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KA-AU KNOWLEDGE ALLIANCE FOR ADVANCED URBANISM

VOLUME 1

PLANNING HISTORICAL CITIES/ METROPOLES DU SUD 2016

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

ka_au Knowledge Alliance for Advanced Urbanism

Métropoles du Sud

SYMPOSIUM 2016

DELIVERABLE 4.1
SYMPOSIUM REPORT

PLANNING HISTORICAL CITIES/ METROPOLES DU SUD 2016

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FOREWORD // KNOWLEDGE ALLIANCE FOR ADVANCED URBANISM

KA-AU PROJECT

The increasing availability of data creates new opportunities not only for monitoring and management, but also for changing the way we describe, understand and design cities, challenging many fundamental assumptions of city design and planning professions. In order to promote the innovative education and training that emerging technologies require higher educational institutions together with industrial partners have created the Knowledge Alliance for Advanced Urbanism (KA-AU).

The group 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 governments into sustainable urban business cultures. “Advanced Urbanism” requires changing traditional design and planning practices towards more open, collaborative and interdisciplinary practices.

KA-AU develops courses, symposiums and an educational and an training platform, with the objective of offering to the participants an innovative education on planning.

KA-AU is co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

D4.1 REPORT

This report describes the main findings of the Métropoles du Sud Symposium, organized by ENSAM in cooperation with the KA-AU partners.

Planning historical Cities Symposium is part of the KA-AU program WP4, Task 4.2.

ka_ au Knowledge Alliance for Advanced Urbanism

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ABOUT
THE ORGANISERS

ENSAM
École nationale
supérieure d'architecture
Montpellier

ABOUT THE SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZATION

The symposium was organized by the Ecole National Supérieure d'Architecture de Montpellier (ENSAM). All KA-AU partners had a role in it, participating in the ADVANCED URBANISM - VISION & CHALLENGE panel, the day before the symposium.

ABOUT ENSAM

École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture of Montpellier is one of the 20 schools of architecture in France. It offers a 5 years formation cut out in 3 years for the Bachelor degree and 2 years so as to obtain the Master degree.
Created in 2008, "Métropoles du Sud" is one of the Master in Architecture field of this school. It aims to work on architectural and urban projects starting from a specific point: the interrogation of the "locality" as a vector of urban development in a metropolitan dynamics by:

- Offering sets of themes of work supporting projects to subjects of research, and made register research structures about it resolutely anchored in the contemporary.
- Defining and encouraging an ethic structure about it by its implementation in, by and for the project
- Supporting the interdisciplinary through the project (and not around the project)

The force of the tomorrow's metropolises will be in their capacity to affirm their specificity by the recognition of their own territory.
The massive contribution of new technologies and their impacts on the city are also questioned, by taking into account the new ways of managing, of governance and constitution of the metropolis. Thus what is today called as "Smart City" seems being a necessary commitment of reflection .

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ENSAM SYMPOSIUM // PLANNING HISTORICAL CITIES

ORGANIZATION

The Symposium Metropoles du Sud 2016 took place on the 15th and 16th of January 2016 at the CRDP of Montpellier. The students and the pedagogic team of the study field Métropoles du Sud of the School of Architecture of Montpellier (École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Montpellier) were pleased to receive so many people.

This event aimed to talk about the meaning of cities, their methods of registration in the existing built and landscape territories and their future through the lectures of Mads Birgens Kristensen, architect at the danish office COBE, Anne Démians, architect and founder of the office Architectures Anne Démians and the roman architect Mosè Ricci partner at Riccispaini office.

SYMPOSIUM STRUCTURE

The Symposium took place during two days; during the first day KAAU members were invited to discuss the vision of new ways of thinking, designing, and developing the urban planning profession. Share a vision from academic, professional and research points of view that was the challenge of this round-table called ADVANCED URBANISM – Vision and Challenge.
The 16th took place the Symposium at the CRDP of Montpellier. The eighth edition of the Symposium of the field of studies "Métropoles du Sud", of the École Nationale Supérieure of Architecture of Montpellier, contributes in the definition of the concept of the metropolises of the south. The event is focused on territorial planning strategies always linked to a strong identity.

The Symposium questioned the direction of cities, their methods to settle in the existing built and landscape territories and its becoming through the presentations of Mads Birgens Kristensen, project manager of the Danish office COBE, Anne Démians, architect founder of the office Architectures Anne Démians and the architect Mosè Ricci, associate at Riccispaini. Partners from the KAAU were invited to participate to the event on the both days.

This report presents the outcomes of the Symposium and of the round-table ADVANCEDURBANISM–VisionandChallenge. A book has been edited that can be downloaded from the KA-AU website.

PROGRAM
SEPTEMBER, 15TH 2016

ROUND TABLE ADVANCED URBANISM
– Vision and Challenge

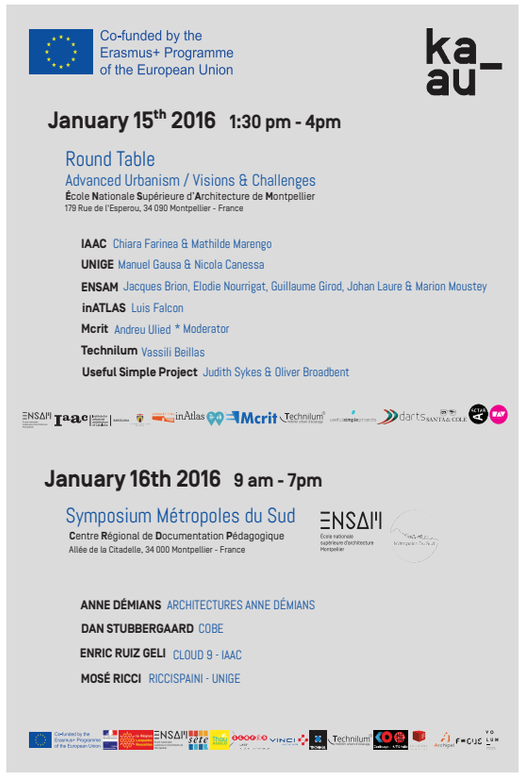
Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Montpellier - 179 rue de l'Espérou,
34 090 Montpellier - France

13:30 - 16:00
Discussants:
Chiara Farinea / Mathilde Marengo – IAAC
Manuel Gausa / Nicola Canessa – UNIGE
Jacques Brion / Elodie Nourrigat / Marion Moustey / Johan Laure / Guillaume Girod – ENSAM
Luis Falcon - InATLAS
Andreu Ulied – MCRIT - Moderator
Benoit Saez – TECHNILUM
Judith Skyes / Oliver Broadbent – USP

PROGRAM
SEPTEMBER, 16TH 2016
KEYNOTESPEAKERS DAY

09:30 – 09:45 - Participants welcoming
-
09:45 – 10:00 - SYMPOSIUM OPENING –
Elodie Nourrigat, ENSAM
Rudy Llanos, Thau Agglo, Ville de Sete
-
10:00 – 10:30 - INTRODUCTION –
Guillaume Girod, ENSAM
Annabelle Iszatt, ENSAM

10:30 – 11:50 - SHORT TALKS –
Mathilde Marengo – IAAC
Nicola Canessa – UNIGE
Johan Laure – ENSAM
Luis Falcon - InATLAS
Judith Sykes – USP
-
11:30 – 12:00 - FELLOWSHIP MDS 2015 –
Marine Pierson
-
12:00 – 14:00 - SOCIAL LUNCH
-
14:00 – 15:30 - COBE LECTURE –
Moderator : Jordan Sharp
-
15:30 –17:00 - ANNE DEMIANS LECTURE –
Moderator: Quentin Giraud
-
17:00 - 18:30 - MOSE RICCI LECTURE –
Moderator: Charlotte Pierson
-
18:30-18:45 - FELLOWSHIP MDS 2016 ANNOUNCEMENT –
Marion Moustey, ENSAM
-
18:45-19:00 - CLOSING –
Laurent Duport, ENSAM



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MAIN FINDINGS & RESULTS

This section presents the symposium's concept, the key concepts of the first day round tables and the main topic treated in the second day panel CULTURE AND HERITAGE. At the end of the section, a short CV of the keynote speakers is presented.

CONCEPT

Architecture and urban planning are flexible disciplines that have lasted over time and therefore have had to adapt to all changes of the society, in a technical, technological but also cultural point of view. Even more than adaptation, architecture predicts the changes and has to do with innovation.

One can observe that major architectural trends come along the same rythm as historical changes. Just as each period has had its specificities, those of today and tomorrow are in the hands of the architects and this approach is even more difficult that a rich architectural heritage has to be taken into consideration and highlighted at the same time.

In the interconnected world we live in, culture takes part in the way societies are wrought. It's different forms, from historical monuments, museums, medias, contemporary art are an actual part of our everyday life in many ways. Secondly, heritage is the base of the identity concept and the belonging feeling within societies that undergo constant changes and for sure some instability. Culture contributes to building open societies that are inclusive and pluralistic. Heritage and creativity are part of creating societies of dynamic knowledge, innovation and prosperity.

As we talk about geography, heritage, culture, architecture has a strong link to its locality. At a time of widespread globalization, the construction of a territorial anchorage in order to better take place in a global scale is a posture that has to be considered. Instead of an isolated and decontextualized "urban layout", we can think of connections as a way to think a territory, a site, and architecture in a sustainable way. To do this, we formulate the hypothesis which asserts the necessity to think cities, metropolises, neighborhoods, architecture by the reintroduction and recognition of specificity, the territorial anchoring allowing to specify the metropolitan phenomenon in its locality.

But beyond these new technologies, it is also essential to think about the dimension of culture and heritage as well as their impact on societies, also at different scales. The challenge of this action to connect is a new way of filling and renewing missions the traditional missions of cultural democratization, international outreach and citizen participation in culture on a territorial scale.

Once again a wide variety of solutions are proposed to ally culture to these advanced technologies such as the geo-referencing of cultural data. Innovations have to overcome their only technical definition to build up tools and ways to create a technical environment for innovative projects. Indeed, innovation doesn't only mean using new technologies to reach the main advances. It also has to do with notions of high mixity to consider the wide range of subjects architecture has to manage and deal with, such as art, geography, heritage, economy and many others.

ELODIE NOURRIGAT
ENSAM
OPENING

Hello everybody,

It is a great pleasure to meet you today for the 8th edition of the Symposium Métropoles du Sud.

The organization of this symposium stands in the center of the pedagogy of Métropoles du Sud of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture of Montpellier.

The question of the metropolitan development of cities is one of the major challenges for architects. Since 2009, we have started working towards this will to understand, observe and experiment.

We resolutely chose to question the Metropolitan question first in regard to the specificity of the territory as a way to think architecture, the city and by the reintroduction and recognition of this specificity, locality and the territorial anchoring. The strength of the metropolis of tomorrow will be in its capacity to affirm its specificity by the recognition of its own territory.

There is also the question linked to the massive contribution of new technologies and their impacts on the city, taking into account new ways of management, governance and constitution of metropolises. Thus what is today called "Smart City" seems for us to be a necessary reflection commitment for tomorrow's architects. But the fundamental question is not to make cities "smart", because this would mean that some are not, but rather to raise the level of exchanges, networks, energy efficiency, culture and education.

The city is smart not because it is technological, it is smart because it is able to increase its level of services to the citizens and to re-examine the modalities of its own governance.

From this questioning we have just been granted of a European research program, over 3 years called Knowledge of Alliance for a Advanced Urbanism - SENcity. This program brings together three universities, the IAAC of Barcelona, the University of Genoa and ourselves. There are also six French, Spanish, Italian and English companies working on the management of computer data, the creation of applications to support city management, the creation of tools for analysis and optimization of geo-localized data, and also connected street furniture.

To this grouping are added two cultural social actors. The ACTAR editions, and the Festival des Architectures Vives.

Nevertheless, its interest and the objective is that in addition to the results of the research, it is expected to implement innovative ways of teaching. This will allow to modify the design and production paradigms of the projects by developing new synergies using the entrepreneurial, cultural and social-economic environment in order to de-compartmentalize the practices of the act of building.

Métropoles du Sud is also based on a desire to "get involved together". This implies a need for sharing. This sharing is implemented between teachers, but also it is wished that it echoes among students.

The profession of architect is too complex to remain individualistic entrenched on our own postures.

Sharing is a common project. This experience requires the ability to build a debate about architecture. Thus, in addition to this project and within the framework of the seminar, students are responsible for the organization of this Symposium day. The construction of a debate as a pedagogy seems for us to be an essential tool for the training of architects. Our role as teachers is not only to share knowledge but to prepare them for the full practice of their responsibilities as actors of the society.

Finally, what is particularly important to us is to be able to do things with envy and pleasure. Today is for us, the teaching team, with Jacques Brion, Boris Bouchet, Laurent Duport, Pierre Soto, Annabelle Iszatt, Jérôme Lafond, Guillaume Girod, Luc Léotoing, Laurent Viala, Clotilde Berrou and Axelle Bourdeau to see the culmination of the students' work in the achievement of this symposium.

We thank them all for their commitment and collective work, although today you will only see some of them who will lend themselves to the difficult exercise of the animation and the role of respondents.

But it is also a pleasure to welcome, Anne Demians, Mosé Ricci, and Mads Birgens Kristensen. Thank you on behalf of all of us for having agreed to offer us this time of dialogue and debate around what brings us all together today: Architecture. Unfortunately Enric Ruiz Geli, was unable to join us at the last minute for health reasons.

It is also a pleasure to see again those who have taken part in the Symposium and are returning today to keep sharing. I thank for their presence Manuel Gausa and Francis Soler. It is a pleasure to ensure that the ENSAM comes out its these walls and can be here today at the CRDP, which I also thank for their welcome. This is important towards the commitment of this students, but also beyond this, it is a strength of the ENSAM. I would like to thank the association Métropoles du Sud carried by former students who also demonstrate that the architects of tomorrow have the ambition of a more solidarity practice for our beautiful profession. And I will just mention finally what a pleasure it is to spend this together that more and more people attend every year. Thank you all for your presence and I wish you a very nice day of Symposium.

RUDY LLANOS
VILLE DE SETE - THAU AGGLO
OPENING

The space-time dimension starts being taken into account in this type of project.

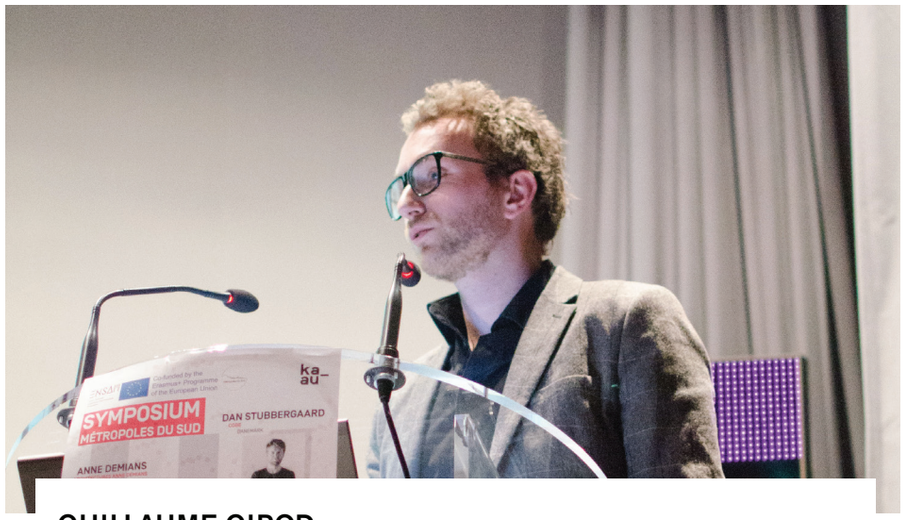
First of all, I would like to locate the town of Sète because some of you may not know where it is. It is a town that is 30 kilometers west of Montpellier and counts about 43 thousand inhabitants. Due to its location and its maritime specificity, this city can not remain indifferent. It can only be involved with the ENSAM through a Master called "Métropoles du Sud".

About three months ago, in October, I had the opportunity to meet the management team of the ENSAM and during this meeting we discussed the role an architecture school should play in the social, cultural, economic and political fabric of the region. A few days earlier, I had meetings at the city hall of Sète regarding buildings with accessibility laws for people with special needs. We realized that a small town like Sète has 140 landed estates, 120 of which were to be upgraded. This seemed to me enormous, because that represents 7 million jobs, that is to say years of work for a team of urban planner as in the city of Sète. The management of the ENSAM found it interesting that these landed estates could be used as a place for "practice". This would allow the city to see which facilities would have to be upgraded, those that would have to welcome public, or those that would not require too much work. It also involves screening and identifying the structures we should get rid of, since refurbishment would cost too much. And finally to see those that could regroup shared activities. A few days later, arriving at the city hall of Sète, new meetings followed on other subjects, one of which was about the eastern development of the city. The topic is important because it is a long-term project, over the next 20 years. So there was this land project, and besides that, I was talking to my son here in the room. He introduced me to the symposium "Métropoles du Sud". I thought it was a pity for a city, located 30 kilometers away and a few minutes from Montpellier, to have next to an architecture school with 900 students, 120 teachers, and not to share the concerns of local authorities and elected representatives. Especially since this is time to put things together and to plan the future of the development of a space where people who live there will remain in addition to those who will live there in 20 years. I will introduce you to the main actors in this development. There is of course the city, with an extension of territory very limited. On this north view we see the east to the left and the west to the right. It is a lido that goes up to Agde, with essentially beaches and natural spaces. If you want to develop it, you will have to nail it because you won't get that chance again. After that we have to dig, do something else but we can not do much more.

The young architects who are in this room must be interested in this project which goes together with developing the Masterplan. It is a project where urban development must be taken into account. It is a new vision of architecture. I wanted to introduce to you the project of the east entrance which is represented by a great triangle. We will have to face new constraints. Indeed, architects worked up to a limited space in two-dimensional space, and will now begin to work in spaces with other dimensions. Some time ago, some began to work on the depth, others on the skew or on the territory ... The space-time begins to be taken care of in this type of project. It is not that "sustainable" time, including sustainable economy and ecological vision, but also "material" time, ie time to set up records, administrative time, and political time. It is expected that the project will be developed over 20 years, and people who are currently deciding should take into account the needs, demands and movements of populations that will pass in the future.

The territory was industrialized in 1950. The city worked mainly at the harbor level. The city was working mainly in collaboration with North Africa (primers, wine), with West Africa also for tropical woods. But also with Asia, Brazil ... Now all this has changed. The harbor has become narrow and the traffic channels are too small for the size of the current boats. The harbor had to move. It lies on the coast between Frontignan and Sète, in deep waters. Today it is a huge wasteland. It is this territory that needs to be developed.

The diagnosis of what should be done begins in 2000. In Languedoc Roussillon, stands the department of Hérault that has a housing plan department which studies what will happen in the years to come. It is expected that the region will welcome 20 thousand new inhabitants / year who will find themselves in urban areas and on the coast. The city of Sète will be affected by this specific study.



The challenge about Smart city is “how do we build together the space to live of the 21st Century”

GUILLAUME GIROD
ENSAM
OPENING

A cycle has been initiated on the subject of smart cities. Both in the “Métropoles du Sud” field and in the European consortium. “Smart city” is a term that has already given rise to debate within the European consortium and that collectively needs to be questioned in order to try to project the ambition of existing and new cities. It is established on several axes. It has a logical and historical evolution of the projection on the city. But this evolution is both gradual and ambitious. It emerges from the “Épinal images”, that is to say, traditional projections of the city at the beginning of the century, which were either urban projections by planners experts or coming from the common popular culture. Cities understood that they could no longer be built on a single model of infrastructure but that they had to integrate multi-factorial elements. This is what is call ed Smart Cities.

The European program talks about advanced town planning. Some will say “smart cities”, “smiling cities”, “happy cities” ... but it is rather the global questioning of what a metropolis is. These projected utopias of the beginning of the century have had a major impact on the structuring of Western cities, which are not rejected today but which are re-questioned and which are no longer the alpha and omega of urban development .

It is obvious that the future of humanity is concentrated in the city simply because of the global evolution of the populations. The 21st century will be urban. The issue of “Smart Humanity” is redrawing itself on the “Smart City” since the future of humanity is taking place in the urban system, which is facing similar or different problems. The question around the Smart city is “how is the 21st century’s space of living collectively made?” How is it going to be the receptacle of a “living together”, to use an architectural word ? It must also be understood that the city is no longer manufactured by experts and equivocal or unilateral thoughts. Rather, it needs to rely on multi-factorial systems.

Everyone understands and faces the end of a cycle in which there are problems of congestion and pollution etc ... We face this in a differentiated way with various problems. Often polluters are not payers and so there is a global question: how can the smart city be able to project its intelligence on an intrinsic model and a globalization model?

Looking at the European classification, the Smart City is not only about the environment of intelligent systems but it is based on 6 axes. It talks about the multi-factorial issue. In order to reduce the “smart” question to an intelligence factor, it is the economy that must be smart. This subject is found in several multi-factorial axes: the inhabitants in the sense of citizen participation, administration, lifestyles, mobility and environment .... In the collective thought, the projection joins the projections of the beginning of the century on what the city will be and is predominantly carried by environmental concerns, in reaction to an anxiety phenomenon. Faced with the announced cataclysm, the projected images need to comfort themselves with environmental systems. Urban issues are much driven by environmental thinking, while the smart city seeks to develop different axes. We know the summit of the COPs that produce a temporarily on a global scale with objectives to be achieved on the cities. They agreed in Paris this year. This sets one of the axes of smart cities and is lived in collective thought. The collective projection received from smart cities is essentially oriented towards friendly projections that reconcile everyone with the city. The environment is associated with it and the green question comes back. What is interesting about this smart city concept is that the answer is not only environmental, but fundamentally global.

The work that we are trying to engage at “Métropoles du Sud” but also more widely in the European consortium, is oriented around the export and definition of this notion of smart city. The context in which the domain “Métropoles du Sud” and the school are launched over 3 years is within a European device which speaks of a very interesting term, that of “Advanced Urbanism”. It is an alliance carried out by Europe that responds to these multi-factorial data. Europe thus understands that in order to think about the future of cities, one should not think of a school in its corner, nor of several schools in their corners. Rather, they are consortia between these schools that deal with the issues of architecture in the broad sense. Or experts on technologies or systems accompanying politicians to make the city. This three-year research program aims to reinforce the idea of multi-actors who collectively reflect on a future that everyone wants better. These four cities, which work together, share relatively traditional western metropolitan problems, with inside the device of academics and companies. The axis is the question of “SenCity” in the sense of sensory city. From a semantic point of view it is also the city of sensors. It is about understanding how technologies impact the development of urban systems? Latent technologies, as discussed yesterday in the round tables, raise the question of the arrival of technology in the city, their control, with all the contemporary issues that sweep this issue: data management, citizens in the city, the impact of lobbies on the manufacture of cities.

SHORT TALK
LUIS FALCON
INATLAS

We are mainly specialized in big data management. The idea is to have a lot of data and to integrate values "X" and "Y". To integrate the data in the territory, we introduce our own technological solutions. On one hand, it allows the public sector to carry out analyzes on cities, and on the other hand, it enables the private sector to make informed decisions.

In our company, there are two sides in terms of geolocation. On the first line there are the horizontal bars which are the data, and the vertical bars which mean that we integrate the values of "X" and "Y", that is to say we geolocalize the data. On the second line, we do analyzes. These data are analyzed in real time over a long period of integration. We then produce indicators to help businesses or communities make decisions. Data are collected in the public and private sector as well as from hackers.

Sometimes people give the data for free, others charge us. For example, we have an agreement with "Telefónica", through which we retrieve data from mobile phones. We also get business data. Some of them have data on their income, their number of employees, their location or their demographic sources. We also download open data on the internet network, such as the location of Airbnb houses and the occupations of the people.

With these data we go in two directions. First, we make a quantitative analysis with the figures obtained. There is also non-quantifiable data that gives a feeling or an opinion. For example, the twitter data obtained in Baltimore. The topics of conversations in social media are analyzed. We also analyze the relationships produced by the network through people's relationships. Thanks to these data we geo-localize the exchanges. I will show you the main ideas of two important projects. One of the projects is supporting local authorities on the issue of smart cities. We help them locate information.

The second project is a study in Barcelona on the development of the Airbnb company. These are individuals who rent their homes on small periods. The information is not open but we take what is available on the internet. We then produce an application with "Heatmap" - thermal map - showing for example the density of population in Barcelona. It's a very useful map when building supermarkets. We have information on the purchasing power of people, their annual spending, on the catering offer, on the hotels to know where to place, on prices per m2 of housing or offices, etc. On some cards, we find small dots representing an address or a postal code. From this information we can make analyzes. For example, if there is an address that you want to analyze, just click on the point and you get information on a perimeter of 500 meters. This gives you a lot of information about the offices, the small businesses around, etc. You can have information such as the population's expenditure, market information or purchasing power. You can also know the competitors, their expenses, their earnings and the sector of activity in which they work. One can then compare each location and have an average location. One can thus decide our own location. This is a package we have realized with cities that wish to set up an application for the development of their entrepreneurs.

The second project is Airbnb. It is a sharing economy begun in 2010, following the economic crisis.

Some people seek to have an income through their home and others seek to rent cheaper and more enjoyable places. On the map of the city of Barcelona, yellow bubbles represent hotels, and the size of the bubble represents the number of beds. We thus get an idea about the density in terms of number of beds. For example, in 2004 in Barcelona, we understand that the big hotels are on the coast. The red dots on the map represent Airbnb. There are hardly any bubbles in 2007 but these will gradually increase until 2015. We can see the large number of people renting their homes. We download this information, we analyze and we see the number of accommodation in Barcelona. There are a total of 26 thousand apartments, ie 90 thousand beds. It should be noted that all hotels combined account for 75 thousand beds. Which means that Airbnb has 20 thousand beds more than all the hotels gathered. It is therefore more important than the largest hotel chain in the world. People usually offer their apartment over a few weeks. Active offers represent 11,547 apartments, making 40 thousand beds. This figure fluctuates and it is interesting to see how people can open the apartments for a few weeks and then withdraw them. The occupancy rate is 89% and currently there are about 12 thousand apartments that are complete. These data are produced weekly. The number of apartments stays more or less the same week even there are new ones that open each week - about 1000 beds / week. Where is the limit? This is the number of free accommodations. In summer, people sometimes leave their apartment to rent it and pocket 5 to 6 thousand euros per year. This provides lessons to urban policies and helps decision-makers deal with the problem.

SHORT TALK
MATHILDE MARENGO
IAAC

I am Mathilde Marengo, Head of Studies at the IAAC - The Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia. I will speak for myself and Chiara Farinea, who heads urban projects. I would first like to thank the "Métropoles du Sud" domain for this invitation. I will introduce the IAAC and how we deal with the issue of advanced urban planning. The IAAC is therefore an institute for digital manufacturing and research. We are working on the stakes of the 21st century habitat, through the prism of architecture, location and geographical aspect. We are located in Barcelona, Europe's innovation capital in 2014 and the birthplace of the concept of urban planning, specifically at the 22@ in the innovation district. The concept has existed for 20 years and brings together training and innovation activities concentrated in clusters. We created the largest fab lab in terms of size in southern Europe as well as the Valldaura labs, a research center linked to fab lab. A fab lab is a network of manufacturing laboratories, derived from the concept created by Neil Gershenfeld, who was a professor at the MIT -Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was he who promoted the idea that anyone can do anything. Today, there are about 100 fab labs in the world and we organized the 10th conference, "fab 10", in Barcelona. The idea is to move from "fab lab" to "fab-ville". We invited the mayor of Barcelona to accept the challenge of transforming the city into the first fab lab in the world. This transformation is currently underway and I think 6 fab labs have been a success with 2 of them backed by the IAAC.

We also produce projects related to self-sufficiency, with one of them being part of the Valldaura laboratory. There are three laboratories. The first dedicated to energy, the other to food and the third to green energy and ecology. We also worked with the energrid, an intelligent energy management system, which we have already deployed from Valldaura. The objective is to test it and expand it to the city. We also worked from solar prototypes. Here are two examples. The first is the fab lab house, "the Fab Lab House", developed in 2010 for the city of Madrid. Everything was created and manufactured by the IAAC, in a fab lab in Barcelona. If there had been in Madrid a fab lab capable of creating the pieces, we would of course have sent them there but that was not possible at the time. The second example is the Endesa Pavilion, developed in 2011 for the Smart Cities Exhibition. It is an efficient energy pavilion. It was so much appreciated that it still exists today. It was placed on the beach.

We generally work on advanced urban planning. Our first program is a master in town planning. It is a multidisciplinary master's degree that tends to shape the cities, architecture and technologies of the future. We work with 5 lines of visionary research:

1) The smart city and the emerging territories, led by Willy Müller and Jordi Vivali. Here we address questions about the more responsible landscapes and how to live in the most extreme conditions of our territories today and tomorrow.

2) Self-sufficient buildings. We move from the urban building to groups of urban buildings. The idea is to work on positive energy.

3) Understanding materials to program equipment and see how the building environment can become more responsible.

4) It is also about how technology can change the way we interact with each other.

5) Design and nature to promote energy solutions through our way of life.

It's also about observing how technology can change the way with interact with each other.

Technology is not only about energy efficiency but it's also aboutpleasure,leisureandcultural experience.

SHORT TALK
JUDITH SYKES
USEFUL SIMPLE PROJECT

"Useful Simple Project" is an office working on urban rehabilitation projects and on territorial development. Today in Britain, four cities are at the forefront of the use of urban technology for urban development. They are heavily funded by the government to accelerate the use of new intelligent technologies. I will show you some study cases.

To begin with, the industrial city of Glasgow, in the north of Scotland. Glasgow received 24 million pounds of funding to create a "demonstration" project for the smart cities of the future. There are several programs in this project but I will focus on three of them: the operational center, the urban observatory and the infrastructure for green growth.

The operational center is located in the periurban area of Glasgow. We find relief, police, city council, etc. Everything is assembled to produce an effective response to what is happening in the city. This is done through technology, as a multiple response. It is quite unique on the territory.

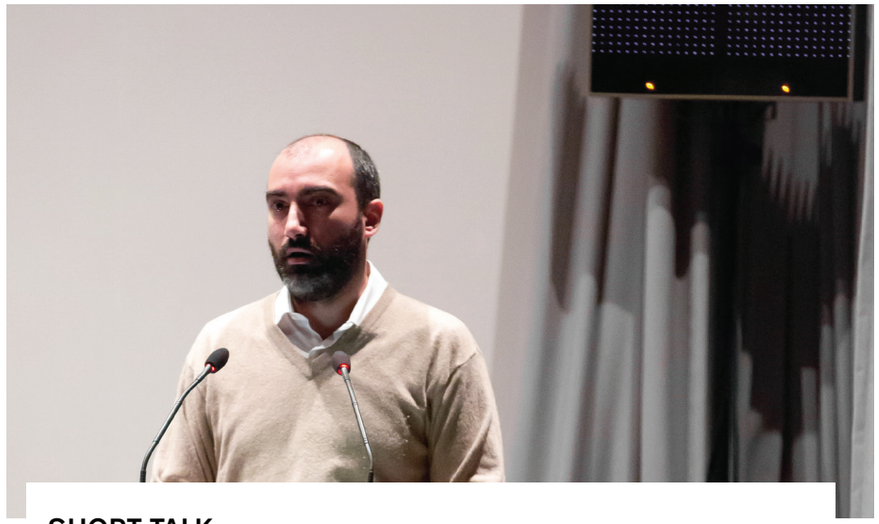
The second part of the project is the Metropolitan Observatory. It is a physical place organized with the University of Strathclyde. Citizens can go there and have access to real data, connected to different points of the city. It is also a portal that provides information for applications. For example, we created an application for walkers to allow them to move easily. In the application, we find the history of Glasgow which brings out the historical aspect of the city. We also find the dynamic and intelligent lighting system. Thus, we modulate the lighting levels throughout the day and we maintain security. In the lighting system, we have a station that retrieves information about the weather, the number of people passing, and other elements that give us a good understanding of how the city works.

The second city I will address is Bristol, an old port city that used to handle import-export to the United States. It is a very creative city. We created a laboratory there on urban change, in connection with the Big Data. We are looking for a better understanding of what is happening in the city. We have created open access for those who want to use the data to create applications or conduct research programs based on that data. Yesterday we were discussing the role of the smart city and the danger of seeing it as a mechanism for creating more efficient cities. Bristol is a very creative city and has a program that shows how technology can enhance the heritage and cultural experience in the city. There are superb projects such as those with which one can discuss with mailboxes or even lampposts.

For weeks we were able to collect stories with these objects. Technology is not just a question of energy efficiency, but it is also about fun, leisure and cultural experience.

Another city we have worked on is Milton Keynes, a new town created in the late 1970s with a very interesting urban form. The city has worked on the issue of "Internet of Thing" (IOT) to enable it to better manage devices such as waste collection or urban transport. She invested in this system to master the most basic elements of urban life.

How to make a city resilient ? How can we improve the resilience of our cities ?



SHORT TALK
NICOLA CANESSA
UNIGE - ADD

I will tell you about the laboratory GIC-Lab, a pole of the University of Genoa founded 8 years ago by Manuel Gausa. Twenty people work on different aspects of the laboratory and seven hundred students have participated in the various projects. We worked in Barcelona, Montpellier and Albania. We have organized a few workshops around the intelligent city and the landscape. The GIC-Lab focuses on the city and the surrounding landscape, including the multimodal city and the necessary links within the GIC-Lab, such as "ReCyting" or "Sens-Cities".

What are we doing in the laboratory? There are three typologies of approach favored by the ICG-Lab and the partners. We organize conferences where we collect information. One of them was organized by Mosè Ricci and Manuel Gausa. It is somewhere the basis of an approach to architecture or landscape.

From these conferences we work on the transformation of ideas. We have collaborated with Italy, Croatia, Spain and France, with the Mediterranean area in general. Everyone shares the same concern over the Mediterranean side. We also worked with students and other partners to provide information to policy makers and elected officials. We worked with the municipality of Albenga to create a strategic plan for the cultural development of the city.

From these conferences, a MedNet guide was created. This is the first communication program of our work, and that of the students who accompany us. It is very important to put students' projects at the forefront because it is a new vision, a vision of freshness for us and for others.

The "MedNet" is organized in two parts. The first is an approach of the various university units on various issues. There are several projects such as the Veneto-extreme city, the GOA diagram city, the Pic-city, etc. The second part is located on the area around the Aiguillerie. We worked around Genoa. Not only with our students but also with foreign students to create exchange.

We are developing other types of guides such as the GOA BNC. It is a guide that came out six years ago, following a project initiated by Manuel Gausa. He even found himself in an exhibition. From there, we started working with our students on the cities of Barcelona and Genoa. The aim was to try to change the methodology of the metropolitan organization system, and above all to insert more green spaces in our cities.

With Emanuela Nan and Manuel Gausa, the idea was to see if we could create green spaces. We have created the "total GOA genova multi SCAN" which will be released in a few months. It's a collection of everything we've done with our students. Our work is specific to the city and this is reflected in this guide. The student approach is also highlighted.

We then created a book called the WAP -World Agricultural Parks. It is a two year work with our students. It deals with agricultural parks around the world, agriculture and agricultural areas around cities, in peri-urban areas. Finally, it is our KA-AU, "Knowledge Alliance for Advanced Urbanism". It is an excellent opportunity for us, quite different from the approaches of the past, through colloquia or student projects. We are on a three-year approach. The idea is to create cross-cutting scenarios. We create an important colloquium with sub-colloquiums, workshops ... We have many partners on the European territory. We make exchanges between students, and work on many projects during the KA-AU. We work with laboratories for periods of two years, especially on the city of Genoa and on the issue of "resilience". This is THE buzz word right now. Not only in relation to the risks of flooding but also on all other issues that address the concept of resilience such as fire, air pollution, water, land ... But how to make a city resilient? How can we improve the resilience of our cities? Working around the world, we have studied these issues and have established some good practices.

Do connected cities bring a real reflection on cities' efficiency ?

SHORT TALK
JOHAN LAURE
ENSAM

I will try to reflect on the city, the technologies that make it up, which also make up our daily life and our relationship with others. We have always had this vision of the connected city as the prerogative of metropolitan cities, big cities and this high pace of life, where all the connections between technology and men are made in a quick and less lived way.

But is the connected city, and all these new technologies, a real reflection on the efficiency of the city? One gets the impression that the city has to be a good student who goes through a filter of capacity, today more and more demanding. Take the example of the smartphone, a tool that gives us exceptional freedom and allows us to be constantly connected to the information. Faced with this mass of information, we ask ourselves questions about our abilities, such as asking ourselves if we are still able to use our own reflection to get an idea about the city. Ultimately, this technology does not complement our primitive functions, but creates something that distracts us from our humanity. One becomes tributary to the rhythm of the data: one is always reachable, one can receive the mails 24h / 24h, one is geo located and archived, until becoming a data like another in the city. The real question is this. What rhythm should we bring to the city in the future? It might be interesting to think a contrario, and to introduce the notion of "slow urbanism". That is to say, think about how to bring a human rhythm to this technology, and thus bring a human rhythm to the city. It may be necessary to return to a simpler idea of the city, less linked, having a real efficiency and a huge information base. It would be to use this technology to live the city and bring a true humanity. This relationship between technology, temporality and rhythm of the city must make discover spaces and make the city feel to other people. Wondering how to introduce a group of people into a healthy and almost primitive reflection, without denaturing their primary abilities?

Technologies are like a pandora's box. They are developed, open, accessible to all, and have this tendency to bring people together. It is no longer the individual who builds himself around the group, but it is he who will constitute his own group. There are various reasons for this: economic, cultural, work-related, etc. One realizes that one can have a dehumanization of the city by man and that this one tends to try to re- Humanize through technology.

This distant and abstract technology allows people with common interests to group together projects that are more or less important, sensitive or economic. It also makes it possible to meet together in the city and is a source of initiative in the urban landscape. These tools have strong capabilities. They allow people to regroup and have a common destiny. This common destiny must be used to redesign the city thanks to different aspects or filters that one can ask. It must also bring a human touch, individual, and bring about a kind of sensitivity that can at first be completely dissociated from technology.

These new technologies are perhaps to be seen through a treasure map: to discover places not listed at the Tourist Office for example, or rather to make discover something sensitive, which is close to our heart, thanks to the people who Know the city and who are able to talk about it. These discoveries can take many forms. This may be the preferred bar or restaurant of someone, often relayed information in the background because it is considered not important. Why could not it become important for a person or a group? Why should not our favorite bar be more important than a museum or a place? It is thus a hierarchy of information that the "Slow urbanism" proposes to put forward. He proposes to no longer see the city as a mass of compact, complete data, with a very horizontal reading of information, but rather to reflect on this mass of information, to filter it and to recover a subjectivity. This is to re-humanise the city, to use a kind of deconstruction, filter that will allow to remove certain points in the course. This reorientation will bring some free time. It will be a question of discovering the city differently, of not linking a point A to a point B in the fastest possible way, but of thinking about how to navigate it. Not as we did before by making technology digressive, but ny thinking about how to make it in its image rather than of technology. The human and the community are really at the heart of this "Slow urbanism". We really need to think about the impact that we can have on the city through technology. An impact that, in my opinion, is more powerful than we think. We are in a period when we can decide what the future city will be. All these development tools must enable us to build a group centered on humanity and develop a city in our image, to make technology a real tool in our daily lives.

KEY NOTE LECTURE
COBE
MODERATOR JORDAN SHARP

“it is essential to shape our cities according to our cultures”

I would like to start by thanking you for your invitation to this Symposium, which I find very interesting. There are brilliant people gathered today and I now know more about intelligent cities. It is very interesting to talk about these cities because we live in places that are complex. There are very different languages and cultures. Even if we are on the European continent, it is difficult to communicate between cultures. There are incredible cultural layers and when we put this headphone translators, we can remove the problems. We may be even smarter in the future and maybe even put a chip in our heads to communicate. The future will tell.

I will begin by addressing this notion of “smart city”. I have modified my subject of intervention somewhat because I will speak mainly of “Métropoles du Nord” and “the intelligent city of the north”. When I travel, I am impressed by the fact that we can move so quickly from one world to another. I left this world full of snow and ice at -10 ° C and I arrive here in Montpellier, with a temperature of + 10 ° C. The change is absolute. The environment, landscapes, people are not the same. Travel around the world and communication (smartphone, mail, etc ...) have become very effective. Thus, optimizing our journey allows us to move very efficiently and to share ideas between cultures in a much more fluid way. I think it is important today to address the cultural barriers that still exist on our continent. Sharing has become very important. In Copenhagen, for example, carpooling and cycling are possible even in winter under 20 cm of snow. In Montpellier, one moves easily, there is no snow and it is soft. I would like to spend at least two weeks there.

I would like to transfer this idea of the intelligent city to our favorite subject, that of architecture. In an architectural practice, we work with urban planning and we talk a lot about optimization, waste management, transport, energy, etc. But very often all this is invisible. I want to talk about working on the shape of a city, shaping it to be much smarter, more sustainable and ecological, and the fact that urban culture is more humanized. That is what we are trying to do in Copenhagen. I really like this quotation from Winston Churchill: “It is essential to shape our cities in relation to our cultures”.

It is by trying to imagine the impact on future generations that we leave a cultural mark on the planet. It would be very sad to do the opposite. Architecture is not a question of style or form. It is much more important to look at the context, the social life and especially the users. Talking about the smart city is part of a much broader theme that belongs to sustainable development and sustainable and sustainable culture. It can be called a “smart urban culture”. Social infrastructure:

For some time in Copenhagen, the places have become more convivial and it is good to live there. People do not leave the city as much as before, which means that the number of children has exploded. The number of crèches was therefore no longer sufficient. So we had to build 30 to 40 more cribs. This project is important to the municipality. When we look at architecture for children, their fantasies, the places in which they would like to go every day, we end up dealing with the problem of being a parent when we have to go to the nursery. Instead of building a large machine and similar buildings, a village concept for children was created. It was not the factory atmosphere for children that was sought but the aim was to graft the idea of having different landmarks and identities and to build crèches around several nuclei. In this way, different people from the city, such as the town hall or the fire station, were used to create common spaces. One example is a fire station with small children’s cars. So there are different functions with small cubes that can accommodate 20 or 30 children at a time. The image of a living village has been created in an urban context in which these children are taught to live together and share certain premises, while having their own environment. The children know how to find their way back to their rooms every day. There is also a landscape project, with a shared space shared by all, which is currently under construction.

It will be interesting to see how all this will work. It will be colorful, very lively, and of course intense when the parents go Leave their children in the morning: 700 bicycles with the children on it, it will be necessary that the circulation is well organized!

KEY NOTE SPEAKER
ANNE DEMIANS
MODERATOR : QUENTIN GIRAUD

I was asked to take part the following subject: to ask a contemporary question related to the change of urban paradigm implied by the massive emergence of new technologies.
Simple question, simple answer.

The subject of this intervention is to question the inevitable change in urban patterns implied by the recent and massive emergence of new technologies, new energies and all forms they directly or indirectly induce.
It is a question of trying to bring, at the same time that they have been detected, new benchmarks and appropriate answers.
We are hardly aware today, and certainly more than five or six years ago, that the Internet has profoundly changed our relations and our modes of expression.
However, on the one hand, there are a number of very interesting studies which enhance these changes and which enhance the increase in a sharing economy. Studies that talk about a hybridization of cultures that naturally develop, and hypersonically, our permanent and short (rather shortened) exchanges. And it is this capacity to record infinite and intertwined data on the development of cities that we develop with stubbornness (and, with it, all the complex aspects of the act of building). On the other hand, we show a serious inability to integrate transformations that remain directly from the digital whole. So what to do?
We are sowing a society based on hyper-communication and, on the other hand, we are showing a total lack of concentration on the material, urban and aesthetic metamorphoses that it suggests, which are not creative and far too cautious.
For it is not difficult to note the difficulty we have at present in carrying out a simple and readable synthesis of things, which no one else does without the architect. We remain on subjects that we meet by obligation and should present an overwhelming criticism, but we do not do so.
What I am proposing is nothing but to bring out from the gray area certain themes which are essential to the practice of our art when we confront it with the realities of a territory of studies on energy, On the social, on techniques, on ecology or on design. This approach has fed my projects and my accomplishments over the past 8 years.

Two major chapters are developed: Energy and Energy.

1 / The first chapter touches on the Energy itself. It seeks to demonstrate that the development of an economy that is beneficial to our advanced societies is inevitable and that the climate can not, however, be its perpetual victim.

Through the presentation of three of my projects, I will enunciate and decline the energy and technical side (without forgetting the aesthetic) deployed according to a process of thought engaged, then close this chapter with the synthetic presentation of the reflections I lead Within the RBR 2020 working group.
This working group was placed under the authority of Philippe Pelletier, delegated by the Ministry of the Environment, to carry out new urban and territorial solutions once they have been rid of this overdose of regulations that overwhelms construction in France. The members of this group are representatives of the public sector (La Poste / EDF / CSTB) as well as the private sector (Bouygues / Crédit Agricole).

2 / The second chapter talks about Energy. It is a way of updating this analysis which agitates the growth of digital technologies as a major contribution in this hyper-communication society installed in the snapshot.
The development of the Internet has had enormous impacts on our lifestyles. It is obvious. Careful reading of «La Petite Poucette», by Michel Serres, allows us to understand the importance of digital in the consequent changes that have occurred in the last ten years, in our relations with each other. It is an energy, whose nature is completely new, and which slips into us, translating instantly into our sentences and our reflexes. A relation to knowledge, a relation to the image of a centralization of a power eroding in favor of the more horizontal representation of a collective, more collaborative spirit.
Attitudes in the workplace are altered and our relationship to space is upset, whether it is close or territorial. Urban centers have an obligation to transform themselves and must urgently integrate the idea of active and specific chronotopies to better qualify the use of spaces to be consumed collectively. This linear, constructed and intelligent model (the chronotopy of spaces), in which time is the main factor, makes it possible to reinforce every opportunity to share the built space profitably and usefully.
Spaces shared between dwelling S and offices, spaces shared between institutions and private companies, enhancing, without any loss of use, and at any time of the day and night, the most confidential and open dimensions of the city. Energy and Energy Add up, intertwine, and collide. They have as a common denominator the interest of space and its modernity, can Energy alone show a particular materiality? Does Energy alone produce urbanity?

It is this ability to register infinite data that are related to the development of the cities we design

KEY NOTE SPEAKER
MOSE RICCI
MODERATOR : CHARLOTTE PIERSON

I would first like to thank all of you for this invitation. Thanks to the study fiels «Métropoles du Sud».
I will call this presentation «Metropolis of the West». That is how we understand Montpellier in it.
I want to show you a short video that I often use as a presentation when I speak on the theme of the smart city. I would like to address the effects of this important revolution, and this information technology, on our urban environment and also on our work. I will also use this film to show you my recent research themes. At the end, I will end by presenting you my projects. This video shows another way to use the functional structure of the urban space. You can find it on Youtube. The group is called «Improve everywhere». It does many things of the same kind and it works quite effectively on the urban environment.
Another title I could give to this presentation is «Learning from Detroit».
In the city of Detroit in the United States, there is something essential that influences my vision of the urban future. I think we need to focus on that today. What happens is similar to the year 1966, when we had learned enormously through learning from Las Vegas, one of the most influential architectural theories of the twentieth century. Architects Robert Venturi, Denise Scott Brown and Steven Izenour had taught us how to appreciate, through the eyes of an architect, what was happening in the cities of the world: that urban sprawl and endless cities that invaded every possible space, with a focus on large infrastructures. As an architect, we have learned a great deal from the 1990s to the beginning of this century.
Today, the city of Detroit offers a totally different situation. I started working on the subject 4 years ago, when I created the exhibition «RE-CYCLE» in Rome. We all know the word recycling. It is part of our behavior, our lifestyle and we are careful to recycle everything. When I asked one of my friends in the United States to tell me about recycling projects at Harvard, he replied that I had to go to Detroit, look at what is happening there, And then I come back and ask him the same question again. That's what I did. I subsequently created the town-planning part and the landscape of the exhibition. «RE-CYCLE» it later became a very important national research project, financed by the Minister of Culture. A group of 18 scholars, half of whom were Italian, elaborated a scientific work on the subject. The idea was not just to transform the nature of matter, like making a tee-shirt with plastic or water bottles, but rather to reuse existing materials by slipping our senses. As in this short video where we see a director walking on a landfill. He was walking on a dump and he transcribed the meaning of the dump to a hill, a topography. This is «recycling» for us, ie transforming the meaning of an urban matter, reusing it and giving it another meaning. «RE-CYCLE» is thus a very popular exhibition in Rome, the most visited at the MAXXI Museum. The book «Stalking Detroit», published in Barcelona, Spain, talks about the history of the great battle of the beginning of the century in Detroit, when there was an economic crash and more than a million workers had to In a few years. This is how Detroit ceased to be the heart of Western capitalism. It has lost its metropolis face in terms of form, meaning and use of the city as we used to. The abandonment was very important. There was a vacuum in the city center. In red on the image, we see the abandoned places of the center. Today, in a synthetic vision, one sees the death of this modern city. When you walk through the center, you see buildings, schools, abandoned factories, ruins of modernity. We see this industrial city that is dying. Architects are generally happy to work with ruins, they are fascinated.

Question:
Today, smart cities are at the heart of the debate. Do you think urban rehabilitation, through the recycling that you mentioned, can be part of the characteristics of what a smart city is?

Mosè Ricci:
In my opinion, the characteristics of the smart city are very numerous and they will be even more so in the future, but I will not dwell on it.
What is happening in the real city? I think it is a transfer of the solid elements of the city, towards a non-material world. The idea is to allow the inhabitants to have more Space and to build fewer buildings. In the West, our job is to focus on creating beauty and recycling existing materials in urban areas without increasing our environmental footprint. It is not about demolishing and rebuilding. The intelligent city allows us to do what we want, wherever we are. You can even give a conference in an elevator if you want. The paradigm that connects the forms and functions of the building did not exist before. Today, we can use our heritage to do a lot of things: live as usual or do a school in a warehouse! We do not need to distinguish everything because we can do everything with any space. This is possible thanks to the smart city and the new technologies that allow us to do what we want, and anywhere . Our role as an architect will be to create beauty, and to act from the existing. For example, when looking at the Palladian Basilica in Vicenza or the Marcellus Theater in Rome, Perceives that buildings are built with an old part and a new part. This will be the focal point of our work in the future.

It the transfer of solid elements of the city to an immaterial world

KEY NOTE SPEAKERS CV

COBE

COBE is an international architecture office based in Berlin and Copenhagen, founded in 2005 by architects Vanessa Miriam Carlow and Dan Stubbergaard. The name COBE comes from the association of the two cities of origin of its founders - Copenhagen and Berlin.
Today the office is structured in two distinct entities in each city and realizes indifferently projects alone or in association on both structures.
COBE is defined as a progressive and contemporary community of architects working on several scales: from buildings to public space, to large-scale urban planning. For COBE, architecture is not the expression of a certain style or formal research, the most important is its ability to adapt to the context, society and life of its users. Their mission is to create cities, public spaces and buildings that function as social engines and that are understood intuitively by the citizens who practice them. For Dan Stubbergaard, architecture is something much bigger than a mere evocation by beautiful drawings. He is aware of the social impact that good architecture can have and the need to address both the pragmatic issues and the major challenges faced by today's society.
Since its creation, COBE has gained international recognition through the realization of innovative projects, as well as by winning numerous awards. The agency received the MIPIM Award 2012 for the best renovation of the building with the Copenhagen library and the MIPIM Award 2015 for the best residential development with the Kroyers Plads.

ANNEDEMIANS

Anne Démians created in 2005 the office AAD, Architectures Anne Demians, a multidisciplinary office made of architects, urban planners and engineers, working for both public and private clients.
The agency pays the same attention to all the scales of the project and puts in place a specific research work on the construction processes and the external envelopes, the results of which can be observed in projects such as the Rezo building in Paris or Zac Massena, for which Anne Démians obtains the prize of the woman architects in 2013. The agency has developed an aptitude to propose answers tailored for each of its interlocutors.
Beyond its architectural production, Anne Démians is engaged in various reflections on the topicality of cities, architecture, planning and the environment. Thus she participates in several working groups including the Caisse des Dépôts, reflecting on the construction of the «sustainable city». And also on Le Grand Paris within the Council of Attractiveness and Innovation.
Anne Demians regularly teaches in schools of architecture at ENSA Brittany and at the University Paris Dauphine.
For her, the diversity of architectural, urban and environmental approaches is the driving force behind knowledge that is essential to the development of projects that have become increasingly complex. Projects that require a particular look for each of them, can only come from structures or individuals capable of reflecting in a global dimension.

MOSERICCI

Originally from Florence, Mosè Ricci is an architect, founder with Philip Spaini of the office RICCISPAINI. Installed since 1984 in Genoa, the agency develops a comprehensive approach to heritage and the environment thanks to an architecture that can take into account all the challenges of contemporary society. Graduated in architecture from the La Sapienza University in Rome, Mosè Ricci has pursued a career path alongside his agency career. Since 1984, he has been a professor of urban planning at the Chieti-Pescara School of Architecture , And the Genoa School of Architecture. He also holds an international academic background as a visiting professor at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, as well as at Uni-Moderna in Lisbon and TU Munich.
The architect's research work, based on the question of interactions between architecture, town planning and landscape in the context of ecology, questions mainly three main themes: innovation in urban planning, contemporary transformations of urban form And urban design. These researches and works with RICCISPAINI were rewarded with prizes such as the competition for the exhibition «Italian High Design and High Technology» in Shanghai and also exhibited at the Biennale of Venice, Modern Art Gallery of Rome and the Heimatt Museum in Berlin.
Mosè Ricci is also a publisher for the BABEL publishing house, where he has published several books including «New Paradigms», «UniverCity», «Rischio paesaggio».
The work of Mosè Ricci is distinguished by its versatility: as a practicing architect, teacher, lecturer, author, he constantly interrogates urban planning today.

5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The symposium aims to highlight a contemporary paradigm formulated by the necessity to think cities, metropolises, neibghborhoods, architecture by the reintroduction and recognition of specificity, the territorial anchoring allowing to specify the metropolitan phenomenon in its locality.

But beyond these new technologies, it is also essential to think about the dimension of culture and heritage as well as their impact on societies, at different scales.

The big interest generated by the symposium is shown by the high participation. According to what declared on the registration form, they come from the fields of Architecture, Engeneering, Urban Planning, City Administration from France or Abroad. The audience was composed by both students and professionals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are from a feedback established by Think up. The feedback has been realized thanks to an online survey distributed to the audience.

From this survey, we learned that 88% of the person found clear or very clear the objectives of the event and that 97 % of the audienec thought that the event met or met mostly its aims. 96% of respondants found the content useful or very useful.

One of the recommandation for this event improvement was to accord a larger place at the students in the content of the two days.

SECOND DAY PANELS

ROUND TABLE ADVANCED URBANISM

Vision and Challenge

KAAU participants:

- IAAC: Chiara Farinea & Mathilde Marengo
- UNIGE: Manuel Gausa & Nicola Canessa
- ENSAM: Jacques Brion, Elodie Nourrigat, Guillaume Girod, Johan Laure & Marion Moustey
- InAtlas: Luis Falcón
- Mcrit: Andreu Ulied & Marite Guevara
- Technilum: Benat Saez
- Useful Simple Project: Judith Sykes & Oliver Broadbent

Karen : In your opinion, what students in architecture can learn from your work and what can they do to promote your ideas ?
Judith Sykes (USP) : Traditionally as a practice we have always tried to work for cases with students in researches in particular, and you see the benefit of working right close with academias who run a lot of research programs, and what ... with universities in the UK and particularly University College London and ... and what that allows us to do is bring practical case studies or ... research in academia and student projects into case studies which are a bit more real world and allows us to get access to the best information and later research coming out the academias so we enjoy that very close collaboration.

Oliver Broadbent (USP) : I think that engineers and architects in the United Kingdom are taught from completely different paradigms. One is sort of a positivistic understanding of the world which has a correct answer and there's an interpretative and subjective teaching of architecture which comes from the arts and we have this always to try to bring these parts together and a lot of work that I do is about helping to get the engineers more these divergent skills and maybe hopefully there is somebody ... help the architects get some convergent skills as well, I don't know, but the students are coming from quite different places in my experience.

Judith Sykes (USP) : I think that these tools we are talking about today, visualisation and data collection, enable us to have different conversations between architects and engineers and enabling a much more interdisciplinary way of working, so ... about architects and engineers but also ... because the data is presented in such a different way and more accessible and beyond that also to citizens as well.
Inès : Is this new city, like the smart cities, in continuity with existing things and historical heritage in your opinion ?

Mathilde Marengo (IAAC) : So, to begin with, I think that, I actually don't like to speak of smart cities because of the references, what is already existing is already very connected with sort of elements that we don't necessarily agree with or work in parallel with, so we actually speak of city and technology and in fact we just started a class this year on mastering city and technology. The question you asked was whether it is related to the historical cities or not ?

Inès : Yes.

Mathilde Marengo (IAAC) : Well yes of course, I mean the city is resilient, it's constantly surviving, so what happens if, with the growth of technology, technology is a sort of input itself into the existing city and then presenting a potential workshop which I don't know if you guys know the content but it's the perfect example of how smart technology can be integrated into historical fabric, one does not push out the other in any means. Of course there is also the fact that with the growth in urban population, there gonna be a lot of also new in fabric, and obviously how you relate to historical context with respect to a new context is different depending on the technology you're going to be using.

Chiara Farinea (IAAC) : It should be interesting also to understand how it impacts shrinking cities cause the cities in Asia for example are growing but there's an interesting research in Germany about also in Europe it could be a very interesting topic, how technology could recycle a city. On one side we have the historical city, I don't know if you understand it just like the ancient part of the city or like the 60s cities which have kind of different problems, for example they have several problems about energy.

Mathilde Marengo (IAAC) : Barcelona for example won the European capital for innovation just last year, and Barcelona is by all means an historic city. It's just a city that renews itself and reinvents itself constantly and it's also thank to the city itself having invested a lot of money in it.

Chiara Farinea (IAAC) : About the ancient cities, there are some enterprises, for example Siemens, that are doing research about how is integrated the technology in order to enhance the performances of the ancient buildings. This was just about energy you can have much more examples of enterprises working on cases like this.

Amandine : I've got 2 short questions for In Atlas. It's about the notion of urban derive. How to preserve a kind of spontaneity in the discovery of the city while suggesting plans and smart ways to do that ? And the second one is can we notice a new form of spontaneity in the discovery of the city ?

Luis Falcon (In Atlas) : I don't know what you mean with spontaneity. By spontaneity you mean something that is not planned, random ?
Amandine : Yes.

Luis Falcon (In Atlas) : Ok. So you're asking me if now there is a form of spontaneity One thing is the spontaneity, the other is the role technology is playing. Spontaneity is something human, something you can organize in your life or something you can make random, it's up to you. Technology is an attribute, it's not a name itself. I don't think the city has to be a smart-city, cities are what they are, but technology is an attribute that. It's like the ecocities or to be environmental, it's an attribute the city has to have. Based on that, you can use the technology to capture moments, pictures, you can use it to be more spontaneous, you can use technology to capture information that is not in the city itself, we were talking about it before, but which is taking place on the web. People are spontaneous like before we were coming here one decision I made in my life is that I never really switched on the geolocalisation in my mobile cause you know that once you do that they are tracking your life. So it is very spontaneous to choose not to push the button and choose not to be tracked by these companies and give these informations. I think that the spontaneity doesn't depend on technology, it depends on yourself. It's up to you.
Simply it's accelerating the decision. Anyone can get in cause I'm trying to build up an answer but the question needs time. Before we were saying how you're trying to capture with this workshop you are showing today, and we were thinking one could be spontaneous you know, with technology or without technology, one can make the decision to switch off their mobile, so the mobile doesn't play a role in you random behavior. You want to capture this behavior and the technology nowadays helps you, you can switch on the geolocalisation on your mobile and then really track your movements. Or you can use the web the social medias and then you're really tracked : you're here and say something. You know that one of every 200 tweets are geolocalised. It means for example in Barcelona there are like 10 million tweets a week (or a year, he's not sure), so you have a lot of information which is tracked. You're leaving traces. Concerning Instagram for instance, half the accounts are geolocalised and one of every 4 accounts are connected to Tweeter so indeed you're are leaving a lot of information and indeed I have all this information so I cant rack whatever that spontaneity is in your life. Did you watch Minority Report, the movie ?

There are a lot of cool movies about the future but Minority Report is really capturing what are the modern cities with the new technologies. Looks very cool like they are constantly reading in your eyes and tell you at any moment what you need. They have analyzed the spontaneity of all the people to find out what you need : buy this, take the plane, take the bus, ... So I don't know if I'm answering your question but what I'm trying to put on the table is that the technology is a media but the very truth is that we are having much more information and people like me are analyzing your profile, what you do, where you are, what are you saying, who are your friends, who are the friends of your friends, so take care with how you're using the technology. Does someone want to add anything ?

Judith Sykes (USP) : There's like a different take on your question. I think there's an idea about cities, what this technology allows us to do. We can closely analyze an area quite quickly and then understand the impact that that has on the city. I think that a kind of dynamic response is really interesting in the way we manage our city systems, to be more responsive to different uses and needs.

Oliver Broadbent (USP) : On the spontaneity, I think you can't discover something if you know where you're going. So I just think if someone tells you the way to go i twill automatically switch off the spontaneity.

Mathilde Marengo (IAAC) : It depends. Cause if you have to go somewhere in 5 minutes then you switch it off. But if you have to go somewhere and you have the whole day and you go from point A to B you can loose yourself in the middle.
Andre Ulied (Mcrit) : I want to say just one word, certaintivity. I don't know if all of you know the meaning of this word. Technology gives you this chance. You can take the risk to go around cause if you need iinformation you just click and you're back to the initial plan. But also you're lost but suddenly you got the information of a friend who is around and doing something that you like. So technology gives you this idea of certaintivity so you don't have to plan everything in advance, it's a paradox in a way.
Oliver Broadbent (USP) : I think the key phrase is if you use it properly. Cause there are stupid things too. You know, smartphones and a stupid person.

Luis Falcon (In Atlas) : The thing about technology is that everyone seems to thing that technology is capturing you, and making you stupid and blocking you and not helping you making relationship with people around but it's simply accelerating everything, multiplying the opportunities, you know, to talk to a lot of people, faster, harder, ...

Andre Ullied (Mcrit) : Yes but you can call it a ruler too cause you have the opportunity of using these information... It's a paradox.

Luis Falcon (In Atlas) : It's up to you. Imagine when the telephone was invented, or when the car was invented, or the light. Technology is just simply speeding up everything but it's happening since always. Communication is just going faster and it's up to you how you live with that. We're in a kind of society where the human beings are the same but technology is moving the way we're relating to each other so I think spontaneity could be kept, simply things are going faster, it's up to you.

Alicia : I have 2 questions for Mcrit. Does this application allow to revitalize some neglected places and especially the cultural ones ?
Andre Ulied (Mcrit) : It's possible but it can also be the other way around cause maybe the information of more popular places is overwhelming but also you get the chance to [...] area that are not well known. It's a paradox cause in a way we have so much information all around, and data, but also we can have our own website and our own videos on YouTube so this is a paradox in a way. There is so much more information you're not interested in but you can also make people aware of interesting things which are not known.

Luis Falcon (In Atlas) : I'm trying to say that technology is based on sensors, you have sensors in the city which are giving to you information, tracking the mobility of cars, the sounds, and so on. There is a technology applied to buildings which is more eco-efficient, more related to isolation, the sun. Smart cities are connected to the big data, connected to web pages, based on transparency, on open source, open data. This is revolutionary cause it's allowing a lot of people who are not rich to capture information and they are making business out of that. By getting these information you can say for example if you're ill where is the closest hospital and how to go there, or disabled people who are calling directly the hospital. So it's true that many applications of smart cities are turned towards rich people, but there are also a lot applied to any kind of people, technology related to the use of the city for example. It's not literally only for rich people although I tend to agree with you.

Chiara Farina (IAAC) : I think there are two levels. One level is the exploitation of the word smart city in some district, with smaller community and on the other side the other level is the city, the intelligent city, spreading the knowledge. So there are different levels and it is very important to understand because smart city is a kind of brand. But there's no clear definition of this brand.
Louis Falcon (In Atlas) : This is not true. The European Union is paying millions to [?] to define [?]. If you read the European Union papers, it is very clearly defined : a smart city is this, and I will pay you money if you call it this, this or this. You can disagree but there is a definition.

Mathilde Marengo (IAAC) : Just about smart city being related to money or not, the whole maker movement, and the fact of implementing [?] and things like that tells you that not necessarily is cause you can make your own sensors and you can input data into your smart city by yourself. And we do it every day at [?] in many ways, with different projects so it doesn't mea nit has to be a rich city, and in fact a very good example is one of the second grade student developed a desalination prototype and he's been to Africa twice this year already and he's implementing it in Guinea, and it's not costing them any money. It's very cheap and giving a smart and efficient solution to the city.

Valentin : It may be an ethical question : does it matter to be classified as a smart city ?

Manuel Gausa (UNIGE) : Smart cities are linked with production and efficiency. The second level is intelligence. The upped level is linked with capacity of projection, the capacity of planning projects. It's not only about efficiency and production, not only about relationability and connection, it is also the capacity to formulate other things. For me, I prefer to use the advance term than smart. Not because smart is bad, it can be good for some things, but at the end this is not projected to new kind of spaces, more, I don't know, interacting, spontaneous, relationable, convivial, whatever you call it.

Luis Falcon (In Atlas) :[Talk about anticipation, a project New Babylon in the 60s] New Babylon was based on two ideas : one is the technology and the efficiency which is going to liberate time for us so we will have a lot of time to enjoy life, i twill foster a very innovative society cause we'll have so much free time that we'll have time to innovate, to be artists, create, to think. And that was done in the 60s. It's just to put on the table that no matter how you call it : smart, intelligent, efficient, this is a revolution and digital technology is helping us to go one step further. How you use it is up to you. You want to use a technology to work 2 days and spend 22 days thinking about the sex of the angels, it's up to you, the technology is simply a tool. The city should be pleasant, should be nice, should be slow, should be fast, whatever you decide. You make the decision how to spend your life. The cities are not smart, who are smart are the citizens so how you use the technology is up to you. Concerning, you know, how this level is used, it could be from a philosophical point of view or simply in a management point of view. The money is coming from you and is coming from everyone like the European Union, but it's paid by the people. You have to organize and set up names. Smart city as a name and it could have been any name, it doesn't matter. From a definition you start to define laws, to define brands, and to help you to give you money and you make whatever. [Talk about companies, they disagree about I don't know what]. If you read the text, the ground of the European Union, they say very clearly whatever technology you apply to your city it should be interoperability. What this means ? Means that all the technologies have to talk to each other. It's not a box. You can't say you'll use my technology and get rid of the others. It means that whatever the technology you use it must be open, so everyone can take it, mix it, do what they want of this technology. It means it's not about profitability cause nowadays cities are rejecting projects of Siemens, Apple, ... First of all because they are incredibly expensive and you have options to do the same with a tenth of this priceKaren : You have worked on a master plan in Scotland, where you have planned to set up a circular economy, how does it work and do you think we can apply it in architecture ?

Judith Sykes (USP) : Yes, this is a project we've been working with an organization that is looking at how to actually implement circular solution in practice. One of the case studies we

looked at was recycling the decommissioned oil rigs in Scotland for use elsewhere and so what we found was this very highly valuable material was being sold and actually have a good use for construction, so we were working on finding how you can build a business model to actually drive that flow of material. The problem with construction in a circular economy is that it's a fragmented supply chain and making the relationship works. All the sector are already doing quite well in reducing the volume of material they're using and the waste, we got much higher recycling rates. It's all part of the transition to a circular economy. Where I think the industry is going is looking for much more sensors and tracking the material flows intelligently and then be able to reuse it at the end of the project life cycle. However what we found in all our sectors of economy cases is that the business model is key and making optimal conditions for it to happen is quite challenging.

Inès : Can the smart cities we are talking about be sustainable solutions as future cities ?

Mathilde Marengo (IAAC) : It depends on how you define a smart city and a sustainable city.

Chiara Farinea (IAAC) : Of course making a city smart is an effort to making it more sustainable, intelligent, and also from a social point of view, a fair city. Then with smart cities there is always the risk to have a presentation of the project as a smart project but if you study it in depth, not really. My advice is always evaluate what you're looking at and what you're proposed as a smart city. Of course for example the European Union is presenting the smart cities as a good intention but it's always good to verify what you're told from several points of view, from a logical point of view but also from a social and economical point of view. Sometimes what is seen as a sustainable city isn't really ecologically sustainable. For example, there's a project in Geneva, which was sold as a very ecological project and there was the development of an existing site on the sea. It was about the construction of buildings in the waterfront, like a beach waterfront, and underneath was the concrete. This concrete was not very ecological, so it was decided to move it and replace it with some ground materials. But actually if you already have this, you don't need to substitute it, it's not ecological in the way you have to make a material to replace the existing and get rid of it, and it's not economically sustainable. That was just to say we get free of the concrete. This was not sustainable at all but at the end the administration approved it, and when I was looking at the project I was like well, everything is sold, it's super sustainable (irony). This is very far from sustainability. In general the concept and the idea behind are very good but everything has to be carefully analyzed from each point of view. And what's important is that you will be planning the cities on the future, so you should make sure that the smart cities will be sustainable in the right way.

Andre Ullied (Mcrit) : In the 60s, the disruptive technology for the cities was the cars. Cars changed the cities all over the world. The habits are evolving, electrical cars, the way of using cars, car sharing. So cities have great opportunities to become great places to live. They have the advantage of the concentration of the activity. To remove the noise, the pollution, the space taken by cars is a great opportunity.

Mathilde Marengo (IAAC) : But what do we do with all the cars ?

Andreu Ullied (Mcrit) : The concept of the car is obsolete.

Luis Falcon (In Atlas) : What do you do with cars, this is the question ?

Mathilde Marengo (IAAC) : Well the issue is that we've already been so far in sort of destroying the planet that it's impossible to be completely sustainable.

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