply now is speeding up, because there are much more informations, and they are easier to take, but this question could be really interesting: where is the limit of the collection of the data and if the people should be ask. Every one is asking now. The app by law are obliged to ask you for location, they are asking you. The answer is YES, the people consciously gives the data.

#Andrea Caridi
DARTS

Yes, that's true, but i think the most of the people is not conscious when they are interacting with that. Usually they answer yes without knowing what it is.

#Alessandro Delucchi
DARTS

What is interesting to talk about also are processes using face recognition technology. With it you have not to say not or yes, but it is everywhere now, the technology is available everywhere. I was in China just few weeks ago and they are going to do face recognition to admit the enter in some areas or not, also inside the city. If you are part of the block you can be part of the white list or be black listed. Face recognition is available and none ask for your consent.

Regarding the first question the limit is tricky. Because **when there are cameras in the street and it help us to feel protected, we don't need to be conscious**, but there are countries where the limit is over passed and it's more about a strict controls of people.

Advanced urbanism is not celebrating technology, technology is going to be everywhere, anyway, it is progressing –right or wrong, almost independently from governments. We cannot control technology very much, what we can try to do is avoid being controlled by it too much. Advanced urbanism has to be a filter of technology, somehow has to resist an unconcious application of it. **So, for me the three ideas of advanced urbanism should emphasise the meaning of place, the value of physical proximity and facilitate face to face contact of people in public spaces and facilities.** Advanced urbanism has to be "retroprogressive". Advanced Urbanism is about looking backward and forward at the same time.

Young people –"millenials", "digital born childrem", have more familiarity with new technologies than their parents and teachers, than most adults –and this is new in the world history! Teenagers are active and conscious, but not necessarily impressed by technology. They socialised more than adults, even when they are alone using mobile phones, they can be interacting with friends. From all this obsessive online interactions, private companies are getting more information than any public authority, that knows about fiscal issues, such as taxation, but not much about the music or the books we like, where we go, with whom, what plans we have to rent a new apartment next summer. **So data is becoming more private and more global, less national or public –in hands of company like Google, that soon will know everything about us.** If you want to have good information concerning a given city you don't need to look in the national and statistic institute, just by it from private data providers. Not only data: from large enough datasets, forecast models can be more easily developed and improved to give precise predictions–especially for shory-term time frames.

We can say that the advanced urbanism has to shape the introduction of new technologies.

Advaced Urbanism means being a step forward. Being the next step. It could be the next step of the society, depending on each different society.

I would like to bring you an example related to the need or not of the people to be counsciouly interactive. Let's imagine that there is a lamp not working in the city, do i prefer that a sensor, a camera, reacts automatically and fix it? Or i prefer to interact with system, and switch it on with an app? The question can be proposed as **Am i a character in the movie of the city or am i a spectator?**
It's not a technological problem, but it's about design.

The city, in a more physical way, is something static that allows people to make dynamic connections in an static environment. Now we are probably in a moment where there are extremely dynamics possibilities for the city, and people are statics. An example of this happen when you see people in a museum with virtual reality glasses. Few months ago I was visiting Ara Pacis. Ara Pacis is a really fantastic place, where you have these visors that shows you all the history. What is going on is that nobody il looking at the Ara Pacis, and every one is looking and the video. This is the thing to think about: **does the advanced urbanism produce new space or does it maintains the space that is already existing and changes the use with technology, with different quality of the interaction?**

Talking about involving people in the creation, **do people want it or is it only the architects desire?**

#Ricardo Devesa
URBAN NEXT

What i think that data is giving to us as designers is information about how we behave, and it's an amazing information. Probably from the modern times we were thinking that we can manage the functions, but the functions are not anymore how many tables are going to be in a space, probably the key question, the key information from the data is how the technology is generating new social behaviour.

I was looking at the last exhibition of Andres Jaque, from the Office for Political Innovation, where they were looking for this kind of urbanism, in the way to understand how we are behaving just now. This is happening thanks to the data, because we are giving them to the rest of the people consciously to using them, and we can manage this. **The way we can advance the responsity of the design, knowing how we are behaving in the space, private or public space, is an amazing thing.** In that sense another good example for me is the forensic architecture: thanks to the data we can reconstruct and rebuilt whatever happen so far, in any violence situation, or any kind of situation. The possibility that us, as designers, can collect these data, and rebuilt a special issue, is an amazing tool that we can use.

The last thought that i would like to introduce is an idea from the Korean philosopher Byung-Chul Han: if the Facebook is a transparent society, he was mentioning that we are living in a digital Panopticon, everybody is supervising everyone. We don't need another government kind of control on us, we for free are giving these informations.

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There is a contradiction in the notion of Advanced Urbanism. Indeed, urbanism is a tool to manage society and the city, to put heavy and static mass in different point, on a very long temporality. Advanced urbanism is linked with the question of new technologies. I do not know if advanced urbanism is connected or not. What I know is that New Technologies change our manner to be in the city. We need to change the manner of doing urbanism in the society. We came from a static system toward movement. **We came from a static system, to the movement: with the New Technologies we jumped from staticity to the speed because with them everything is in movement all the time.**

#Elodie Nourrigat
ENSAM

#Olivier Broadbent
THINK UP

I call this a smart phone, my five years daughter calls it phone. Maybe my five years daughter will call it urbanism. It's only advanced for us. It is urbanism in a new context, but it is always urbanism.

#Manuel G. Navarro
UNIGE

It's true that we are talking about "advanced urbanism": a term that we are still exploring together.
We have the intuition that the paradigms that this term is mobilizing are different of them that were managed in the urbanism inherited from the rationalistic universal neo-modernity or calligraphic and eclectic post-modernity; in fact we are talking about a potential, more than a common reality. The reality is the technology, but the potential is the capacity to imagine a new kind of approaches able to work with more complex, variable, expressive, dynamic and innovative scenarios. In this first package of questions we started with the potential of the technology, as part of a new knowledge that talks about creativity, innovation and –why not?– about imagination. **All this will be linked with the new potentials of our technological and interactive era, able to increase the complexity in new interactive environments; but at the same time, I think that we must be also critic about the technological fascination because if we understand the term "advanced urbanism" just as the celebration of the technological answers, it's a really limitative idea.** When we wrote the initial drafts of the KAAU application, it was very interesting the emergence of words as **"sensibility", "empathy", "ethic"**, etc. Terms linked with a new capacity of relationship (a new responsible, attentive and holistic interaction) and not only with the "efficient" capacity of management, production and material development, associated to the new technological performances. Evidently an Advanced Urbanism must be an "Operational Urbanism". Related, of course, with the potential of the new era transformations… but not only "just this". If the gaze of the classic time was ritual (symbolical) and the gaze of the modern era was functional (analytical) –and the gaze of the postmodern age was evocative (formal)– in this moment maybe we must express more the interactive (reactive and co-productive) condition of a new multiplied gaze, proactive and critic at the same time. Synthetic, more than symbolical, analytical or only formal. Is true that there is a clear will of proactive, propositional, "proneistic" (inter)action with the actual conditions of our reality. Perhaps this is the explanation for some critic lectures that we have sometimes received: it´s s always better to focus on the best than on the worst, but it's true that, sometimes, the reading of these new "advanced approaches" has been more linked with a "too enthusiastic" optimistic attitude than with a "severe" rigor. In this context it´s very interesting to comprove the interest of the different interventions to depth in this new urban vocabulary that is emerging; but at the end we are talking about urbanism, about how to do cities and, in fact, the cities continue to be done in the traditional way, perhaps because these "differential celebration of the complexity" continues to be too diffuse for agents and citizens?

#Elodie Nourrigat
ENSAM

When you say that the city continues to be constructed as before I will answer yes and no. Yes for the master plans, the planning, etc, but I took this example of office building that we worked on. We did a competition during this summer for Orange phone network. They asked us to construct 90.000 square meters for an office building which is huge. But at the same time, when we presented the project, the owners said that they were not sure that construct this kind of building was the right answer. Indeed, the manner to work has completely changed and perhaps it's just stupid to continue to construct too many office buildings when we know that people can work from their houses or somewhere else… New technologies are leading these changes. I think that now it is starting to have a real impact on the physical projects, not only in the manner to manage the city.
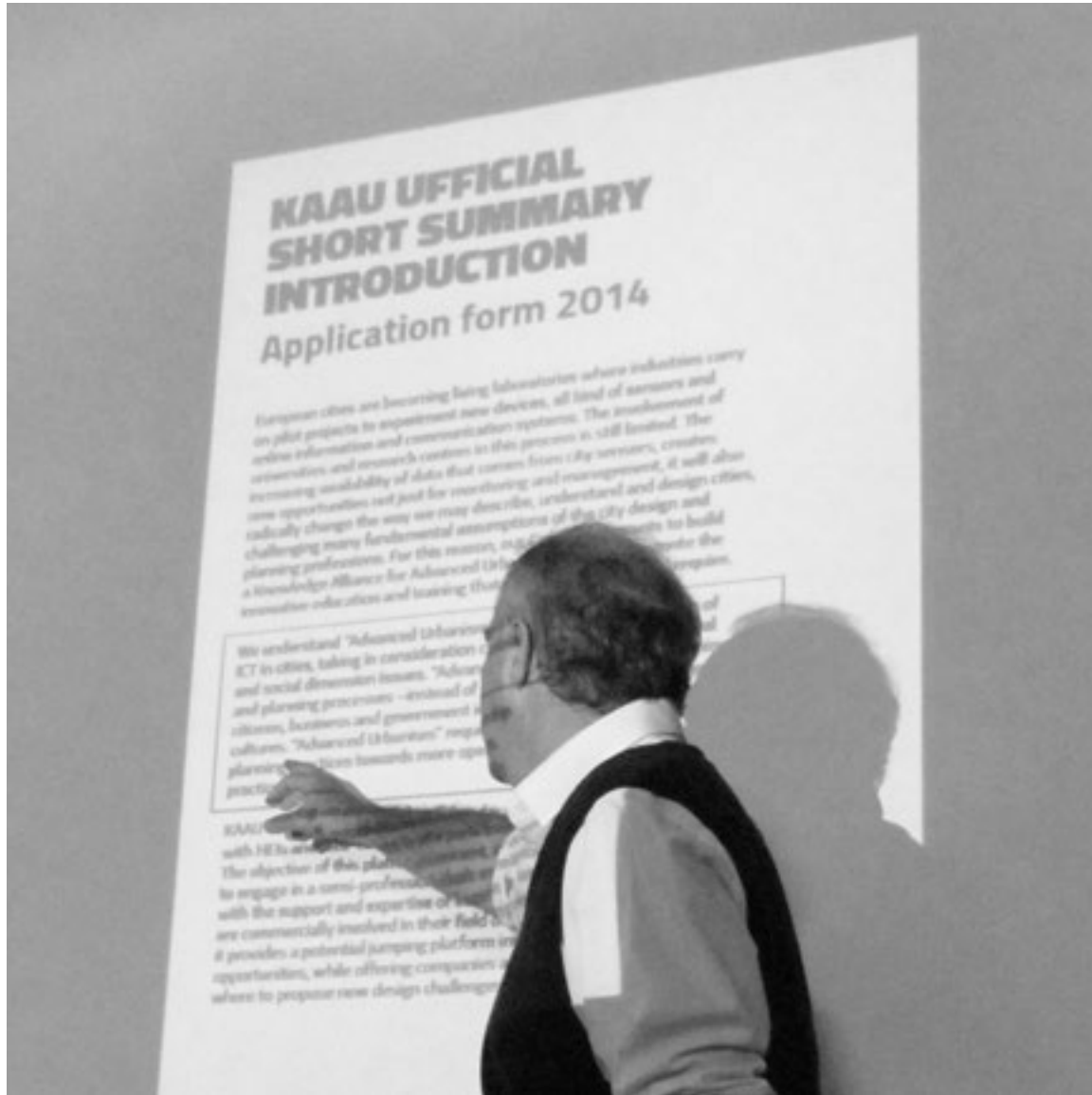
new strategies

If we understand Advanced urbanism as an urban approach linked with a new objectivity related with the efficient optimization of data management and spatial organisation… what is the role of conceptual creation and intuition and in the generation of new open strategies?
And in which logic can we understand these conceptual strategies as an advanced approach?

GicLab - UNIGE, Genoa

In the past, planning and development of public infrastructure and facilities were thought in a reactive way, in result of the growth of the cities over time. Advanced urbanism implies a proactive approach of urban planning.

But since we can not plan everything about the evolution of the cities, what is the part of a reactive action to these changes and how to organize it?

ENSAM, Montpellier

We are talking a lot about interaction and interactivity; also about reactivity and "responsivity"; the past paradigms of the urban discipline (and the word discipline is very explicit) were not linked with this interactive and reactive condition; the past was positive, transformer, deterministic, rationalistic, positioned, but not reactive: It would be interesting to know more about your interpretation of this reactive and responsive condition in relation with our time challenges.

Reactivity is in opposition to proactivity. I intend reaction as the moment when you see that something is happening and you make a decision, reacting to it. Today when we talk about advanced urbanism we talk a lot about pro action, about planning everything, about thinking ahead everything. In real life, that cannot always happen because of climate changes and human condition itself. The question is more about, **how to reintroduce this reactive approach, that is almost more natural.** It's also a question about the scale, because the reaction is more at small scale while pro action is more at big scale. The question is about being more concrete in the way of thinking and maybe not doing huge plans of pro action.

I think we all agree in saying that advanced urbanism is linked with innovation, and the capacity to re-innovate, to re-inform our environments, and not with the going-back to the past, to the tradition, that have impregnated our disciplinary approaches in the end of the XX Century; as post modernity was about the evocation (or recreation) of the past, the modernity, and the neo-modernity, were about transformation (and regeneration) of the present: perhaps our time is about re-information (and innovation) of a sort of present-future scenarios (operational and open to future adaptations, at the same time). With the new technologies this re-active —or responsive— capacity to re-inform our environments, works evidently with a sensitive relationship linked with parametric and algorithmic potentials and technologies, able to optimize the contextual conditions. But, at the same time, this new "strategic logic", more "precise", needs (from my point of view) terms as bet-risk, subjectivity, intuition… why not? poetry… The difference of this "advanced subjectivity" is that there is not "metaphorical", or "symbolical", or "evocative", but transversal, processual, tactical and operational at time.
This is the kind of creativity that we need: not only focused in the capacity to parametrize data" —or to "manage data"— but to synthesize data… and messages, solicitations, tensions, conditions, programs, latencies, that is… informational layers.

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#Andreu Ulied
MCRIT

Everything would change so the idea of public space, the places that make an urbanised area to become a city, housing a human community. We have to focus no on what will change because of technology (almost everything) but in what should not change, at least nor rapidily (like human condition, as we know it now –human dignity linked to personal freedom). Technology may provide alternative mobility means and cities may get rid off cars, enlarging public spaces free from cars, open to be somehow designed in different ways.

Urban design and innovation is in a way contradictory to public participation. The most conventional, traditional and less risking solution is the selected, so is very difficult to innovate, to do something which is not conventional, democratically.I don't know how to escape from this paradox. The second question is very interesting, maybe i have not an answer because what i see is that urban design and innovation is in a way contradictory to public partecipation so everytime i had a meeting with people to talk anything about the city, always the most conventional ,traditional and less risking solution is the one which is the common agreement, so is very difficult to innovate, to do something which is not coventional in terms of design, maybe the concept of keeping the public space, keeping the park may everybody be agreed. But all to do that, what is the actual project, is very difficult to innovate if everybody is agreed. I don't know how to escape from this paradox. I think at the beginning someone says "who is really more partecipating at collective decision: the people or the designers and architects?" And i said "nobody, in real" .

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The smart city is a sort of digital infrastructure, something that is not a physical part of the city, it is based on sensors. Citizens can mainly get information and react through their smart phones. For example, if there is a part of the city that is not working or damaged (i.e. a camera or a bench) and citizens are asked to connect to an app to send a message to the authorities saying that it is not functioning, in most of cases this will probably not happen. **But what if the physical space stars to change, and it is directly reacting to the inputs. It is a matter of access to the city and of enhancing people interaction, developing a city based on responsiveness.**

#Chiara Farinea
UAAC

#Manuel G. Navarro
UNIGE

You are introducing something that is moving in the direction of the discussion about spontaneity and city demands, question that Santa y Cole proposed for the next section: it's interesting how the proposed questions are intersecting and
overlapping each others, it's not easy to define categories.
For me advanced urbanism is not typological, but "anti-typological", because is able to mix and interact different informational conditions and "natures" without pre-determined or prefigured previous codes or taxonomies.
When we talk about advanced urbanism we are talking about simultaneity, instantaneity, in more complex realities, not uniform, but diversified, because multiple and –generally– hybrid.
Just to go there: creativity and subjectivity today are different of other periods because they are more operational, able to synthesize (and process) urban information in strategic evolutionary ways.

#Marite Guevara
ERSILIA

I don't agree about saying that that urban design and innovation is in a way contradictory to public participation I think that advanced urbanism is also about enabling citizens to participate in urban planning processes.
It this sense technology could optimize citizen participation in urban planning. It enables to engage thousands of people from a broad demographic and collecting quantifiable input to support decisions. Technology could be used as a tool to educate the public and collect informed input quickly. Participants can see the impact of their choices in real time. **Jane Jacobs once said that "Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody". I think that advanced urbanism should aim for cities created for and by everybody.**

#Àfrica Sabe
SANTA & COLE

We just need to analyze this informations. We are afraid about what they could mean, because we don' t have a language to understanding, not yet.

#Ricardo Devesa
URBAN NEXT

I desagree with you. **There are many cases studied that have been designed by copartecipation design process. Ecosistema urbano is an example.** Their Hamar square is an amazing project that integrates copartecipation and technology. ArchitecWts said that was impossible to start from the beginning without this partecipation never.

#Àfrica Sabe
SANTA & COLE

I think there are different kind of ways of coparticipation. In this case there is a leader project that introducing this informations, but there are others coparticipations impossible to control, to give opinions and propose things. Then we have a specific project like in CEPS of Barcelona, we meet people , neigborhoods, associations. We work three months collecting informations for person. This informations had different kind of question and from them we knew more or less how to organize the different answers and from that we draw different proposals, we studied how the people move around the space. We needed this informations in order to propose a new public space for people using. **This partecipation is something that has being doing for long time and we really need it.**

But basically this is not partecipation. It is just consultation.

#Marite Guevara
ERSILIA

#Ricardo Devesa
URBAN NEXT

No, is more than that: people are involved. Probably this is another point: how to spend the role of architecture, it is not anymore about the design things and how they look, but about how to involve people into the process. How does it mean design a square? It is not only to put a light, is more than that: it is how we arranging thhis kind of movement and temporality of spaces. We need this agents to change the layout of spaces. How to be reactive? We need to be reactive by definition. **We are not using anymore the space in a kind of typological understanding, but in a kind of temporal and ephemeral occupation**

#Luis Falcón
INATLAS

But you can go in somehow places where the people don' t want to be asked, who are not proactive. So what i try to say is that there are some social conditions are could happen or not happen. Sometimes you need a partecipatory process sometimes you can not because anyone wants to partecipate. I want to introduce another theme: how technology is making a shift on the new society, this is suddenly where we are coming in an era that is a kind of explosion of individualism and suddenly we are terminating with the era of commons, where everyone can interacte and create new communities. Suddenly we are in a moment that we are interacting a lot. Ten years many people told us internet is going to splid, to make everyone more individualist...and now everything has overturning: the indipendence of Catalunia is not possible if is not social media, the same organization of politician. This is why Ecosistema urbano happens: people want to partecipate, because they are really building by the social media, by whatsapp, by any kind of situation that is not only connected with a pubblic space, but with the concept of community. Social is just the consequence of what the new technology is able to shift from an individualist area to common area, that is empowering society. 15 years ago the partecipatory process of bulding up urban planning in Reykjavik was just this case: people take pen and design city with their children! Now this coming to the south...the emotional side of creating something it will always be there.

#new strategies

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This idea –the emergence of a "super-participatory" collective intelligence (common, shared, co-responsible, etc.) – seems important for the evolution of a –more and more– interactive time, linked with the irruption of Apps, Real-Time data, collective networks, etc. Therefore is difficult to understand this increase of bottom-up and spontaneous interconnected processes without the necessity to establish some planning previsions, protocols, criteria of action, etc. **This capacity to work together, to have a co-sensitive access to the urban processes, to manage spaces and information with a new "collective intelligence", need, in any cases, common horizons (strategic vectors) to orientate the processes through –and towards– qualitative paths.** This is the difference between "happen-able" (vectored evolutionary processes) and "happenings" direct answers to immediate –and performed– contingencies).

#Manuel G. Navarro
UNIGE

If we're in the new technology era and also the social behaviour is changing how the city performs and the space is used.

Is Advanced Urbanism something that can be "designed" from an office or is it the result or the natural evolution of something?

Santa & Cole, Barcelona

It should be designed. At the end there is not a vote, there is a planner or a policy-maker that decides if planned or just happened, it should be planned. There is a possibility for some kind of collective governance, and let's be optimistic, some kind of planning, which is not just the regulation of what you cannot do but some kind of deciding a vision for the future. Otherwise we can let just collective intelligence and internet taking decisions.

#Andreu Ulied
MCRIT

Advanced Urbanism is something that is planned or that just happens?

Santa & Cole, Barcelona

When you are talking about planned are you talking about the object designed until the last?

#Luis Falcón
INATLAS

#Andreu Ulied
MCRIT

Yes! But just a few things, not everything, the minimum order, the rest is spontaneous. If you plan two or three critical things – thresholds, limits, conditions, is a lot.

#Ricardo Devesa
URBAN NEXT

People will adjust. Adjust also means design. **Design is not anymore about to put the forniture here, design is how we arrange this event now.** It's not anymore just how to design public spaces. I love the kinetic definition, from Rahul Mehorota, of the informal city, we must to learn about this new reorganization. He said: " City is a last urban condition, not a Vision/ambition but an adjustment." That is what we need, and who manage this space are the citizen, we need to shift also what does it means to design, and how to arrange this kind of spaces in the cities.

#Luis Falcón
INATLAS

One thing are objects, physical, has to be designed, they should be planned in all them properties, the laws, etc, and then there is the use, and the use also is written down by a law in a masterplan, there is written :<<this is a house>>, and suddenly come one platform (air bnb, homeaway etc..) and says <<hey, you take this house, and now it's an hotel>> , and in two weeks it coul retourn to its previous function..so it has been an hotel for two days, or for two weeks. There is no masterplan that can hold such dynamism.

The question is: **what kind of urban plan we are going to design in the future to be able to absorb such dynamism? I don't think everything is going to be ephemeral!** Of course some ephemeral part will be there, like more events... so somethings are happening in the public space, so, the public space is being tought in a different way, and it will be, more and more, because the people meet in the public space is all the time changing. But how about the use, the use is changing...

Of course the build has to be adaptive and flexible, being adaptive is part of the architecture story but i'm talking about the current processes which are dynamics and if you are not even able to think what's gonna happen in two weeks time how you design a masterplan? a public space that is not old in two years?

I think is a good question to connect both of the two world, the more objectual, and the one more looking at more urban planning, theoretic, managing.. because we are two different scale and we have to build up a common agree

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#Elodie Nourrigat
ENSAM

It is a fact that now we have to take care more and more about this question of participation of people, to change the manner of designing. I am completely agree with you about that point. The definition of design is not to put a window, but design is how to manage space, temporarily and time. **We could speak about chrono-urbanism which is a manner to think about urbanism too. I think a better word to use is not common society or society of common, but is society of multitude.**

#Olivier Broadbent
THINK UP

I think people will design, they will optimize a little bit around the edges.

#Chiara Farinea
IAAC

I think that it is not correct to say that people just don't want to participate in general. It is a metter of addressing the right project target group.
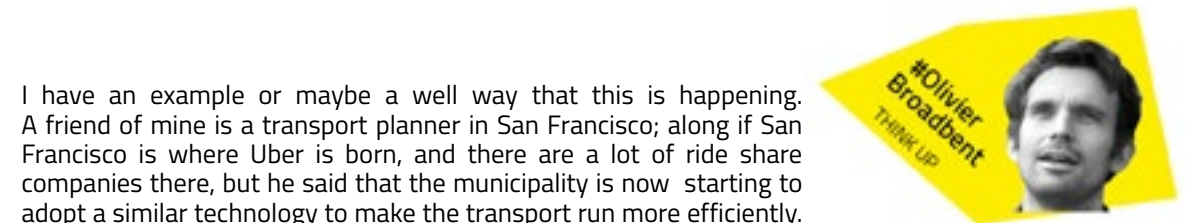
social/ethics

The city is bringing people together, but it's also dividing them and generating hierarchies. Your position is giving you more right to the city or less right to it. For example if you live in the periphery you have generally access to less services. Moreover there is a sort of imaginary related to the city, for which if you came from a specific neighborhood you are also defined/stigmatized in relation to your social position. The city physical structure is giving you more or less rights, in relation to where you leave. **Can Advanced Urbanism somehow help to overcome these differences?**

#Chiara Farinea IAAC.

How can Advanced Urbanism contribute to shortening physical and social distances and differences between metropoles and their conurbations?

IAAC, Barcelona

I have an example or maybe a well way that this is happening. A friend of mine is a transport planner in San Francisco; along if San Francisco is where Uber is born, and there are a lot of ride share companies there, but he said that the municipality is now starting to adopt a similar technology to make the transport run more efficiently. Busses are on the ruts where they know people go commonly, but to get people who are distant and there it's not enough money to run a buss to it, then they a running a road uber service; in a sense of this combination of public transport plus smart technology and paid cars but on a demand bases, the technology allows, when you change the transports you change the source of the city, but, like air bnb, it doesn't require a massive investment in infrastructure.

#Olivier Broadbent THINK UP

Can we consider Advanced Urbanism a possible scenario to face obsolete and Depressed Areas (grey fields)?

IAAC, Barcelona

#Manuel G. Navarro UNIGE

The question of a more equal social "behaviors" (and "neighbors") is difficult. Urbanism –an "advanced urbanism" too– is not always able to resolve all the complexity of our contemporary social challenges. New open and complex sensibilities –related with the celebration of the diversity, the plurality, the irregularity, the difference, in fact– but, also, new "responsive and responsible" capacities –linked with an holistic interaction/interactivity (between contexts, environments, uses and users, etc.)– transmit, today, the reactive potential of a new digital "interactive" era based in the impact of the new technologies –more and more embedded in the city– increasing multiple (and generally positive) relationships between citizens and environments and favoring a new kind of urban "interfaces", able to facilitate new spatial and social answers.

#Chiara Farinea IAAC

An approach based on data sharing can enhance awareness. I'm thinking to the "smart citizen project", developed by FabLab in Barcelona: small devices to be applied to windows/balconies capture data on air and generate maps of city air quality available online. This kind of maps are not just useful for the user (for example to decide the path to walk in the city), but are also generating awareness, bringing to evidence the distribution of environmental inequalities.

#Marine Pierson ENSAM

Maybe that shows the new use of technologies, because technology is creating awareness, but then we miss a step: **people are aware, but what do we do about it ? Maybe it's there that advanced urbanism can help.**
Awareness is not an end, and we need to talk about this step and what does advanced urbanism produce when you are aware of something.

You are saying that now people may know they are living in a such polluted area, or they may now know that there are such differences that new data shows, that these areas are bad, and maybe it can generate some political actions.

#Olivier Broadbent THINK UP

Citizens, thanks to sharing systems, can organize themselves, collect and share the data they are interested in.

#Chiara Farinea IAAC

#Chiara Farinea IAAC

Generally cities are mainly doing actions to enhance the environmental quality of city centers. During the last decade environmental actions, as for example the Milan "area C" limiting cars access to the center, are protecting the wealthiest part of the city from pollution. Devices as Smart Citizens, thanks to data sharing, are generating awareness in people, about something not visible as air pollution.

#Manuel G. Navarro UNIGE

There is a fantastic paradox today: with the potential of new technologies we can optimize more and more our specific and contextual answers —we can manage, more and more, a new kind of "self-sufficient" dynamics— but, at the same time, we are able to multiply, more and more, overlapped levels of informational (and collective) interactions. Autonomy and interdependence, local intensification (of reactions) and global interconnection (of interactions) are combined in new dual logic of inductive and distributive, actions.

environment

If we are talking just about the management and optimization of data-information linked with our environments (traffic, pollution, energy, water, etc.) we are talking, more or less, about smart cities. If we are talking about something more, linked also with empathic processes, where synergy, conviviality, expressivity, extroversion are consubstantial, where more open strategies and sharing capacities favor the construction of new collective visions, we are talking not only about smart information management but about a new intelligence, an advanced logic connected with the capacity to relate and built – together– new horizons, scenarios and imaginaries.

**What is the difference between Advanced Architecture, sense-cities and smart cities?
The combination between environmental and responsivity is the most important <u>challenge</u> for Advanced Urbanism?**

GicLab - UNIGE, Genoa

In a perfect smart city there is no place for mistake, meaning that it's better that all decision are taken by intelligent systems than by human beings. It's much better autonomous vehicles than having your neighbor driving, it's safer for you, so pure automatisation means that we don't have to take decisions. On the other side citizen have to be controlled, in an smart city. **The smart city is therefore the place where only robots can be happy in, so if you are not willing to behave like a robot is not the best place to you to live.** I think the role of planner is resisting sensors as well as resisting cars.Today seems that the more video cameras the more sensors there are in the city.. The city is about the speed, not about your living in a place and crossing the street to go to visit a friend. It's about the number of people crossing the street passing trough as fast as possible.. When I'm thinking on advanced urbanism I'm thinking for instance on Colin Buchanan , who wrote "Traffic in towns" in town in the sixties –pure advanced urbanisme. The cars are there, and we are going to have the cars in the city." in the same way we are going to have internet and the sensors everywhere and everybody is going to be connected with them. But Buchanan talked about environmental zones, traffic calm zones, in a way that created a corridor for public transport. So I imagine advanced urbanism as something like that: we are not naive, we know that technologies is there, and we have to live with it, and we have to know a lot about, but we are not opening the doors to any sensors, any video camera, any optimization everywhere. We are in a way resisting to save parts of the city, so people can continue to make mistakes, and have dreams. The future will be overlapped, this process will never end, that you have overlapped many layers of history of human being, and all is about the human interaction. We could make a city very technological and efficient, but the human interaction, the emotional side of the city, it will always make the city not efficient.

#Luis Falcón
INATLAS

The idea behid the nomition of best liveable city is an interesting process where a lot of efficiency, organization parameters are taken in consideration; as we were talking about smart cities, and indicators i guess that a totally efficient and organized city could be the best place possible. But quality of life not depend just from that, there are aspects of human interactions and quality of life that can not be parametrized in this way.

The future will be overlapped, this process will never end, that you have overlapped many layers of history of human being, and all is about the human interaction. We could make a city very technological and efficient, but the human interaction, the emotional side of the city, it will always make the city not efficient. So i agree. **This is the parallel, this beautiful path of the society, that in one hand you want to be very efficient, but in the other hand, there is this emotional subjective and wonderful part of the people.**

#Ricardo Devesa
URBAN NEXT

This is what Manuel alway has been saying, because paradigms has been changed radically from the modern prospective, so we are not anymore rationally, we are not anymore seeing everything as positive. The economic nobel price of last year is Richard Thaler, and he's defending that the economics always have been facing rationally the dealing and the economy, and this is not true. The human being like behaving in an another way, irrational way. It also works with the city, for sure smart city is not going to be a solution, because we are not behaving like this. The interesting thing is how we can put as a designers, as planner, architects, city decision makers, is giving this kind of freedom, open, more understanding, it's not some kind of deterministic. Absolutely we need to change. We need to understand that is not going to be like in the past.

#Manuel G. Navarro
UNIGE

We must accept –and assume– our reality and our time: big-data, sensors, automation, parameterization and optimization of information, are substantive components of a new operational logic linked with Advanced Urbanism. For non-minor number of contemporary urban managers the term "advanced" is associated, only, to the use of new technologies in the planning processes, combining new tools with old paradigms (the Mediterranean City, as a traditional urban paradigm, for example). But, we can´t be confusing: advanced urbanism is necessary linked with innovation (and all its synonyms: creation, experimentation, research, prospections, imagination, etc.). Our time invites to a rich combination between two sensibilities: more precise, objective, rational and technological and, at the same time, more sensitive, empathic, emotional, not-prejudged (open to a non-conventional creativity). This complex combination of non-standard answers, of open criteria (and not universal models or formulas), of "case by case"global and local operational analysis, is really sophisticated and not easy to be explained to politicians, urban agents, citizens in general, etc; it´s easier to explain traditional architecture, or to describe something "smart", refereed, only, to the application of new techno-tools. **But Advanced Urbanism is not only about "smart cities" or "sense-cities", is about a new kind of "responsive and empathic cities", able to multiply relations, reactions and interactions, in all the scales, senses and levels of interpretation.**

#Andreu Ulied
MCRIT

It is part of the future. It's a fact. **The cities are going to be controlled, full of devices, not just cities but our own bodies. This is something that is happening.**
It's not bad and not good, it's just something that will happen.

#Luis Falcón
INATLAS

I think it always depend how to use the information, the technology, power, the decision. It's something that is part with the story off the urban planning. In the twenties they were counting the cars with the machine, and now they are counting the cars with sensors. Simply they taking more data, faster, bigger, and they are editing them and using: Maybe the decision has not to do with data. But the data is going to be collected, we are now not talking about what big data are, but you know that in the last two years have been created more data than in the last of the life of the human being, the speeding up process of the collecting and editing.

At the end the topic is maybe not if the data should be available or not, but what is faceable, what is economically faceable. It's very expensive to collect data, and to hold and edit this data is extremely expensive. When i say expensive i say that it's so expensive that the private companies that record this data bases, first of all they are spending a lot of money to collect this data and so they are spending so much, that at the end of the day, the data they have to sell is so expensive that none want to buy it.

But at the end i remember the picture of the CIA taking the footprints, they already had the informations in the sixties.I'm not so afraid, as much as i'm afraid of all the society.

International workshop conclusions.

Oliver Broadbent

What is Advanced Urbanism, and what do people involved in the design of the bulit environment need to know about it?

The symposium is one of the activities of the Knowledge Alliance for Advanced Urbanism (KA-AU), an EU Erasamus+ funded initiative that aims to build research and collaboration between industry and academia on the topic of Advanced Urbanism.
At its inception, the KA-AU set out the following definition of Advanced Urbanism :

'*We understand "Advanced Urbanism" as the sensitive integration of ICT in cities. "Advanced Urbanism" is about merging technology and culture, focusing on planning processes –instead of just designing concrete artefacts, and engaging citizens, business and government into sustainable urbanism. "Advanced Urbanism" has a transdisciplinary nature. It requires changing traditional design and planning practices towards more open and collaborative practices.*'

The aim of the Beziers symposium, chaired by the team from the Università degli Studi di Genova (UNIGE), was to explore this definition and its consequences in more depth. The partners in the knowledge alliance all brought questions to the table to generate debate.
I've provided below my summary of key talking points that made me pause for thought.

We need a new way to regulate this new technological era
The internet is changing the way we interact with one another. What people are struggling to come to terms with is how to trust one another in a world in which the traditional borders and regulations aren't effective any more. Technology defines the age in which we live. Society is really struggling to understand itself in the context of the new technology that it is using. The rules and regulations that govern our behaviour are for a previous technological era. What we need to do is develop the regulation for a new era.

The impact of Airbnb on cities is a good case study for this phenomenon. In Barcelona alone, 1,200 properties change status a week from being listed on AirBnB to being delisted from the site or vice-versa. That's 1,200 properties a week whose status is changing. AirBnB is changing the function of buildings and areas of a city far faster than we can currently understand. The question is what is the most appropriate way to regulate this new world?

Technology changes. We should be asking what to save?
Advanced urbanism should have a critical view of new technology. We can't celebrate it all, we need to filter what is most appropriate, and in doing so make sure we protect three things:

the value of place
the value of physical proximity
the value of face-to-face contact.
Maybe urbanism has always been there to protect us from the worst excesses of technology. Don't ask what we should change. Technology always changes things. What we should be asking is what we want to save?

Advanced urbanism is how people are living in technologically advanced cities
Advanced urbanism isn't simply a new approach to urban design: it is how people are behaving in cities in which new technology is embedded and changing the way we live.Urbanism provides us with tools to manage society. In the past we used static masses (buildings), to organise cities. These took time to build and were experienced locally.

How has technology changed the way society is managed, or indeed manages itself? It moves us from static to dynamic organisation of people – people aren't guided so much by massive objects but dynamic forces. We move from a slow-moving to an instantaneous timescale – how an area of a city might be used can change in a moment, as the AirBnB case study shows. And whereas our experience of the world was local, actions we take locally can now have a global impact.

The designer responding to this advanced urbanism needs to be able to deal with this dynamic, instantaneous and global world. For example, whereas in the past we may have designed an office block for people to work in, what people want now is places they can come together to work, but that location may change, and the function of the space may change, so the plans need to be much more adaptable.

Physical city structure reflects social structure
The physical structure of cities has reflected the social structure. For example in societies where the coming together in big crowds has been important, then those cities have had large open spaces. Other societies put less store in public gathering and have greater emphasis on the sanctity of the family, and in their cities we see homes with larger private courtyards where families can get together.
As technology changes our social structures, how will these changes manifest themselves in the way our cities are structured.

Only robots will be happy in smart cities.
If the aim of smart technology is to help us optimise the way we live, then we risk creating cities that only robots would like. Advanced Urbanism is about taking a more human view of how we use technology to plan and to live in the city.

No one is going to design cities from offices any more.
In a previous age, city planners sat down and planned how cities would be developed. Today the factors which shape the development of a city are much more dynamic and come from lots of different sources. Cities aren't going to be designed any more from an office.

What is Advanced Urbanism?

<< it is having the informations in advance, in order to be ready for: social changes and transformation made by new technologies.>>

Africa Sabe #SANTA & COLE

<< is just integrating telematics into urban plan, design, managing. Something that is going to change their nature. >>

Andreu Ulied #MCRIT

<< it is the right balance between technology, territorial development and knowledge of user and citizen needs. >>

Andrea Caridi #DARTS

<< it's appling new processes in order to enhance the quality of life in cities.>>

Chiara Farinea #IAAC

<< it can only be dynamic as the result of a continuous process of becoming. >>

Alessandro Delucchi #DARTS

<< it is a manner to deal with the new conditions of the city, ephimeral events, flexibility and movement. Local events have a global effect. >>

Elodie Nourrigat #ENSAM

<< it is approaching urbanism in the era of digital/ internet time and having solutions for the new sociological condition. >>

Luis Falcón #INATLAS

<< it is a new approach of urbanism linked to the capacity to interact with layers of information, not only to receive them. >>

Manuel Gausa #UNIGE

<< it is to consider more data to involve communities to be part of the construction of the cities. >>

Marion Moustey #ENSAM

<< it is about bringing people to decide together what kind of place we would like to live in. >>

Marite Guevara #ERSILIA

<< it is a way to integrate technologies with serendipity in the city. >>

Johan Laure #ENSAM

<< it is a temporary term. Our children won't call it advanced urbanism, they'll call it urbanism! >>
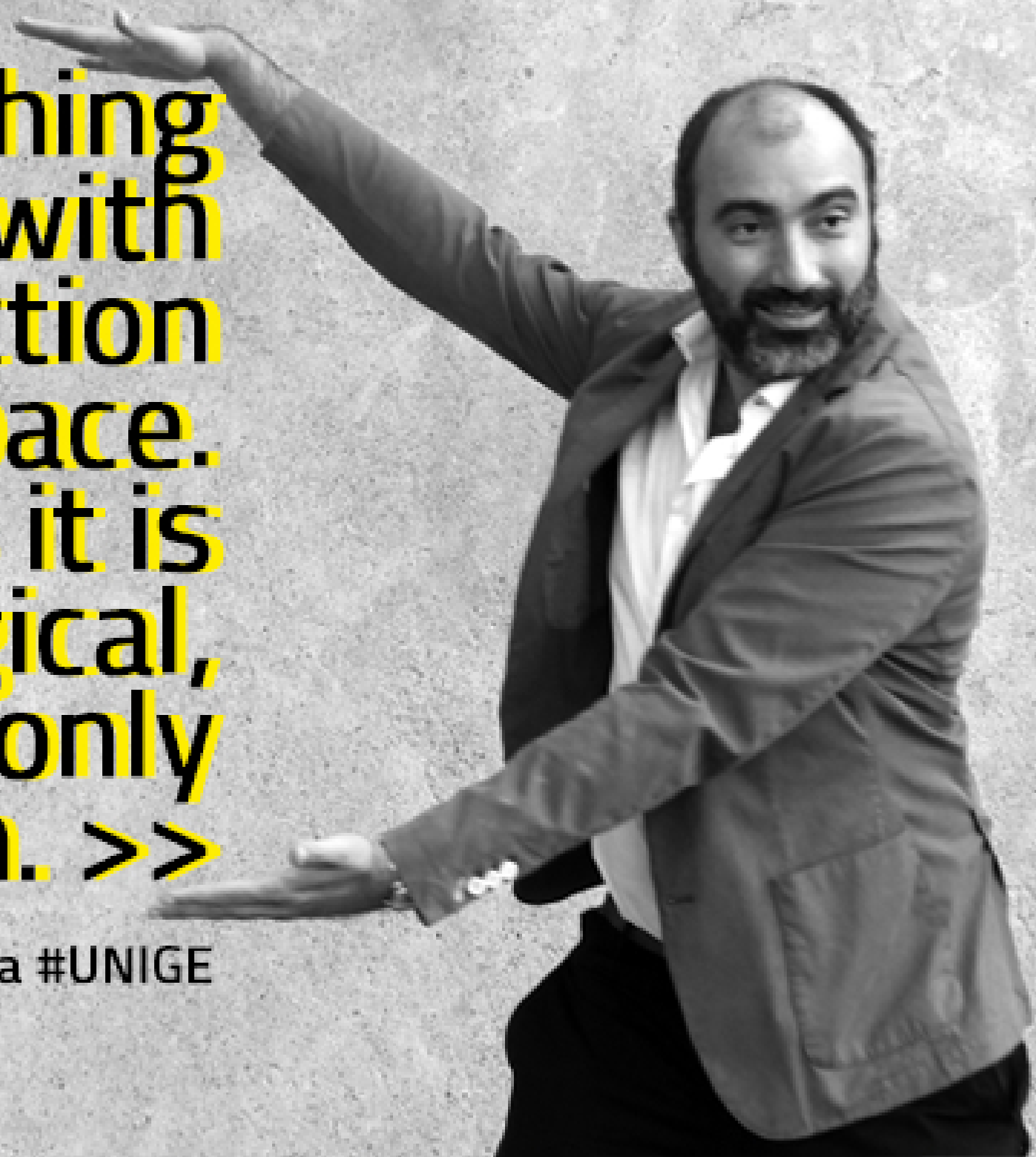
Oliver Broadbent #THINK UP

<< it means that practices acting on the city, after the change of urban paradigms. >>

Ricardo Devesa #URBANNEXT

<< it is something linked with the interaction people/space. Sometimes it is technological, sometimes it's only social interaction. >>

Nicola Canessa #UNIGE

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au

Lézigno, Béziers
France
13/14.10.2017

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