

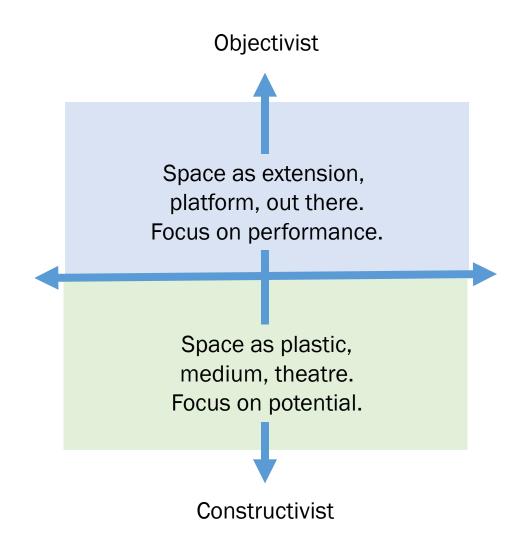
Thinking in flows

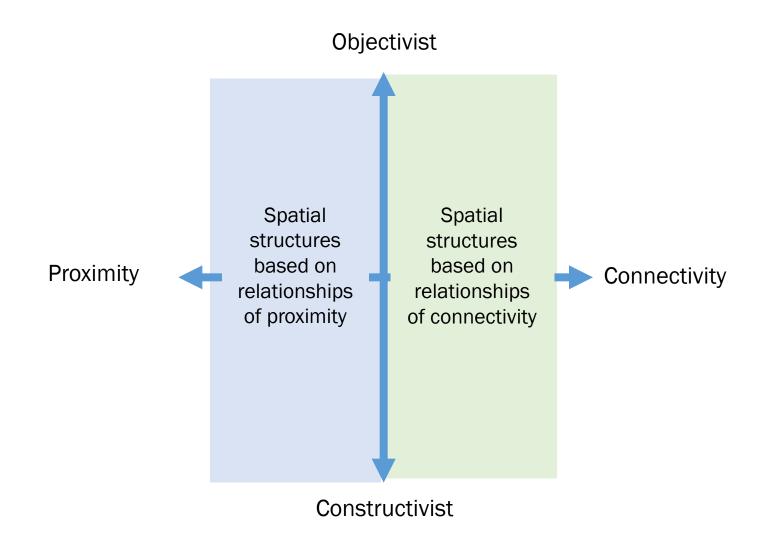
- Urban metabolism: a framework for the analysis of material and energy flows in metropolitan areas.
- It's also a metaphor that exploits the similarity between a living organism and a city.
- Metabolism: "the sum total of the technical and socio-economic process that occur in cities, resulting in growth, production of energy and elimination of waste." (Kennedy et al., 2007).

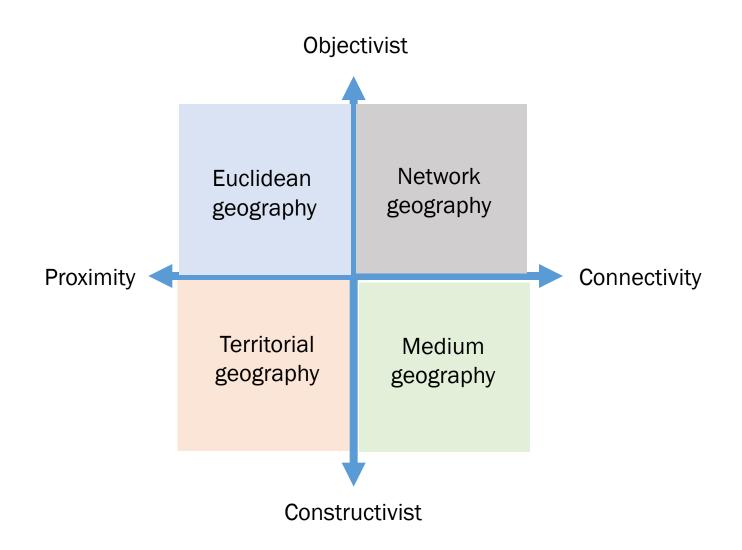
Why are 'we' interested?

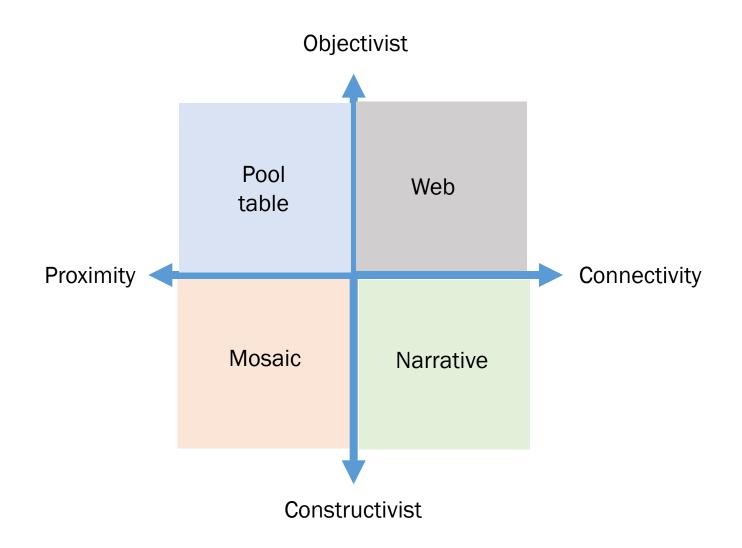
- Because we recognise that urban areas are key in transitioning to a more ecologically sustainable future.
- Because we have the capacity to monitor, analyse, communicate, visualise.
- Because of the advances in system dynamics and network science.
- Because of the intersection with other emerging urban agendas: 'smart cities', 'circular economies'.
- In short: burning platform + technological convergence + opportunities for 'value' creation.

A typology of 'geographies'

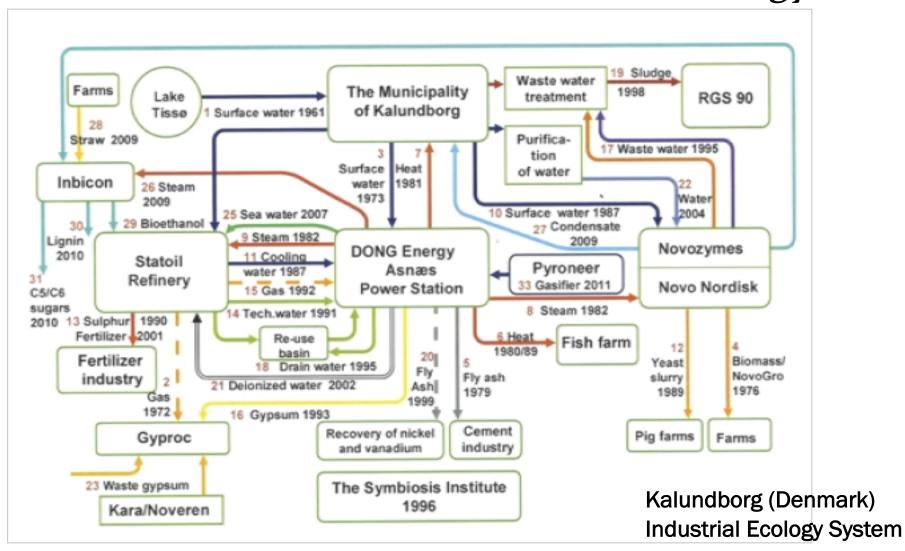








'Pool table metabolisms': Industrial ecology



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Source: Metabolic.nl

Pool table metabolisms: Industrial ecology

- Focus: systemwide optimisation of efficiency of resource flows (materials, energy) with an eye to realising environmental and economic benefits.
- **Key strategy**: closing loops, minimising waste within spatially localised constellations of complementary stocks and sinks.
- Dominant framework: 'the circular economy'.
- Constituent elements: physical armature + 'business models'.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY BUSINESS MODELS

Power of the inner circle:

· Pay per use and leasing

Repair

· Waste reduction

· Sharing platforms

The power of circling longer:

· Performance based contracting

Takeback guarantees

Through-sales

· Refurbishment

· Power of cascaded use:

Upcycling

· Recycling

· Supply chain collaboration

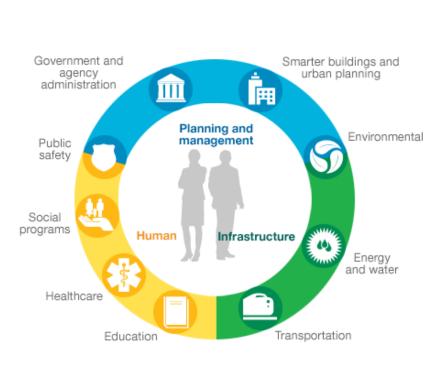
The power of pure inputs:

· Monomaterials

· Certified materials

· Circular procurement and sourcing

Web metabolisms: the 'smart city'



Source: IBM Smarter Cities



Digital armatures

Scalable cloud-based Ubiquitous analytic capabilities analytical abilities Application interface accessible on mobile Third-party applications applications Integrated platform Standardized, secure, and integrated IP network Occupancy monitors Fire safety Elevator Disparate building systems Access and HVAC* security Advanced multiuse compatible sensors Occupancy and Chemical sensors

Figure 1. IoT information value stack for CRE buildings

Source: Jim Young, "BIoT—BUILDING Internet of Things™," Realcomm, January 23, 2014; Deloitte Center for Financial Services analysis. *HVAC refers to heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning.

Web metabolisms: Smart City

- **Focus**: optimal use of urban assets (including, but not limited to material, energy, transportation flows) to realise environmental and economic benefits, increase convenience and enhance security.
- Key strategy: Self-regulation through feedback systems among wired citizens and urban actors.
- Dominant framework: 'the city as a brain'.
- Constituent elements: digital armature (network) + protocols to identify and act upon collective preferences.

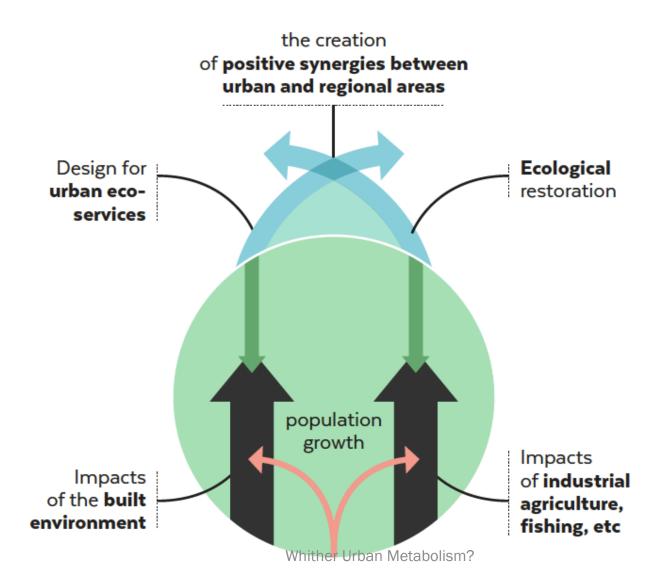
Whither?

- A reenactment of the past. The city as an 'environment' calling for techniques of governing that allow to 'police' space. But: increase in granularity and scale, emergence of new programs.
- Biopolitics: "The population should now not be seen solely as the object of control, but equally as a resource that undoubtedly needs to be tempered and at the same time is also allowed to develop on its own."

Mosaic metabolisms

- **Focus**: re-territorialisation, i.e. the restoration of ecological equilibrium and cultural identity by articulating the historic link between city and hinterland.
- **Key strategy**: 1) valorisation of site specific qualities, 2) reinforcement of local governance, 3) local anchoring of employment and productive capacity, 4) maintenance of context-specific balances between humans and the environment.
- Dominant framework: 'the urban bioregion'.
- Constituent elements: site, in its spatial and temporal manifestation (landscape and heritage) + agency.

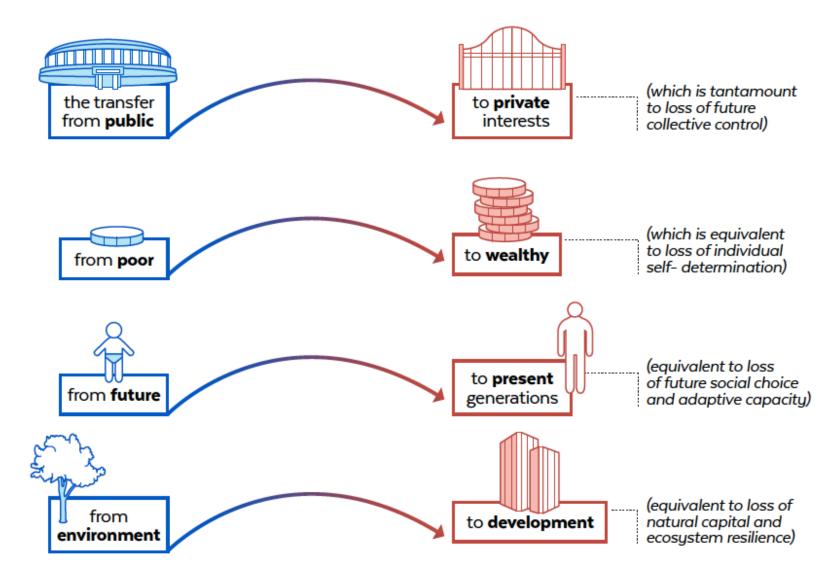
Birkeland's concept of 'positive development'



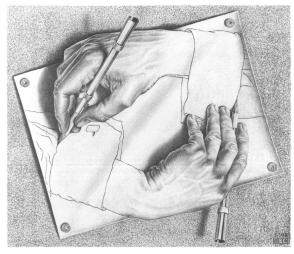
Ph. Vandenbroeck

Transfer processes

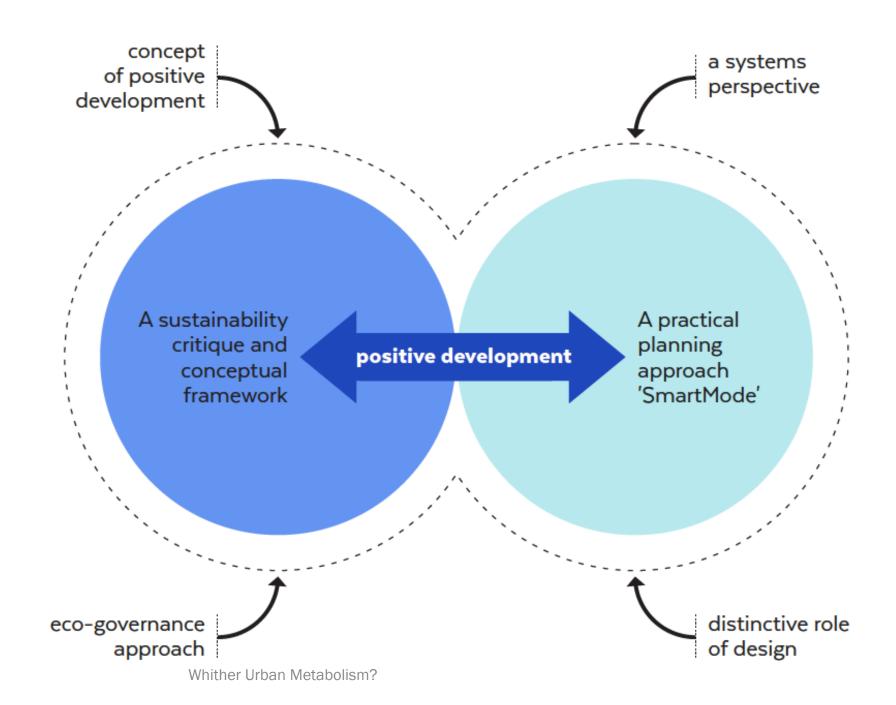
Four interconnected transfer processes that are largely irreversible, and therefore foreclose future options, need **to be avoided**:



A social learning process



Reconfiguring the appreciative basis for our existence (G. Vickers)

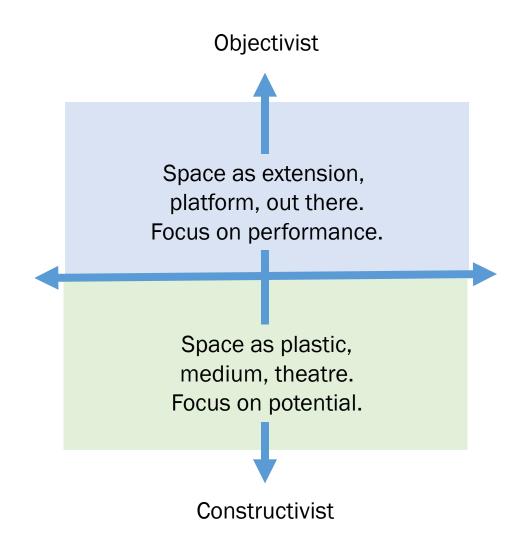


Narrative metabolisms

- Focus: to leverage the city as a carrier for a democratic ideal, as a pretext 'to learn to live together'.
- **Key strategy**: morphogenesis; 'urbanist' as midwife; repeated application of local rules, building up larger patterns over time.
- Dominant framework: the city as womb.
- Constituent elements: situational resources (material, cultural, temporal, political) + agency.

Secchi & Viganò's Isotropic strategy

- **Isotropy as a spatial concept:** an alternative, anti-hierarchical concept of order, a fractal property crossing all scales, providing a basis for quality of life.
- Isotropy as a material property: relying on qualities such as porosity and permeability, with a fine granular mesh which encourages biogenetic flows.
- Isotropy as a normative concept: a grand vision, a limiting condition, a
 democratic ideal that never can be attained.
- **Isotropy as an infrastructural concept:** an omnidirectional, evenly spread out network of infrastructural linkages as opposed to a radioconcentric layout linking centre with certain parts of the periphery.
- Isotropy as a time-bound concept: as an instigator of the 'longue durée' in moving through the urban fabric.
- **Isotropy as an intervention strategy**: not a "big urban project" but a series of undertakings and rules acting differently in the different "sponges" or networks of percolation and flows.



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