

# SAMMENDRAG

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## **MARI LENDING**

*Arkitektur og identitet*

«Identitet» er og blir et honnørord i politikken og i forskningsforvaltningen. Det er en forestilling politikere griper ubesværet til og som forskere innenfor mange felt ikke nøler med å mobilisere når man søker økonomisk gehør for sine ideer. Også innenfor arkitekturen hagler det med forestillinger om identitet. De nasjonale arkitekturhistoriene som er skrevet ubrutt siden 1800-tallet hviler på dette konstruktet, men også i dag får identitets-retorikken tjene som en skrudd verdi i diskusjonen av arkitekturen. Mari Lending diskuterer besværlige identiteter, med utgangspunkt i en essensialisme vår tid ikke trenger.

## **LISA DIEDRICH**

*Landscape Oriented Urbanism*

The speech puts forward the hypothesis that the European metropolitan regions can benefit by a landscape-oriented form of urban planning, one that takes the vectors for urban development directly from the landscape. This urbanism is rooted in the ground we all live upon, providing visions and names for urban sprawl, evolving our heritage by way of it, creating identity, and suggesting ecologically and technically intelligent solutions for aware public clients - the latter being the source of what makes Europe different from other continents. Even if public commissions in Europe are now transforming towards more mixed forms of public-private partnership, the quality level has since long been both set and supported by a corresponding planning culture. Landscape architects are part of this. They represent a discipline that is based on respect and curiosity for the site. Landscape architects see a region as a unity, as a cultural and ecological system, and they express landscape-architectural visions that can be very different from the visions of urban planners and architects and provide for resilient urban landscapes

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## **ANNE BEIM**

### *Architecture and Effectiveness*

By nature architecture is based on polyhistoric knowledge, its processes from conception of the design to the completion of building construction are complex and time-consuming - also good architecture is concerned about proper use of resources and about providing highly suitable physical environments for human beings - or let's say living creatures. All together architecture involves fundamental questions of how we as human beings take action and believe in this world.

However contemporary construction industry is calling for more efficient ways of manufacturing, better planned or more controlled processes - and much higher technical quality of the construction solutions. The car industry has been used as a role model for several years - however the construction industry does seem more complex when it comes to its stake holders, lifecycle, and cultural context. It is driven by numerous and ambiguous incentives in particular when comes to architecture.

This talk discusses how the growing use of industrialized manufacturing processes and new computer aided production technologies within the construction industry challenges the classical role of the architect and may lead to an industrial aesthetics in architecture. Questions touched upon are: Why should architects be part of this development and how can they be integrated in ways that strengthen their professional identity and position? What sort of potentials seem to be provided by this fundamental change in the construction industry? Should we as architects strive for efficiency - in order to manage resources for economical benefit or rather strive for effectiveness in order to reach sustainable solutions?

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## **STEPHEN SCRIVENER**

*Research by Design*

In my paper I will argue that many of the intellectual dichotomies that pervade the academic and public sphere, such as academy and non academy, theory and practice, thinking and making, subject and object; conceptual and non conceptual (e.g. tacit) knowledge, and research and practice, are no longer helpful. They have become (and perhaps have always been) the political ammunition by which one interest group or gains dominion over the interests of another in the pursuit of status, power and resources.

I hope to show that the intellectual favouring of the conceptual poles of such dichotomies as those listed above has limited our understanding of art and design as modes of knowledge generation capable of opening expanded fields of cultural, social and economic development. In particular, I will argue that some art and design practice can be described as transformational practice in that it produces works of art and design that are also reflections on art and design. Such works of art and design are conceptually surprising and the conceptual adjustment necessary to make sense of this surprise amounts to understanding of new art and design potential, in their manifold cultural, social and economic functions.

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## **JOHN THACKARA**

*Livable and Competitive Cities*

Peak debt. Peak energy. Peak protein. Peak climate change. Each of these challenges is daunting on its own. Taken together, they mean that business-as-usual is over - for good. The old ways will not return.

There are green shoots, if you choose to look - but they are not the same old plants. They are the first sign that new economic and social life forms are emerging.

Does this mean that architects should not expect to design buildings? My question is not a rhetorical one. The inputs and outputs of industrial society are wildly out of balance - and that includes its buildings and infrastructure. We need to re-imagine the built world not as a landscape of frozen objects, but as a complex of interacting ecologies: energy, water, mobility, food. Regenerative design necessarily operates in ways that are sensitive to context, to relationships, and to consequences.

A second core task of design will be to make it easier to share resources - resources such as energy, matter, time, skill, software, space, or food. A key concept here is that of enabling solutions - solutions that re-assert human agency in our systems-filled world. There is much work for architects to do, even as they stop designing buildings. The architect's understanding of space, time, and process will be valuable as our focus shifts to closed-loop systems and services and that meet the needs of daily life in new ways. I will conclude with two case studies on how regions and municipalities may turn this new approach into projects.

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