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The Smart City's Image

El papel del diseño urbano en la construcción de la ciudad inteligente 7/abril/2014

Rinio Bruttomesso

(Italia)

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Rinio Bruttomesso

(Italia)

Arquitecto - Urbanista. Ex docente de Urbanismo de la Facultad de Arquitectura de la Universidad IUAV y Director del Centro Internacional "Città d'Acqua" de Venecia.

Fundador, Vice Presidente y Director del Comité Científico de RETE, asociación internacional para la colaboración entre puertos y ciudades.

Curador por la Bienal de Arquitectura de Venecia de la sección dedicada a la recualificación urbana de los waterfront (Arsenal de Venecia, 2004) y de las cuatros exposiciones "Città-Porto" en Palermo (Italia, 2006 – 2007) y por la Bienal de Arquitectura de Buenos Aires de las exposiciones: "Los nuevos waterfronts urbanos" (2005), "Véneto 40: jóvenes arquitectos italianos a prueba" (2009)- también en la Bienal de Arquitectura de Quito (2010), y "El Azul de la Ciudad. Cuatro Arquitectos interpretan el protagonismo urbano del Agua" (2010).

Miembro de Comité Internacional de la Bienal de Arquitectura de Buenos Aires.

Director Científico de la Plaza Temática "Ciudades de Agua" del Expo Internacional de Zaragoza, 2008.

Fundador y director de Aquapolis, revista del Centro Città d'Acqua (1992 – 2001).

Fundador y director de Portus, revista semestral de Rete (en versión 'papel', 2001-2012 y desde 2013, en versión digital) y de su suplemento anual Portusplus.

Autor de numerosos libros, ensayos y artículos sobre el tema de la recualificación de los frentes de agua y de la relación puerto-ciudad; entre ellos, "Waterfronts. A new frontier for cities on water", Venice, 1993; "Complexity on the urban waterfront", in "Waterfronts in Post-Industrial Cities", London and New York, 2001; "La Ciudad Portuaria del siglo XXI. Nuevos desafíos en la relación Puerto-Ciudad", RETE, Venecia, 2011.

Ha dado conferencias y participado a seminarios y congresos en ciudades en diversos países alrededor del mundo



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(Italia

SMART CITY vs. HAPPY CITY?

Palabras clave:

Smart City Happy City Urban Design

El largo y discordante recorrido del debate sobre el futuro de la ciudad entre teorías y prácticas urbanas.

A lo largo del ultimo medio siglo hemos hablado muy poco de la 'ciudad' pero edificado mucho y a veces de manera incorrecta, construyendo menos (por la crisis) pero teorizando mucho, quizás, demasiado. El debate urbanistico se ha inventado, en distintos tiempos, numerosos 'adjetivos' para calificar modelos de ciudades o, modelos y metodologías de edificación de las ciudades, ejemplificadas en diferentes conceptos como; "livable city', 'eco-city', 'sustainable city', 'smart city', 'creative city', 'happy city'.

Parece que encontramos una suerte de 'enfrentamiento' entre dos principales posturas: la que confia mucho en el protagonismo de las tecnologias (con una actitud de caracter 'cuantitativo', atenta a los parametros 'objetivos') para mejorar las condiciones de la ciudad contemporanea, y otra que parece mas cuidadosa de los aspectos 'subjetivos', de 'habitabilidad', de criterios 'cualitativos' por el desarrollo urbano.

Si el tema de la 'smart city', hoy en dia, casi representa un paradigma imprescindible para un plan urbanista y hace referencia a numerosos y distintos criterios de evaluación de la sostenibilidad del desarrollo urbano, con fuerte enfasis en el protagonismo de las nuevas tecnologías (TIC's), hay tambien una tendencia general, muy presente en particular en los paises del Norte America - después de la temporada del 'New Urbanism' – que busca una estrategia basada en elementos 'inmateriales': es la corriente que persigue, por ejemplo, la idea de la ciudad 'creativa', hasta llegar a la recien propuesta de la 'Happy City'.

Esta ponencia quiere reflexionar si hay, de verdad, un 'conflicto' entre las dos tendencias que parecen empujar hacia el objetivo común de una verdadera sostenibilidad del desarrollo urbano, recurriendo de forma importante a las TIC's.

Otro objetivo de esta contribución sera de entender si dentro de estas dos 'perspectivas' hay, y como, todavia espacio por el tema del 'urban design', pensado como esencial medio por la búsqueda de la calidad del espacio publico de las ciudades.



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SMART CITY vs. HAPPY CITY?

Keywords:

Smart city Happy city Urban design

The long journey of discordant debate on the future of the city between urban theories and practices.

Throughout the last half century has been discussed very little of the 'city'. The urbanistic debate has invented, at different times, many 'adjectives' to qualify the city models, and models and methodologies for building cities, as exemplified in concepts like; "Livable city',' eco-city',' sustainable city',' smart city',' creative city',' happy city'.

Looks like we found a sort of 'confrontation' between two main positions: one that relies much on the role of technolo gies (with an attitude of quantitative character, sensitive to objectives parameters) to improve the conditions of the contemporary city and another that seems more dedicated to the 'subjective' aspects of 'habitability' with qualitative criteria for urban development.

The theme of 'smart city', nowadays is almost a prerequisite for the paradigm and development, refers to numerous and different criteria for evaluating the sustainability of urban development, with a strong emphasis on the role of new technologies (ICTs). There is also a general trend, present in particular in the countries of North America - after the season of 'New Urbanism' - looking for a based on 'intangible' elements strategy: is the current ideas, for example The idea of the "creative city", up to the recent proposal of the 'Happy City'.

This work consider if, in fact exist, a "conflict" between the two trends that seem to push towards the common goal of true sustainability of urban development, drawed significantly in the ICT.

Another object of this contribution will be to understand if within these two 'perspectives' is, and as yet the subject of space 'urban design', designed as an essential means for the pursuit of quality of public space in cities.





7 de abril 2014

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Rinio Bruttomesso



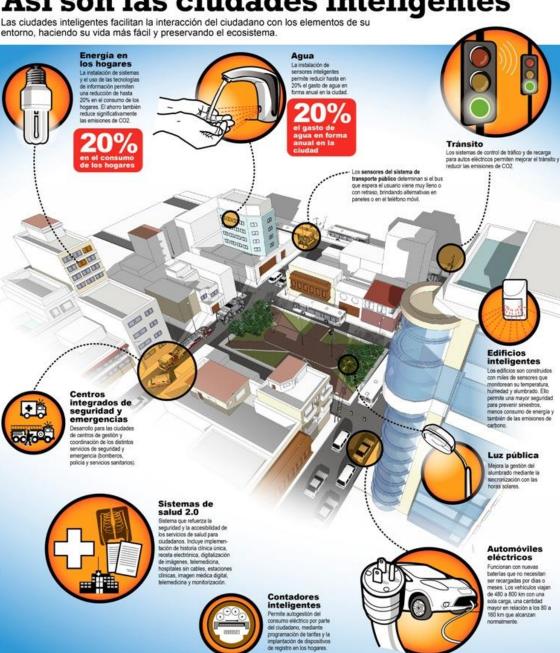


TRES PREGUNTAS SOBRE LAS CIUDADES INTELIGENTES (SMART CITIES)

- 1. ¿ Cuáles son las principales características de las ciudades inteligentes (smart cities) ?
- 2. ¿ Cuál es la 'imagen' de la ciudad inteligente que se nos propone hoy en día?
- 3. ¿ El diseño de la ciudad (urban design) puede ser un elemento para la mejora de la calidad urbana de la ciudad 'inteligente' y de su vida ?

Fuente: INDRA





1. ¿ Cuáles son las principales características de las ciudades inteligentes (smart cities)?

CIUDADES INTELIGENTES el papel predominante de las tecnologías y en particular las de la información y comunicación (TIC)

"Ya llegan a Latinoamérica las ciudades inteligentes o Smart Cities que son un nuevo modelo arquitectónico que fue realizado con éxito en distintas ciudades del mundo como Dubai, Malta, Cairo y Amsterdam".

(SoloPlanos.com, junio 2011)



the "Smart Cities Wheel"

Boyd Cohen

«Rueda de Ciudades Inteligentes»
es un marco holístico
para considerar
todos los componentes clave
de lo que hace 'inteligente'una ciudad.

El término "ciudades inteligentes" es un poco ambiguo.

Algunas personas optan por una definición limitada, es decir, ciudades que utilizan las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones para ofrecer servicios a sus ciudadanos.

Yo prefiero una definición más amplia: las ciudades inteligentes utilizan las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC) para ser más inteligentes y eficientes en el uso de los recursos...... B. C.



head of the Centre of Regional Science,

Vienna University of Technology.

Smart cities - Ranking of European medium-sized cities

in Smart Cities, Vienna, Centre of Regional Science, 2007

Fig. 3: Characteristics and factors of a smart city

SMART ECONOMY (Competitiveness)

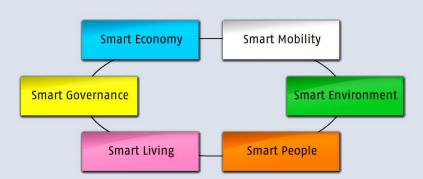
- Innovative spirit
- Entrepreneurship
- Economic image & trademarks
- Productivity
- Flexibility of labour market
- International embeddedness
- Ability to transform

SMART PEOPLE (Social and Human Capital)

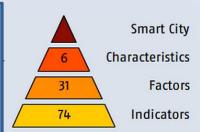
- Level of qualification
- Affinity to life long learning
- Social and ethnic plurality
- Flexibility
- Creativity
- Cosmopolitanism/Openmindedness
- Participation in public life

The smart city model

A Smart City is a city well performing in 6 characteristics, built on the 'smart' combination of endowments and activities of self-decisive, independent and aware citizens.



El modelo 'smart' se hace más complejo: de la ciudad a la comunidad



SMART GOVERNANCE (Participation)

- Participation in decision-making
- Public and social services
- Transparent governance
- Political strategies & perspectives

SMART MOBILITY (Transport and ICT)

- Local accessibility
- (Inter-)national accessibility
- Availability of ICT-infrastructure
- Sustainable, innovative and safe transport systems

SMART ENVIRONMENT (Natural resources)

- Attractivity of natural conditions
- Pollution
- Environmental protection
- Sustainable resource management

SMART LIVING (Quality of life)

- Cultural facilities
- Health conditions
- Individual safety
- Housing quality
- Education facilities
- Touristic attractivity
- Social cohesion

These characteristics and factors form the framework for the indicators and the following assessment a city's performance as smart city.

SMART CITIES

A ranking of European medium-sized cities

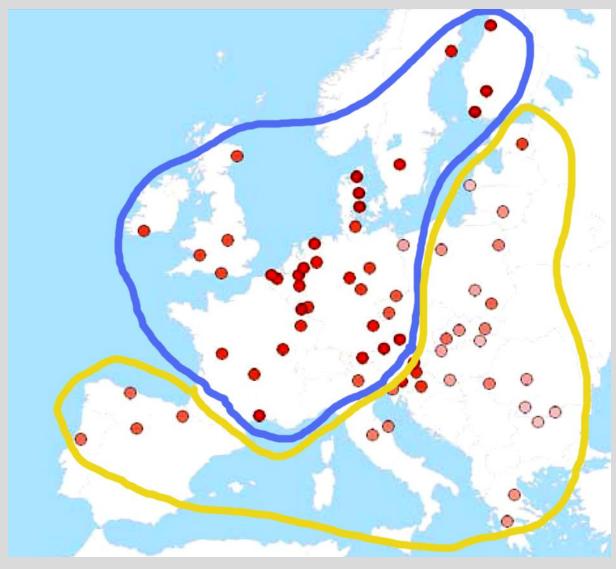
List of factors and indicators

El concepto de "smart" está cada vez más basado en indicadores cuantitativos y su naturaleza está cada vez más relacionada a la esfera socio-económica y de eficiencia tecnológica .

El predominio del "físico" se reduce en beneficio de lo "funcional"

655				enatia
cha	factor	indicator	year	spatial level
	Innovative spirit	R&D expenditure in % of GDP	2003	regional
	Innovative spirit	Employment rate in knowledge-intensive sectors	2004	regional
	Innovative spirit	Patent applications per inhabitant	2003	regional
5	Entrepreneurship	Self-employment rate	2001	local
Smart Economy	Entrepreneurship	New businesses registered in proportion of existing companies	2001	local
Ö	Economic image & trademarks	Importance as decision-making centre	2006	regional
ш	Productivity	GDP per employed person	2001	local
Jar	Flexibility of labour market	Unemployment rate	2005 2001	regional
Sir	Flexibility of labour market International embeddedness	Proportion in part-time employment	2001	local
	international embeddedness	Companies with HQ in the city quoted on the national stock market	2001	local
	International embeddedness	Air transport of passengers	2003	regional
	International embeddedness	Air transport of passengers Air transport of freight	2003	regional
	Level of qualification	Importance as knowledge centre	2006	regional
	Level of qualification	Population qualified at levels 5-6 ISCED	2001	local
	Level of qualification	Language skills	2005	national
	Affinity to life long learning	Book loans per resident	2001	local
	Affinity to life long learning	Participation in life-long-learning in %	2005	regional
ple	Affinity to life long learning	Participation in language courses	2005	national
60	Social and ethnic plurality	Share of foreigners	2001	local
T P	Social and ethnic plurality	Share of nationals born abroad	2001	local
Smart People	Flexibility	Perception of getting a new job	2006	national
Sm	Creativity	People working in creative industries	2002	national
	Cosmopolitanism/Open-mindedness	Voters turnout at European elections	2001	local
	Cosmopolitanism/Open-mindedness	Immigration-friendly environment	2006	national
	Cosmopolitanism/Open-mindedness	Knowledge about the EU	2006	national
	Participation in public life	Voters turnout at city elections	2001	local
	Participation in public life	Participation in voluntary work	2004	national
Φ	Participation in decision-making	City representatives per resident	2001	local
Governance	Participation in decision-making	Political activity of inhabitants	2004	national
rna	Participation in decision-making	Importance of politics for inhabitants	2006	national
Ve	Participation in decision-making	Female city representatives	2001	local
8	Public and social services	Expenditure of the municipal per resident in PPS	2001 2001	local
Smart	Public and social services Public and social services	Children in day care Perception of quality of schools	2005	local
ma	Transparent governance	Perception on transparency of bureaucracy	2005	national national
S	Transparent governance	Perception on fight agains corruption	2005	national
	Transparent governance	refeebach on light agains corruption	2000	Hational
_	Local accessibility	Public transport network per inhabitant	2001	local
	Local accessibility	Public transport network per inhabitant Access to public transport	2001	local national
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Smart Environment	Local accessibility Local accessibility Local accessibility Availability of ICT-infrastructure Availability of ICT-infrastructure Sustainable, innovative and safe transport systems Attractivity of natural conditions Attractivity of natural conditions Pollution Pollution Pollution Environmental protection Environmental protection Sustainable resource management Sustainable resource management Cultural facilities Cultural facilities Cultural facilities Health conditions Health conditions Health conditions Health conditions Health conditions Housing quality Housing quality Housing quality Education facilities Education facilities Education facilities Education facilities Touristic attractivity	Access to public transport Quality of public transport International accessibility Computers in households Broadband internet access in households Green mobility share Traffic safety Use of economical cars Sunshine Green space share Summer smog Particulate matter Fatal chronic lower respiratory diseases Individual efforts on protecting nature Opinion on nature protection Use of water per GDP Use of electricity per GDP Cinema attendance Museums visits Theatre attendance Life expectancy Hospital beds per inhabitant Doctors per inhabitant Perception on quality of the health system Crime rate Death rate by assault Perception on personal safety Share of housing fulfilling mininal standards Average living area per person Satisfaction with personal housing situation Students per inhabitant Access to the educational system Quality of the educational system Importance of tourist location	2004 2004 2001 2006 2006 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001	national national regional national local national local national local national local regional national local national regional national regional

¿Cuáles son las ciudades mas 'smart' de Europa?



SMART CITIES Ranking of European medium-sized cities (2007)



Rankin

Stadt	Eco	Peo	Gov	Mob	Env	<u>Lív</u>	Total
U Luxembourg	1	2	13	6	25	6	1
K Aarhus	4	1	6	9	20	12	2
Turku	16	8	2	21	11	9	3
K Aalborg	17	4	4	- 11	26	11	4
)K Odense	15	3	5	5	50	17	5
Tampere	29	7	1	27	12	8	6
Oulu	25	6	3	28	14	19	7
NL Eindhoven	6	13	18	2	39	18	8
T Linz	5	25	11	14	28	7	9
T Salzburg	27	30	8	15	29	1	10
R Montpellier	30	23	33	24	- 1	16	11
AT Innsbruck	28	35	9	8	40	3	12
AT Graz	18	32	12	17	31	5	13
L Nijmegen	24	14	14	3	51	24	14
L Groningen	14	9	15	20	37	13	15
E Gent	19	16	31	7	48	4	16
Ljubljana	8	11	43	31	3	29	17
IL Maastricht	26	18	17	1	43	14	18
E Joenkoeping	36	10	7	34	22	26	19
BE Brugge	23	20	29	18	44	2	20
L Enschede	31	17	16	4	35	23	21
E Goettingen	11	34	20	12	15	31	22
E Umeaa	39	5	10	36	46	10	23
E Regensburg	9	40	27	19	38	22	24
R Dijon	38	29	22	26	9	25	25
R Nancy	41	31	23	25	10	20	26
E Trier	21	44	19	10	18	33	27
R Clermont-Ferrand	33	33	26	29	7	27	28
R Poitiers	48	37	28	33	8	15	29
Maribor	49	21	37	40	2	32	30
E Cork	2	26	25	45	66	21	31
E Erfurt	32	47	21	13	21	45	32
E Magdeburg	47	50	35	22	17	39	33
E Kiel	45	45	48	16	23	38	34
IR Zagreb	34	24	32	39	36	42	35

K Cardiff	13	39	44	38	60	30	36
K Leicester	3	42	49	32	64	40	37
K Portsmouth	7	38	47	35	63	43	38
K Aberdeen	10	28	42	42	67	35	39
Tartu	40	15	30	47	49	60	40
Pamplona	22	48	39	51	32	41	41
Pizen	43	49	61	30	54	28	42
Valladolid	44	53	34	54	24	46	43
Usti Nad Labem	54	51	55	23	55	36	44
Trento	20	57	24	65	30	48	45
Coimbra	52	63	54	49	16	37	46
Nitra	62	46	51	52	19	44	47
Rzeszow	69	19	53	41	56	50	48
Trieste	12	61	40	67	45	57	49
Oviedo	37	55	38	44	68	34	50
Ancona	35	59	36	68	34	49	51
Perugia	42	54	41	66	42	51	52
Bialystok	67	22	59	56	47	55	53
Kosice	66	43	50	48	53	52	54
Timisoara	50	64	64	62	4	59	55
Banska Bystrica	70	41	52	53	58	47	56
Bydgoszcz	68	27	57	46	52	61	57
Patrai	59	58	46	60	5	67	58
Kaunas	55	36	66	55	27	65	59
Larisa	61	60	45	63	6	66	60
Gyor	46	68	62	37	41	63	61
Szczecin	65	52	58	43	59	56	62
Sibiu	57	65	60	64	13	62	63
Kielce	63	56	56	57	62	54	64
Pecs	56	62	65	58	65	53	65
Liepaja	60	12	63	61	61	70	66
Miskolc	58	67	67	50	70	58	67
Craiova	64	66	68	70	33	64	68
Pleven	51	70	69	69	57	69	69
Ruse	53	69	70	59	69	68	70



Copenhagen

¿ Las ciudades más 'smart' son también las más 'livable' ?



Vienna

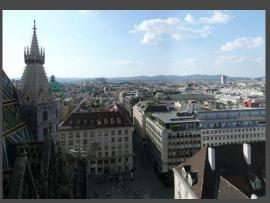


The Top 10 Smart Cities on the Planet

Smart City Ranking	CITY	Region	Innovation Ranking	Green City Ranking*	Quality of Life Ranking	Digital City Ranking**
1	Vienna	EUROPE	5	4th in Europe	1	8
2	Toronto	NA	10	9th in North America	17	10
3	Paris	EUROPE	3	10th in Europe (RC: 6)	30	11
4	New York	NA	4	3rd in North America (RC: 8)	47	4
5	London	EUROPE	11	11th in Europe (RC: 9)	38	13
6	Tokyo	ASIAPACI	22	Above Average in Asia (RC: 1	46	15
7	Berlin	EUROPE	14	8th in Europe	17	32
8	Copenhag	EUROPE	9	1st in Europe (RC: 1)	9	39
9	Hong Kong	ASIAPACI	15	Above Average in Asia	70	3
10	Barcelona	EUROPE	19	NR in Siemens (RC: 3)	40	NR in DCR (IDC: 2)
10	Boston	NA	1	6th in North America	36	NR in DCR (DC: 8)
10	Sydney	ASIAPACI	20	N/A Siemens (RC: Runnerup)	11	33
				*RC-Resilient Cities Ranking		**NR means not ra
						(IDC and DC rankii

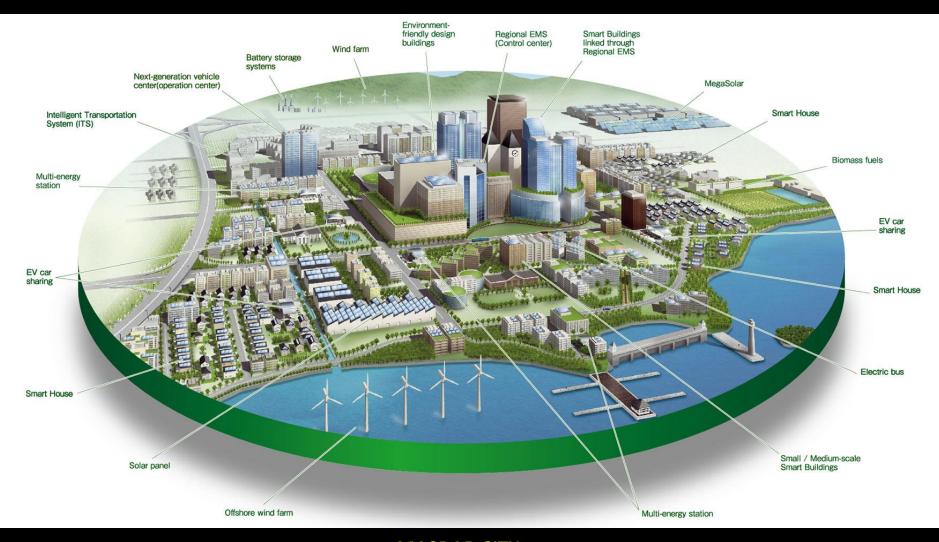


1. Vienna



3. Paris

2. ¿ Cuál es la imagen de la ciudad inteligente que se nos propone hoy en día ?



MASDAR CITY
SMART CITY MALTA
DONGTAN ECO-CITY
THE SINO-SINGAPORE TIANJIN ECO-CITY
EKO ATLANTIC CITY LAGOS



Masdar City

"The Future We Want"

"Masdar será una de las primeras ciudades 100% ecológica del mundo"











SmartCity Malta





El proyecto SmartCity Malta es una 'joint venture' entre la empresa SmartCity Dubai y el gobierno local. Una zona urbana de alrededor de 360 mil metros cuadrados, se convertirá en el año 2021 en un Cluster TIC y Medios de Comunicación. Un parque tecnológico destinado a reactivar la economía de toda la isla.



Dongtan Eco-City





The Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-city

"Designed to be practical, replicable and scalable, the Tianjin Eco-city will demonstrate the determination of both countries in tackling environmental protection, resource and energy conservation, and sustainable development, and serve as a model for sustainable development for other cities in China".



Eko Atlantic City Lagos, Nigeria

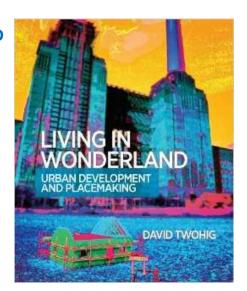
La primera Smart City africana, una vez completada (en 2016 ¿?), tendrá capacidad para cerca de 250 mil habitantes. En el interior habrá grandes centros comerciales, escuelas, hospitales, oficinas corporativas, lugares para espectáculos culturales, todos equipados con instrumentos para la gestión y distribución de la energía y el uso eficiente del agua.







Urban Development and Placemaking (2014)



"Durante los próximos 15 años, China está lista para urbanizar 300 millones de personas y construir una área urbana equivalente a Norteamérica.

Londres está destinado a crecer de dos millones de personas para el año 2030 y en el mismo período de tiempo Sao Paulo se incrementará en tres millones.

Este es el período más grande de la urbanización en la historia humana y, sin embargo, los edificios y lugares que estamos diseñando y desarrollando dejan mucho que desear.

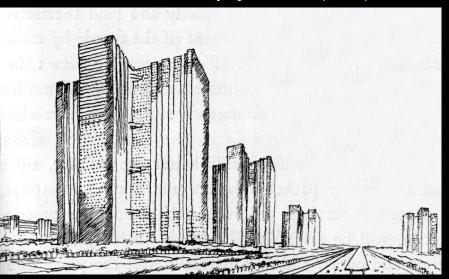
"La perspectiva de cientos de millones de personas que terminan en zonas urbanas indescriptibles sin un sentido de identidad dará lugar a futuros problemas sociales: la alienación, aislamiento, crimen y más."

David Twohig

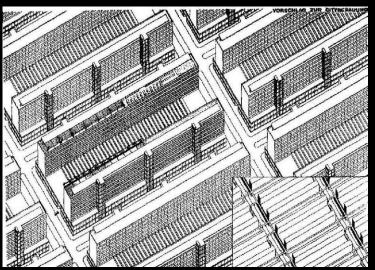
Head of Design and Placemaking for the Battersea Power Station Development Company, London



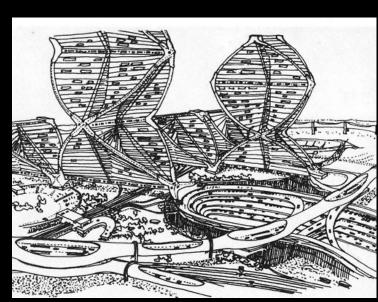
Le Corbusier, "A City of Towers" (1923)



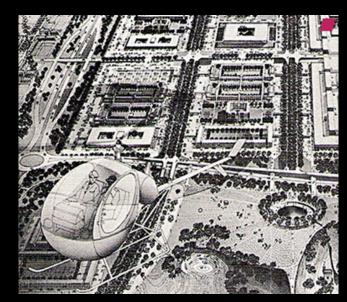
Ludwig Hilberseimer. Grossstadt Architektur (1927)



3. ¿ El diseño de la ciudad (*urban design*) puede ser un elemento para la mejora de la calidad urbana de la ciudad 'inteligente' y de su vida?



Kisho Kurokawa, Helix Structure (1961)



Milton Keynes (1967)

¿SMART vs. BEAUTIFUL & HAPPY?

A lo largo de la historia del Urbanismo, que se refiere a la ciudad contemporánea, podemos detectar dos tendencias

que a veces entran en conflicto entre ellas, a veces se complementan entre sí.

La primera pone en la construcción de la ciudad, o de sus partes, un fuerte énfasis en los aspectos cuantitativos del desarrollo, la eficiencia de su funcionamiento, un protagonismo de los aspectos técnicos y tecnologícos de sus instalaciones y sus servicios.

La segunda pone más énfasis en los aspectos cualitativos del crecimiento, de la forma de la ciudad, del control de su nivel de 'liveability' y sostenibilidad.

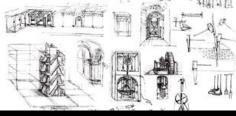
Aquí, también, se hace uso de las tecnologías avanzadas, pero mucho más con el fin de mejorar la calidad de la vida ciudadana, que para buscar la pura eficiencia de sus servicios.





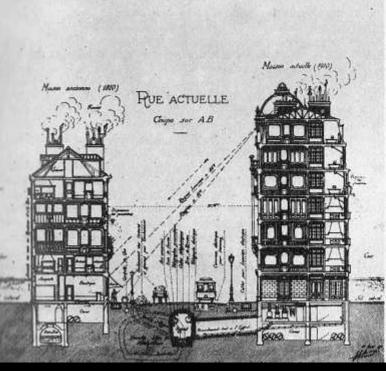
1. La búsqueda de la funcionalidad

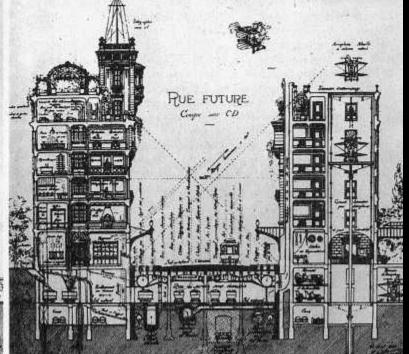
Leonardo da Vinci La ciudad ideal (1490)





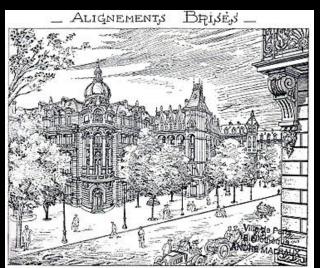




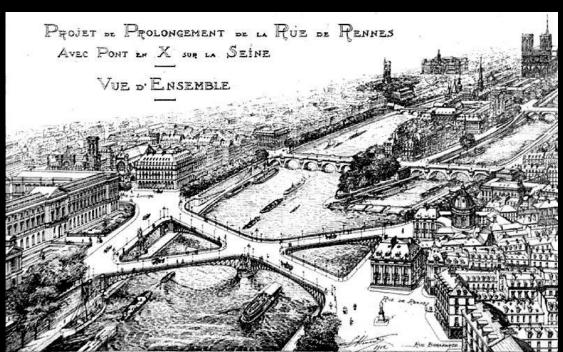


Desde el principio del siglo pasado, las grandes ciudades se convirtieron en laboratorios para resolver los problemas del tráfico urbano, investigando tambien las ventajas de inéditas soluciones tecnológicas.

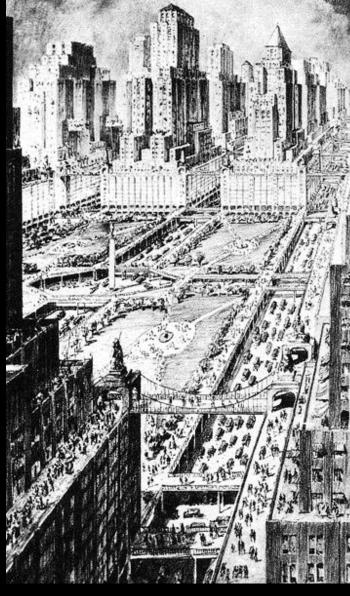
Eugène Hénard Études sur les transformations de Paris (1906)



Vue Perspective on Boulevard a Fredans Treangulaires







Harvey Wiley Corbett City Of The Future (1913)





Vancouver



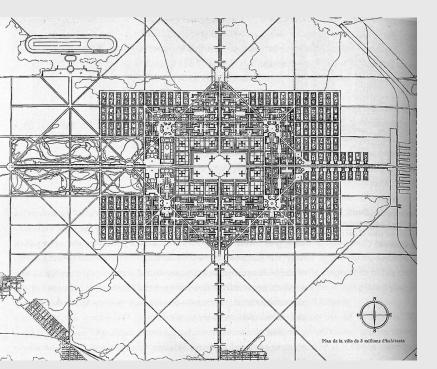
Runcorn New Town



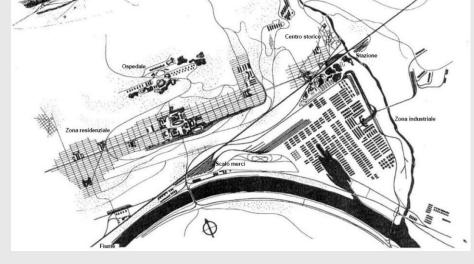
Sydney Sydney



la Ciudad Lineal (1882) de Arturo Soria

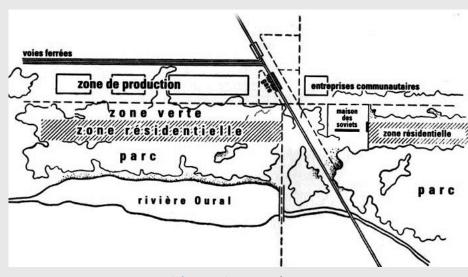


Une ville contemporaine de trois millions d'habitants (1922) de Le Corbusier



Une Cité Industrielle (1917) de Tony Garnier

Desde la invención urbanística al diseño de la trama urbana



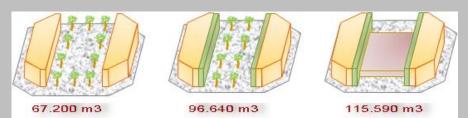
Sotsgorod (Socialist City) de **Nikolay Alexandrovich Milyutin** (1930)



La repetición 'inteligente' de un mismo módulo flexible genera la variación infinita en un esquema urbano rígido (la cuadrícula)



Barcelona, Plan Cerdá (1860)



Ensanche de Barcelona. Densificación constructiva desde el Pla Cerdà hasta hoy





UNE CITÉ INDUSTRIELLE

ETUDE POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DES VILLES

TONY GARNIER

ANDEN PENSIONNAIRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DE FRANCE À ROME ARCHITECTE À LYON

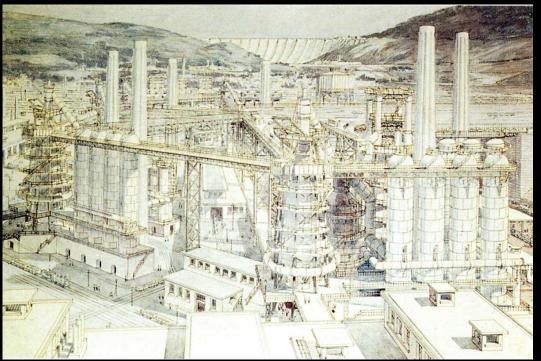
OS. HASSIN & C'. COMMERCENTION IS NOT THE ROLLS. PARTS

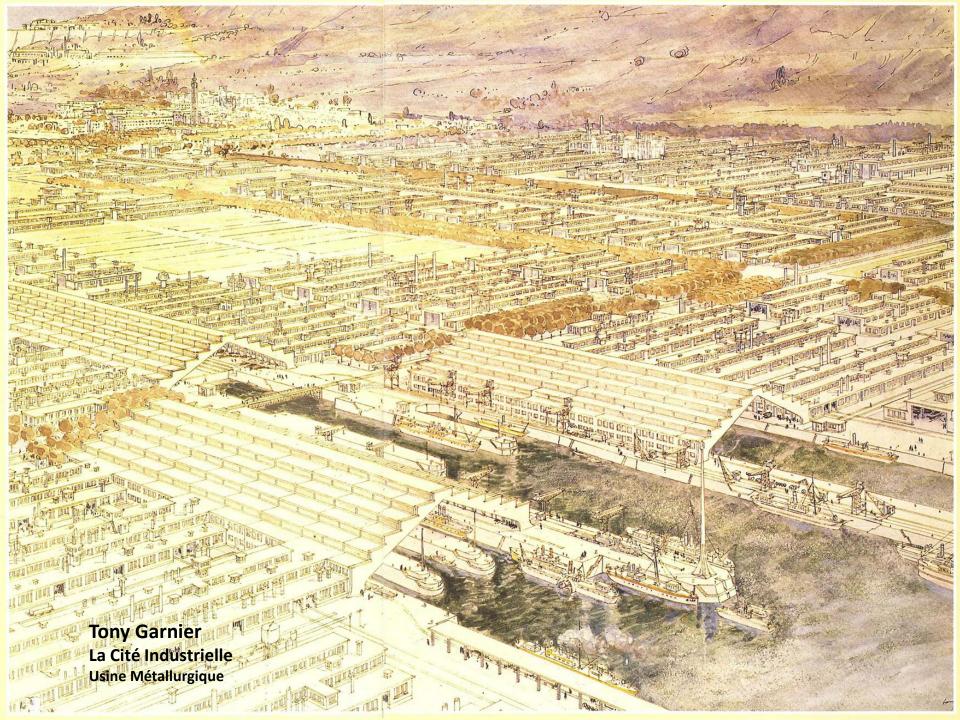


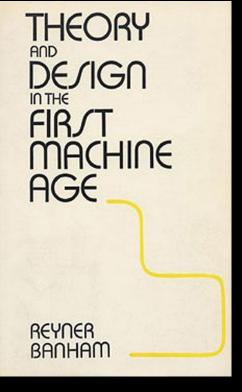


Una propuesta para combinar de forma no conflictiva, científica, el crecimiento industrial con las necesidades de una sociedad urbana moderna.

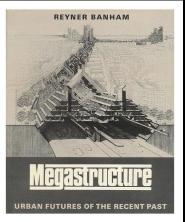


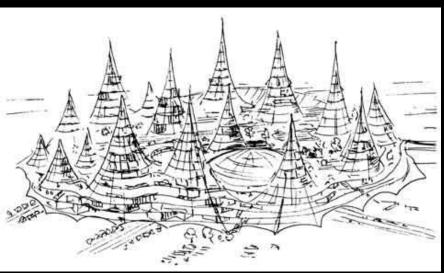




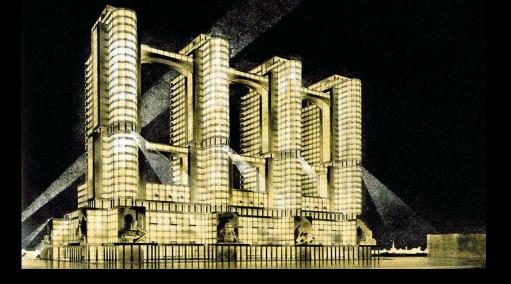






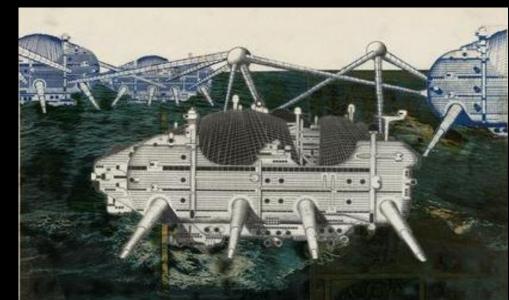


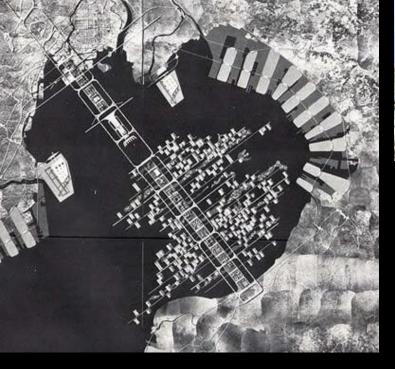
Frei Otto, Proyecto de Ciudad suspendida (1960)

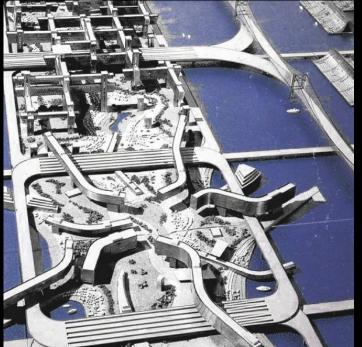


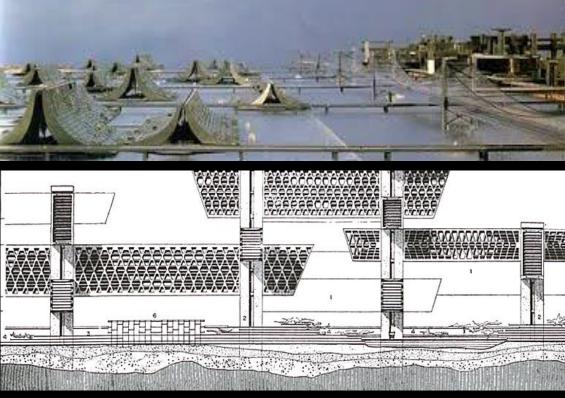
Cuando la tecnología y el diseño urbano, juntos, organizan la 'nueva' ciudad de la civilización de las máquinas, quizás una anticipación de la ciudad 'inteligente'

Archigram (1964)





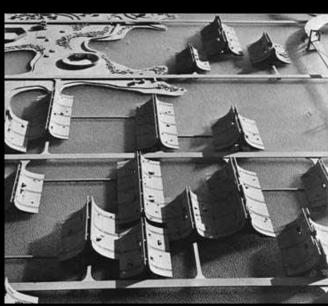


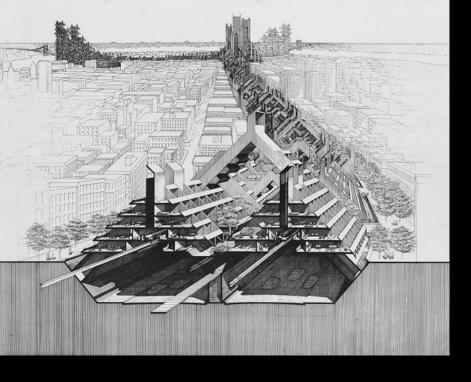


Kenzo Tange

Plan for Tokyo (1960)

El Movimiento Metabolista japonés y la mega-estructuras





Paul Rudolph

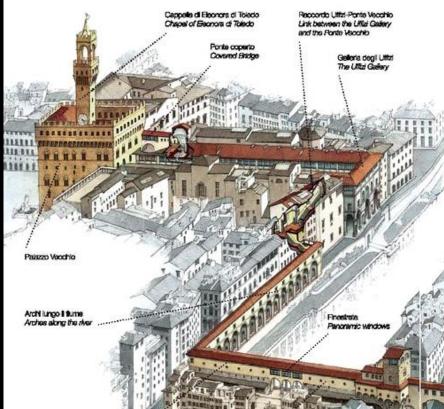
New York Lower Manhattan Expressway (1970)

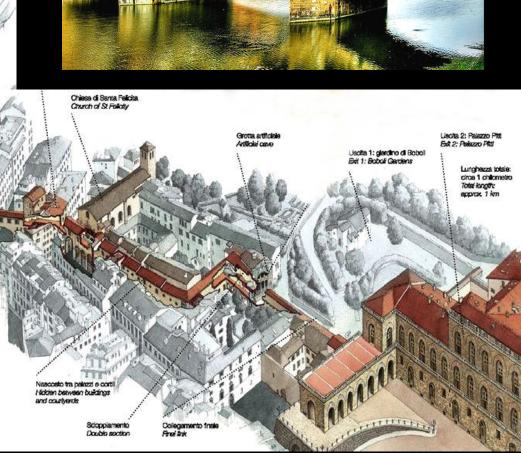
Paul Rudolph: "Oh, Dios mío, una gran cantidad de personas ha trabajado sobre el tema de la 'mega-estructura'.

El mejor modelo que he encontrado es el Ponte Vecchio de Florencia.

Esa es una mega-estructura, es probablemente el ejemplo más puro de la arquitectura tradicional " (Entrevista de John W. Cook, 1973)

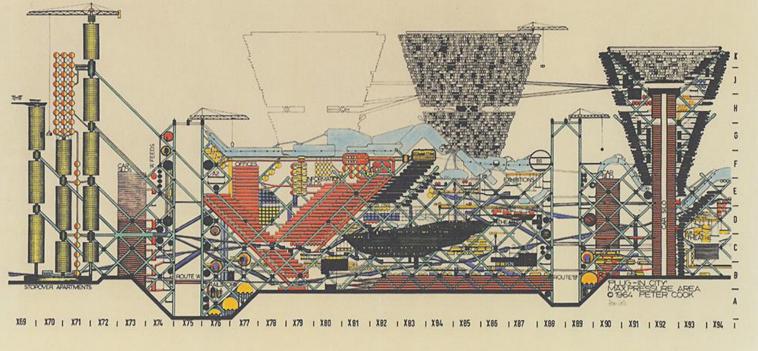






Ponte Vecchio (siglo XIV) y el "Corredor de Vasari " (1565) fueron pensados para permitir la comunicación entre el centro político y administrativo del Palazzo Vecchio con la residencia privada de los Medici, Palacio Pitti

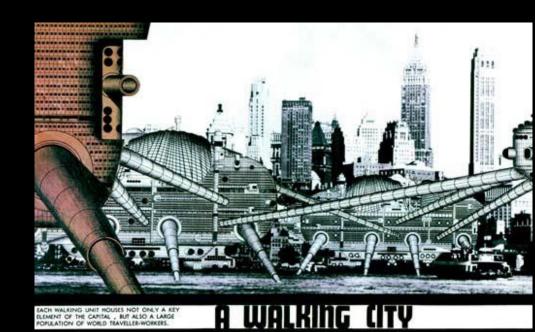
Giorgio Pomella dibujo, TCI,



Los proyectos de
Archigram
entre urbanismo
visionario
y provocación
artística

Peter Cook Plug-In City (1964)

Archigram's experiments
Plug-In City and Walking City



Ron Herron A Walking City (1964)

2. La ciudad como "obra de arte"



La ciudad ideal llamada "de Baltimore", ca. 1480-1484

DER

STÄDTE-BAU

SACIE STERRY

KÜNSTLERISCHEN GRUNDSÄTZEN.

EIN BETRAG DER LÖSEZG MODERNSTER FLAGEN DER ARCHIERIGER UND MONUMENCAUEN Plassik unter besonderer Behericht auf Wien

Yes.

SECULTARIES

CAMILLO SITTE

MIT 4 MELIOGRAPURES UND 100 JULISSERATIONES UND DETAILPLANEN.

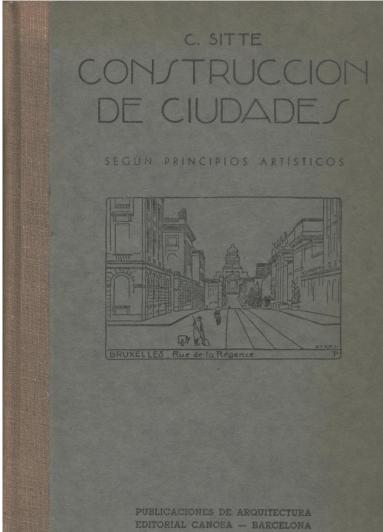


WIEN 1889, VERLAG VON CARL GRAESER. LAKADENIESTRASSE.

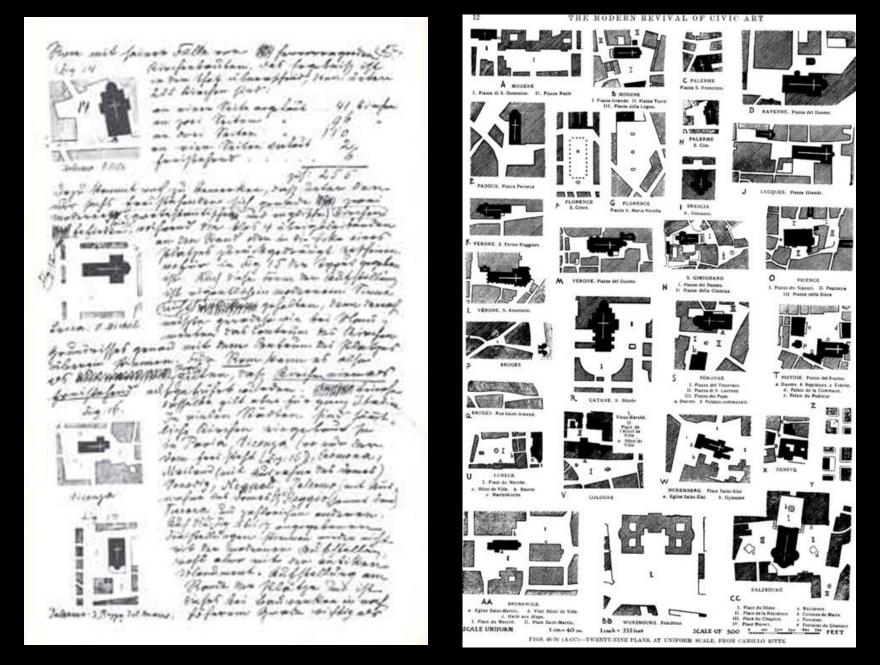


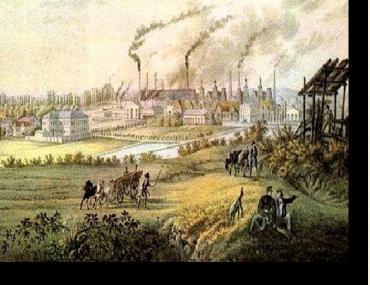
Camillo Sitte





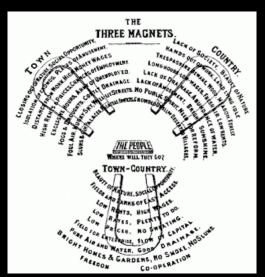
C. Sitte
Construcción de ciudades
según principios artísticos (Viena, 1889)

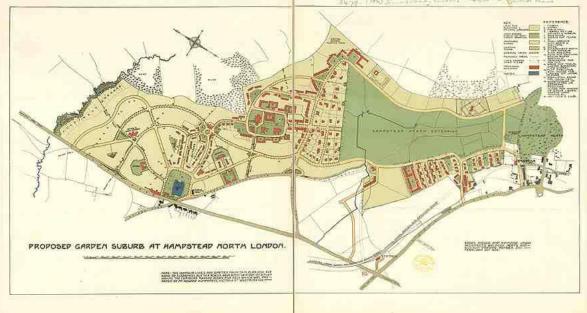




La idea de una "tercera vía" entre ciudad y campo: la Ciudad Jardín

Ebenezer Howard Garden Cities of To-morrow (1902)



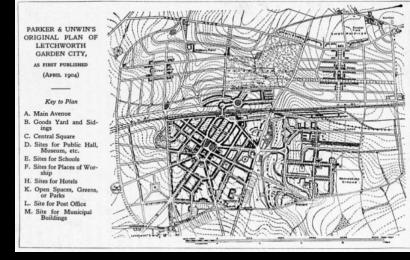


Parker and Unwin Hampstead Garden Suburb (1911)

RAYMOND UNWIN TOWN PLANNING IN PRACTICE

Sir Raymond Unwin

Town planning in practice: an introduction to the art of designing cities and suburbs (1909)

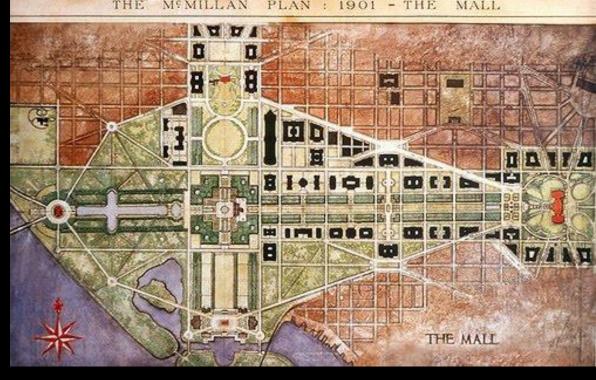


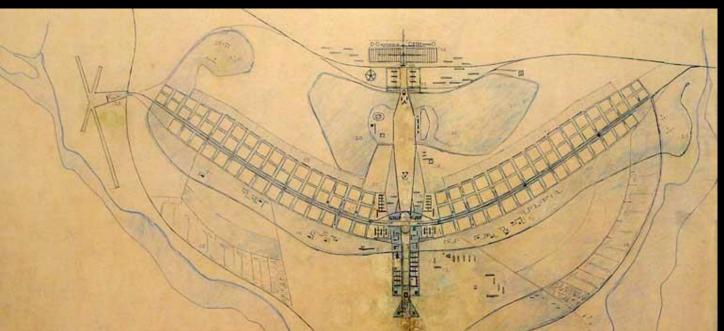
Parker and Unwin Letchworth (1904) [the first "Garden City"]

THE MEMILLAN PLAN : 1901 - THE

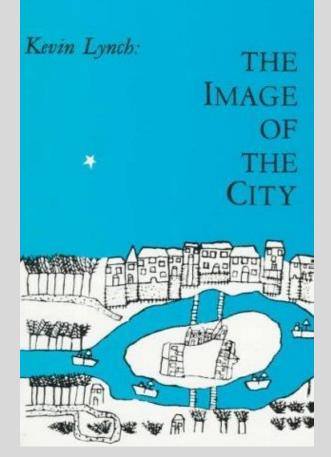
The City Beautiful Washington DC The McMillan plan, by Daniel Burnham (1901)

El diseño urbano de las ciudades capitales (siglo XX)



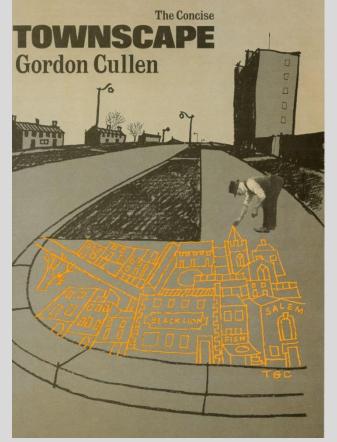


Lúcio Costa Brasilia (1956)

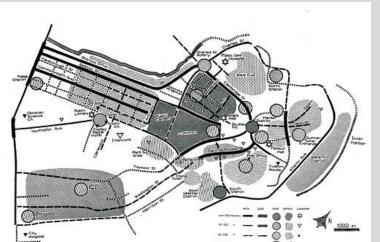


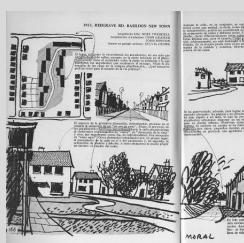
La percepción del ciudadano y un mayor cuidado al diseño del paisaje urbano: los nuevos enfoques para buscar un mejor nivel de calidad del

'Townscape design'



1960



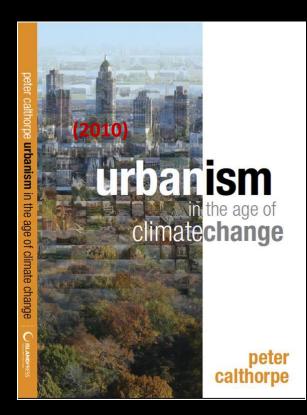




2.7

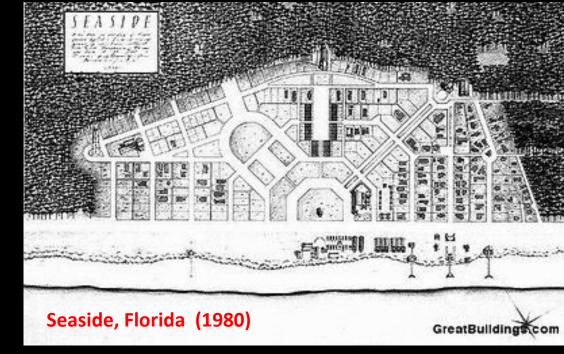


New Urbanism

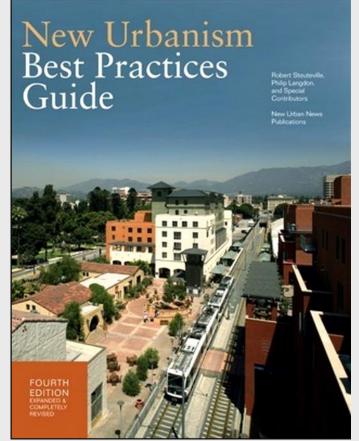


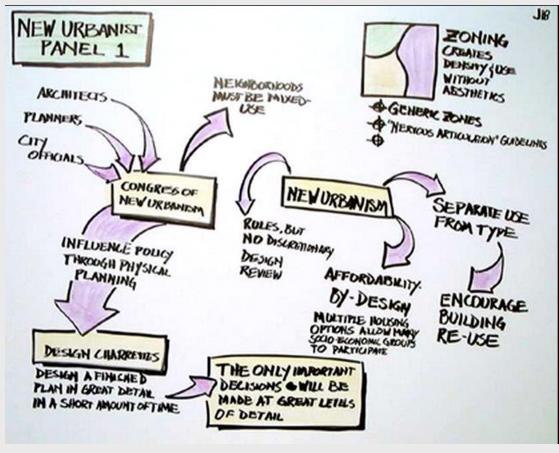
"I think we have to find our way back to some of the design principles of the traditional American city. The idea is to create a hybrid between the realities of today and the need for a return to human-scale community."

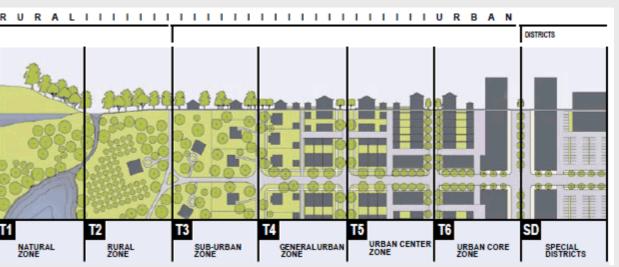
P. Calthorpe (2010)

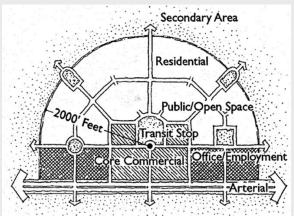








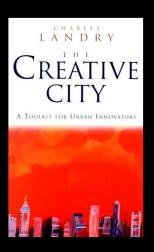


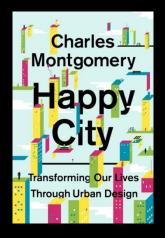


Transit Oriented Development (TOD) (1993) de Peter Calthorpe

FROM 'HARD TOOLS' TO 'SOFT VALUES'

¿Creatividad y Felicidad: nuevas herramientas del diseño urbano?





"La creatividad puede venir de cualquier fuente, incluyendo cualquier persona que se ocupa de problemas de una manera creativa ya sea un trabajador social, una persona de negocios, un científico o servidor público".

(2008)

" Uno de los desarrollos más notables en las ciencias sociales en la última década ha sido la aparición de la felicidad como un tema de estudios serios y de prácticas experimentales.

Si los planificadores de la ciudad prestaran más atención al creciente cuerpo de conocimientos acerca de la felicidad, ellos podrían crear ciudades que mejoran la satisfacción de los que viven allí".

(2013)



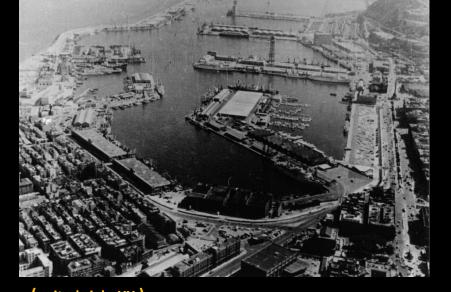


Liverpool Docks



Con la ralentización o el bloqueo total del desarrollo de las ciudades, ha tomado aún más importancia la recalificación de las áreas urbanas obsoletas, o incluso abandonadas.

La revalorización de este patrimonio también se basa en la utilización de las tecnologías de la información, y representa un paso esencial en el proceso de construcción de la 'smart city' y de la preservación de la identidad urbana.





(mitad siglo XX)

Barcelona Port Vell

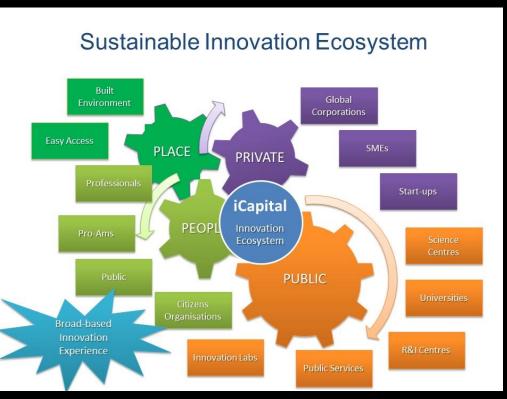
El 'descubrimiento' del valor del espacio público urbano y la búsqueda de la calidad de su diseño como claves del éxito en la competitividad entre ciudades.

(hoy)



BARCELONA CAPITAL EUROPEA DE LA INNOVACIÓN (ICAPITAL) 2014

La Comisión Europea ha concedido el premio de Capital Europea de la Innovación («iCapital») a Barcelona (España) por «introducir la utilización de las nuevas tecnologías para acercar la ciudad a los ciudadanos».



«Las ciudades son los motores de la economía europea. Siete de cada diez europeos viven en zonas urbanas y estas generan dos tercios del PIB de la UE. Queremos animar a las ciudades a redoblar esfuerzos en materia de innovación y crear una red de ciudades que compartan sus ideas más brillantes para el futuro.».

BARCELONA ha demostrado que sigue una estrategia global que es "4-1", es decir

1. INNOVATIVE

innovadora en cuanto a conceptos, procesos y herramientas.

2. INSPIRING

fuente de inspiración al objeto de atraer talento, financiación, inversiones y la participación y el compromiso de los ciudadanos.

3. INTEGRATED

integrada y vínculada con los objetivos de la Estrategia Europa 2020: crecimiento inteligente, sostenible e integrador en Europa.

4. INTERACTIVE

Interactiva, permitiendo crear una comunidad de innovación en la propia ciudad y con otras ciudades.

El diseño de la 'ciudad inteligente': dos casos 'virtuosos', Barcelona y Copenhague





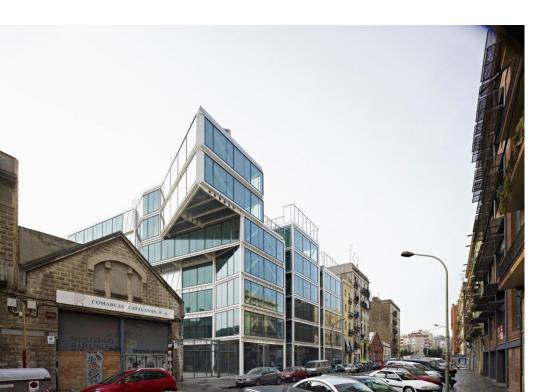
Barcelona 22@

El entorno 22@Barcelona contempla un modelo urbano de alta calidad, mixto, ecológicamente más eficiente y con más fuerza económica, que combina de forma equilibrada la actividad productiva con la vida de barrio.



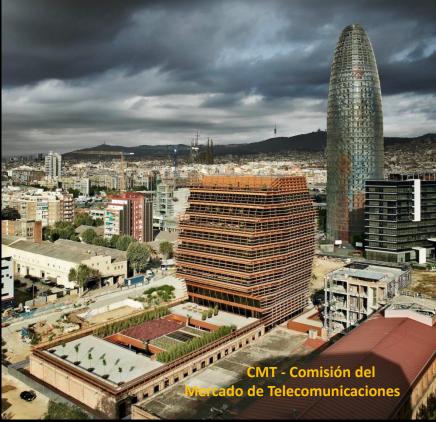












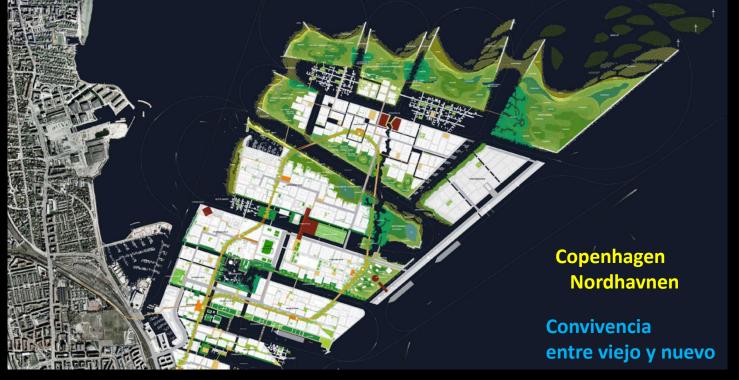


















Agencia Ogilvy Francia Ideas inteligentes para ciudades inteligentes Grandprix en OUTDOOR (IBM)



¡ Muchas gracias por su atención!





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