WORKSHOP

CO-CREATING OF INCLUSIVE & MEDIATED PUBLIC SPACES

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http://cyberparks-project.eu/training-schools
walk to plan to walk

cyberparks

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- Walking before planning. Why?;
- ICT’s and walk to plan;
- Techniques for walk & plan.

## PART III
**Let’s try**
- Walking around and feel the space! A visit to Mouraria, Lisbon
Planning & Designing the open public space

To plan we follow technics and procedures

The planning process

Analyse → Proposal → Plan → Implementation

Planning Management
Planning & Designing the open public space

ANALYSE
Understanding the territory

Collect
Study
Report
Planning & Designing the open public space

ANALYSE Understanding the territory

The “traditional” way is supported on:

• Data collections (census, geographic data, studies,...)
• Observation methods (surveys [land, space, people...], interviews...)

But... the technology is a(n important) part of it... We use a lot of technology...
ANALYSE Understanding the territory

“With the enormous improvement in the techniques of mathematical manipulations of electronic computers applied to the problem of projecting past trends, we are in danger of surrendering to a mathematically extrapolated future which at best can be nothing more than an extension of what existed before.” (Bacon, Design of cities – 1967; p.13)

So, as we need the new technologies (and techniques) to improve the space we need to be cautious!
Planning & Designing the open public space

1st we need to understand why we do urban planning/design?

Is to Give population (communities) conditions to achieve a qualified life...?!?! complex

Fitting space to human needs and desires, giving conditions to the development of their needed activities;
Take advantage of natural resources (responsible way) respecting past, living present and ensuring future;

To do this we need work for and with communities, taking advantage of knowledge and desires.

Never forget:
urban planning/design is not make the city, is just give the tools to communities to achieve their objectives using territory.
Planning & Designing the open public space

To achieve satisfactory results urban planner/designer (urbanist) must:

Understand for who, for what we plan... and the existent resources (material & immaterial)

“feel” the space, understanding the complex relations on it.

Its life; (people, natural issues, relations)

Desires/whishes and needs;

Knows (everything important about) territory (social/natural | material/immaterial)

Receiving and transmitting the information to communities
“Analysis of the site begins with a personal reconnaissance, which permits a grasp of the essential character of the place and allows the planner to become familial with its features.”

(Lynch & Hack – 1984 – p.5)
## Walk to plan

### State of art

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<th>Century</th>
<th><strong>Perspectives</strong></th>
<th><strong>Main issues</strong></th>
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| XIX Century | Architecture as “spatial art”  
The direction of movement (by observers point) | Movement                                             |
|           | *Auguste Schmarzow*, (art historian)                                             | Physical & imagined                                  |
| XX Century | **Promenade architecturelle**  
The scale and axis measure contributes to spatial activity  
Spatial experience and results on map (mapping) | Axis and its breaks defines the path  
Visibility and Accessibility by axis graduation (scale) |
| 1950’s    | Le Corbusier                                                                     |                                                      |
| 1960’s    | Gordon Cullen                                                                     | The observer and his movement                         |
| 1970’s    | Kevin Lynch                                                                       | The pathway vision by 5 elements  
Path, node, landmark, node, district                   |
|           | Herman Hertzberger                                                               | From axial gradation marks the accessibility of a space  
Relation between the users perception and the use of space |

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# Walk to plan

## State of art

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<td>1980’s</td>
<td>Michel De Certau</td>
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<td>Understanding &amp; Making urban space</td>
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<td>Hillier B. e Hanson J</td>
<td>Axial gradation (development) (cf. Corbusier &amp; Hertzberger)</td>
<td>Transpose the “feeling” of user (walker) on map in a gradation way</td>
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<td>The map shows the feeling and marks of the space based on users opinion</td>
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<td>XXI Century</td>
<td>2000’s</td>
<td>Francesco Careri</td>
<td>Walking as a cognitive act that could transform physical and simbolic understanding of space</td>
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</table>
“Chinese garden designers sat quietly for days in the location of a proposed garden, meditating on its character, before they began to consider its possibilities.”

(Lynch & Hack – 1984 – p.62)

“Experience allows us to set realistic purposes before a particular site has been fully analysed and to judge a site before detailed purposes are known.”

(Lynch & Hack – 1984 – p.29)
ICT’s and walk to plan?

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Technology is developing quickly and in many directions it is becoming an inevitable part of contemporary life.

Locative media and the penetration of digital technology into the real urban space is increasingly.

The increasing use of ICT in social life, influences significantly the practices and changing the relationship between people and spaces, and their needs and interests.

But, also influencing the ways of doing research and “making” city.
ICT’s and walk to plan?
The ethnographic perspective

An essential research methodology, because it enables production of detailed information from small-scale studies.

Gain more detailed knowledge of:
► Behavioural scenarios, and
► The relationship between users, space/spatialities, time/temporalities and artefacts.
ICT’s and walk to plan?
The ethnographic perspective

A view from near and from inside

About what?

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ICT’s and walk to plan? The ethnographic perspective

A view from near and from inside

About what?

Considering (just as guidance) there are four main issues to be addressed

**Users**

**Who**

**Times and Temporalities**

**When**

**Spaces and Spatiality’s**

**What & Where**

**Artefacts**

**With What**

Socio-demographic profile

Socio-cultural attributes

Moments, Frequencies, Backgrounds, Memories, Historical time

Use & appropriation, physical environment, composition of space, functions, accessibility, perceptions...

What artefacts and objects are being used, How and by whom in different times and temporalities.
ICT’s and walk to plan?  
The ethnographic perspective

Generally, in ethnographic research the methods and procedures used are secondary data analysis, fieldwork, descriptive observations, informal and semi-structured interviews.

Beyond these could be also interesting:

- **Keeping field diary** with notes about impressions, identifying the areas and/or spaces of observation; the periods of observation and users and practices observed.
- **Photos** and/or **videos** taken in different periods of observation; featuring types of users, practices and places.
- **Drawings, diagrams and sketches** of the local and practices observed, location of observed users; **behaviour maps**.
ICT’s and walk to plan?
The tools ...

For planners
Path recording with possibility to save images, sounds, videos, interviews

EthnoAlly (only for iOS)

For users
Path recording with possibility to save images, sounds, videos, interviews

WAY CyberParks (iOS and Android)
Frank & Ernest
By Thaves

A COW!! THAT'S IMPOSSIBLE!

NO, IF IT'S ON THE WEB, IT MUST BE TRUE!
The digital world...

Digital is a tool.
Never dispense reality
and remember... always share information and intentions...
Let’s walk 😊