

Reader

PODIUM DEBATE SERIES 2011  
**DESIGN & POLITICS**  
the next phase





# ABOUT THE SERIES

# DESIGN&POLITICS: THE NEXT PHASE

'Design&Politics: The Next Phase' is a collaboration between ANCB The Metropolitan Laboratory and Henk Ovink, Director for Spatial Planning, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment of the Netherlands.

ANCB invited Henk Ovink to collaborate on a project, and in 2010 'Design&Politics: The Next Phase' was conceived as a series of seven thematic debates to be held at ANCB in Berlin. The series commenced in January 2011, and was extended by an eight, summary debate, which took place at the Netherlands Architecture Institute in Rotterdam in April 2012, within the opening programme of the 5th Rotterdam International Architecture Biennale.

The subjects of 'Design&Politics: The Next Phase' are twofold; the future city, and a re-thought and re-energised relationship between political spatial planning and the design disciplines of architecture and urban design. The key argument is that a political agenda in design has the potential to address the complex challenges facing cities in a more effective manner than is currently being achieved. Debate by debate, arguments were teased out and further defined. The resulting ideas, insights and directions are collated in this project reader.

The collaboration will continue with a design studio in November 2012, which will apply the learning from the debates to a case study scenario in the Berlin-Brandenburg urban region. The outcomes of this design studio will inform a further public debate, which in turn will summarise outcomes for a new political culture around designing, planning and making the future city.

The collaboration continues a rich tradition of bilateral exchange around architecture and urban design between Germany and the Netherlands, through the partnership of Aedes/ANCB and the Embassy of the Netherlands in Berlin. The format builds particularly on the debate series 'Architektur ist die Botschaft / Missions in Architecture' held in 2007/8. The Netherlands Architecture Fund joined the partnership for this 2011/12 project. The Netherlands Architecture Fund joined the partnership for this 2011/12 project, Design& Politics: The Next Phase. Further support was provided by a range of industry, cultural and politics partners. The follow-up project is generously supported by the Dutch DesignFashionArchitecture Programme, and it is intended that it will also be funded by the German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development.

## Project Team and Partners

ANCB The Metropolitan Laboratory: Kristin Feireiss, Hans-Jürgen Commerell, Áine Ryan, Beate Engelhorn

Ministry for National Spatial Planning, Netherlands Ministry for Infrastructure and Environment: Henk Ovink, Elien Wierenga, Saskia Newrly, Marja Jongeneel



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Königreich der Niederlande



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**1<sup>st</sup> CRADLE TO CRADLE - Creative and Effective Urban Practice**

**2<sup>nd</sup> ON THE SURFACE OF ARCHITECTURE - Technologies & Materials**

**3<sup>rd</sup> CLIMATE-CHANGING OUR CITIES: COOL, OR WET AND WARM? - Climate change**

**4<sup>th</sup> LEARNING TO PROVOKE - Agendas in Design Education**

**5<sup>th</sup> 75-90-3: Who is our City? - Migration**

**6<sup>th</sup> MOVING CITIES, MOBILITY AND MEANING - Mobility**

**7<sup>th</sup> RE-CITY: THE 'TOTAL MAKEOVER' - Agents of Urban Action**

**8<sup>th</sup> Making Design&Politics - Summary Debate**

*“As a consequence of ongoing urbanisation, the economic, cultural, social and ecological issues facing our cities are increasingly also spatial issues. Confronting these issues has a maximum spatial impact on our cities and urban regions. At the same time we witness a growing disconnect between design and politics. This is why we call for an urgent reconfiguration of current planning strategies driven by a government that is content-motivated and politically motivated.”*

*Henk Ovink*

*“To offer effective solutions to contemporary urban challenges architects and city designers need to redefine both the frameworks and the agendas of urban practice. At scales from the urban region to the individual building, new methodologies and strategies of ‘design’ are needed and must be evolved in collaboration with other urban disciplines and sectors of work.”*

*ANCB*





# DEBATE SUMMARIES

PODIUM DISCUSSION SERIES 2011  
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“Where does political responsibility lie  
for effective sustainable urbanism?” ANCB

Thursday, 27<sup>th</sup> January 2011, 7.30pm - 9.30pm

**1<sup>st</sup> Cradle to Cradle (C2C)**  
Creative and Effective Urbanism

**AEDES NETWORK CAMPUS BERLIN**  
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN BERLIN

Coinciding with the opening of the exhibition “Cradle to Cradle® Festival” at Aedes Architecture Forum, the Design&Politics series began with an exploration of the potential of the Cradle to Cradle philosophy to inform architecture and urban planning principles. The speakers listed below presented their respective positions on this question and engaged in a moderated dialogue intended to articulate the scope, limitations and effectiveness of the Cradle to Cradle® philosophy in setting universal standards across all scales from city design, to architecture, to product design; and to determine where political responsibility lies for creative and effective urbanism.

On the podium

**Monika Griefhahn** former Minister of the Environment in Lower-Saxony, Co-founder of Greenpeace Germany, Coordinator of the Cradle to Cradle® Festival

**Michael Braungart** Founder of the Cradle to Cradle® design concept and Director of the Environment Protection Institute EPEA, Hamburg

**Rinus van den Berg** Head of Design, DSM Material Science Center, Maastricht  
Arthur Thomaes CEO, Royal Mosa Tiles, Maastricht

**Peter Rehwinkel** Mayor of the City of Groningen

**Arthur Thomaes** CEO Royal Mosa Tiles, Maastricht





Henk Ovink began the discussion with reference to the potential for Cradle to Cradle® to set standards at scales ranging from products to cities. He then asked where political responsibility lies in the search for creative and effective and ecological urbanism and the 'cool city.'

In response, podium presentations ranged from 'the need for government procurement oriented towards C2C products' [Monica Griefahn]; to a 'belief that government should create the preconditions for citizens to find good alternatives' [Peter Rehwinke]; to the view that 'design professionals must make buildings like trees and cities like forests' [Prof. Dr. Michael Braungart]; to the assertion that 'design must be beautiful for sustainability to be effective' [Arthur Thomaes]; and the opinion that 'the point at which design creates shape from material is the interface between matter and the market' [Rinus van den Berg].

As the discussion began it was suggested it takes both the energy of individuals to make things happen and a 5% critical mass to effect collective change. There was also support for flat organisations reflecting the fundamental C2C principle of natural hierarchies.

On the subject of government intervention it was suggested that rules and regulations signify design failure. It was agreed that design requires long-term goals with inspirational force and the participants urged individuals and companies not to wait for government action.

This led to a discussion of the market as a mechanism for change and it was suggested that governments can set long-term goals but ultimately the market will decide. It was agreed that the market must be educated to demand corporate change with the caveat that this is complex given that some long-term costs of unsustainable or unhealthy products are socialised rather than borne by the market.

Regarding architecture, it was suggested that architects must take a more comprehensive view rather than just focusing on aesthetics. It was asserted that if the brief and aspirations for architectural projects are left only to the client it merely provides designers with excuses for inaction. On the re-use of existing buildings, it was suggested that old buildings are merely combinations.

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**“Is the surface of the city replacing urban structure as the new meaning of urban fabric?”**

**How can we make city out of skin?”** Henk Ovink

**Thursday, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2011, 4.30pm - 6.30pm**

**2<sup>nd</sup> On the Surface of Architecture?**  
Emerging Materials and Technologies for Urban Practice

**AEDES NETWORK CAMPUS BERLIN**  
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN BERLIN

Making the physical city has become more and more an ‘urban technique’ as material researchers and developers increasingly collaborate with designers, architects, and engineers to apply new materials and technologies to the design of buildings, infrastructure and urban spaces. But are these instrumental collaborations emerging in response to opportunities presented for architectural design or to a societal demand for sensory stimulation in city experience?

On the podium:

**Thomas Auer** Director Transsolar Climate Engineering, Stuttgart

**Stefan Behnisch** Founding Partner Behnisch Architects, Stuttgart

**Joop Paul** Director ARUP Amsterdam, Professor of Structural Design, TU Delft

**Florian Idenburg** Founding partner Solid Objectives - Idenburg Liu (SO-IL), New York

**Pauline Terreehorst** Author and Advisor on urban culture, former Museum Director City of Utrecht

At the Roundtable:

**Jan Edler** Founding partner realities:united, studio for art and architecture, Berlin

**Johannes Kuehn** Founding partner, Kuehn Malvezzi Architects, Berlin

**Anh-Linh Ngo** Architect and journalis for Arch+ architecture journal, Berlin editorial team



Henk Ovink launched the debate with the assertion that making city has become a matter of ‘urban technique’ as material researchers and developers collaborate with architects and engineers to apply new materials and technologies at all scales. He then posed a series of provocative questions: Is the surface of the city replacing urban structure in terms of emphasis? Is this focus on skin driven by technology or culture? How can we make city out of skin? How can skin engage with politics?

The podium presentations that followed raised a number of issues, such as the fact that ‘ecological concerns are driving the emphasis on skin but the totality of urban fabric must be transformed’ [Thomas Auer]; ‘sustainability must be accompanied by a sense of place’ [Joop Paul]; ‘building skin now carries temporary information rather communicating fixed symbolism’ [Florian Idenburg]; ‘until it is mastered technology will dominate the treatment of skin’ [Stefan Behnisch]; and the need for ‘a cultural policy for open, polyvalent playscapes engaging all of the senses’ [Pauline Terreehorst].

The discussion began with the observation that while pre-modern cities evolved holistically in response to local conditions, contemporary pressures have minimised the thickness of building skin and maximised the demands placed on it. Against this trend, several participants advocated for comprehensive ‘rules’ for climate-responsive city making that are informed by rigorous ongoing debate among professionals and an educated public.

It was agreed that building performance assessment and the establishment of empirical targets are required to guide the incremental urban renewal that has replaced the creation of new structure. However, there was equal support for qualitative analysis according to collective values identified through public discussion.

In this context, it was agreed that contemporary architectural education fails through its overreliance on technical tools. It was suggested that architects must be educated to operate in political terms and mediate complex discussion processes. It was proposed that these skills might allow designers to make more constructive use of their power to experiment and provoke debate.

Throughout the discussion, a secondary thread rejected a focus on the material in favour of the provision of space for the imagination, cultural expression, and the unplanned. This led to a general acknowledgement that the public realm is critical to the experience and quality of the city.

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**“Urgently there is a new ‘cool city’ at stake in climate-proofing the city against heat waves, water shortages and torrential rains ... that is only possible through the mobilisation of new alliances between design and politics.”** Henk Ovink

**Friday, 9<sup>th</sup> September 2011, 4.30pm - 6.30pm**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Climate-Changing our Cities**  
Cool, or Wet and Warm?

**AEDES NETWORK CAMPUS BERLIN**  
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN BERLIN

The fact that climate change is an abstract and a long-term challenge makes it hard to keep it politically tactile and makes it easy to postpone the necessary decisions. Yet climate change has a maximum impact on our cities. It's up to us to create this 'cool city' that is at once economically viable, socially resilient and climatically sustainable.

On the podium:

**Edzo Bindels** Partner, West 8, urban design and landscape architecture, Rotterdam

**Dieter Grau** Partner, Atelier Dreiseitl, water sensitive urban design, Überlingen

**Han Meyer** Professor of Urban Design, Technical University, Delft

**Reiner Nagel** Head of Urban Planning and Urban Spaces Division, Berlin Senate for Urban Development

**Paula Verhoeven** Director of Sustainability and Climate Change, City of Rotterdam

At the Roundtable:

**Richard Black** Professor at Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

**Eduard Kögel** Architect and Resercher, Berlin

**RI II-O** Architect at Paektusan Architecture Academy, Pyongyang

**Pu Miao** Miao Design Studio, Shanghai, Professor at School of Architecture, University of Hawaii

**Harsh Purohit** Sustainable Campaigner, Cognito, India

**Michael Roper** Founding partner Architecture Architecture; Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

**Daniel Schwabe** Founding Partner, Synarchitects, Berlin and Beijing

**Antje Stokman** Founding Partner Osp Urbanlandschaften, landscape architecture and Professor and Director of Landscape Planning and Ecology Institute, University of Stuttgart

**Koos Wieriks** Counsellor for Infrastructure & Environment, Dutch Embassy in Berlin



Henk Ovink opened with the observation that it is difficult to sustain political discussion around abstract challenges like climate change. He underscored the need to develop the ‘cool city’ that is sustainable as well as economically viable and socially resilient, and stressed that this effort demands new alliances between design and governance to generate public support and political courage.

Podium presentations then raised a number of issues, such as the ‘need for cities to lead and learn from each other’ [Paula Verhoeven]; the ‘need to integrate climate change with issues such as land use and water management’ [Reiner Nagel]; the need for ‘coordination between the city and the region’ [Han Meyer]; the idea that ‘engineering alone is insufficient’ and that ‘solutions must be appealingly integrated with everyday life’ [Dieter Grau]; and the provocative suggestion that designers must ‘make the public aware of climate rather than designing it away’ and must ‘transform problems into poetry’ [Edzo Bindels].

The discussion began with the conflict between the concentration of political power at the regional and national level and the greatest potential for action on climate change existing at the city scale. It was noted that there is also a conflict between electoral timescales and the decades and centuries over which climate change operates and must be addressed. Consequently, it was agreed that cities should form regional and international alliances to share experiences and coordinate actions. It was also suggested that effective action to address climate change at the municipal level must be integrated with other critical issues, such as economic development, tourism, and the provision of amenity space.

Regarding the role of design in these efforts, it was agreed that designers can contribute compelling visualisations of both challenges and solutions, should employ their analytical skills to break problems down into manageable components grounded in everyday life, and must encourage synergies among engineering, aesthetics and local context to enact what one participant termed the ‘performance of beauty’. It was agreed that while design education is currently dominated by the superficial manipulation of forms and materials, in the context of climate change it is more urgent to prepare designers to conceptualise solutions to complex problems through collaboration across a diversity of specialist disciplines.

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“We need designers that take the stand and provoke not only the issues of the city. Where are these political designers? Is it urban architecture that can make design political again?” Henk Ovink

Friday, 21<sup>st</sup> October 2011, 4.30pm - 6.30pm

# 4<sup>th</sup> Learning to Provoke

Urban Practice: Responsibilities, Skills and Agendas

## AEDES NETWORK CAMPUS BERLIN

IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN BERLIN

‘Standard’ urban planning approaches are no longer effective. A more politically engaged, pro-active and provocative alternative is necessary, grounded by the primary objective of giving meaning to the challenges and their development in our cities. Political design confronts these challenges, their factors, their various actors and their local situations. It is in urban architecture, in planning and urban design that this ‘politicalness’ of design emerges.

On the Podium:

**Christopher Dell** Theoretician and Musician, Institute for Improvisation Technology, Berlin

**Theo Deutinger** Founding Partner TD Architects, Amsterdam/Salzburg

**Markus Fernhout** Founding Partner Codum Property Investment, Rotterdam

**Wouter Vanstiphout** Art Historian, Professor of Design and Politics, Technical University Delft

**Petra Wesseler** Head of Urban Development Projects for the City of Chemnitz

At the Roundtable:

**Ulrich Beckefeld** Office for Subversive Architecture, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna

**Regula Lüscher** Director of Urban Development of the City of Berlin

**Doris Kleilein** Founding Partner Bromsky Architecture, Editor and Journalist for Bauwelt magazine

**Ton Matton** Professor for Architecture and Design at Wismar University, Founder of Wendorf Academy

**Jürgen Patzak-Poor** Team 11, BAR Architects, Berlin



Henk Ovink began with a call for a politically-engaged, proactive, and provocative alternative to 'standard' urban planning. He then framed the discussion with provocative questions: Where are the designers to provoke the structure and process of making city? What does politics mean in this context? What can design education and research contribute to contemporary urban issues?

Podium presentations then raised a number of issues, such as: 'architecture is still taught in isolation from politics' [Christopher Dell]; 'design only provokes twice – once when it works and once when it doesn't work anymore' [Theo Deutinger]; 'design must engage with real economy rather than the speculative economy' [Marcus Fernhout]; and 'architects need to learn to provoke with a smile' [Petra Wessler]. Wouter Vanstiphout delivered a rousing sermon that emphasised the 'moral responsibility of government towards the public realm' and concluded with a call for 'designers to engage with politics and to re-imagine wholeness'.

The discussion began with a consideration of the appropriate content and context for effective and meaningful provocation, as opposed to superficial avant-gardism. It was agreed that discussion is critical to identify and articulate pragmatic proposals with the currency to engage public enthusiasm and attract the support and sanction of public funding.

Regarding the current scarcity of public funding, it was agreed that design can help politics make strategic decisions by supplying compelling holistic visions for the city and the analysis to educate both politicians and the public. Further discussion of strategic political decision-making focused on the framework or rules or criteria that must be applied to adjudicate upon 'quality'. It was suggested that western society has lost the idea of shared values and that in their absence the city has lost its bearings in terms of determining which initiatives to support.

It was agreed that the masterplan can provide benchmarks for the assessment of quality and guiding principles to re-engage with the promoters of development when specific proposals are refused permission to proceed. Regarding a new form and vision for the masterplan as a collective cultural act, there was discussion concerning the need for a new diversity of masterplan types and scales; the need for the masterplan to be informed by participatory processes in order to adapt to changing social, economic and physical conditions; and the need to relate the masterplan to a compelling narrative of change.

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“Soon 75% of the world’s population will earn 90% of the world’s GDP on only 3% of the world’s surface. How do we make this complex of flocking people, this clashing of cultures and ambitions ‘our city’?” Henk Ovink

Friday, 25<sup>th</sup> November 2011, 4.30pm - 6.30pm

**5<sup>th</sup> 75-90-3: Who is the City?**  
Migration

**AEDES NETWORK CAMPUS BERLIN**  
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN BERLIN

For the first time in mankind's history more people live in urban regions and cities than in rural areas. Nowadays most of us are urban migrants, by force or by choice. The 75-90-3 split is an extremely efficient spatial-economic model – creating enormous potential out of the stacking of all fiscal, economical, socio-cultural issues, problems, possibilities, qualities and tasks. And it is also a promising socio-cultural model – with migrants from diverse economic, demographic and cultural backgrounds living in close proximity. How do we act intelligently to derive ‘profit for all’ from the merging and mingling of low- and high-skilled workers, rooted locals and refugees. How do we ensure the emergence of ‘our city’ rather than ‘my city’?

On the podium:

**Martin-Rein Cano** Founding partner, Topotek 1, Landscape Architecture, Berlin

**Barbara John** Political Scientist, Professor of Ethnology, Humboldt University Berlin, former Commissioner of Integration and Migration of the Berliner Senat

**Oliv Klijn** Founding partner .FABRIC Architecture and Urbanism, Amsterdam

**Ratna Omidvar** President Maytree Foundation, Toronto

**Michael Künzel** Head of Land Use Planning and Urban Concepts Unit, Berlin Senate for Urban Development

At the Roundtable:

**Eric Frijters** Founding partner, .FABRIC Architecture and Urbanism, Amsterdam

**Christine Hentschel** Political Scientist and Urban Anthropologist, Postdoctoral Fellow Humboldt University Berlin

**Mekonnen Mesghena** Head of Migration and Diversity Department, Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Berlin

**Daniella Patti** Department for Urbanism, Transport, Environment and Information Society, Central European Institute of Technology, Schwechat





Henk Ovink began the debate with statistics: 75% of the global population now generates 90% of global productivity on 3% of inhabitable land area. He suggested that this represents spatio-economic efficiency but also a promising socio-cultural model encouraging diversity through proximity. He then posed a series of provocative questions: How can we overcome conflict between personal interests and collective values? Where are these tensions played out in the city? How can we ensure the emergence of our city rather than my city?

Podium presentations then raised a number of issues, such as the suggestion that 'cities must bridge exclusion and help migrants become full stakeholders' [Mekonnen Mesghena]; 'the majority will dictate until politics recognises that the minority will become the majority' [Barbara John]; 'the network city has led to evenly-distributed diversity versus trade-specific historical congregations' [Michael Künzel]; 'culture-specific seduction is required to enact good design' [Martin Rein-Cano]; the need to 'connect a top-down agenda with bottom-up desires' [Olv Klijn]; and the fact that 'while inclusion is inevitable, it must in every case happen faster' [Ratna Omidvar].

At the beginning of the discussion it was agreed that language is critical if we are to move beyond 'assimilation' and to constructively address 'inclusion' and 'access to opportunity'. And it was also agreed that the diversity of migrant experience – from the poor and undocumented to the wealthy and highly-educated – must be acknowledged.

Regarding the need for rules and regulations, it was agreed that these must be balanced against the un-planned if the city is to function efficiently and remain a place of diversity and creative energy. In this context, there was discussion of 'wiki-design' and the flexible masterplan as pathways towards responsive planning instruments balancing expert opinion against public desires. Discussion of the specific role of design prompted the view that while a mix of forms and uses in the city can't guarantee social diversity, physical heterogeneity can perhaps best accommodate difference.

In terms of politics, it was suggested that a disconnect exists between diversity policy at the national level and the fact that cities most often must address its consequences. And it was agreed that specific city making actions integrating design and politics must involve clear guiding intentions, a responsive plan, effective instruments for implementation and strategic investment to make things happen.

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“Cityness emerges where people  
‘economise’ at the intersection  
of hubs in physical and social  
networks.” Henk Ovink

Friday, 20<sup>th</sup> January 2012, 4.30pm - 6.30pm

**6<sup>th</sup> Moving Cities, Meaning & Mobility**  
Mobility

**AEDES NETWORK CAMPUS BERLIN**  
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN BERLIN

Historically, economy and thus social structures and urban settlements developed at the hubs and natural crossings in waterways, rail and road infrastructures. City expansion occurred around additional man-made routes and modes. Explosively, with the growth of city regions and the increasing interaction between multiple modes, transportation systems became more complex until their significance as opportunity-setting networks, embedded, extensive and efficient, superseded their functional role around the transportation of people and goods from A to B. These networks are the cornerstone of urban mobility, critical to the functioning and progression of cities. They enable the day-to-day movement of urban populations as well as periodic demographic shifts within urban districts and urban regions. These networks enable cityness.

On the podium:

**Rients Dijkstra** Founding partner Maxwan Architects and Urbanists, Rotterdam

**Peter Haimerl** Founding partner Peter Haimerl Studio for Architecture and Consulting, Munich

**Paul Gerretsen** Director of The Deltametropolis Association, Rotterdam

**Florian Lennert** Innovation Centre for Mobility and Corporate Change (InnoZ), Berlin

**Philipp Rode** Executive Director, Senior Research Fellow LSE Cities / Urban Age Programme, London School of Economics and Political Science

**Marc Wolfram** Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden

At the Roundtable:

**Martin Ertl** Chief Innovations Officer Transportation, Bombardier Berlin

**Michel Heesen** Founding partner Michel Heesen. NL, Architecture and Landscape Design, Rotterdam

**Hubert Klumpner** Professor of Architecture and Urban Design, ETH Zurich

**Oliver Schütte** Founding partner A01 Architects, Costa Rica and Utrecht



Henk Ovink framed the debate with the observation that city-ness emerges when people economise at the points of overlap between physical and social hubs. He noted that the explosive growth of city regions and the increasing complexity of transportation systems have led to the development of opportunity-generating networks that transcend their functional role. He concluded with a series of questions: What is the nature of the relationship between mobility and the physical fabric of the city? How can planning facilitate networked mobility? What is the critical scale for mobility in terms of making city?

Podium presentations then raised a number of issues, such as the fact that 'empirical research is critical for the future of mobility and urbanism' [Rients Dijkstra]; that 'governance should be the subject of design' [Marc Wolfram]; and a call for 'the network city in which new growth is based on access to mobility rather than outdated boundaries' [Paul Gerretsen].

Regarding the necessary context for a discussion of mobility, there was broad agreement that the future of mobility will be affected by sustainability, limited economic growth and scarce public funding. A consideration of the most critical scale for mobility then led to discussion of the mismatch between the regional scale of urgent mobility issues and government structures concentrating decision-making at the national and the city levels.

Discussion regarding design focused on the need for interdisciplinary collaboration and integrated innovation but also warned that disciplines must operate within their areas of competence. It was agreed that new integrated mobility strategies must be formulated that utilise smart cards or a mobile telephone-driven interface. The need to reduce car and air travel, the potential for high-speed rail and growing demand for the transport of consumer goods were also discussed and debated.

There was also discussion regarding the need for trial-and-error testing the local scale in order to build a body of real-world empirical evidence and facilitate learning. And related to the issue of experimentation, it was argued that an alternative to conventional short-term cost-benefit analysis is required for the assessment of mobility-related proposals. It was suggested that this effort should incorporate public consultation, qualitative criteria such as passenger comfort and productivity, 'real prices' taking long-term factors into account and clear targets for sustainability and mobility access.

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“In Europe, the next collective core responsibility and challenge for city makers is the existing city. It is “re-city” rather than making new.” Henk Ovink

Friday, 17<sup>th</sup> February 2012, 4.30pm - 6.30pm

**7<sup>th</sup> Re-City: the ‘total makeover’**  
Agents of Urban Action

**AEDES NETWORK CAMPUS BERLIN**  
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN BERLIN

Currently, the European population is shrinking and ageing faster than any other world-region, but this does not prevent the growing push for the city. Europe leads the rest of the world in reaching the 75-90-3 split. Thus, the next collective core responsibility and challenge for city makers must lie explicitly in the existing city: in Re-City rather than New-City.

Re-City is about the transformation, renovation and re-invention of our cities. Re-City starts from the city itself, driven not by the core values of individual initiatives nor by those of top down politics or planning, but emerging instead out of “cityness.” It works through alliances between all city dwellers. It is driven by the urgent issues and changes that need to occur in the existing city.

On the podium:

**Floris Alkemade** Founder, FAA, Sint-Oedenrode, Brussels, Paris

**Petra Rutten** Partner, Proper-Stok Developers, Rosmalen

**Klaus Overmeyer** Founding Partner, Urban Catalyst, Berlin

**Lars-Christian Uhlig** Unit Baukultur, Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development, Bonn

At the Roundtable:

**Afaina de Jong** AFARAI Urban Design Agency, Amsterdam

**Angel Luis Fernandez** Professor of Architecture, European University Madrid

**Juan Jose Mateos** Aybar Mateos Architects, Director of Masters Programme, European University Madrid

**Roland Püttmann-Holgado** Head of Strategy & Acquisitions Tempelhofer Freiheit Project, Berlin

**Stefan Rettich** Karo Architects, Leipzig

**Jan Nikolas Schulz** bb22 Urban Projects, Frankfurt am Main

**Stephan Schwarz** ISSSresearch Independent Structure for Sustainable Space Research



Henk Ovink opened the discussion with the observation that the urbanisation of Europe is accelerating despite an aging population. He used the term 'Re-City' to encompass the challenges of transformation, renovation and re-invention and insisted on collaboration among design, politics and an engaged public. He concluded with a series of questions: What and where are the test projects? How does this affect rules and regulations? What about day-to-day urban quality in the context of a perpetual Re-City process?

Podium presentations then raised a number of issues, such as the need 'to develop a better understanding of the city as found' [Klaus Overmeyer]; the need for 'a guided long-term process for the incremental, experimental development of the city with public space as the driver' [Petra Rutten]; that 'plans must be flexible in the context of multiple time frames and inclusive processes' [Lars-Christian Uhlig]; and the view that 'we shouldn't ignore the periphery but rather work to emancipate it' [Floris Alkemade].

It was agreed that Re-City in the EU context demands extensive information gathering and analysis. Regarding tools and instruments there was widespread support for their usefulness to both examine the physical context and to learn how ways of life are manifested in the built environment.

This led to a consideration of the masterplan as a mechanism for Re-City and it was agreed that the small- and large-scales and short- and long-terms must be considered. There was consensus that an effective masterplan must be interactive, flexible and successful at each phase of its implementation. It was agreed that real-world experimentation, such as the government-supported IBA model and 'free zone' planning, can refresh the masterplan but it was also noted that meaningful experimentation requires political courage. There was widespread support for the value of an intensive process of client education during which the brief is challenged and potentially modified to facilitate the testing of innovative ideas.

There was extensive discussion of the expanding urban periphery and it was agreed that this complex phenomenon reflects a fundamental disconnect between public desires and the values of design professionals. It was suggested that the periphery represents the most urgent city making challenge in the EU context, one that must be addressed through consultation, analytical research and long-term testing of experimental proposals.

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„The Design and Politics approach requires not only an overhaul of modus operandi of spatial planning, but also a redefinition of the scope and form of collaborations between planners, designers and politicians.“ Henk Ovink

Wednesday, 25<sup>th</sup> April 2012, 8pm - 9.30pm

**8<sup>th</sup> Making DESIGN&POLITICS**  
The Summary Debate

**AEDES NETWORK CAMPUS BERLIN**  
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN BERLIN

Reflecting on what was learned in the seven debates of ANCB 2011 series 'Design&Politics: The Next Phase' this debate outlined an alternative approach to making our built environment. It took place at the NAI in Rotterdam on April 25<sup>th</sup> 2012, within the opening programme of the 5<sup>th</sup> International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam (IABR): 'Making City'.

As a consequence of ongoing urbanisation, the economic, cultural, social and ecological issues facing our cities are increasingly also spatial issues. At the same time we witness a growing disconnect between design and politics. This is why we call for an urgent reconfiguration of current planning strategies driven by a government that is content-motivated and politically motivated.

On Podium:

**Wouter Vanstiphout** Professor of Design as Politics, Technical University Delft

**Thomas Sieverts** Founding Partner S.K.A.T. Architects and Urban Planners, Bonn

**Floris Alkemade** Director Floris Alkemade Architects, Sint-Oedenrode, Brussels, Paris

**Petra Wesseler** Head of Urban Development Projects, City of Chemnitz

At the Roundtable:

**Robert Kaltenbrunner** German Federal Office on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development

**Arnold Reijndorp** Professor for Social-economic and Spatial Development of New Urban Areas, University of Amsterdam

**Joachim Declerck** Programme Director, Architecture Workroom Brussels, Co-curator of the 5<sup>th</sup> IABR Making City, Rotterdam



Henk Ovink introduced the debate with reference to the disconnect between politics and coordinated responses to complex challenges. He advocated visionary urbanism grounded in learning from the past and collaborative processes and asserted that we must better educate city making professionals tasked with the integration of design and politics.

Wouter Vanstiphout diagnosed the tendency to equate the city with our collective destiny and the lack of any single dominant ideology guiding contemporary city making. He offered the goal of the Just Society and proposed democracy and equality and the re-establishment of the public sphere and the values of solidarity and trust as goals for making city.

Thomas Sieverts then advocated for the replacement of our unsustainable wealth-based planning model with strategies to survive a potentially catastrophic future – the ‘Resilient City’. He defined ‘resilience’ as the ability to maintain identity under conditions of extreme stress and argued for this transformation as a practical necessity but also hoped that it may prove beneficial for making city.

Our distance from existential crises, the dominance of wealth-based planning, and the difficulty of predicting future crises were then argued to represent impediments to resilience. It was speculated that strategies for resilience might be generated through ‘stress testing,’ learning from history and other places, and extrapolations from present conditions. It was suggested that these strategies could include green amenity spaces that can be converted to food production and spatial redundancies accommodating the unplanned. And resilience was also detected at the intersection between the Resilient City and the Just Society, in public space and the decentralisation of responsibility.

The participants stressed the critical role of design education in the necessary transformation of how we make city. There was broad agreement that education must encourage attitudes with the capacity to engage existential, moral and political questions and generate innovative solutions to urban challenges. There was also argument in favour of real-world experimentation and research with the freedom to constructively fail. The discussion concluded with a call to challenge our assumptions around making city and to improve the interface between design and politics through debate among the design disciplines informed by an engaged public.







# IDEAS CATALOGUE

# INSIGHTS, IDEAS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE PROCESS OF PLANNING, POLITICS AND DESIGN, AS LEARNED IN THE 8 DEBATES

I Cities – The Context

II Values and Intentions

III Rules, Tools, Approaches, Strategies

IV Instruments

V Roles

VI Value of Design

VII How to Respond to Critical Issues Facing Cities

## I Cities - The Context

### 1. Cities Lack a Clear Idea of Where They Want to Be in 20 Years and Measures of How to Get There

Lack of clear benchmarks for urban growth, or for sustainability. Measurement is always by non-designers. Some considerations will always resist quantification. Economists and decisions makers need to be educated in alternative ways of thinking. Requirements for alternatives to cost-benefit analysis, e.g. political calculations (rights of peripheries to be connected), intangible benefits and symbolic values (Oslo-Berlin high speed rail connection). 6<sup>th</sup> Rients Dijkstra, Florian Lennert, Philip Rodd

**2. Network City = Fragmented City.** Rise of network city has led to the development of more evenly-distributed diversity as opposed to the trade-specific population congregations of past. 5<sup>th</sup> Michael Künzle; City is fragmenting into high- and low-income islands pitting immigrants against ethnic nationals, educated against low educated. These gaps are getting wider and more entrenched spatially. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout; People may share space in the city but wide gaps between social classes may exist in terms of access to opportunities. 5<sup>th</sup> Mekonnen Mesghena; Growing lack of identification between people and the place they live in. 7<sup>th</sup> Angel Luis Fernandez Munoz, 5<sup>th</sup> Mekonnen Mesghena; Complexity of contemporary city is generated by a diversity of constituencies and values. 2<sup>nd</sup> Johannes Kuehn; Representation of values rather than determining shared values. 2<sup>nd</sup> Anh-Linh Ngo

**3. What Do We Mean by City? Is the Essence of the City Perhaps What is Uncontrolled?** What about the dominant periphery when it is the core inner city that receives all the attention? Do we overestimate our control? 7<sup>th</sup> Floris Alkemade; Because cities are man-made, we hugely overestimate our capacity to control them. The essence of cities is immune to planning. 8<sup>th</sup> Thomas Sieverts

**4. Four Steps Towards Successful City Making** are Clear Intentions (which guide the entire process), a Responsive Plan, Effective Instruments for Implementation and Strategic Investment to make things happen. 5<sup>th</sup> **Ratna Omidvar**

**5. Cities Have Been Fundamentally Transformed by Each Successive Change in the Primary Source of Energy** - from wood to coal, to oil and gasoline. We do not yet know how renewable energy will change our cities, through we know from history that this change will be comprehensive. 8<sup>th</sup> **Thomas Sieverts**

**6. The Scale and Complexity of Cities has Increased to Such an Extent That We Need to Investigate Different Methods.** This is where there should be room for testing and the potential for making mistakes. 8<sup>th</sup> **Floris Alkemade**; People always think 'everything is different this time', but there are patterns to failure which we can learn from. There is an anti-historical tendency to refuse to learn from the past or the experiences of other cities among planners and politicians. 8<sup>th</sup> **Wouter Vanstiphout**

**7. Is it Desirable that 75% Of The Global Population Will Soon Live in Cities? Will this Create Conditions Where People Live or Merely Survive?** We need to question the question rather than jump automatically to the application of design and technology to generate answers. 8<sup>th</sup> **Audience Member**

## II Values and Intentions

**8. If We Continue to See the City as an Accumulation of Individual Projects We Will Not Reach the Point of the City as a Resilient Structure Than Might Help Us in Times of Unforeseen Crises.** 8<sup>th</sup> **Wouter Vanstiphout**; We need to use our intelligence to consider completely different futures, futures that may involve catastrophic crises. New mindset and approach of 'resilience' is needed: the ability to maintain the identity of an individual, group or city under conditions of extreme hardship or stress. 8<sup>th</sup> **Thomas Sieverts**; Warning against forgetting. 8<sup>th</sup> **Henk Ovink**; We need to determine structures in the city that are immune to the effects of crises, and which serve everyone rather than specific individuals (eg public space). 8<sup>th</sup> **Wouter Vanstiphout**; We need some sort of stress test for cities to determine the possible effects of crises. For example, testing structures of resilience against historical experience, the experience of other contemporary cities, and against imagined future catastrophes. 8<sup>th</sup> **Thomas Sieverts**; Resilience is not about planning the unplannable. It has certain fundamental structures than can be determined through experience and systems philosophies, including redundancies in terms of scale, decentralisation of responsibility and action, and open space to accommodate a basic level of urban food production. 8<sup>th</sup> **Thomas Sieverts**; Another condition for resilience is room for conflict. 8<sup>th</sup> **Arnold Reijndorp**

**9. City Making is About What People Want.** The contemporary urban condition is not what people want and this is why the periphery is expanding. For example, everyone wants to live in the picturesque historic centre of Amsterdam but no one can afford it. Why can't we create new, affordable urban areas as popular as these old inner city areas. 7<sup>th</sup> **Floris Alkemade**

**10. The Primary Objective Must Be to Keep Opportunities Open for Everyone.** Integration must be linked to the possibility of success. 5<sup>th</sup> Michael Künzel; The Just Society can provide the overriding morality that can guide us building alliances to make city. Democracy and equality, the re-establishment of the public sphere and the idea of the urban community a collective bound together by values of solidarity and trust are the goals that all projects should strive for and should internalise in their programme and structure. 8<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout; Civilised conflict is fundamental to democracy. The truly 'just city' is one that provides an arena for conflict, for citizens to fight for their rights. 8<sup>th</sup> Arnold Reijndorp

**11. Fundamental Right of the Public to Demand a Fairer Reconfiguration of Public Space.** There are growing hybrid interactions between space, objects and people. Space is thought of as performative rather than as a neutral container, yet architecture is still taught in isolation from politics. 4<sup>th</sup> Christopher Dell; A on cultural policy for urban space is required, for cultural playscapes, to fight for open polyvalent urban space. 2<sup>nd</sup> Pauline Terreehorst; A moral commitment to public space is necessary. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout; Communication technologies are leading to growing social isolation. 5<sup>th</sup> Ratna Omidvar

**12. The City is Too Valuable to Leave to the Market.** Cities need to experiment. Public space should be the primary driver of a guided long-term process for the incremental development of the city, involving public and private collaboration. 7<sup>th</sup> Petra Rutten

**13. The Re-imagination of the Public (The Most Visible Manifestation of the Public Sector)** is an absolute necessity and dangerously underestimated responsibility for the urban planner, urban design and architect. Giving up on politics, on the public sector, on public institutions, and on public space represents the end of urban planning. Throughout the western world government now takes pride in what it does not do, in the institutions abolished, the amount of public spending reduced. This form of government views the public sector as an obstacle and favours the self-service idea of citizen engagement. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout

**14. Reimagine Wholeness and Take On the Problems of Others.** Design professionals need to engage with politics in order to take the next step beyond the creative ghetto or risk becoming just another island in the archipelago. What is not required is to take one's own problem and make it bigger until it can have wider currency and collective force behind it- we must also take on the problems of others. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout; How to learn the problem of others is the primary challenge. This requires a process of direct dialogue between city authorities and citizens. 4<sup>th</sup> Petra Wesseler; Western society has lost idea of shared values and in their absence the city has lost its bearings in terms of what to do and which initiatives to support. 4<sup>th</sup> Doris Kleilein

**15. Keep the Everyday Quality of Life Issues at the Forefront.** Although the answers might be complex, the fundamental everyday questions are always the same everywhere in the worlds- how are the simple things that people need or want to do accommodated and organised in the city. The specifics and complexities come from the culture concerned. 8<sup>th</sup> Petra Wesseler; Think about the city as a collection of systems that help people live their lives, even when they are not in the top level of society. 8<sup>th</sup> Thomas Sieverts

### III Rules, Tools, Approaches, Strategies of City Making (Tool Kit)

**16. A Culture - Baukultur.** An inclusive term for the collaborative processes and approaches related to the built environment that includes planning, architecture and public discourse. 7<sup>th</sup> Lars-Christian Uhlig; City making should be open to continuous public discussion and debate. Should not take form of polling on an issue-by-issue basis. New media and communications technologies should be exploited to facilitate this process of discussion and debate. 2<sup>nd</sup> various

**17. Create New Projects, New Myths.** Europe requires new visions to lead, to take next step in context of urbanisation of world. 4<sup>th</sup> Henk Ovink; At scale of Europe and at scale of city. Importance of symbols for society. If society is to have meaningful symbols we can't just rely on chaos and coincidence-designers are required to make things work. Also important not to have just overt symbols, but also to shared stories supported by a wide variety of people. 5<sup>th</sup> Olv Kleijn, Ratna Omidvar

**18. Fewer Planning Rules and Regulations.** Could more laissez faire approach be strategic rather than merely neglectful? 5<sup>th</sup> Olv Kleijn; What we want is civilised accident and safe conflict - urbanity is defined by civilised conflict. We like the danger of the city but need to frame the accident to make it bearable. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout, 5<sup>th</sup> Martin Rein Cano; Innovation and creativity comes out of chaos. 5<sup>th</sup> Ratna Omidvar

**19. Aim to Live Well in the Unfinished.** On updating rules governing the development of urban fabric to accommodate contemporary realities and to leave openings for the innovative and unplanned. 2<sup>nd</sup> Joop Paul; By use of adaptive planning processes? Through small-scale initiatives rather than large-scale plans? But isn't Berlin a good example of unfinished-ness in the fragments resulting from failed large-scale plans. 5<sup>th</sup> Martin Rein-Cano

**20. Responsiveness in Planning.** To fulfil its mandate to serve the needs of people; could Wiki-type collaborative design assist design to fulfil its mandate to serve the needs of the people especially in specific architecture contexts like housing 5<sup>th</sup> Olv Klijn; Wiki-design is design by committee, resulting in mediocrity. 5<sup>th</sup> Martin Rein-Cano; While experts, politicians and designers are necessary for cities, it is also necessary to allow surprise and the unknown into the process. 5<sup>th</sup> Henk Ovink

**21. Holding Space, as a Strategy.** To set aside places for experimentation, to see what emerges and to facilitate the development of an inclusive society. 5<sup>th</sup> Christine Hentschel; Or to intentionally design physical elements of the city as sponges to accommodate multiple identities. 5<sup>th</sup> Henk Ovink, Ratna Omidvar

**22. Order Instead of Rigidity.** Order is required for design and the achievement of beauty, rigidity is problematic for the city. For example, the difficulty, in Toronto, of multigenerational living with a rigid planning model. 5<sup>th</sup> Ratna Omidvar; Order, not chaos. Chaos can lead to confusion. A rigidly ordered form of city can act as a barrier to diversity. A physically diverse city can best reflect extreme urban growth and change, and this city form might also facilitate the emergence of meaningful diversity through the prevention of any single dominant reading of the city. Though a mix of physical forms and uses in the city is not a direct route to social diversity. 5<sup>th</sup> various

### **23. Strategies Can Be Exported, but Implementation Proposals Must Always Be Locally-specific.**

Thus everyday practices are important; Importance of learning from other places as long as one is aware of the differences in the specifics. Dialogue and sharing of experience is critical in this regard.

3<sup>rd</sup> Paula Verhoeven

**24. Our Current Planning System is Only Geared Towards Problems of Wealth,** such as an abundance of cars or how to achieve generous contemporary spatial standards in housing, rather than towards the sort of existential crises that faced previous generations. Our current equilibrium of prosperity will change. 8<sup>th</sup> Thomas Sieverts

**25. Research as a Tool.** Comparatively low cost, and potential to generate reflection and debate regarding key issues. 2<sup>nd</sup> various; New role for central government to provide low level funding for real world research to test solutions to larger-scale problems. 6<sup>th</sup> various

**26. Frameworks That Encourage Client Bravery.** In order to grow alternative to market led city making without vision. For example, free zones bring diversity, sense of identity, but need to be located to work properly. Source of this freedom can only come from politicians. Depends on context and must be specific to the place. Development of rules could be outsourced-selected team of professionals, academics and politicians. 7<sup>th</sup> Floris Alkemade. Courageous developer can be assisted by the removal of regulations that often serve to take city making away from what people may actually want. 7<sup>th</sup> Petra Rutten; A period of client education at beginning of processes to analyse and challenge the instigating question or brief of any project. 7<sup>th</sup> Floris Alkemade

**27. Get Beyond the Fear That Mistakes Can Ruin the Cities We Value.** A case for real-world trial and error testing. Factor of scale perhaps. Maybe effective and efficient at small scale but difficult at regional scale. 6<sup>th</sup> Paul Gerreston; Sometimes civic authorities need to create artificial conditions for more freedom, to convey that experimentation is not a wild gamble but can be an educated guess worthy of support. Idea of failure can be instructive and should be promoted. 7<sup>th</sup> Floris Alkemade; As an alternative to, or influencing initiative of the masterplan. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout; The Just and Resilient City must provide room for failure. 8<sup>th</sup> Arnold Reijndorp

**28. Should Design Shift from Product Delivered to Process Created?** From the creation of beauty to the facilitation of communication and the creation of opportunity and investment? Can design be this subtle and this open to uncertainty? Danger that process can take over, perhaps better to say that designer must create systems that have to perform regarding to their intentions. 5<sup>th</sup> Olv Klijn; Beauty is required for the good design must enact. 5<sup>th</sup> Martin Rein-Cano

**29. Issues Don't Stop at Borders so Alliances Are Critical.** 3<sup>rd</sup> Han Meyer; Alliances are needed between levels of government and the public. 4<sup>th</sup> Paula Verhoeven. Government can set long-term goals but in the end the market will decide, thus alliances are critical. 1<sup>st</sup> Arthur Thomaes; The question of how to organise alliances is the same as how to organise trust, as society must be based on trust because distrust only creates poverty and unsafety. 8<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout, quoting mayor of Rotterdam at opening of IABR.

**30. Design is Not Merely a Process But Also The Thing Made.** Regarding making city, design is still about making but in this case should be focused on making the conditions for city, rather than just architecture. 8<sup>th</sup> Arnold Reijndorp

**31. No One On A Political Or Professional Level Is Interested In Spatial Questions In A Meaningful Way.** Need for citizens to press politicians to accept and address view of inevitably of start future scenarios. 8<sup>th</sup> Thomas Sieverts; The German public does not believe that spatial questions are of any importance to society, which allows politicians to ignore these questions and avoid being proactive. Equally, the design and planning professional works to preserve and increase their autonomy at the expense of their relationship to society at large. 8<sup>th</sup> Robert Kaltenbrunner

**32. The Most Powerful Tool the Architect or Planner Has is Good Communication with Stakeholders.** New modes of participation are required is all remnants of public in planning are not going to be lost. 7<sup>th</sup> Floris Alkemade

**33. Diverse Planning Mechanisms** are required, existing (sessions, competitions, local plans and masterplans) and new. The new are to be invented, and must include potential to make, admit and learn from mistakes. New instruments of processes, discussion, debate, design. Medellín in Columbia is example of successful integration of politics, narratives and design in climate of great urgency. 4<sup>th</sup> various

**34. New Analytical Tools and Conceptual Tools** can help reintroduce absent 'context' for design. Affinity with the Van Eesteren notion of design as an empirical science. Scepticism regarding the politically correct prioritisation of political correctness over rigorous analysis. 7<sup>th</sup> Klaus Overmeyer, Floris Alkemade

**35. New Political Instruments for Providing Opportunities?** What about political instruments to bring balance and resources to under-privileged areas and populations. What about the resources required for this, to build schools, create access to health care, to achieve security. 5<sup>th</sup> Mekonnen Mesghena; It would take forceful housing policies to counteract the segregation created by the liberalised housing market. 5<sup>th</sup> Martin Rein-Cano; The minority or migrant community requires assistance in order to fully enjoy the benefits of urban life. 5<sup>th</sup> Barbara John

**36. Architectural Competition.** Criteria are often too fixed and thus this mode does not take advantage of creative thinking of designers. 2<sup>nd</sup> Beate Engelhorn

**37. International Building Exhibition (IBA).** As a model to inspire debate, to test and research concepts regarding quality and shared values, and the limits of this mode. 2<sup>nd</sup> various; On whether the IAB model really change the normal conditions or if it just provides a discrete and temporary opportunity to step outside them (Henk Ovink)? As a model for a plan that can be open to evolution at all stages. As a test bed for architectural and urban development ideas. Can be multi-focused and set a variety of new standards. 7<sup>th</sup> Lars-Christian Uhlig; As a non-masterplan masterplan, with a prominent role for a narrative of change. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout

## 38. Masterplan

**Masterplan as Criteria for Evaluating Development.** Not only to say no to reject projects not suitable or of sufficient quality, but yes again to reengage and guide the energy of a proposal rather than allow it to dissipate. 4<sup>th</sup> Petra Wesseler, Wouter Vanstiphout; A diversity of masterplans tailored to various scales and contexts are needed. 4<sup>th</sup> Regula Lüscher

**Don't Most Large-scale Masterplans Fail when Confronted with Reality?** A crucial barrier is the naturalisation of masterplan, the treating its form as fixed. 4<sup>th</sup> Christopher Dell; We are 'trying' to plan the future, we are not planning the futures with absolute certainty. 4<sup>th</sup> Regula Lüscher; Patience to allow city to develop in the framework of a relaxed or simple version of the masterplan. Potential already exists, but only map and zoning-fixed version of the masterplan is formulated. 4<sup>th</sup> Theo Duetinger, Petra Wesseler

**The Plan or the Process?** A common sense collective process is more important than the masterplan as the end result. Process is critical to get to a point at which the masterplan represents a narrative in which all citizens can believe. 4<sup>th</sup> Regular Lüscher, Theo Duetinger; Masterplan is bankrupt when result is too mixed up with the process, when it becomes just a reflection of the complexity of its making. A dialectical relationship between plans and processes and asserted is necessary, with the plan as critical. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout

**Masterplan is Both Political Document and Social Act.** A caution against focussing too much on the technical aspects of the masterplan. The masterplan as a collective cultural act is more important, representing a declaration of faith in the collective. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout

**Masterplan as Metaphor for Recognising What is Already There.** How it can provide a portrait of the city as well as a blueprint for its future. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout

## V Roles

**39. The Current Question for Government is Not How to Solve Everything Everywhere but How to Establish Links with Actors Who Can Take Things on Independently.** The smallest independent urban unit must be granted its independence by government and this will only happen if it makes the best sense for the whole. 8<sup>th</sup> Arnold Reijndorp; Less-independent might be a better term. The distance between people and dominant collective systems is positive but people are connected to neighbours through other networks. We need to think about the city as a collection of systems that help people to live their lives, even in situations in which they are not in the top level of society. 8<sup>th</sup> Thomas Sieverts

**40. Redefine the Roles of City Makers.** In order to deal with an increasing rate of change politicians must provide a flexible infrastructure of rules and regulations to facilitate work among built environment professionals. Planners must inform politics and politics must act as moderator between competing interests who must in the end work together in a culture of collaboration. 7<sup>th</sup> Roland Püttman-Holgado



**41. The Majority Population in the City Determines What's Going on Until the Day when the Political Class Recognises That a Minority Population Will One Day Become the Majority.** 5<sup>th</sup> [Barbara John](#)

**42. It is Critical that Politicians are Informed About Design and Designers are Engaged with Politics.** Curitiba and Barcelona are good examples in this regard. Success of these examples depended on incremental realistic steps rather than on utopian visions. 3<sup>rd</sup> [Han Meyer](#)

**43. Who Makes the Connections Between Problems and People on the Ground?** Politicians? 8<sup>th</sup> [Henk Ovink](#); People on the ground often know best how to break problems down into manageable size rather than tackling them at the unfeasibly large scale favoured by politicians. 8<sup>th</sup> [Joachim Declerck](#); Ordinary citizens have abundant common sense that should be harnessed. Warning about effect that 'education interferes with learning'. 8<sup>th</sup> [Audience member](#)

**44. An Intelligent Client is an Absolute Necessity.** Rather than escaping client question (like Steve Jobs), change the client question. Sound out ambition level of client, develop brief together. 7<sup>th</sup> [Afaina de Jong](#), [Floris Alkemade](#)

**45. The Architect is Not Merely a Designer but a Professional with a Wider Responsibility for the Built Environment.** Two primary tasks for political design - the representation of democracy and social housing. Urban professionals should occupy positions of political responsibility so that public funds can be distributed strategically and effectively. 4<sup>th</sup> [Petra Wesseler](#); Influence public opinion through raising awareness and initiating projects without public money. 4<sup>th</sup> [Marcus Fernhout](#); But public funding is measure of value and benefit of project, a recognition of quality, a stamp of public support. 4<sup>th</sup> [Wouter Vanstiphout](#)

**46. Moderator - New role for the Architect?** Should this be someone removed from the debate in question, who can bring disciplines together and encourage compromise towards the formulation of comprehensive solutions, or rather an animator (involves through visualisation), or an initiator of projects as well? 6<sup>th</sup> [Rients Dijkstra](#), [Humbert Klumpner](#)

**47. Failure of Contemporary Architecture Education is that it Teaches Primarily Technical Tools.** Perhaps it is more critical for architects to be able to act as mediators, to be capable of managing complex discussion processes, to be able to think and communicate in political terms. 2<sup>nd</sup> [various](#), 3<sup>rd</sup> [various](#); Education should teach collaboration and not aim to create super-generalists. Disciplines need to be disciplined and acknowledge respective boundaries of knowledge. Metrics are required in the overlaps between disciplines. 3<sup>rd</sup> [Han Meyer](#), 6<sup>th</sup> [Philip Rode](#), [Florian Lennert](#); Change required away from a rigid process from analysis to fixed solution, to become more of an open process for testing determined by knowledge of and input from those for whom we are designing. 5<sup>th</sup> [Eric Frijters](#); When architecture is at the crossroads it is critical to discuss the reception of architecture, the practice of architecture and also the education of the architect. 8<sup>th</sup> [Ole Bouman](#); We must find a way to educate and inspire students in an attitude to the city and mankind that focuses on resilience without resorting to inhumane austerity, 8<sup>th</sup> [Thomas Sieverts](#)

## VI Value of Political Design

### **48. Designers Can Help to Integrate Issues and to Connect Response to These Issues to Real Life.**

There is a problem with creating only abstract visions - quoted Helmut Schmidt, who said if one is having visions one should consult a doctor. <sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> [Reiner Nagel](#)

**49. Designers Can Assist Politics by Creating Compelling Images of the Possible Future That Politicians Can Use to Rally Support.** But that there is a risk that design could be co-opted by political machinations; But in their quest for most striking image, designs often lose sight of the complexity of issues, <sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> [Edzo Bindels](#); Prepare striking images that can inspire political courage; Combine strategic responses with plans for how they can pay for themselves.

**50. To Clarify Complex Issues Through Analysis and Real Proposals for Implementation.** First to visualise issues with a focus on their complexity and synergies, and then produce compelling visualisation of possible solutions. Designers help by breaking big issues down to solutions at local scale so that connections can be made at the scale of human experience; <sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> [Edzo Bindels](#), [Dieter Grau](#), <sup>6<sup>th</sup></sup> [Philip Rode](#); Belief in the value of compelling images and metaphors to engage public and political support. Pessimism regarding the efficacy of images in the context of overall political complexity at its many levels. <sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> [Richard Black](#)

**51. To Counter the Growing Disconnect Between What is Really Going On and How We Deal With It.** We tend to address issues in an abstract and generic sense. Design can help us to think about future possibilities and to visualise solutions to critical issues. Who is making cities grow? How do they live together? How do we make the city not just a collection of individuals? But often discussions address issues- gentrification, 'free zone' planning – that arise out of a condition of luxury rather than revealing the real, urgent problems. <sup>5<sup>th</sup></sup>, <sup>7<sup>th</sup></sup> [Henk Ovink](#)

**52. Design Literacy is a Massive Asset for the Non-designer.** And the best hope for the future lies in design literate political actors. <sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> [various](#)

**53. Impact of Provocation is Drained by Market Place of Ideas.** Ideas that would once have been seen as perverse are now co-opted and drained of impact by a market place of ideas. <sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup> [Wouter Vanstiphout](#); Real provocation shouldn't be about crazy ideas and images but should be more pragmatic, about asking the right questions and proposing solutions to real problems <sup>6<sup>th</sup></sup> [Petra Wesseler](#)

**54. Design is Only Considered Design when It Represents an Exception.** While design is against standards – standards and universals make design disappear - politics is all about making standards. Design only provokes twice, once when it works and once when it doesn't work anymore. <sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup> [Dieter Grau](#)

**55. Assessing Good Design.** Establishing targets and assessing empirical performance is relatively straightforward. Qualitative analysis according to widely held values is critical, and public engagement is required here for the challenge of identifying and prioritising these benchmark values. Process plays an important role in dealing with the subjective criteria where agreement is never possible. <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> [various](#)

**56. It is Important for Design to Maintain its Status as a Science.** 8<sup>th</sup> Henk Ovink; Autonomy and respect embodied in white coat of science (example of Van Esteren). 8<sup>th</sup> Floris Alkemade

## VII How to Respond to Critical Issues Facing Cities

**57. Make a New Paradigm for the Human Relationship with the Environment.** Architects should think more about users, consider context more and find out about connections between ways of life and physical built environment. 7<sup>th</sup> Afaina de Jong; Increasing lack of identification between people and the place they live. 7<sup>th</sup> Angel Luis Fenandez, 5<sup>th</sup> Mekonnen Mesghena, 3<sup>rd</sup> Dieter Grau; Designers need to know not just what people want and need, but to imagine, to anticipate what people don't yet know they need. 4<sup>th</sup> Dieter Grau

**58. Develop Integrated Solutions Related to a Multiplicity of Issues. But Raise the Debate Above the Lowest Common Denominator.** Design cannot solve anything along, but it can create holistic solutions that unite design concepts and engineering into single concepts; Visualising the long-term issue so it can be integrated into short-term solutions. 3<sup>rd</sup> Han Meyer, Dieter Grau; Architect as politician in processes requires listening and though this can be beneficial and add layers of complexity and refinement to projects, there is also the danger that avoiding to hurt anyone can result in middle of the road architecture. One must be provocative and focus on issues that raise the debate above the lowest common denominator. 8<sup>th</sup> Floris Alkemade; Ask the Question in the Right Way. 8<sup>th</sup> Joachim Declerck

**59. Design Must Make Problems into Poetry.** To generate feelings of hope rather than guilt, e.g. engineering responses can also makes amenity space, cultural activities and economic development; Design must make people aware of issue rather than design the problem away 3<sup>rd</sup> Edzo Bindels; Design can decentralise ideas and issues, and allow city to act at local scales. 3<sup>rd</sup> Reiner Nagel; Integrate concrete short-term steps with long term visions. 3<sup>rd</sup> Henk Ovink; The art of the planner and designer lies in how to find ways that pragmatic, or perhaps aesthetic, characteristics can both function properly today and provide resilience for the future: how a park might both provide an amenity and maintain the soil for future food production, and how water collection and storage systems might both be used day to day and be called upon in an emergency. 8<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout

**60. Designers Must Know How to Inject a Dose of Fruitful Urban Chaos** or (dis)order precisely calibrated to the specifics of each place and its needs. Does fruitful urban chaos required a base upon which to grow? The designer requires analysis and information and the engagement of all the senses. Informed intuition is important as a short cut to knowledge. (in context of plans being out of date as soon as they are made). 5<sup>th</sup> Martin Rein-Cano

**61. Architects Should Use Their Skills as Storytellers to Bend Political Will** to support projects that benefit the collective good. Architects should use their abilities to see the larger picture of the city in order to resist the tendency of politics to think only in terms of narrow problem solving. 4<sup>th</sup> Wouter Vanstiphout, Theo Deutinger; Design needs to visualise the long-term image so it can be integrated into short-term politics. 3<sup>rd</sup> various

**62. Design Must Engage with Real Economy Rather Than the Speculative, Leveraged Economy.** Political design should set the boundaries and facilitate radicalism within these boundaries but shouldn't require the stakeholders to take on excessive financial risk. 4<sup>th</sup> various; Importance of money in the decision-making process can't be denied. Edzo Bindels wishes the solar power industry could be as effective and efficiently run as Apple. 3<sup>rd</sup> various

**63. Design Needs to Influence the Money.** Designers are always engaged with the world through their clients and the constituencies of those clients, and through their interactions with various levels of government. It is necessary to address the top of the economic pyramid and to take (the climate change) argument to business leaders. 3<sup>rd</sup> Harsh Purohit

**64. When National Leadership Fails, Cities Must Lead.** In context of climate change this means changing it from a political issue to everyday practice. 3<sup>rd</sup> Paula Verhoeven; then expanded into vertical integration between national and city governments

**65. Scale of City Extends into Its Wider Region, So Issues Should Be Tackled at This Scale.** Need for horizontal integration between cities, regions. Some issues are best addressed by alliances of cities integrated with other issues (like tourism, economic development) and some at national level. 3<sup>rd</sup> various

Arguments extracted from separate debate transcripts, as numbered.  
Compiled by Áine Ryan, ANCB Programme Manager

March 2012, June 2012





THREE THE HARD WAY

THE ARCHITECT BETWEEN SUPERMAN AND SUPERVISOR

THE SKYLINERS  
A FANTASY IN FLAME AND SILVER

TESTIFY!  
THE CONSEQUENCES OF ARCHITECTURE

Who will survive and what will be left of them?

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# PARTICIPANTS

# PARTICIPANTS IN DESIGN&POLITICS: THE NEXT PHASE

## 1<sup>st</sup> Cradle to Cradle (C2C) Creative and Effective Urbanism

### **Monika Griefahn, former Minister of the Environment in Lower-Saxony, Co-founder of Greenpeace Germany, Coordinator of the Cradle to Cradle® Festival**

Monika Griefahn was a founding member of Greenpeace Germany and co-director from 1980 to 1983. She organized campaigns for the protection of the North Sea and other campaigns focusing on chemical pollution in all her years with Greenpeace Germany and Greenpeace International. From 1984 to 1990 Griefahn worked as the first female member on the international board of Greenpeace and was responsible for founding new offices and for skill-sharing around the world – for example in the former Soviet Union and Latin America. During and after her time as Minister for the environment in the German State of Lower Saxony (1990 – 1998) she dedicated her work to initiate a new energy policy: for renewable energies and phasing out nuclear power as well as creating products and production in a healthy and environmentally safe manner. From 1998 to 2009 she served as member of the German Parliament. There she focused on issues in the area of culture and media as well as international cultural exchange and education. At the moment she serves as co-chair of the Right Livelihood Award Foundation (“Alternative Nobel Prize”). She has been serving as member on that board for 25 years.

### **Michael Braungart, Founder of the Cradle to Cradle® design concept and Director of the Environment Protection Institute EPEA, Hamburg**

Michael Braungart is the scientific director of EPEA International Umweltforschung GmbH (Hamburg, Germany), which he founded in 1987. He is also co-founder of McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry (MBDC) in Charlottesville, Virginia. He also co-founded the Hamburger Umwelt Institut (HUI) in 1989. These organizations share a common set of values that embrace intelligent, aesthetic and eco-effective design and seek to optimise products within the Cradle to Cradle® framework. Michael Braungart has been a professor of Process Engineering at the University of Lüneburg (Germany) since 1994. Additionally, in autumn 2008 he was named to fill a newly funded professorship at the Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (DRIFT) at Erasmus University of Rotterdam in collaboration with the TU Delft. A Cradle to Cradle® Masterclass is now available. Through these activities, Professor Braungart has developed the tools to design eco-effective products and business systems and has worked with a number of organizations and companies in a range of industries. In 2002 he accepted a visiting professorship at the Darden School of Business, lecturing on topics such as eco-efficiency and eco-effectiveness, Cradle to Cradle® design and Intelligent Materials Pooling, and he continues to lecture at universities all over the world.

### **Peter Rehwinkel, Mayor of City of Groningen**

Peter Rehwinkel (PvdA) has been the mayor of the city of Groningen since September 2009. Since then he has positioned the city as most sustainable; in terms of urban development, innovation, housing and building, energy consumption, environmental policy, fair trade and food production. Mr. Rehwinkel is restructuring the public administration of the city, for example others by involving civilians directly in the policy making process.

### **Rinus van den Berg, Head of Design, DSM Material Science Center, Maastricht**

Rinus van den Berg studied architectural design and has continuously been involved in product development for building systems, automotive, medical, consumer products etc. His experience of 30 years in product development for DSM customers is based on



working for clients like Coca Cola, VW, Mercedes Benz, Renault, Herman Miller, Phillips, Oce etc. In the 1970s and 80s he was involved in international Low Cost Housing projects that made the use of local materials a design incentive. He worked with Prof. John Habraken on the applications of the Heineken Wobo Bottles and developed cardboard (waste=food) housing infill systems. Currently he is teaching industrial design part-time at the Technical University Eindhoven (Faculty of Architecture and Planning). DSM is active worldwide in materials and life science, and was rated number one in the chemical industry Dow Jones Sustainability World Index three years in a row.

### **Arthur Thomaes, CEO, Royal Mosa Tiles, Maastricht**

Arthur Thomaes is the CEO of Royal Mosa Tiles. He graduated in Industrial Design Engineering from the Technical University in Delft. He returned to his roots in Maastricht to become CEO of Royal Mosa in 1998, and in this role started a new strategic direction at Mosa that is focused on design, innovation and flexibility. Leading the design and product development team, he turned Mosa from a struggling mass production firm into a prospering company manufacturing high quality tile products for the architectural market.

## **2<sup>nd</sup> On the Surface of Architecture?** Emerging Materials and Technologies for Urban Practice

### **Thomas Auer, Partner, Transsolar Climate Engineering, Stuttgart**

Thomas Auer is a specialist in the fields of integrated building systems and energy efficiency in buildings. As partner and managing director of Transsolar GmbH, he has developed energy and building services concepts for projects around the world noted for their innovative design and energy performance – as integral parts of signature architecture. He has taught at Yale University and was a visiting professor at ESA in Paris, among other universities.

### **Stefan Behnisch, Founding Partner, Behnisch Architects, Stuttgart**

Stefan Behnisch, studied philosophy, economics and architecture. He worked for Behnisch & Partner, the practice founded by his father, Günter Behnisch, before launching his own practice in 1989. This firm, Behnisch Architekten, became independent in 1991 and developed a reputation for creating innovative sustainable buildings. As the firm expanded, further offices were founded in Los Angeles, in Boston, MA, and in Munich. Stefan Behnisch is also co-founder and partner of Ockert und Partner Graphic Design and Visual Communication in Stuttgart. He has served as the Eero Saarinen Chair Visiting Professor at the Yale School of Architecture in New Haven, CT; the Miller Visiting Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; the Harry W. Porter Jr. Visiting Professor at the University of Virginia School of Architecture in Charlottesville, VA; and is currently serving as the Visiting Professor at the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), in Switzerland. In 2007, he received a Global Award for Sustainable Architecture, and, in 2009, a Good Design Award in the category “People” presented by the Chicago Athenaeum and the European Centre for Architecture Art Design and Urban Studies. He was named Honorary Fellow of the AIA - American Institute of Architects in 2008.

### **Florian Idenburg, Founding partner Solid Objectives - Idenburg Liu (SO-IL), New York**

Florian Idenburg is founder of Solid Objectives–Idenburg Liu (SO – IL), an award winning creative catalyst involved in all scales and stages of the architectural process. With a global reach, SO – IL brings together experience from the fields of architecture, academia and the arts.

### **Joop Paul, Director, ARUP Amsterdam, Professor of Structural Design Technical University Delft**

Joop Paul is a designer, engineer, academic, and managing director of Arup's business in the Netherlands. He is involved at different scales of the process of transforming cities – urban, buildings and infrastructure – in a multidisciplinary setting and lately more in a DBFMO (Design, Build, Finance, Maintain, and Generate) context.

### **Pauline Terreehorst, Author and advisor on urban culture, former director Utrecht City Museum**

Pauline Terreehorst is a film theorist and author of several books about cultural practices in urban environments (film, fashion, new media). She served, among other positions as the Director of the Central Museum in Utrecht. Currently she works as an independent advisor and researcher.

### **Jan Edler, Founding Partner, realities:united, studio for art and architecture, Berlin**

Jan Edler studied architecture at the Technische Universität Aachen and the Bartlett School of Architecture in London. He taught at the Department of Architecture at the Technical University of Berlin, and at the Pasadena Art Center College of Design. As part of the Berlin based trans-disciplinary art group “Kunst und Technik” he started to work with his brother Tim Edler. In 2000 the brothers founded „realities:united“ as a „studio for art and architecture“. Since then they have built a unique reputation for their spectacular art and media extensions to buildings all across the globe by some of the most prominent figures of contemporary architecture. Their work has been included in permanent museum collections.

### **Anh-Linh Ngo, Architect and Journalist, Arch+ architecture magazine, Berlin**

Anh-Linh Ngo is an architect, editor and curator focussing on the theory of architecture and urbanism. As editor of ARCH+ he has extended the magazine's reach beyond a traditional print medium by curating exhibitions like “The Making of Your Magazine” as part of ARCH+'s contribution to Documenta 12 Magazines (2007), the travelling exhibition “Post-Oil City,” and the event series ARCH+ features. He is a member of the board of the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations.

### **Johannes Kuehn, Founding Partner, Kuehn Malvezzi Architects, Berlin**

Johannes Kuehn is a founding partner of Kuehn Malvezzi Architects, Berlin, and was a visiting professor at the RWTH Aachen until 2010. The main focus of Kuehn Malvezzi's work is museum and exhibition design. Current projects include the extension and conversion of Museum Berggruen and Kunstgewerbemuseum in Berlin, as well as the new Weltkulturen Museum in Frankfurt. Awarded with the German critics' prize 2009, their work has been shown internationally in solo and group exhibitions, amongst others in the German Pavilion of the 10th Biennale of Architecture in Venice in 2006.

## **3<sup>rd</sup> Climate-Changing our Cities** Cool, or Wet and Warm?

### **Edzo Bindels, Partner, West 8, urban design and landscape architecture, Rotterdam**

Edzo Bindels is co-principal and partner of West 8, an award-winning international office for urban design and landscape architecture with a multi-disciplinary approach to complex design issues. West 8 has extensive experience in large-scale urban master planning and design, landscape interventions, waterfront projects, parks, squares and gardens. Edzo Bindels has taught at the Academy of Architecture in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the Delft University of Technology, and the University of Madrid. He has lead several winning design teams for projects such as Madrid RIO and Playa de Palma in Mallorca. Other projects include the master-plan for Vathorst in Amersfoort, the Leerpark in Dordrecht, and the tunneling of the A2 highway in Maastricht.

### **Dieter Grau, Partner, Atelier Dreiseitl, water sensitive urban design, Überlingen**

Dieter Grau is a landscape architect with more than fifteen years of experience creating spaces that evoke an association with nature and provide stewardship of land. His diverse range of projects seeks to foster a deeper understanding and appreciation of art in the context of landscape architecture. Dieter Grau's design talent, resourceful and ingenious methodology, and an award-winning expertise distinguish many of Atelier Dreiseitl's projects serving the global community. He writes and lectures widely on landscape design.

### **Han Meyer, Professor of Urban Design, Technical University Delft**

Han Meyer has been professor for the Theory and Methods of Urban Design at Delft University of Technology since 2001. His focus in research and education is on the fundamentals of the discipline of urbanism and on 'delta-urbanism'. He published 15 books and more than 100 papers and articles on these topics. He has lectured at many universities and is a member of several national and international scientific boards. He was a visiting professor at the National University of Singapore. Currently he is the research-director of a research-consortium for developing a comprehensive planning- and design-strategy for the Southwest delta of the Netherlands. In addition, he serves as an advisor to the New Orleans Comprehensive Water-Management Masterplan, the Delta Program Rotterdam Region and the Flood Defense Research Team of Lisbon University.

### **Reiner Nagel, Head of Urban Planning and Urban Spaces Division, Berlin Senate for Urban Development**

Reiner Nagel is an architect and urban planner. As Head of the Urban Planning and Open Spaces Division at the Berlin Senate for Urban Development (since 2005), he is responsible for the Urban Landscape Strategy for various urban development plans and for a range of city projects that include Gateway Berlin-Brandenburg International (airport), EuropaCity Heidestraße, International Garden Exhibition 2017 at Tempelhofer Feld, and the reuse of Tegel Airport. He was Director of the Hafencity Hamburg GmbH from 1997 to 2005 and held positions at the district and senate level at the City of Hamburg from 1986 until 2007. He is a member of the German Academy for Urban and Regional Spatial Planning and the Association of German Architects (BDA) and lectures on Urban Design at the Technical University Berlin.

### **Paula Verhoeven, Director of Sustainability and Climate Change, City of Rotterdam**

Paula Verhoeven, a graduate in educational technology, has filled many national and local administration positions in the field of public safety as well as human resources development. Over the last decade, she has developed a special interest in climate-related issues, both in the field of water management and in the more general area of sustainability, holding several managerial and executive positions on the board of directors of the City of Rotterdam. She was appointed the first Director for Sustainability and Climate Change in the Netherlands in March 2009, and her objectives in this role are to ensure that in the year 2025, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be reduced by 50%, that the city will be fully climate proof, and that because of this sustainable approach, significant economic growth will have been achieved.

### **Richard Black, Founding partner, Times Two Architects; Senior Lecturer Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology**

Richard Black is an architect who teaches at RMIT University, and together with Michelle Black is a partner in Times Two Architects. His teaching and research activities explore overlaps and adjacencies between architecture and landscape. His work along the Murray River, Australia's largest and most agricultural intensive watercourse, is a sustained investigation into the impacts of the floods on the riverbanks and towns along the river. His proposed designs are based on sustainable solutions for the health of both the river system and the residents.

### **Ri Il-O, Architect Paektusan, Architecture Academy, Pyongyang, DPR of Korea**

Ri Il-O is an architect at the Paektusan Academy of Architecture, a centre for architecture research and creation in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Prior to taking up this position he was an artist for the State Artists Collective in Pyongyang.

### **Pu Miao, Miao Design Studio, Shanghai; Professor, School of Architecture, University of Hawaii**

Pu Miao is an architect and architectural scholar based in Shanghai, China, and Honolulu, USA. He is also a Professor of Architecture at the School of Architecture, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

### **Harsh Purohit, Sustainable Campaigner, Cognito, India**

Harsh Purohit is the Founder and Director of Cognito, a sustainability advisory, which specializes in seeding and cascading the practice of sustainability through successful deployment of multi-disciplinary design and communication tools. A sustainability strategist, Harsh Purohit performs at the intersection of sustainability, design, technology, and profits. He has developed the '4Ps of Sustainability' – a framework that helps understand the linkages between design, politics, business, resources and stakeholder expectations.

### **Daniel Schwabe, Founding Partner, Synarchitects, Berlin and Beijing**

Daniel Schwabe is managing partner of Synarchitects and head of the Berlin Office, which is dedicated to the research of energy efficient buildings and natural construction materials. In 2004 – during his studies at the Berlin University of the Arts (UdK) – he cofounded Synarchitects in Beijing where he and his partner Yingxi Zou won several first prizes in international competitions. Among those are the International Airport in Zhengzhou, China Mobile Office Tower in Zhengzhou, and the mixed use urban district Dongfang in Ningbo. From 2004 until 2009 he lived in Beijing and realized many projects, for example the Campus of the Fine Arts School attached to the China Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing and the Longmen Museum at the UNESCO world heritage site Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang.

### **Antje Stokman, Founding Partner, osp urbanelandschaften, landscape architect; Professor and Director of Landscape Planning and Ecology Institute, University of Stuttgart**

Antje Stokman is a professor as well as a practicing landscape architect. She became director of the Institute of Landscape Planning and Ecology within Stuttgart University in 2010. Together with Sabine Rabe she founded the landscape and urban planning studio "osp . urbanelandschaften" in Hamburg in 2010. In her research and practice she focuses on the potentials of water, agriculture, energy and traffic infrastructure systems for shaping landscape form and meeting broader human, ecological and aesthetic objectives - applying a "research by design" approach. As a member of the interdisciplinary research and teaching platform Studio Urbane Landschaften she has been awarded numerous prizes and was nominated as a member of the German national advisory council on spatial planning in 2010. She was previously an assistant professor of Ecosystem Design and Watershed Management at Hannover University and worked as a landscape architect on international projects for Rainer Schmidt Landschaftsarchitekten in Munich.

### **Michael Roper, Founding Partner, Architecture Architecture; teacher, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology**

Michael Roper is a director of the Melbourne-based practice 'Architecture Architecture'. As an active participant in the broader design culture, Michael engages in research, media, education, exhibition and publication, and has been a regular contributor to Architecture Review Australia as well as broadcasting on Triple R radio's The Architects. Michael has taught extensively both in Melbourne and abroad and was the founding Programme Manager of the ANCB campus in Berlin.

## **Koos Wieriks, Counsellor for Infrastructure & Environment, Dutch Embassy in Berlin**

Koos Wieriks studied Spatial Planning at the Delft University of Technology (NL). For the Government of the Netherlands he was involved in national and international water policy formulation. He served as secretary-general of the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (Koblenz, Germany 1995-2000) and advisor water management for the Indonesian Government (Jakarta 2000-2005). From 2006 to 2010 he was personal advisor on water management to the Crown Prince of the Netherlands, Prince Willem-Alexander. He now is the Head of Infrastructure and Environment at the Netherlands Embassy in Berlin.

## **Eduard Kögel, Architect and Researcher, Berlin**

Eduard Kögel studied at the faculty of Architecture, Urban- and Landscape Planning at the University of Kassel in Germany. From 1999 to 2004 he taught as Assistant Professor at the Technical University in Darmstadt in the department of Non-European Architecture and Urban Development. In 2007 he finished his Dissertation on the exile of Rudolf Hamburger and Richard Paulick in Shanghai (1930-1949) at the Bauhaus-University in Weimar. He focuses on the exchange between Asia and Europe, on the exile of German architects in the 20th century, on the development of architecture and urban planning in China, and on the topic of trans-culturation in architecture. At the Habitat Unit at the Berlin Institute of Technology he worked on a research project founded by the German Research Foundation (DFG): The Significance of Ernst Boerschmann in the Context of Cultural Transfer.

# 4<sup>th</sup> Learning to Provoke

## Urban Practice: Responsibilities, Skills and Agendas

## **Christopher Dell, Theoretician and Musician, Institute for Improvisation Technology, Berlin**

Christopher Dell (ANCB Executive Board) is a theorist and composer. In recent years he was visiting professor for urban design theory at HafenCity University, Hamburg, where he was head of the MetaLab, Studio for Applied Theory. His interest is concentrated on agency, praxis and organisation of urban life. His institute for improvisation technology (ifit) works in cross-disciplinary constellation and focuses on the exploration and conceptualization of relational action.

## **Theo Deutinger, Founding Partner, TD Architects, Amsterdam/Salzburg**

Theo Deutinger is an architect, writer and designer of socio-cultural maps. His work has been published in various magazines including Wired, Domus, and Mark Magazine. Recent projects include the book 'Help Me I Am Blind' with the artist Heidi Specker, a collaborative exhibition design with the Bauhaus in Berlin, and a research-design contribution to the Design Biennale in Gwangju (South Korea). Theo Deutinger keeps lecture and teaching engagements with various institutions including the Strelka Institute and the Bauhaus in Dessau.

## **Markus Fernhout, Founding Partner, Codum Property Investment, Rotterdam**

Marcus Fernhout is co-founder of CODUM, an activistic real-estate developer who independently transforms vacant office buildings. CODUM's primary objective is to offer inspirational workspaces to complimentary companies operating in the creative, cultural and/or artistic sector. Founded three years ago, CODUM already successfully transformed over 35,000 m<sup>2</sup> in over 8 office buildings, now housing and connecting over 350 creative companies in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Arnhem. CODUM is now aiming to expand internationally.

## **Wouter Vanstiphout, Art Historian, Professor Design and Politics, TU Delft**

Wouter Vanstiphout is a historian of architecture and, since 2009 has been Professor of Design and Politics at the Delft University of Technology. He is one of the founders of the Crimson Architectural Historians research and development collective, Rotterdam.

Between 2000 and 2008 Crimson directed the WiMBY! project for the urban renewal of the Rotterdam Satellite Town Hoogvliet, and is now in charge of the redevelopment of the nineteenth century railway highline Hofbogen into commercial and cultural real estate, topped by public space. Recently Vanstiphout has extensively lectured, written and conducted research on the relationship between urban rioting, urban politics, and urban planning.

### **Petra Wesseler, Head of Urban Development Projects for the City of Chemnitz**

Petra Wesseler studied architecture and urban planning in Braunschweig and Stuttgart. Since 2002 she is Deputy Mayor of the City of Chemnitz and Head of the Department for Urban Development. From 1991 to 2002 she worked for the German Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning in Berlin, where she was responsible for the Foreign Office project – an office and conference building with over 2,000 offices in the centre of Berlin. Prior to this, she practiced as an architect and as an urban planner in Germany and England. She has lectured in Urban Design and Development at the Technical University of Cottbus.

### **Ulrich Beckefeld, Office for Subversive Architecture, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna**

Ulrich Beckefeld is a freelance architect based in Vienna and a founding member of osa, Office for Subversive Architecture – a practice whose 8 members are located in different European cities. His work focuses on experimental methods for the design of urban/spacial systems, possibilities of transforming their patterns of meaning, and on modes of interdisciplinary collaborations. As an – occasional – writer, he is interested in the relationships between the inherent logic of ‘projects’ as a conscious but limited point of view and their setting in a complex reality.

### **Regula Lüscher, Head of Berlin Senate for Urban Development**

Regula Lüscher is the Permanent Secretary for Urban Development, Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development. Prior to taking this position in 2007 she was Deputy Director of the Agency for Urban Development in Zurich, where she had held various positions since 1998. She practiced as an architect for over 20 years, latterly in joint practice with Patrick Gmür from 1988 to 1998.

### **Doris Kleilein, Architect, Editor and Journalist Bauwelt architecture journal**

Doris Kleilein is an architect and founding partner of the inter-disciplinary practice bromsky architects. She is also an author for various media, including Bauwelt, Arch +, Archithese, Deutschlandradio, Deutschlandfunk, rbb, and curates cultural events, e.g. “Tuned City” (2008), and “Die Große Geld oder Leben Tour” (Ballhaus Naunynstraße, 2009). She has been an editor of Bauwelt since 2005.

### **Ton Matton, Professor for Architecture and Design at Wismar University, Founder of Wendorf Academy**

Ton Matton’s work is nowadays situated somewhere between object-design, society-shape, ecological urban planning and artist-actionism.

### **Jürgen Patzak-Poor, BAR Architects, member Team 11, Berlin**

Jürgen Patzak-Poor is co-founder of BARarchitekten. As a member of Team 11, he is involved in the preparation of an ongoing series of open letters, articles, and statements on urban development and the neglect of social issues in Berlin. He has taught architecture and urban anthropology at the Freie Universität in Berlin, Oxford Brookes, the Technical University in Cottbus and the University of Ulster in Belfast where he co-founded the advocacy group BuildingInitiative. His research and urban practice focuses on architecture as a social art.

# 5<sup>th</sup> 75-90-3: Who is Our City? Migration

## **Martin Rein-Cano, Founding Partner, Topotek 1, Landscape Architecture, Berlin**

Martin Rein-Cano was born in Buenos Aires in 1967. He studied History of Art at Frankfurt University and Landscape Architecture at the Technical Universities of Hannover and Karlsruhe. Since 1996 the international office TOPOTEK 1 has created and designed German and International projects ranging from masterplans to gardens. Martin Rein-Cano has been appointed as guest professor in Europe and North America. He frequently lectures at internationally renowned universities and cultural institutions, and regularly serves on competition juries. Several books and articles have been published exclusively on his work, which has been honoured with many awards and prizes.

## **Barbara John, Political Scientist, Professor of Ethnology, Humboldt University Berlin; Former Commissioner of Integration and Migration, Berlin Senat**

Barbara John is currently Coordinator for Language Training for Migrants at the Berlin Ministry of Education. From 1981 to 2003 she was the Senate Commissioner of Integration and Foreigners' Affairs in Berlin. Ms. John holds degrees in Teaching, Political Sciences and Pedagogy and studied in London and Berlin. Her areas of expertise are political sciences, epistemology, and the theory and economics of education. She has published school books on learning German; various articles on integration issues, such as "The Challenge of Integrating Migrants into Host Societies – A Case Study from Berlin" in: World Migration 2003 – Managing Migration IOM World Migration Report Series Volume 2, 2003.

## **Olv Klijn, Founding Partner, .FABRIC Architecture and Urbanism, Amsterdam**

Olv Klijn graduated Cum Laude at the faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning of the Technical University of Eindhoven. His work has been published in several architectural magazines. As an artist in residence he stayed at the Canadian Banff Centre. After that Klijn worked at OMA in Rotterdam. He is the author of several publications, such as 'VMX-agenda', '10xDenBosch', 'Architect by Accident', and 'Station Centraal'. Together with Eric Frijters he founded .FABRIC in 2007, which won the Prix de Rome 2010. Furthermore, he is an Assistant Professor at the Technical University in Delft and he teaches design-research at the Academy of Architecture in Arnhem.

## **Ratna Omidvar, President Maytree Foundation, Toronto**

Ratna Omidvar is President of Maytree, a private foundation that promotes equity and prosperity through its policy insights, grants, and programs. The foundation is known for its commitment to developing, testing, and implementing programs and policy solutions related to immigration, integration and diversity in the workplace, in the boardroom and in public office. Ratna also serves as a director of the Greater Toronto CivicAction Alliance and is the chair of the Board of Directors of the Toronto Region Immigrant Employment Council (TRIEC). In 2006, Ratna was appointed to the Order of Ontario. In 2010, the Globe and Mail, Canada's largest national newspaper, profiled Ratna as its Nation Builder of the Decade for Citizenship.

## **Eric Frijters, Founding Partner, .FABRIC Architecture and Urbanism, Amsterdam**

Eric Frijters graduated Cum Laude at the faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning of the Technical University of Eindhoven. He also studied Architecture at the Universität Karlsruhe and Philosophy at the University of Amsterdam. Frijters has published in various architectural magazines. He worked as an architect and researcher at Alterra WUR and at the Dutch Institute for Spatial Planning. Frijters is the author of several books such as 'Farmtycoon', 'Tussenland', 'Architect by Accident' and 'Station Centraal'. Together with Olv Klijn he founded .FABRIC in 2007, which won the Prix de Rome 2010. Furthermore, he teaches Architecture and Theory at the Academy of Architecture in Amsterdam and holds a position at the Academy of Architecture in Arnhem to coordinate Design-Research.

### **Michael Künzel, Head of Land Use Planning and Urban Concepts Unit, Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development and Environment**

Prior to taking on this position in 2001, he was the Deputy Head of the Planning Administration in Braunschweig, where he had held various positions from 1990. He studied architecture at the TU Braunschweig from 1981 to 1989.

### **Mekonnen Mesghena, Head of Migration and Diversity Department, Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung**

Mekonnen Mesghena is a policy analyst and the Department Head of Migration and Diversity at the Heinrich Böll Stiftung in Berlin, a think-tank affiliated with the German Green Party. He is a member of various boards and NGOs across Europe - among others of the Board of Directors at the Migration Policy Group (Brussels) and member of the Equal Opportunity and Diversity Panel of the British Council in Germany. He studied Journalism and History at Dortmund University, worked at WDR and writes for various German and international broadcasting stations, magazines, and websites. He served for several years as spokesperson for the "Third World Journalists' Network" and co-founded the German "Media Watch" in 1993. At the end of Eritrea's War of Independence in 1991, Mekonnen Mesghena worked in restructuring Eritrean media, and trained journalists.

### **Daniela Patti, Department for Urbanism, Transport, Environment and Information Society, Central European Institute of Technology, Schwechat**

Daniela Patti is an architect and planner. Currently she works as a researcher in Austria at CEIT Alanova (Central European Institute of Technology, Dept. Urbanism, Transport, Environment, Information Society). She is also a lecturer in urban design at the Architecture Faculty of Roma Tre University, Italy, and developing her PhD research on peri-urban landscape at the TU Wien, Austria. She has also worked for two years on integration programs for illegal immigrants in Rome (language programs, civil and working rights seminars).

### **Christine Hentschel, Political Scientist and Urban Anthropologist, Postdoctoral Fellow Humboldt University Berlin**

Christine Hentschel is a postdoctoral fellow at the Forum Transregional Studies at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, affiliated with the Department of Urban Sociology at Humboldt University. Hentschel's research on cities revolves around urban change, citizenship, and diversity, as well as urban aesthetics and atmospheres. After completing her PhD thesis on urban fear and urban space in a South African city, she has recently taken her interest in cities from downtown Durban to her own neighborhood of Berlin Neukölln – with a fellowship from the ICI Berlin. Her current project, The Legal Life of Urban Spaces, investigates the workings of law in everyday city making, focusing on Neukölln's nervous transformation.

## **6<sup>th</sup> Moving Cities, Meaning & Mobility**

### **Mobility**

### **Rients Dijkstra, Founding Partner, Maxwan Architects and Urbanists, Rotterdam**

Rients Dijkstra is a founding partner of Maxwan architects + urbanists, an international practice dedicated to contemporary architectural and urban design, based in Rotterdam. Working on a broad variety of subjects, Maxwan have designed widely recognized projects such as the "Saw Tooth Tower (Building)" in Rotterdam, the "Office Building F&I" (Maastricht Aachen Airport), and "50 Bridges" for the City of Utrecht, as well as innovative proposals for the new town of Leidsche Rijn (75,000 residents and a hidden highway), the 10,800 houses Master Plan for Barking Riverside, the Master Plan A101 for a new city of 300,000 inhabitants on the fringes of Moscow, and most recently, the urban design for the Central Station area in Leiden. Rients Dijkstra has held many advisory positions in London and The Netherlands. He teaches at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Boston USA, and lectures on a regular basis.



### **Martin Ertl, Chief Innovation Officer Transportation, Bombardier Berlin**

Martin Ertl is the Chief Innovation Officer at Bombardier Transportation, with responsibility to design and implement an innovation strategy as well as a structured and holistic innovation management resulting in a balanced project portfolio, the governance of the process along the value chain and support/training of the divisions and business unit in generating innovations. Furthermore, he is responsible for the global coordination of the R&D and product management: By setting up and running project-like R&D activities based on product management market insights a portfolio of innovative solutions applicable for most customer projects is being created. He holds an MBA and previously worked with AUDI and BMW.

### **Marc Wolfram, Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden**

Marc Wolfram is an architect and planner working on interdisciplinary and comparative urban research. His work is concerned with approaches and instruments for developing spaces and places, and for enabling transitions towards sustainability. In particular, he has been interested in the role of information and communication technology usages, as well as transport and mobility in cities and regions.

### **Paul Gerretsen, Director of The Deltametropolis Association, Rotterdam**

Paul Gerretsen is an architect working in the fields of regional design and urban planning. He has worked at Maxwan Architects and Urbanists on both urban and regional planning projects, including the Barking riverside regeneration Masterplan in London. Between 2005 and 2007 Paul Gerretsen served as appointed director of the experimental South Wing Studio for Research and Design of the Province South-Holland. Since 2008 he has been the director of the Deltametropolis Association, an association that focuses on the development of the Randstad area. Recently Paul Gerretsen has been involved with the Atelier Making Projects, associated with the 5<sup>th</sup> International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam.

### **Philipp Rode, Executive Director and Senior Research Fellow of the LSE Cities / Urban Age Programme, London School of Economics and Political Science**

Philipp Rode is Executive Director of LSE Cities at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is Ove Arup Fellow with the LSE Cities Programme and co-convenes the LSE Sociology Course on 'City Making: The Politics of Urban Form'. As researcher and consultant he manages interdisciplinary projects comprising urban governance, transport, city planning and urban design. Rode organised Urban Age conferences in partnership with Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society in ten cities bringing together political leaders, city mayors, urban practitioners, private sector representatives, and academic experts. The focus of his current work is on cities and climate change which includes his role as coordinating author of the cities and buildings chapters for UNEP's Green Economy Report. He has previously worked on several multidisciplinary research and consultancy projects in New York and Berlin and was awarded the Schinkel Urban Design Prize 2000.

### **Florian Lennert, Innovation Centre for Mobility and Corporate Change (InnoZ), Berlin**

Florian Lennert is Director of Intelligent City Forum and Head of International Programmes at the Innovation Centre for Mobility and Societal Research (InnoZ) in Berlin. He holds a B.Sc. in Economics and a M.Sc. in Public Policy and Public Administration from the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is also Associate Director of LSE Enterprise Ltd, the venture, consulting and knowledge transfer division of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Until recently a Visiting Fellow at the Institute, Florian fulfilled a number of roles at LSE, including co-founder of the LSE Grantham Research Institute for Climate and Environment, Director of Corporate Relations responsible for research strategy, university-business research collaboration, corporate partnerships and international business development. A native of Berlin, Florian has in the past worked with the German Institute of Urban Research and the German federal privatisation agency. He regularly advises research institutions and technology-transfer ventures on research development and commercialisation strategies.

### **Peter Haimerl, Founding Partner, Peter Haimerl Studio for Architecture und Consulting, Munich**

Peter Haimerl is an architect who works in architecture and urban design. He is the founding partner of Munich-based 'Studio for Architecture an Consulting. His work experiments with new planning structures based on computer programmed processes and also with the remodelling of existing buildings, like single family houses or car parks. He understands each project as a unique opportunity to develop an individual design concept, customized to the particular nature and economic possibilities of the client. He works in close collaboration with manufacturers and contractors and see his involvement in the construction process as an integral aspect of the design.

### **Hubert Klumpner, Professor of Architecture and Urban Design, Institute of Urban Design/ NSL, ETH Zurich**

Hubert Klumpner, with Alfredo Brillembourg, is founder and director of the Urban-Think Tank, an interdisciplinary design practice in Caracas / Venezuela. They continue to teach at Columbia University where they founded S.L.U.M. Lab and since 2012 hold a chair for Architecture and Urbanism at the ETH in Zürich. Their work is primarily geared to the research and development education of a new generation of professionals developing and transforming cities in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, building theory and practical applications to moderate cooperation between first world industry and third world underprivileged informal urban areas, to leapfrog cities in the global south into the 21st century.

### **Michel Heesen, Founding Partner, Michel Heesen Architecture and Landscape Design, Rotterdam**

Michel Heesen is founding partner of Michel Heesen Architecture and Landscape Design in Rotterdam. His office is involved in the architectural design of mobility (highways, light-rail, bicycles etc.) and in spatial strategies and research. In September 2011, together with photographer Hans Stakelbeek, Heesen spent five weeks travelling and documenting European highway E50 between France and the Caucasus, lecturing and debating on the future of mobility in a number of cities along the way.

### **Oliver Schütte, Founding Partner, A01 Architects, Costa Rica and Utrecht**

Oliver Schütte, architect, founded the multidisciplinary A Company and A Foundation (A 01) together with Dutch anthropologist and economist Marije van Lidth de Jeude, promoting an integral sustainable development. The company is operating at the intersection of the urban and rural domain, the foundation has at the core of its agenda the documentation of urbanization processes worldwide and its consequences for the urban and rural condition. He specialises in climate-dependent architecture and urban design, currently developing projects in Europe and Latin America. He is engaged in numerous academic activities at universities worldwide, including the École des Beaux Arts in Bordeaux (France), the Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería in Managua (Nicaragua), the University of Houston, and the New York Institute for Technology (USA), as well as the Universidad de Costa Rica and the Universidad Veritas in San José (Costa Rica). Previously, he worked with Eisenman Architects and the sculptor Richard Serra in New York, and with Rem Koolhaas and OMAMO.

## **7<sup>th</sup> Re-City: the 'total makeover'** **Agents of Urban Action**

### **Floris Alkemade, Floris Alkemade Architecture, Sint-Oedenrode, Brussels, Paris**

Floris Alkemade, architect and urban designer, founded Floris Alkemade Architecture in 2008. His current projects include the conversion of a 600m long warehouse at Boulevard Macdonald in Paris. He is a former partner at the Office for Metropolitan Architecture, which he joined in 1989. As project architect and project leader he has worked on masterplans and several other urban and building projects in Asia and Europe, including the Euralille master plan, the masterplan for the City Center of Almere,

the competition for Les Halles in the center of Paris, the pop music hall 'het Paard van Troje' in the Hague, the Souterrain tram tunnel (The Hague), the Utopolis complex (Almere), and the Ruhmuseum at the Zeche Zollverein (Germany). He joined the Office for Metropolitan Architecture in 1989 and has worked as a project director for architecture and urban planning since 1996.

### **Petra Rutten, Proper-Stok Developers, Rosmalen**

Petra Rutten is Director at Proper-Stok, a developer recognized and awarded for their innovative and original nature and their complex urban and inner-city regeneration plans. Operating at the interface of commercial and social issues, Petra Rutten prefers working in multidiscipline partnerships.

### **Lars-Christian Uhlig, Unit Baukultur, Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development, Bonn**

Lars-Christian Uhlig was educated as an architect. From 1998 until 2006 he taught architecture at the Bauhaus University Weimar and conducted research on housing, urban design and quality of the built environment. This led him to the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) within the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR), a departmental research institution under the portfolio of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS). Since 2006 he has been managing projects in the unit Baukultur, which comprises a broad range of projects: from publications and exhibitions that raise the awareness for a better built environment, to the development of methods and strategies for quality assurance in planning, building, and architecture policies.

### **Klaus Overmeyer, Studio Urban Catalyst, Berlin**

Klaus Overmeyer is an urban catalyst, landscape architect, and gardener based in Berlin. He set up his own practice Studio UC in 2005 as a spin-off of the EU funded research project Urban catalyst (2001-2003) which focuses on potentials of temporary uses for urban revitalization. The office's philosophy is deeply rooted in an optimistic attitude towards the contemporary landscape stimulating an ongoing research of the relationship between built and unbuilt environments today. Within the complex processes of urban change, Studio UC develops new models for the design and use of spaces in transformation. Klaus Overmeyer has been awarded the national award for landscape architecture 2003. Since 2010 he has been professor for landscape architecture at Bergische Universität Wuppertal.

### **Jan Nikolas Schulz, bb22 Urban Projects, Frankfurt am Main**

Jan Nikolas Schulz received his education in architecture and urbanism at the universities of Braunschweig, Rome and Darmstadt. He is co-founder and managing director of bb22 architects + urban planners in Frankfurt. The projects he has recently been in charge of range from large scale urban masterplanning and strategic urban development to neighbourhood-oriented transformation and participation processes. In the past few years, he and his office partners have largely focussed on informal planning and design methods in an interdisciplinary context. Their work has been featured at the Aedes Architecture Forum in Berlin and the Architecture Biennale in Venice. He has taught urban design at various universities and is currently heading an academic research project on the effects of the energy turnaround on the future development of German cities.

### **Stefan Rettich, Karo Architects, Leipzig**

Stefan Rettich is an architect and since 2011 has been teaching as a professor for theory and design at the School of Architecture Bremen. With Antje Heuer and Bert Hafermalz he pursues the platform KARO\* for communication, architecture and spatial tactics, which has been exhibited at the Architecture Biennale in Venice and has been awarded the European Prize for Urban Public Space in 2010 and the Brit Insurance Design Award in 2011.

### **Roland Puttmann-Holgado, Head of Strategy & Acquisitions, Tempelhofer Freiheit Project, Berlin**

Roland Puttmann-Holgado is head of strategy and acquisition at Tempelhof Project GmbH, dedicated to the development of the former Tempelhof Airport. Before joining the Tempelhof team, Roland was a senior associate at the Berlin office of McKinsey & Company, a consultancy. Roland holds a PhD in Neurobiology and studied the mechanisms of neural wiring at Harvard Medical School in Boston.

### **Afaina de Jong, AFARAI Urban Design Agency, Amsterdam**

Afaina de Jong is an architect and leads AFARAI, an urban design agency that specializes in creating design, concepts and events. Founded in 2005, AFARAI crosses the boundaries of traditional architecture practice with a multidisciplinary approach and broad scope of current trends. This urban design agency not only designs, but also develops content: from events to brand communication. AFARAI is firmly based in the current and future lifestyles of the cities of today and actively uses its international network in the development of all projects. AFARAI has worked on a diverse portfolio of projects: from architectural designs for the Asian-Caribbean restaurant chain Toko 94, installations for the Architectural League in New York and monumental re-use projects like the MC theatre and the redevelopment of a former train station into a shopping-mall for creative entrepreneurs, to innovative events such as the Artmarket Amsterdam, the Shoot Wibaut Photo Safari, and exhibitions such as the Ultra de la Rue: Contemporary Urban Graphics Expo.

### **Stephan Schwarz, ISSSresearch Independent Structure for Sustainable Space Research**

Stephan Schwarz, architect and urban researcher from Austria, founded ISSSresearch - Independent Structure for Sustainable Space research with Ingrid Sabatier in 2008. Their current project is an empirical and comparative survey on the forms of informal and improvised aspects of cities in the specific urban contexts of Istanbul, Berlin, and Mumbai called URBAN FOAM project. It aims to nurture a more nuanced understanding of these matters, to raise public awareness and create a foundation for future research and actions. ISSSresearch is convinced that it has become inevitable to think outside the box of approved knowledge at times, in order to meet the highly complex challenges we are facing in today's world and cities.

### **Angel Luis Fernandez, Professor of Architecture, Universidad Europea de Madrid**

Angel Luis Fernandez is Architectural Design Professor at the School of Architecture of the Universidad Europea de Madrid. He was Dean of this school from 1996 to 2003. Author of many publications since 1980, he has lectured at various international universities including Politecnico de Milano, Rome-La Sapienza, Cottbus, Weimar, Liechtenstein, Havana, Toronto and Medellín. He has served as Director of the City Centre Office at the Madrid City Council, as Head Architect of the Spanish Senate, and as architect of the Spanish Ministry of Culture and of the Castilla y León Government.

### **Juan José Mateos Aybar Mateos Architects, Director of Masters Programme, Universidad Europea de Madrid**

Juan José Mateos, architect, founded Aybar Mateos Architects with Camila Aybar in 2001. Recent recognitions of their work include: COAM prize for vitro v03 pavilion, finalist at Hyspalit Prize for Social Housing project at Alcalá de Henares, office selected for Arquia proxima 2010, a selection of the most promising young architecture offices in Spain. He teaches and lectures at Universidad Europea Madrid where he is Master Director of MUTAPA programme and has taught at Berkeley California, FSFF Lausanne, UFV, Universidad del País Vasco, ETSAM, U.P. Valencia.

# 8<sup>th</sup> Making DESIGN&POLITICS

## The Summary Debate

### **Joachim Declerck, Programme Director, Architecture Workroom Brussels, Co-curator of the 5<sup>th</sup> IABR Making City, Rotterdam**

Joachim Declerck is co-founder and program director of Architecture Workroom Brussels, European Centre for Innovation in Architecture and Urbanism. AW collaborates with public and/or private parties to initiate and coordinate prospective design studies that aim at the development of innovative responses to societal and urban challenges. AW's ambition is to contribute to the development and international exchange of knowledge and expertise in the field of design, by means of a residency program, publications, conferences and exhibitions. From 2005 until 2010, Declerck worked at the Berlage Institute in Rotterdam, where he directed the professional development program from 2008 till 2010. He was co-curator of the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam, Power-Producing the Contemporary City, and of the exhibition A Vision for Brussels (both in 2007). He is member of the curator team of the 5<sup>th</sup> International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam, entitled Making City (2012). He is vice-president of the Regional Development Commission of the Brussels Capital Region.

### **Floris Alkemade, Director Floris Alkemade Architects, Sint-Oedenrode, Brussels, Paris**

Floris Alkemade, architect and urban designer, founded Floris Alkemade Architecture in 2008. His current projects include the conversion of a 600m long warehouse at Boulevard Macdonald in Paris. He is a former partner at the Office for Metropolitan Architecture, which he joined in 1989. As project architect and project leader he has worked on masterplans and several other urban and building projects in Asia and Europe, including the Euralille master plan, the masterplan for the City Center of Almere, the competition for Les Halles in the center of Paris, the pop music hall 'het Paard van Troje' in the Hague, the Souterrain tram tunnel (The Hague), the Utopolis complex (Almere), and the Ruhmuseum at the Zeche Zollverein (Germany). He joined the Office for Metropolitan Architecture in 1989 and has worked as a project director for architecture and urban planning since 1996.

### **Robert Kaltenbrunner, German Federal Office on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development**

Robert Kaltenbrunner studied architecture and city planning at the Technical University Berlin. Initially, he worked freelance, in both architectural offices and in print-media, before becoming project manager for large housing estates and urban renewal projects in the city government of Berlin (1990-99), while also completing his PhD degree. Since 2000 he has been Head of the 'Building and Housing' Department within the German Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) in Bonn and Berlin. This department works at the interface between policy, research and practice and provides technically based policy advice in the areas of building, housing and architecture. He has published many articles and essays on various topics around building, housing, planning'.

### **Arnold Reijndorp, Professor for Social-economic and Spatial Development of New Urban Areas, University of Amsterdam**

Arnold Reijndorp is currently special professor at the University of Amsterdam holding the Han Lammers Chair for Social-economic and Spatial Development of New Urban Areas at the faculty of social and behavioural sciences. He has spent more than 25 years studying the relationship between urban planning and society. He is the author of leading publications such as 'Suburb' and, together with Maarten Hajer, 'In search of New Public Domain'. From 1998 to 2000 he was Visiting Professor of Urbanism and Urban Sociology at the Technical University of Berlin. He was awarded the Rotterdam-Maaskant Prize in 2012.

### **Thomas Sieverts, Founding Partner S.K.A.T. Architects and Urban Planners, Bonn**

Thomas Sieverts studied architecture and urban design in Stuttgart, Liverpool, and Berlin. In 1965 he formed the “Freie Planungsgruppe Berlin” and lectured in Urban Design at the Hochschule der bildenden Künste (Berlin) between 1967 and 1970. He was guest professor in the Urban Design Program at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. From 1971 to 1999 he was Professor of Urban Design at the Technical University Darmstadt while he also collaborated with the School of Town Planning, University of Nottingham, from 1984 to 1989. He founded the office SKAT (now SKT) in 1993. Sieverts holds a Doctoral degree, *honoris causa*, of Technical University Braunschweig. Among other publications, he is the author of *Zwischens-tadt* (1997), translated into English as *Cities without Cities* (2000).

### **Wouter Vanstiphout, Professor of Design as Politics, Technical University Delft**

Wouter Vanstiphout is a historian of architecture and, since 2009 has been Professor of Design and Politics at the Delft University of Technology. He is one of the founders of the Crimson Architectural Historians research and development collective, Rotterdam. Between 2000 and 2008 Crimson directed the *WiMBY!* project for the urban renewal of the Rotterdam Satellite Town Hoogvliet, and is now in charge of the redevelopment of the nineteenth century railway highline Hofbogen into commercial and cultural real estate, topped by public space. Recently Vanstiphout has extensively lectured, written and conducted research on the relationship between urban rioting, urban politics, and urban planning.

### **Petra Wesseler, Head of Urban Development Projects, City of Chemnitz**

Petra Wesseler studied architecture and urban planning in Braunschweig and Stuttgart. Since 2002 she is Deputy Mayor of the City of Chemnitz and Head of the Department for Urban Development. From 1991 to 2002 she worked for the German Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning in Berlin, where she was responsible for the Foreign Office project – an office and conference building with over 2,000 offices in the centre of Berlin. Prior to this, she practiced as an architect and as an urban planner in Germany and England. She has lectured in Urban Design and Development at the Technical University of Cottbus.

