



SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME

How do we live?
Santiago, London, Shanghai-Suzhou

Hosted by
Ministerio de las Artes y la Cultura, Chile
Architecture Schools of Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
and University of Liverpool, UK

Please register for free via [EVENTBRITE](#)

To be held

Onsite
European Cultural Centre
Palazzo Michiel, Strada Nuova, 4391, Campo Santi Apostoli
30121 Venice

Online
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FACULTAD DE ARQUITECTURA,
DISEÑO Y ESTUDIOS URBANOS
PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE



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SHORT PROGRAMME

Monday November 15th, 2021

WELCOME (14:00 – 14:15 hrs CET)

CRISIS (14:15 – 16:15 hrs CET)

Break (16:15 – 16:30 hrs CET)

TYPOLOGY (16:30 – 18:30 hrs CET)

Comments (18:30 – 19:00 hrs CET)

Tuesday November 16th, 2021

LANGUAGE POLITICS (14:00 – 16:00 hrs CET)

Break (16:00 – 16:15 hrs CET)

HOW DO WE LIVE NOW? (16:15 – 18:00 hrs CET)
Housing Performance during Lock-down and Beyond

FINAL REMARKS (18:00 – 18:30 hrs CET)

How do we live? Santiago, London, Shanghai-Suzhou

www.howdowelive.com

instagram:[@how.do.we.live?](https://www.instagram.com/@how.do.we.live?)

This collaborative research and pedagogic programme was launched by Jocelyn Froimovich and Johanna Muszbek in 2015 and looks at current housing production spanning three continents. In collaboration with three universities, (University of Liverpool, Universidad Católica de Chile and Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University) How do we Live? looks at housing types and the notion of crisis particular to each metropolitan context.

Housing types offer a lens into lifestyles and urbanities. They are the resource by which housing is designed. This four year research project looks closely at the housing landscape of three cities, examining from banal to exemplary residential buildings currently on the market. We look at Santiago (6.54 million people - 641 km²), London (8.78 million people - 1,569 km²) and Shanghai (24.15 million people - 634 km²). These cities have been randomly selected and offer a panoramic view into today's housing production.

The research has been exhibited at 12th Sao Paulo International Architectural Biennale (2019) and is currently on display at the European Cultural Centre's Palazzo Mora as part of the 17th Architectural Venice Biennale (2021).

With the goal of expanding our research, we have invited the following panelists to present their work on these three cities. Panels have been organized around the topics: "Crisis", "Typology", "Language Politics", and "How do we live now?".

The research produced in the last six years by How do we Live? has prompted awareness and critical thinking towards housing design. Its future outcome is the launching of a MSc. programme on Global Housing Design at the Liverpool Architecture School in collaboration with Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Jocelyn Froimovich (Architect)
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Jocelyn is an architect licensed in Chile, Europe, and New York State. She has worked for Bernard Tschumi, Weiss Manfredi, and Izquierdo Lehmann Architects. As an independent practitioner, she has worked in projects of different scales, including residential projects in New York State (with Maria Milans del Bosch) and collaborations such as MoMA's Young Architects Program COSMO (with Andrés Jaque), exhibited in 2015 at MoMA PS1, New York. Current projects include New Lorenteggio Library in Milan (with Urtzi Grau, Stefano Rolla and Laura Signorelli). She has led seminars and design studios at Columbia University, Universidad Católica, University of Liverpool, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, and Darmstadt University.

Johanna Muszbek (University of Liverpool, UK)
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Johanna is an architect, landscape architect, lecturer and academic lead at the University of Liverpool in London. She is the co-founder of the How do we Live? Housing Research Group and House-lab which leads a series of research and pedagogic programmes in housing. How do we live? London, Santiago, Shanghai-Suzhou was exhibited in the 13th International Sao Paulo Biennale 2019, and at present is on display at the European Cultural Centre as part of the Venice Biennale 2020. She is currently developing an MSc. in Global Housing Design, based in London, which is planned to begin in 2022-23.

As a practicing architect, her design work focusing on sustainable work and living environments includes leading a 100 000 sqm factory and dormitory in Donghuang, China (with Diller Scofidio+Renfro), the Visual Arts Building in Iowa (with Steven Holl), The millennium Park in Budapest and a series of private residential and public buildings.

Camilo Meneses – Collaborator (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
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Camilo is an Architect (PUC, 2016) and an instructor professor at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, School of Architecture, where he teaches techniques and construction courses as well as housing studios. He is a researcher and coordinator of the SEISMO project: Digital diagnostic instruments for the assisted cadastre of structural damage during the earthquake post-emergency (FONDEF IDeA I + D2019 ID: 19I10180). He is Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urban Studies, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Camilo has been a collaborator of "How do we live?" since 2018.

Monday November 15th, 2021

WELCOME (14:00 – 14:15 hrs CET)

CRISIS (14:15 – 16:15 hrs CET)

For the program "How do we live?", the notion of crisis is used as an operative term. Crisis is understood as a turning point, a time when a difficult or important decision must be made. The term forces to recognise certain design "problems" so as to propose design "solutions". Although this approach might sound obvious and is simplistic, it pushes designers to: engage and defend a particular position ("I" designed this and not that) and envision anew (this design is "better" because of this and that). The question for panelists is: what defines the housing crisis of cities today? By forcing the notion of crisis as a methodology, existing housing policies and types may be questioned, so that designers can propose alternative solutions.

Panel Chair

Camillo Boano (Bartlett DPU, UK, Politecnico di Torino, Italy)

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Camillo Boano is Full Professor of Urban Design and Critical Theory at The Bartlett Development Planning Unit (DPU) and Full Professor of Architecture and Urban Design at Politecnico di Torino, Italy. He is Co-Director of the UCL Urban Laboratory. Camillo's research has centred on the encounters between critical theory, radical philosophy, and urban design processes. He worked in development and in humanitarian practice since the late '90s and after the PhD continue to engage in research and architectural practices globally. He is working on a series of interconnected research projects in Latin America, Southeast Asia and the Middle East on urban infrastructures, habitability and the urban project. He is the author of *The Ethics of Potential Urbanism. Critical Encounters between Giorgio Agamben and Architecture* (Routledge, 2017) and *Progetto Minore. Alla ricerca della Minorità nel Progetto Architettonico ed Urbanistico* (LetteraVentidue, 2020).

Santiago

Luis Eduardo Bresciani (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

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Luis Eduardo Bresciani is an architect and urban designer with more than 25 years of experience in public and private urban projects. He is an associate professor and director of the School of Architecture at the Pontificia Universidad Católica of Chile. Previously, he served as President of the National Urban Development Council of Chile (2014–2018), Director of the Urban Development Division at the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism (2003–2010) and Metropolitan Secretary of Housing and Urbanism (2001–2003). Bresciani received his degree in architecture from the Architecture School of Pontificia Universidad Católica of Chile and a Master in Urban Design from Harvard GSD.

In one of the most urban societies in the world (88% of Chileans live in cities), access to housing and urban quality are key factors for equity and social well-being. Despite its advances in urban and housing policies, Chile faces a persistent crisis of inequality and social segregation in large cities. This crisis not only affects the life quality of citizens, but also its social cohesion, since it deteriorates urban life, increases violence, deteriorates trust in public institutions and weakens democracy.

Even though the reduction in levels of poverty, it is estimated that a third of Chileans face daily life in degraded and segregated neighborhoods, with high levels of overcrowding, long trips to work, a shortage of services near their homes and increasing insecurity on their streets. In Santiago, 12% of households are homeless (280,000) and 30% live in highly deteriorated and substandard housing (400,000). In the last two years alone, this crisis has prompted 7% of these households (20,000) to build informal slums to precariously find access to shelter. These trends have reinforced social segregation and spatial degradation that aggravate social vulnerability.

To begin resolving this crisis, a broad consensus has been built regarding the vital role that architecture and urban design must play in the solution, far from the massive recipes based only on demand subsidies. Other than the increase of public investment in housing construction and regeneration, in order to reach the expected social effects, it is necessary to diversify the architectural and urban design solutions, urban regeneration strategies, the actors involved in promoting projects beyond the market, and generate new forms of social participation.

Antonio Lipthay (MOBIL Arquitectos, PUC, Chile)

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PUC Architect, Chile (1998) and MSc LSE, UK (2001). He worked at the offices of Bohigas Martorell and Mckay, David Chipperfield Architects, and at the LSE Cities Enterprise alongside Ricky Burdett and Richard Sennett. Urban consultant for the municipalities of Camden and Southwark in London (2001-2005). Founding partner of Mobil Arquitectos, Chile, where he has developed projects in different areas, amongst the most outstanding: Design of public spaces in Cerros Toro and Santo Domingo, Valparaíso, New Plaza de Maipú, Santiago; Stations of Line 6 and 7 of the Santiago Metro; Hotel Tierra Chiloe; Bupa Clinic; 12 Cachagua; New standards for public bus transportation stops for Santiago; Pan American Village (2023 Pan American Games); conservation project for Baker River in Chilean Patagonia. He has been a professor at PUC, LSE and the University of East London. He currently directs the Magister in Urban Project at the PUC.

Since the 1950s, access to housing has been the main focus of public policies in Chile, given its important effect on the regularization and improvement of the urban conditions. Politically speaking, public housing has been an effective tool to access or retain power by political conglomerates. Other than the support to the most vulnerable population, housing development regularizes the use of urban land and controls the growth of the city. In this period, the state itself has changed its role, from an active to a passive one. Having been a developer of housing projects, currently the state only determines regulatory frameworks for the consumption of available land in the peripheries, delivers the design and construction of new urban areas to private parties and organizes the demand for these homes through "vouchers" that allow vulnerable families to access a home through waiting lists of executed projects (regardless of the location, proximity to work sources, or social and family networks).

Despite good examples in terms of managing and quality of the homes delivered, the excessive expansion of the city has generated social and spatial problems that are difficult to reverse and highly complex. Greater distances to sources of work, education and health, increased travel times, low frequency and provision of public transportation, precarious equipment and services within neighborhoods, stigmatization, segregation, discontent, weakening of participation in elections of local, regional and national authorities, and the location of areas controlled by drug trafficking.

London

John Boughton (Municipal Dreams, University of Liverpool, UK)

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Dr. John Boughton is a social historian whose book *Municipal Dreams: the Rise and Fall of Council Housing* was published by Verso in April 2018. He is an Honorary Senior Research Fellow at the School of Architecture of the University of Liverpool. John has published in the Historian and Labor History and gives talks on housing to a range of audiences. He is involved in a number of housing campaigns and lives in London. He blogs at municipaldreams.wordpress.com.

John Boughton's presentation will discuss initially his blog, initiated in 2013 as a means of providing a record of public housing schemes across the United Kingdom and honouring the experience of those who lived in them. The subsequent book — and a forthcoming book, *A History of Council Housing in 100 Estates* — were intended to provide a more positive and nuanced narrative of this sometimes neglected, often maligned history. John will go on to provide a snapshot of London's council housing in the early 1980s and chart its troubled evolution over the last four decades as the capital's public housing stock was sold off or transferred, new-build substantially halted and many estates underwent controversial forms of regeneration. He will use a case study of the Pepys Estate in Lewisham, London, to illustrate early ambitions and ideals and later difficulties addressed in a long-running and contentious process of regeneration.

Loretta Lees (University of Leicester, London Housing Panel, UK)

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Professor Loretta Lees is an urban geographer and scholar-activist internationally known for her research on gentrification/urban regeneration, global urbanism, urban policy, urban public space, architecture, and urban social theory. She is co-organiser of The Urban Salon: A London forum for architecture, cities and international urbanism and the current Chair of the London Housing Panel (Mayor of London/Trust for London). From July 2022 she will be the incoming Director of the Initiative on Cities at Boston University in the US. She is co-author of *Gentrification* (2008), *Planetary Gentrification* (2016) and the forthcoming *Defensible Space: mobilisation in English Housing Policy and Practice* (2022).

Loretta Lees's presentation draws on her forthcoming book *Defensible Space: mobilisation in English Housing Policy and Practice* (with architect and urban designer Elanor Warwick) and her recently completed 3 year ESRC funded project on the gentrification of council estates in London in which she partnered with the London Tenants Federation and Just Space (see <https://www.estatewatch.london/>). Her talk will begin by discussing the stigmatisation of (London) council estates and how this narrative developed over time from the 1980s onwards, before turning to how this has been used to argue for the 'false-choice urbanism' of the demolition of council estates. Critically, she discusses the result – the crisis of displacement being experienced by those low-income, often BAME groups, being pushed out, considering also how some have fought back.

Shanghai-Suzhou

Yat Shun Kei (University of Liverpool, UK)

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Juliana is a Lecturer at the Liverpool School of Architecture. As part of the Hong Kong Design History Network, she curated the Hong Kong Pavilion in the London Design Biennale, June 2021. Her current research, with Daniel Maurice Cooper, investigated the disappearance Vietnamese refugee camps in Hong Kong. The research is awarded Lord Wilson Heritage Trust in 2021. Juliana is trained as an architect and has worked as a strategic planner and architectural designer. In 2011 to 2015, as a design fellow at Urbanus (Hong Kong/ Shenzhen), Juliana led several large-scale design projects including Shum Yip Upperhills Loft.

What can we learn from Urban Villages in China? In the past decade, urban villages in China —a result of the country's urban-rural dual system— has drawn significant attention from planners, architects, and scholars. Urban villages are at times seen as shanty towns, at times as a case study for China's urban regeneration efforts, and at times regarded as a cradle of community, artistic, entrepreneurial tech start-up activities. This talk will start with a brief retrospective on the on-going discourse about urban village. Urban villages will be used as a reflection on the crisis in housing, touching upon issues including the affordability gap, the megablock typology, as well as sub-urbanisation in China.

Juan Yan (Independent Researcher, China)

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Juan Yan received a PhD in Management in the built environment (housing governance) from the Delft University of Technology, an MA in Design (urban planning) and a BEng in landscape architecture from Tongji University. Her working interest is in using quantitative and qualitative methods to understand how housing is governed in cities, particularly how public rental housing (or social housing) is provided and managed by different stakeholders. She has published widely in scholarly journals such as *Housing Studies* and the *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*. She is also author of the book "Public Rental Housing Governance in Urban China: Essence, Mechanisms and Measurement".

Since 1998, housing privatization and commercialization have been promoted in China. This has brought about a rapidly-growing urban real estate market. As the financial and economic center of China, Shanghai has also witnessed the rise of the housing market. By focusing on the development of the housing market in Shanghai in the Post-Pandemic era, we will analyse some of the impacts of Covid-19 on Shanghai's housing market, including possible reasons for the fluctuation of the housing price. The presentation pays special attention to how the Shanghai government has been reacting to the housing market change and how regulations have evolved over the past two years.

BREAK (16:15 – 16:30 hrs CET)

TYPOLOGY (16:30 – 18:30 hrs CET)

Housing design never starts afresh; housing design operates through variation, iteration, and/or mutation of prior examples. "How do we live?" ventures into a typological investigation, with the expectation that types can provide a framework to deal with complex urban variables. By understanding the particulars in the production of a housing type, the architect can manipulate and reorganise— invent. Rather than dismissing examples of the current housing offer as "bastard" architecture, we invite panelists to analyse housing types in their cities and reflect on how these portray specific subjects, their living and urban conditions, as well as the politics, policies, and socio economic factors that lead into their development. "How do we live?" discusses today's housing types, exemplary of a particular city in its making. By looking at the market offer, the goal is to observe, analyse, participate and hopefully interfere in the production system of the urban.

Panel Chairs

Umberto Bonomo (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

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Architect, IUAV, Venice, Italy, 2004. Doctor in Architecture and Urban Studies at PUC, Chile, 2009. He works on Heritage, urbanism and Social Housing looking for points of contact between theory and practice. He has been exhibited at the Biennial of Chile, Shenzhen, Sao Paulo and Venice. He wrote in Casabella, Domus, Abitare and the Giornale dell'architettura. He is an active member of Docomomo Chile, has done consultancies and studies for the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage in Chile, for ECLAC (CEPAL), the Inter-American Development Bank (BID), among others. He is currently an Associate Professor of the School of Architecture, at PUC and he is part of the Board of Our World Heritage Foundation.

Nicholas Ray (Jesus College, Cambridge, University of Liverpool, UK)

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Nicholas Ray is Reader Emeritus in Architecture at the University of Cambridge, Emeritus Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Visiting Professor in Architectural Theory at the University of Liverpool. In addition to articles, he is the author of "Cambridge Architecture, a Concise Guide", (CUP), "(Re)Sursele Formei Arhitecturale" (Paideia), "Alvar Aalto" (Yale), and "Architecture and its Ethical Dilemmas" (Routledge); with Francisco Gonzalez de Canales "Rafael Moneo: Building, Teaching, Writing" (Yale); and with Christian Illies, "Philosophy of Architecture" (Liverpool University Press, with parallel Chinese translation). He is a Consultant at NRAP Architects, Cambridge, much of whose work has been for tertiary education.

Santiago

José Lorenzo Di Girolamo (PARALELA, PUC, Chile)

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José di Girolamo (Santiago, 1981). Architect, PUC, Chile, 2006. MSc Building and Urban Design in Development, The Bartlett, University College London. His more than 15 years of working and academic experience have been focused on housing and urban design and management from non-governmental, private and public sectors, including the NGO Techo (Chile), Foster and Partners (United Kingdom) and the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism (Chile). He is co-founder and partner of the architecture and urban design practice PARALELA, member of Laboratorio 9x18 UC and professor of Master in Urban Project at the Catholic University of Chile.

Cristián Izquierdo (Izquierdo Lehmann Architects, PUC, Chile)

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Cristián Izquierdo (Santiago, 1982). Architect, PUC, Chile, 2008. AAD Master, Columbia University, 2014. Partner at Izquierdo Lehmann since 2012. His work has been exhibited at the Moma NY and GA Gallery, Tokyo, among others, and published in books and magazines such as Detail, Casabella, AV and GA Houses. He has received the Minimum Work Award (Santiago, 2016), House of the Year (Ljubljana, 2017), Architectural Record Design Vanguard (NY, 2020) and AOA Medal for Outstanding Young Architect (2021, Santiago). He has lectured at universities in Chile, the US, England and Japan. He is professor at the Catholic University of Chile.

(Joint Presentation)

In a context characterized by the circulation of capital in the form of goods, housing has become one of them, being exchanged under the laws of supply and demand. Financialization processes have strongly permeated housing production, and with it the (re) design of our cities. Since then, housing architecture has been permanently stressed between a subordination to the logic of the financial market through the development of generic projects, and a theoretical critique of modes of production, often lacking design proposals. In the meantime, the various ways of living and the value of the public and the collective continue to lose relevance as catalysts for the design processes of the built environment.

Although architects have been efficient in reacting to the challenges posed by the market logic, we have not been effectively involved in the decision-making of housing developers: we have had an active role in generating responses at the expense of not challenging the brief. Housing typologies are usually defined before the project, they are embedded within the commission. Therefore, involvement in the development of the project can be a means to propose typological counter proposals to the housing market.

Unlike a disciplinary critique of current housing production, or the presentation of exceptional projects generated from unique conditions, we have tried to question the role of architects by involving in the management. We will show a series of projects built or in development that does not "play the rules of the game", but rather "play with the rules of the game", to accommodate the various ways of living and contribute in a concrete way to the regeneration of homes, neighborhoods and cities.

London

Richard Partington (Studio Partington, UK)

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Richard is co-founder and director of Studio Partington, a multi-disciplinary practice working in housing, urbanism and regeneration. Recent work includes the widely-published equitable community at Derwenthorpe York for the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust; a headquarters and housing centre for newly formed Greenfields Community Housing; and a series of estate regeneration and refurbishment projects in inner London including City of London's Golden Lane and Barbican estates. Richard's work in Nottingham on the UK's first 'Energiesprong' housing retrofit to net zero standards was the winner of the British Homes Awards Housing Crisis Solution and is one of only 17 global environmental projects to be selected for exhibition at this year's COP 26 Conference. Richard is a sustainability expert to the Ministerial Advisory Group in Northern Ireland and is a Design Council CABE enabler. He has been a visiting teacher at Cambridge University, UCL and University of Wales and regularly contributes to books and publications on housing design and energy policy.

The talk will introduce the spatial and social context to the London part of the research project "How do we live? Santiago, London, Shanghai-Suzhou". By looking at the historical development of residential squares and streets the talk will consider whether the abandonment of the 'terrace', the traditional building block of residential London, has led to an erosion of accessible and shared public spaces and a simplification of the historic city's rich and 'overlaid' mixture of activities and diverse inhabitants.

In London the demand for new homes, planned at speed and built at ever-increasing densities, is being met as much as possible within the city limits. However, land is only available in the former industrial areas, characterised by substantial roads and infrastructure and detached from the historical centres and the public parks. London has often been described as series of connected villages, a distinctly low-rise city, but in the new growth areas the familiar typologies have been supplanted by 'city blocks' and towers (crammed with very small dwellings) suggesting new and less familiar ways to live.

Chris Gascoigne (DP9 Ltd Planning Consultants, UK)

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Chris is Senior Director at DP9, which is established as one of the leading expert consultancies in planning, development and regeneration in the UK. Formed in 2004 the business was specifically created to focus on advising on the largest, most complex and challenging development propositions in central London. Since then it has grown to a company of around 70 employees working on projects primarily in London and the South East.

DP9 has a proven track record of delivering high profile planning consents and is currently advising on more than 500 live projects, ranging from small scale instructions to large, complex master-planning proposals across all sectors. By focusing on town planning issues, DP9 can utilise specialist expertise to advise on planning strategies, the preparation of planning application submissions and negotiations through the approvals process.

Shanghai-Suzhou

Yiping Dong (Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China)

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Dr. Yiping Dong is an Associate Professor in the Department of Architecture at Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University. She is a trained architect and architectural historian. She has a Master of Architecture Design and Theory and completed her Ph.D. in Architecture History and Theory from Tongji University in 2013. She is an active researcher and educator in Architecture history and theory, particularly focusing on sustainable development and the heritage of the built environment. Her research interests include: Chinese architectural history and theory in a global context, built heritage conservation theory and practice, vernacular architecture, classical gardens, industrial heritage, heritage led regeneration, architectural design in historical context, and the adaptive reuse of buildings. She is the principal investigator of multiple funded research projects.

In the past century through a modernization process, the dwelling typology development in Shanghai/Suzhou region, has significantly changed from traditional courtyard housing to high-density gated community. Chinese architects have realized the experiment of "La Ville Contemporaine" (The Contemporary City) in the new towns since 1990s. Housing typology is essential to understand the search for the "modern" identity with high-rise apartments, and the planning ideology shifts, changes in policy, and design regulations behind it. On the other side in historical centers, urban regeneration takes command of the deteriorated traditional courtyard houses and neighborhoods. Sitting in the Yangtze Delta Region, with a rapid population increase in the past 30 years, Shanghai/Suzhou is the leading metropolitan area, showcasing China's booming cities with its architecture and urban planning. Endless grand apartment compounds in the new towns or industrial parks, and the gentrified conservation areas with the adaptive design in the traditional housings, they portray the two faces of the new urban fabric and landscape.

Zhonghan Huang (BIG, China)

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Zhonghan Huang is Senior Architect/ Senior Manager at BIG, currently in charge of projects and office development in China. He is an associate member at AIA, member at the Architectural Society of China, Alumni Mentor at Columbia University, and organizer of APT (Architectural Practice Talks) in New York, Chicago, and Shanghai. He has also been a guest critic at architectural schools in the US and China.

Zhonghan received his M.Arch II degree at Harvard University where he was awarded a Faculty Design Award, distinctions for design works, and the Victor and William Fung Fellowship. He received his MS.AAD degree at Columbia University, and B.Arch with distinctions at Shenzhen University.

The architectural firm BIG has developed a series of residential projects globally. Through a selection of projects — all located in different political, economical, and social contexts as well as climate zones — the talk will unroll the design process and evolution particular to its Chinese examples. The talk will investigate the systematic design approach of these projects, understanding these within the spectrum of local and global housing types.

COMMENTS (18:30 – 19:00 hrs CET)

Tuesday November 16th, 2021

LANGUAGE POLITICS (14:00 - 16:00 hrs CET)

"How do we live?" looks at housing as a project of and for the masses. Housing's public exposure through public and private discourses, may unfold a deeper analysis on all stakeholders. If debates and advertisement are discussed on behalf of argumentative thinking, looking into how housing has been portrayed in these societies may offer an opportunity to rethink architecture's eloquence.

Particularly in the real-estate framework, housing has become a commodity or an investment. Therefore, beyond functionality, advertisement plays a decisive role. Through the lens of advertisement it is possible to see how a particular type is construed as an urban lifestyle, carrying deep social, economic, and political implications. "How do we live?" proposes to investigate the language of advertisement in two ways: to analyse the perception of the housing offer and to produce a design argument (ranging from urban policies to architecture).

When housing stakeholders are ever more diversified and when power amongst them is ever more inequivalent, which kind of language can architects use?

Panel Chair

Francisco Díaz (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

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Architect, Master's in Architecture, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, 2006. M.S. in Critical, Curatorial and Conceptual Practices in Architecture, Columbia University, 2013. Since 2015, he is the Editor in Chief of Ediciones ARQ and ARQ magazine in Chile. After his first book in 2008, he has edited more than 80 books and 20 magazine issues. His latest book, *Contemporary Pathologies: Architecture Essays after the 2008 Crisis*, was published in 2019 in Chile and Spain, and was awarded at the 2021 Biennial of Spanish Architecture and Urbanism. In 2020 he co-curated the exhibition *Chilean House: Domestic Images*, exhibited at La Moneda Cultural Center in Santiago. Díaz is Assistant Professor at the School of Architecture of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Santiago

Alejandra Celedón (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

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Architect, Universidad de Chile, 2003. MSc Advanced Architectural Studies, the Bartlett, UCL (London, UK), 2007. PhD Architectural Association (London, UK), 2014. Curator of Stadium, Chilean Pavilion at the 16th Venice Architecture Biennale (2018), and co-curator of The Plot: Miracle and Mirage, at the 3rd Chicago Architecture Biennial (2019). Her later publications include the book *Stadium: A Building to Render the Image of a City* (2018), and the essays: "The Chilean School: a room for upbringing and uprising" (AA Files, 2020) and "The Plot: Miracle and Mirage" (Revista 180, 2021). Head Master in Architecture programme at the School of Architecture, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Three exhibitions describe a path – a spatial distance and a temporal distance. Stadium (Venice Biennale, 2018), The Plot (Chicago Biennial, 2019) and Trajectories (in process 2021) act as a measure of territorial and cartographic distance between the center and the periphery of the city. They also measure a historical, historiographical, and narrative distance. Both trajectories are crucial for the present understanding of the urban phenomenon and for the revision of the fundamental programs, policies, and projects that Chile has implemented in this journey from 1950 to the present day. Along the notion of trajectory, the use of the fragment is also deliberate. Following the method of micro-history proposed by Ginzburg, an alternative history is presented; one that emerges at the crossroads with local stories, small and oral, and with the trajectories the experience of the fragments. Thus, these pieces reassemble a joint history of housing and its policies.

Stadium describes the process of handing over land titles at the end of the 80s in the hands of the new National Urban Development Policy of 1979 that run in parallel with programs such as eradication and communal subdivision. The Plot performs a zoom-out operation and places the Chilean case in a global constellation, looking for manifestations of a past model in the present city. Finally, Trajectories refocuses and brings the lens closer to six fragments of the city. The route from the center to each of these peripheries not only illustrates how the city ends halfway, but also emphasizes distances and proximity, crossing plans, policies, and programs on its way. This is another history of the city, one of sub-alterity, which is rewritten from the bottom up, but which travels back and forth between the center and the periphery, between planning and the subjects that are affected by it.

Sebastián Gray (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

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Architect, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, 1985. Master of Science in Architecture Studies, MIT, 1988. He is a teacher and independent architect, being a partner at Bresciani Gray Arquitectos since 2006 and professor at the PUC School of Architecture since 1993. He was also a professor at the Diego Portales University and has been visiting professor at various national and foreign schools. He served as director of Extension and External Services FADEU (2006 - 2008); he was president of the Chilean College of Architects (2013 - 2015); member of the National Council for Urban Development (2013 -2015); and director of the National Council of Culture and the Arts (2014 - 2019). Curator of the Chilean exhibitions at the Venice Biennale (2002, 2004 and 2010), and Chilean Architecture and Urbanism Biennial (2012). Columnist and author of various publications, he is currently director of Espacio Público, a study center dedicated to public policy, and director of Fundación Igualas.

London

Pablo Sendra (University College London, UK)

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Dr. Pablo Sendra is an architect and urban designer. He is an Associate Professor at The Bartlett School of Planning, UCL. He combines his academic career with professional work through his own urban design practice, LUGADERO LTD, which focuses on facilitating co-design processes with communities. At UCL, he is the Director of the MSc Urban Design and City Planning Programme and the Coordinator of the Civic Design CPD. He is co-author of *Designing Disorder* (with Richard Sennett, 2020), which has been translated into 7 languages, co-author of *Community-Led Regeneration* (with Daniel Fitzpatrick, 2020) and co-editor of *Civic Practices* (with Maria Joao Pita and CivicWise, 2017). He is part of the City Collective for the journal *City*.

Pablo Sendra has carried out action-research projects in collaboration with activists and communities. In particular, he has worked with social housing residents who are facing the demolition of their homes on co-producing evidence on the impact that demolition and relocation would have on residents and on co-designing alternative proposals that explore more socially, environmentally and economically sustainable approaches to housing regeneration.

Lucia Cerrada Morato (University College London, Public Practice, UK)

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Lucia is a Regeneration Project Manager at Tower Hamlets Council in London. In her previous role as the High Density Development Project Manager she developed a best practice design guidance for high-density development, which received the RTPI Award for Research Excellence 2020. Lucia joined the public sector as part of the first Public Practice cohort. Trained as an architect, urban designer and academic, she is currently completing a PhD at the Bartlett School of Planning. Her work experience spans across countries including Spain, Switzerland, and the UK, where she has led the development of master-plans and large-scale residential buildings.

Tower Hamlets is the densest borough in London. Home to some of the UK's and Europe's tallest and densest residential neighbourhoods, the Council has led the most ambitious research on the impact of these environments and the design of buildings on residents' quality of life. The project design, research carried out, and adopted policy was fully developed in house. In the context of austerity and increasing public sector cuts, Lucia is going to talk about how their work is leading the debate on the role of residential design at different scales to support residents' quality of life; as well as the challenges the Council faces to lock in and deliver through policy and planning good quality housing.

Shanghai-Suzhou

Yang Yang (University of New Mexico)

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Yang Yang is a Visiting Assistant Professor of Architectural History and Theory at UNM. She worked as a planner in Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute and an editor for *Urban China Magazine*. She also worked as an assistant curator for the 2015 Shanghai West Bund Biennale and a senior researcher of cityLAB, UCLA. She has been teaching architectural history and Asian urbanism at UCLA, UCSD, and Otis College of Art and Design. Her research focuses on post-socialist urban and architectural history, with a special interest in the intersection between architectural forms, media culture, and political economy in China. She is a doctoral candidate in Architecture at UCLA, and her dissertation investigates the transformation of commodity housing in Shanghai—conceptually, spatially, and socio-politically—to test both connective and contingent powers that arrange the everyday experience.

After its economic reform since 1978, China started the commodification of housing and gradually abolished the socialist public housing distribution system. "Real Estate" was officially listed as an independent industrial category in the National Standard Industrial Classification Code in 1981. The state-owned urban land leasing system legitimized the development of a real estate industry, while standards on unit size, FAR, and orientation stabilized housing typologies, thereby serving a manageable, valorized market with minimum risks. Within this context, this talk examines, from a linguistic perspective, the formal logics of commodity housing in post-socialist Shanghai as manifesting a post-Fordist mode of spatial production between the state and the market. The talk will discern the cultural tensions in the language used in the projections of housing development and the portrayal of the life of the emerging middle class in Shanghai, be they political propaganda, regulative building codes, euphoric real estate advertising campaigns, or hysterical media speculation. The method is to identify moments of collision when old terminologies failed while other languages got introduced and new terms invented, which may dislodge existing concepts in housing analysis. The imaginary power of language allows the disclosure of alternative forms of production—might be minor, mundane, or even contingent—that are able to unsettle those deep structural forces.

BREAK (16:00 – 16:15 hrs CET)

HOW DO WE LIVE NOW? (16:15 – 18:00 hrs CET)

Housing Performance during Lock-down and Beyond

Covid-19 lockdown measures have impacted the use of our homes during lock-down. This might influence our housing preferences and working – living conditions within our homes after the immediate emergency. The panel proposes to investigate the appropriateness of each city's housing stock and urbanities for intensive 24-hour occupancy, and for a future likely to include a much larger element of home-working and other activities.

Home working and schooling (as well as care for the sick and elderly) has become a quasi-permanent feature of many people's lives and influenced long term patterns of housing uses and preferences. Automation, corporate restructuring and flexible work models have all played parts, of course, but Covid-19 has accelerated change. Our ongoing How do we Live Now? project asks (a) how this experience has changed the use of our homes and (b) examines their ability to adapt.

Panelists are invited to discuss Covid-19's possible impact on housing policies and design in these three cities, keeping as a target audience a broad spectrum of professionals involved in design, development and construction of housing, policymakers who set current standards, and laymen such as new home-buyers and home-users.

Panel Chairs

Camila Cociña (University College London, UK)

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Camila Cociña is a postdoctoral research fellow at the "Knowledge in Action for Urban Equality" programme at The Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College London, where she works in collaboration with local organizations from cities in Latin America, Africa and Asia, seeking to promote policies and practices that advance urban equity. She holds a PhD in Development Planning, and her research focuses mainly on inequality, housing policies, participation, and urban informality. She is also part of the Radical Housing Journal collective, and part of the Steering Committee of the next GOLD Report of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).

Simon Pepper (University of Liverpool, UK)

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Simon Pepper PhD is Emeritus Professor of Architecture, University of Liverpool, and Senior Research Fellow (20% retention). He is a qualified architect with a career that includes design work in private architectural practice (social housing) and secondment to a housing policy division of the then Department of the Environment (1976-78). His research focuses on British social housing and planning and his original field of Italian renaissance military architecture. He was PI for AHRB (now AHRC) research awards for (a) the Early History of High Rise Housing in Britain (publications listed below) and (b) Public Library Buildings in Britain c. 1850 to c. 1940 (2003).

Santiago

Macarena Ibarra (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

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Macarena Ibarra, Historian and Associate Professor, Instituto de Estudios Urbanos, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. She has an MA from the University of Leeds, and a PhD from the University of Cambridge, UK. Her teaching and research focuses on twentieth century urban and planning history with a particular interest both in the politics of urban public health, and in the debates and practice about cultural heritage. Some of her recent publications are the co edited book *Vísperas del Urbanismo en Latinoamérica* (2018), the article *Hygiene and Public Health in Santiago de Chile's Urban Agenda, 1892-1927* (2015), and the entry *Urban History*, in *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Urban and Regional Studies* (2019). She currently leads the research project funded by the Chilean National Agency of Research and Development (ANID) "Housing, neighbourhoods and cities in the control of epidemics. Social and urban considerations for the elaboration of public policy on lock-down and physical distancing for Chile."

The presentation shows preliminary results of the research project "Housing, neighbourhood and city for epidemic control. Social and urban considerations for the formulation of public policy of lockdown measures and physical distancing in Chile", funded by the Chilean National Agency of Research and Development, ANID. The main objective of the project is to understand and analyze the social and urban factors that influence the possibility of complying lockdown measures and physical distancing at housing, neighbourhood and city scales, which must be taken into account for the formulation of public policy for control and prevention of the current pandemics of COVID19 and its effects in Chile.

Preliminary outcomes of this research show that housing was the scale that during pandemics experienced most difficulties under confinement since daily life of people, in terms of domestic tasks, care and working dynamics suddenly and radically changed. The analysis of ten focus groups carried out in four municipalities of Santiago (Independencia, Lo Barnechea, Santiago, La Pintana) during the first semester of 2021, show how people from different age and socio-economic status tried to adapt to lockdown by applying different strategies. In this context, there are critical spatial factors that influenced lockdown compliance and, furthermore, there are specific conditions in terms of their typologies or other characteristics that facilitate or impede to adhere to confinement and to adapt to extended lockdowns.

Nicolás Valenzuela (Universidad Santa María, Chile)

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Dr. Nicolás Valenzuela-Levi (35) was born in Rancagua, Chile and moved to Santiago at the age of 17 to study Architecture. He obtained his architecture degree and a Master in Urban Development from the Catholic University of Chile. After serving as Director of Planning in one of Santiago's central districts between 2012 and 2015, Nicolás completed his MPhil in Development Studies and a PhD in Land Economy at the University of Cambridge. He is currently professor at the Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, and researcher at the Centre for Sustainable Urban Development (CEDEUS). His research focuses on the political economy of infrastructure networks, with a specific focus on the link between public services and social inequalities.

A more sustainable post COVID-19 world requires urban transport policies aiming for resilience, social equity and decarbonisation. Instead of just focusing on the transport sector, the authors propose an integrated approach to housing and mobility. This approach acknowledges the challenges posed by inadequate housing and dependence on motorised transport during the COVID-19 crisis. In contrast, adequate housing and cycling became paramount resources while confronting the pandemic. Using Santiago de Chile as a case study, this research examines how different relocation scenarios for its current housing deficit cannot only affect the ability to implement stay-at-home measures, but also the potential of cycling as a relevant commuting alternative. The current location of the families suffering this deficit is compared to three scenarios: compact, pericentral and extended. In light of the learnings from the COVID-19 crisis, a housing-cycling policy becomes a tool for resilience; equity is achieved by enforcing the right to housing, by increasing job opportunities among the poor, and by reducing the dependence on expensive motorised transport; decarbonisation is achieved by promoting active transportation and reducing the dependence on motorisation.

London

Frances Holliss (London Metropolitan University, UK)

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Frances Holliss is an architect and emeritus reader in architecture at London Metropolitan University. She has been researching the architecture of home-based work since 2001 (www.theworkhome.com). Widely published, her publications include 'Beyond Live/Work: The Architecture of Home-based Work' (Routledge 2015) and DASH #15: 'Home Work City' (Nai010 2019) with Eireen Schreurs and Paul Kuitenhoud. In 2020, in response to Covid-19, Holliss launched the collaborative Workhome Project (www.workhomeproject.org) to explore the impact of home-based work on buildings and cities, laws and regulation, and to address social and spatial inequalities highlighted by the pandemic.

The Covid-19 pandemic has triggered an unexpected acceleration in the shift to home-based work which has major implications for the way we inhabit, think about and design our buildings and cities. In the UK, the home-based workforce jumped from 14% to almost 50% of the overall working population by May 2020, a trend mirrored in countries across the world. Largely welcomed by both employees and employers, many organisations predict a hybrid future that combines working at home and in a centralised collective workplace. There is, as a result, an urgent need to develop new design approaches to create a flexible and adaptable housing stock that is fit for purpose to accommodate this intensification and diversification of use – at the scale of the district, the block, the building and the dwelling. Drawing on an analysis of the lives and premises of 76 contemporary home-based workers in urban, suburban and rural contexts in England, Frances Holliss will discuss social, spatial and environmental complexities generated by combining two uses that may have conflicting programmes – such as noisy/ quiet; public/ private; clean/ dirty; dangerous/ safe – in a single building. She will use exemplar case studies to introduce some simple principles that underlie good design for home-based work, suggesting that these may also address a range of other issues raised by the pandemic, such as home-schooling, care for the sick, gender etc. Acknowledging the need to communicate these issues not only to architects, but also to stakeholders such as home-owners, developers, councils, housing associations etc, Holliss will conclude by introducing a 'workhome' Design Guide and Pattern Book.

Shanghai-Suzhou

Liu Kan (Tongji University, Shanghai, China)

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Liu Kan is Associate Professor at College of Architecture and Urban Planning – CAUP, Tongji University, Shanghai, China. He is member of the Architectural Society of China. He is secretary and board member of the Architectural Review Academic Committee of the ASC, and the board member of the Architectural Culture Academic Committee of the ASC. He is the Director of International Cooperation of CAUP, Tongji University. He is researcher of the Urban and Architecture Theory & Criticism – UATC lab of the Shanghai Summit Project and researcher in Institution of Architecture and Urban Space — IAUS of Tongji University, and the researcher in Centro Studi Italiani Università Tongji. In academic experience, he is member of the reviewer of the Journal of Urban Planning and Development (ASCE), Journal of Architecture (RIBA) and guest editor of the Journal of Time + Architecture. His studies are mainly on Urban and Architecture Criticism, Computational Design Research, Urban Computing, History and Theory of Shanghai's Architecture and Urban Regeneration.

The new round of Shanghai's master plan (Shanghai 2035) proposes to use a 15-minute community living circle as the basic unit to measure the quality of community life in mega city. Within the walking distance of residents, it is equipped with basic service functions and public activity space needed for life to form a safe, friendly and comfortable social life. The 2021 Shanghai Urban Space Art Season (SUSAS) has set the theme of "Building a 15-minute community living circle", set up a theme exhibition at Xinhua Road Street, Changning District, and carried out experience activities in 21 sample communities in 14 places of Shanghai.

It introduces the research work of the "Shanghai 15-minute community living circle" carried out by the team of the Lab of Architecture and Urban Space of Tongji University in Changning District from 2019-2020. Changning District of Shanghai took the construction of 15-minute community living circles in 11 streets as a practical project during the next five years. The study includes global experience, community needs assessment, street analysis, node space design, etc., sharing research works on housing and communities' ideals carried out by the research team during the COVID-19, and at the same time rethinking on housing and the future in the post-pandemic era.

With the goal of becoming an excellent global city, Shanghai has taken the creation of a 15-minute community living circle as one of the important measures to enhance the city's living environment. By formulating planning guidelines, the concept of 15-minute Community Life Circle is transformed into an implementation and management tool, and promoted in the city's residential community planning and urban regeneration projects.

FINAL REMARKS (18:00 – 18:30hrs CET)