MAKING *DESIGN AND POLITICS*
ANCB Metropolitan Laboratory in collaboration with Henk Ovink and the 5th International Rotterdam Architecture Biennale

25 April 2012, 8pm
Netherlands Architecture Institute, Rotterdam

Reflecting on what was learned in the ANCB 2011 series *Design and Politics: The Next Phase*, this debate will outline an alternative approach to *making* our urban environment. Aligning with the theme of the 5th IABR, and with mission of ANCB, the debate will also take a next step towards the realisation of this approach by considering whether and how *adaptability* can become its cornerstone.

Welcomes
tbc **Ole Bouman** Director of the Netherlands Architecture Institute, Rotterdam
Kristin Feireiss Director ANCB Metropolitan Laboratory and Aedes Architecture Forum
Roelof Bleker Chairman of the Board of Netherlands Fund for Architecture

Introduction (and debate moderation)
Henk Ovink Netherlands Ministry for Infrastructure and Environment, co-curator 5th IABR

This Design and Politics approach allows spatial planning to move away from a simple process diagram, towards a more fluid process that tests, reflects and engages with the issues at stake and with the meaningful spaces of contemporary life. This 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 argues for adaptability as the cornerstone of this approach. The "*agenda is not a blueprint, nor a guideline, nor a prediction of how to make the world better. No, the agenda is the process of change. The agenda leads the way to help form alliances concerning and connecting specific places, people and issues. And the agenda in itself should be adaptive, changing with every step of development*." The following designers, theorists, planners will respond:

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 Alekmade Architects, Sint-Odenrode, Brussels, Paris
tbc **Petra Wesseler** Head of Urban Development Projects, City of Chemnitz

In front row:
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
tbc **Joachim de Clerck** Architecture Workroom, Brussels
Pauline Terreehorst Author and Advisor on urban culture, former director of Utrecht City Museum

For background to this debate, see overleaf.

Extract from DESIGN AND POLITICS UP FOR CHANGE
Henk Ovink, A+U 2012, Issue 1, nr 496, pp 112-114

Spatial planning can no longer be the trade-off of interests, nor should it amount to the allocation of program volumes. **Instead, spatial planning must be about giving direction and shape in visions and stories, in laws and regulations, and through programs and projects all contributing to the wider perspective of a social, economic and cultural task**. That is precisely what makes planning political, a planning that is socio-economically and culturally driven. Planning that connects with society's demands. And planning that confronts and resolves the different challenges with the 'power' of the places. It calls for design excellence to make explicit and confront differences rather than finding generic solutions. Then design and innovation become leaders in this spatial development process.

This makes the politics of planning about the redefining of our tasks in an integral approach. It is about rethinking our instruments, financial, legal, et cetera, with fewer yet more integrated rules and through smarter governance. About reinventing the alliance, the strong collaboration that enables a breakthrough and focus. It is about the repositioning of design and its political capacity. And it is about the exchange of knowledge, collaboration through excellence, without assimilation but with adaptation.

An alliance entails strong collaboration where a narrow focus can lead to a successful development. An entrepreneurial attitude amongst partners including government organizations is essential. Alliances start where challenges emerge and facilitate support of the direct interests of people (organized and non-organized). Good government must identify them as highly powerful collaborations. Government should participate, facilitate and give them a stage to act on. The alliance is also a sidestep out of our blocked condition of pre-defined sets of actors, rules, instruments and politics. This pre-defining comes from the hopes we develop for a better future that we can pin down in guidelines, so-called certainties and perspectives that look like idealistic views. It is a search for certainties in the ever-increasing complexity of the world.

The changing horizons, the redefining of our basis upon which we built, the fluidness of the development process all ask for a letting go of certainties but tend to reactions that are more strict, more pre-defined, more so-called certain. But we mustn't fall into this trap of certainties. There is no such thing.

It is the city, the metropolitan region that can re-set our society. If the collective of city making is the connection and driver for alliances, then what does this mean for the different actors involved? The alliance is the sidestep out of our already impossible or at least too complex configuration of rules and regulations, inertia in society and bureaucracy and everything that makes it impossible for developers, investors, designers, researchers and business to act as individual players. If we want to make cities it is these alliances that must lead the way. If we want to 'change the world' we have to let the alliances cut right through to the heart of the individual actors and let them reform, as change agents these individual and collective powers.

Then 'changing the world' is about the agenda for the different actors that develop, research, educate, execute, rule, reign and reflect. **This agenda is not a blueprint, nor a guideline, nor a prediction of how to make the world better. No, the agenda is the process of change.** The agenda leads the way to help form alliances concerning and connecting specific places, people and issues. **And the agenda in itself should be adaptive, changing with every step of development.**

DESIGN AND POLITICS: THE NEXT PHASE
A Series of 7 thematic debates at ANCB Metropolitan Laboratory that teased out what this alternative *Design and Politics* approach would mean in practice.

#1 CRADLE TO CRADLE - *Creative and effective urban practice*
#2 ON THE SURFACE OF ARCHITECTURE – *Technologies & Materials*
#3 CLIMATE-CHANGING OUR CITIES: COOL, OR WET AND WARM? - *Climate change*
#4 LEARNING TO PROVOKE - *Agendas of design*
#5 75-90-3: who is our city? - *Migration*
#6 MOVING CITIES, MOBILITY AND MEANING - *Mobility*
#7 RE-CITY: THE 'TOTAL MAKEOVER' - *Agents of Urban Action*

Online videos of debates **vimeo.com/user11026775**

Insights, Ideas and Directions for Alternative Process of Planning, Politics and Design, as learned in 7 debates

1. Cities - The Context

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 Rients Dijkstra, Florian Lennert, Philip Rodd*

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 Michael Künzel*; 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 Wouter Vanstiphout*; People may share space in the city but wide gaps between social classes may exist in terms of access to opportunities. *# 5 Mekonnen Mesghena*; Growing lack of identification between people and the place they live in. *#7 Angel Luis Fernandez Munoz, # 5 Mekonnen Mesghena;* Complexity of contemporary city is generated by a diversity of constituencies and values. *#2 Johannes Kuehn*; Representation of values rather than determining shared values. #2 *Anh-Linh Ngo*

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 over-estimate our control? *#7 Floris Alkemade*

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 Ratna Omidvar*

2. Values and Intentions

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 once can afford it. Why can't we create new, affordable urban areas as popular as these old inner city areas. *#7 Floris Alkemade*

The Primary Objective Must Be to Keep Opportunities Open for Everyone. Integration must be linked to the possibility of success. *#5 Michael Künzel*

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 Christopher Dell*; A on cultural policy for urban space is required, for cultural playscapes, to fight for open polyvalent urban space. *#2 Pauline Terreehorst;* A moral commitment to public space is necessary. #4 Wouter Vanstiphout; Communication technologies are leading to growing social isolation. *#5 Ratna Omidvar*

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 Petra Rutten*

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 Wouter Vanstiphout*

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 takes 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 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 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 Doris Kleilein*

3. Rules, Tools, Approaches, Strategies of City Making (Tool Kit)

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 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 various*

Create New Projects, New Myths. Europe requires new visions to lead, to take next step in context of urbanisation of world. *#4 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 Olv Kleijn, Ratna Omidvar

Fewer Planning Rules and Regulations. Could more laissez faire approach be strategic rather than merely neglectful? *#5 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 Wouter Vanstiohout, *#5 Martin Rein Cano*; Innovation and creativity comes out of chaos. *#5 Ratna Omidvar*

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 Joop Paul*; By use of adaptive planning processes? Through small-scale initiatives rather than large-scale plans? But isn't Berlin is a good example of unfinished-ness in the fragments resulting from failed large-scale plans. *#5 Martin Rein-Cano*

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 Olv Klijn;* Wiki-design is design by committee, resulting in mediocrity. *#5 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 Henk Ovink*

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 Christine Hentschel*; Or to intentionally design physical elements of the city as sponges to accommodate multiple identities. *#5 Henk Ovink, Ratna Omdivar*

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 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 various*

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 Paula Verhoeven*

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

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 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 Petra Rutten*; A period of client education at beginning of processes to analyse and challenge the instigating question or brief of any project. *# 7 Floris Alkemade*

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 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 Floris Alkemade*; As an alternative to, or influencing initiative of the masterplan. *#4 Wouter Vanstiphout*

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 Olv Klijn*; Beauty is required for the good design must enact. *#5 Martin Rein-Cano*

4. Instruments

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 Floris Alkemade*

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 various*

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 Klaus Overmeyer, Floris Alkemade*

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 case, to achieve security. *#5 Mekonnen Mesghena*; It would take forceful housing policies to counteract the segregation created by the liberalised housing market. *# 5 Martin Rein-Cano*; The minority or migrant community requires assistance in order to fully enjoy the benefits of urban life. *#5 Barbara John*

Architectural Competition. Criteria are often too fixed and thus this mode does not take advantage of creative thinking of designers. *#2 Beate Engelhorn*

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 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? 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 Lars-Christian Uhlig*; As a

non-masterplan masterplan, with a prominent role for a narrative of change. *#4 Wouter Vanstiphout*;

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 Petra Wesseler, Wouter Vanstiphout*; A diversity of masterplans tailored to various scales and contexts are needed. *#4 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 Christopher Dell; We are 'trying' to plan the future, we are not planning the futures with absolute certainty. *#4 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-fixated version of the masterplan is formulated. *#4 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 Regular Lüscher, Theo Deutinger*; 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 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 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 Wouter Vanstiphout*;

5. Roles
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 Roland Püttman-Holgado*

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 Barbara John*

It is Critical That Politicians Are Informed About Design and for Designers 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 Han Meyer*

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 Afaina de Jong, Floris Alkemade*

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 Petra Wesseler*; Influence public opinion through raising awareness and initiating projects without public money. #4 Marcus Fernhout; But public funding is measure of value and benefit of project, a recognition of quality, a stamp of public support. *#4 Wouter Vanstiphout*

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

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 various, #3 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 Han Meyer, #6 Philpp Rode, #6 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 Eric Frijters*

6. Value of Political Design

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. *#3 Reiner Nagel*

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, *#3 Edzo Bindels*; Prepare striking images that can inspire political courage; Combine strategic responses with plans for how they can pay for themselves.

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; *#3 Edzo Bindels, Dieter Grau, #6 Philip Rode;* Belief in the value of compelling mages 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. *#3 Richard Black*

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. *#5, #7 Henk Ovink*

Design Literacy is a Massive Asset for the Non-designer. And the best hope for the future lies in design literate political actors. *#3 various*

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. *#4 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 *#6 Petra Wesseler*

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. *#4 Dieter Grau*

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. *#2 various*

7. How to Respond to Critical Issues Facing Cities

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 Afaina de Jong; Increasing lack of identification between people and the place they live. *#7 Angel Luis Fenandez, #5 Mekonnen Mesghena, #3 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 Dieter Grau*

Develop Integrated Solutions Related to a Multiplicity of Issues. 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 Han Meyer, Dieter Grau*

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 Edzo Bindels*; Design can decentralise ideas and issues, and allow city to act at local scales. *#3 Reiner Nagel*; Integrate concrete short-term steps with long term visions. #3 *Henk Ovink*

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 Martin Rein-Cano*

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 Wouter Vanstiphout, Theo Deutinger;* Design needs to visualise the long-term image so it can be integrated into short-term politics. *#3 various*

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 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 various*

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 Harsh Purohit*;

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

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 various*

Fuller arguments in separate debate transcripts, as numbered.

Compiled by Áine Ryan
ANCB Programme Manager
March 2012

8. Debate Participants (drawn from politics and design fields in The Netherlands and Germany)

#1 CRADLE TO CRADLE - *Creative and effective urban practice*
Monika Griefahn, 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
Peter Rehwinkel, Mayor of City of Groningen, who 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
Rinus van den Berg, Head of Design, DSM Material Science Center, Maastricht
Arthur Thomaes, CEO, Royal Mosa Tiles, Maastricht

#2. ON THE SURFACE OF ARCHITECTURE - *Technologies and Materials*
Thomas Auer, Partner Transsolar Climate Engineering, Stuttgart
Stefan Behnisch, Founding partner Behnisch Architects, Stuttgart
Florian Idenburg, Founding partner Solid Objectives - Idenburg Liu (SO-IL), New York

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

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

Jan Edler, Founding partner realities:united, studio for art and architecture, BerlinAnh-Linh Ngo, architect and journalist for Arch+ architecture magazine, Berlin

Johannes Kuehn, Founding partner Kuehn Malvezzi Architects, Berlin

#3. CLIMATE-CHANGING OUR CITIES: COOL, OR WET AND WARM? - *Climate change*

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

Richard Black, Founding partner, Times Two Architects; senior lecturer Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

RI Il-O, Architect Paektusan Architecture Academy, Pyongyang, DPR of Korea

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

Harsh Purohit, Sustainable Campaigner, Cognito, India

Daniel Schwabe, Founding partner, Synarchitects, Berlin and Beijing

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

Michael Roper, Founding partner Architecture Architecture; teacher, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

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

Eduard Kögel, Architect and Researcher, Berlin

#4. LEARNING TO PROVOKE - *Agendas of design*

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 Design and Politics, TU Delft

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

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

Regula Lüscher, Head of Berlin Senate for Urban Development; Doris Kleilein Architect; Editor and Journalist Bauwelt architecture journal

Ton Matton, Professor Architecture and Design at Wismar University; founder Wendorf Academy

Jürgen Patzak-Poor, BAR Architects; member Team 11, Berlin

#5. 75-90-3: who is our city? - *Migration*

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, Berlin Senat

Olv Klijn, Founding partner, .FABRIC Architecture and Urbanism, Amsterdam

Ratna Omidvar, President Maytree Foundation, Toronto

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

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

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

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

#6. MOVING CITIES, MOBILITY AND MEANING - *Mobility*

Rients Dijkstra, Founding partner Maxwan Architects and Urbanists, Rotterdam

Martin Ertl, Chief Innovation Officer Transportation, Bombardier Berlin

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

Dirk Heinrichs, Institute of Transport Research, German Aerospace Centre (DLR), Berlin

Paul Gerretsen, Director of The Deltametropolis Association, Rotterdam

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

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

Peter Haimerl, Founding partner Peter Haimerl of Studio for Architecture und Consulting, Munich

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

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

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

#7. RE-CITY: THE 'TOTAL MAKEOVER' - *Agents of Urban Action*

Joachim de Clerck, Architecture Workroom, Brussels

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

Petra Rutten, Proper Stok Developers, Rosmalen

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

Klaus Overmeyer, Studio Urban Catalyst, Berlin

Jan Nikolas Schulz, bb22 Urban Projects, Frankfurt am Main

Stefan Rettich, Karo Architects, Leipzig

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

Afaina de Jong, AFARAI Urban Design Agency, Amsterdam

Stephan Schwarz, ISSSresearch Independent Structure for Sustainable Space Research

Regula Lüscher, Head of Berlin Senate for Urban Development