

Agenda

- Ross: Intro & Welcome to session, Scene setting/Session agenda
- Quick Poll 1: Familiarity with the concept of Smart Cities (scale of 1-5)
- Quick Poll 2: What do you think Smart City approaches offer in making a city more liveable? (range of options (pick preferred 3))
- Robert: 10 min: Outline to Challenges - Smart City X - raising of key strategic issues affecting citizens
- Breakout room: 20 min: How do we ensure Strategic urban planning and SEA systems deliver genuinely democratic and egalitarian participation of citizens with smart city technology programmes?
- Presentation: 10 min – Making space for citizens: Glasgow's Ruggedised project
- Breakout room 2 – reflect on Riga presentation, questions that need to be asked by the /SP/SEA – co-creation role
- Q&A (time related)
- Quick Poll X: In what ways do we think that SEA /Strategic Planning can assist in using Smart City approaches in making a city more liveable (more or less use same options - pick preferred 3)

Sept 11th 2020

Beyond Smart Cities X.0

– new roles for strategic planning



Session Hosts



Ross Marshall



Robert Rogerson



Removable

Ross Intro slot 4-5 min

Followed by 2 Snap Polls

Quick Poll 1: Familiarity with the concepts of Smart or Future Cities (scale of 1-5)

Quick Poll 2: What do you think Smart City approaches offer in making a city more liveable? (range of options (pick preferred 3))

Poll 1 question

How familiar are you with the concept of Smart Cities?

Very familiar

5

4

3

2

Unfamiliar

1

Poll 2 questions

Q: What do you think Smart City approaches offer in making a city more liveable?
(select 3 most important)

Options:

- provide real-time information to citizens
- make cities safer
- improve social connectedness
- enable planning to respond to citizens' needs
- enhance urban mobility
- improve energy use and efficiency

The vision of a Smart City

.....using technological advances to improve urban quality of life and create more efficient, productive, sustainable and resilient cities



Challenges for SEA & SP - Smart City X.0



Dr Robert Rogerson, Academic Director




UNIVERSITY of STRATHCLYDE
**INSTITUTE FOR
FUTURE CITIES**



It has become fashionable for cities to seek to be or claim to be 'smart'.

Across the world, city leaders – civic, academic and commercial – are willing to go to great lengths to help make their city smart.

Perhaps we have reached a point where it is impossible for any leader to suggest that their city is somehow 'unsmart'!



Smart City – what is it?

“places where traditional networks and services are made more efficient with the use of digital and telecommunication technologies for the benefit of its inhabitants and businesses”.

European Commission



Since the introduction of the idea of 'smart cities' early in this century, there has been mounting criticism of strategies and planning approaches adopted around the world



Various attempts (next slide) — have been made to make the notion of smart city strategies more applicable to the realities of urban liveability and futures.

These different generation of ideas – from Smart City 1.0 onwards - have shifted debates from a focus on technological approaches (1.0) through to interoperability (5.0)

Generations of Smart Cities

1.0 municipality maximising use of ICT, often with large corporate organisations



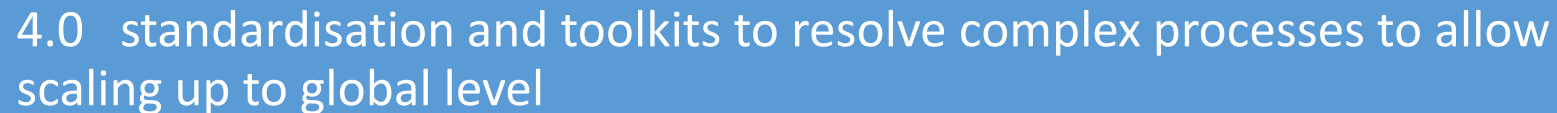
2.0 technology to solve problems in consultation with citizens



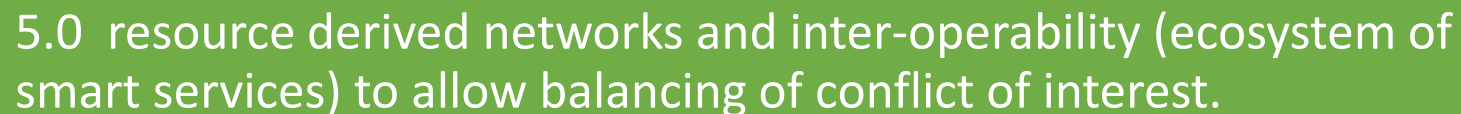
3.0 networked cities & collaboration, connecting everyday acts with broader goals



4.0 standardisation and toolkits to resolve complex processes to allow scaling up to global level



5.0 resource derived networks and inter-operability (ecosystem of smart services) to allow balancing of conflict of interest.



Some of these have sought to be more people-centric (Smart Cities 2.0) or to focus on smart citizens as a riposte to the stereotypically top-down, neoliberal and technological led visions of generation 1.0.

However, technological solutionism remains inherent in all the iterations of the Smart Cities from 1.0 to 5.0.

We now live in a Smart City age





Kampala, Uganda – investing in smart city infrastructure

Living in a smart city age

the development and use of technologies to generate a rhetorical agenda where “digital technologies are championed as commonsensical, pragmatic solution to all the ills of city life” (Kitchin, 2019, 1)

In making a case for a new approach to smart city thinking – one in which strategic planning and strategic environmental assessment could have a defining role – this session explores a life beyond the X.0 ideas which dominate current debates.



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And to that end, I want to draw out some of the limitations and critiques of Smart Cities which we could argue SEA might assist to address

Critique 1

Rather than providing a cure-all to lagging cities – and the focus of much of the smart city movement is on those cities whose place in the global economy is less marginal – the smart city movement has been accused of re-inscribing already substantial urban social and spatial inequalities.



Critique 2

The market and technology-led approach has reinforced expert-driven forms of urban planning and governance. Even in its most benign form smart city initiatives are resource intensive in both financial and human resources and risk pulling attention away from other pressing issues of urban living – or as I will argue from those issues deemed most relevant by citizens.

Thinking afresh for Strategic Planning and SEA?

The vision of smart cities is already well established and few (even critics) argue against the goal of using technological advances to improve urban quality of life and create more efficient, productive, sustainable and resilient cities.



There are however deeper questions of for whom and for what purpose are smart cities being developed?

And what we consider in IFC is the key question – “what kind of cities do we want to create and live in through smart city approaches?”.

In that respect, smart technologies, whether they be intelligent lighting or autonomous vehicles, or personalise data apps telling us about traffic jams or how to maintain social distancing, need to be harnessed purposefully and strategically to help meet needs and achieve a vision of urban futures. In short, urban futures should not be determined by smart technologies, but enabled by them.

So what do citizens want from smart cities?

Certainly not the utopian versions of technologists and engineers where lives are automated to improve efficiency

Rather it has to be one where technology harnessed to help address the problems faced by citizens – in short to improve in a discernible way the quality of their lives

1. Yes it is in part about CONNECTIVITY especially between people and government/service providers – enabling what might be termed the **RESPONSIVE CITY**
2. Yes it also about QUICKER responses to their needs – from pot hole filling to social care – what we might term the **AGILE CITY**
3. And it is also about being able to appreciate (and maybe even understand) the processes of city/place making so that citizen can be participants – what we could term the **INFORMATIVE CITY**

Break out Rooms

- Q1 what kind of cities do we want to create and live in through smart city approaches? (5 mins as opportunity to introduce everyone in group)
- Q2 for whom should smart cities be developed? (5 mins discussion)
- Q3 how to ensure should we position and use the tools of Strategic urban planning and SEA to deliver more genuinely democratic and egalitarian participation of citizens with smart city programmes? (5 -6 mins discussion)

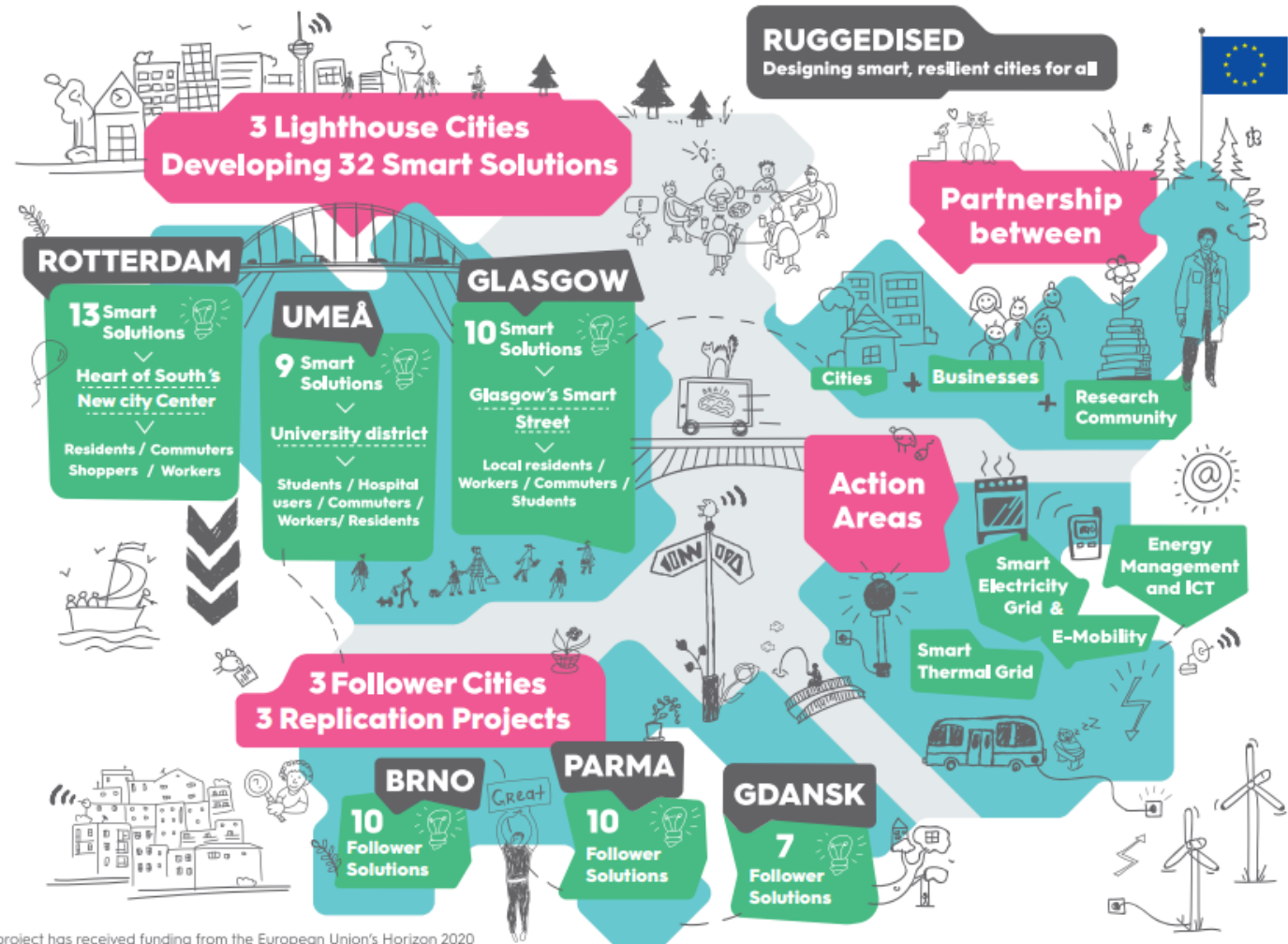
Q3 – break out sheet

What urban technology can offer ?

**What complex urban issues and problems
do we need SP/SEA to resolve ?**

Making space for citizens:

Glasgow's Ruggedised project





- 1 Improving the quality of life of citizens,** by offering them a clean, safe, attractive, inclusive and affordable living environment.



- 2 Reducing the environmental impacts of activities** by achieving a significant reduction of CO₂ emissions and a major increase in the investment and usage of renewable energy sources.



- 3 Creating a stimulating environment for sustainable economic development** by generating more sustainable jobs and inspiring community involvement in smart solutions.



Figure 1. Glasgow's Smart Street

Glasgow city council
headquarters / Wheatley
group

University of Strathclyde /
Tennents Caledonian
brewery

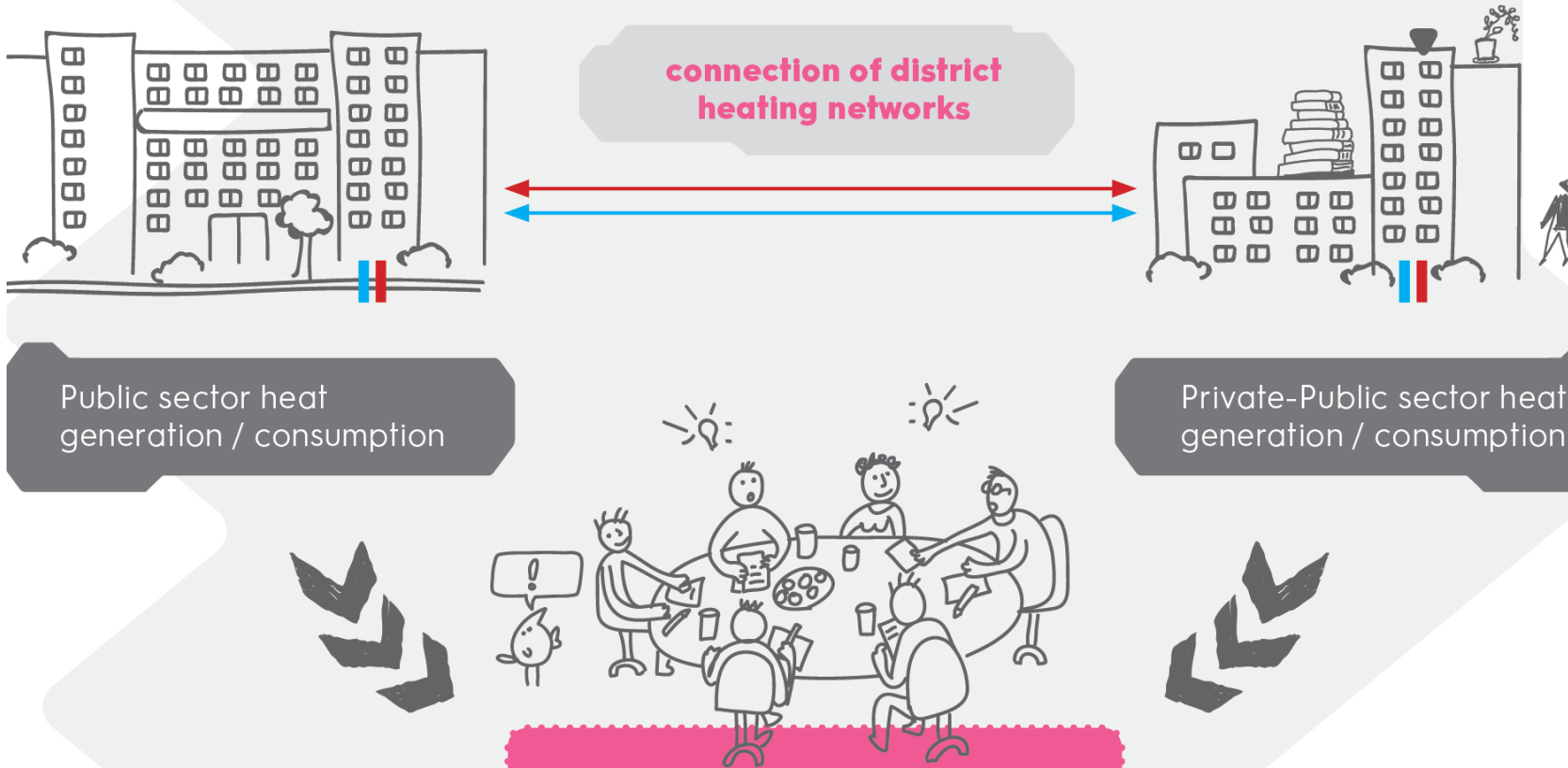
connection of district
heating networks

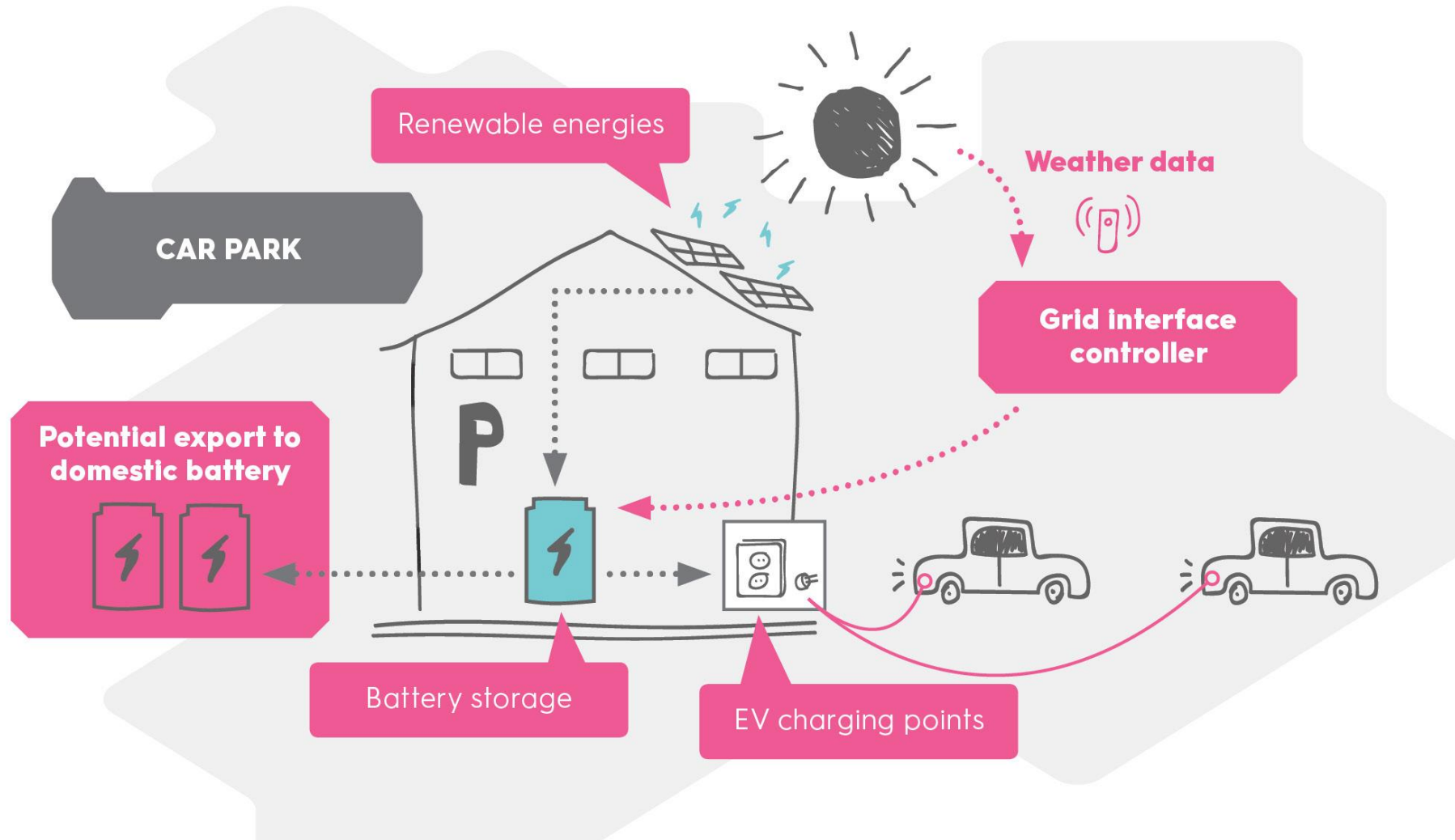
Public sector heat
generation / consumption

Private-Public sector heat
generation / consumption

**DISTRICT HEATING
MODEL CONTRACT**

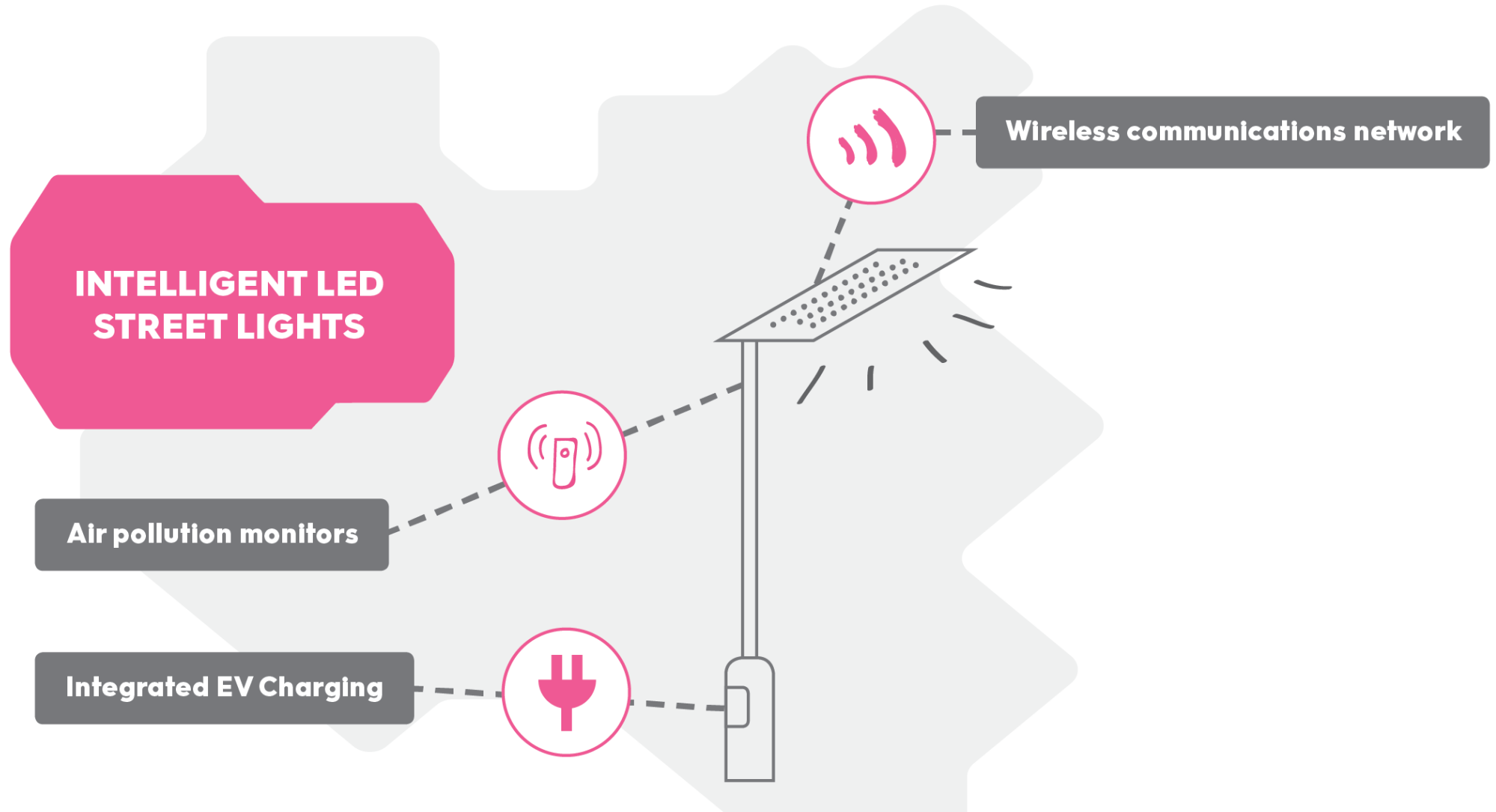
**Solution G1: Heat and cold exchange -
Connection of buildings to district heating network**





Solution G2: Deployment of a suitable battery storage technology in the project district

Solution G6: Intelligent LED street lights with integrated EV charging functionality



Ruggedised - reflections

As the project unfolds, regular meetings, consultation workshops or other citizen awareness activities will be organised in each cities. Venture Cafés will also be set-up to include businesses, start-ups and citizens in the project.



Hypothesis: By generating **smart citizens** – themselves enabled by (smart) technology – then they will be able to ‘create smart cities’.



Sydney, Australia – consulting online on their smart city strategic framework

Critiques point to the limited understanding of citizenship and the framing of this as ‘sensors’ and passive actors rather than participative and enabler co-creators.



Tshwane city centre – affordable housing being built following local consultations

There is a performative difference between citizens as those who have some expertise and participation in the policy making processes and those subject to the outcome of the smart city processes.

All too often it is the latter which is viewed as 'smart citizens'.



Break out Rooms

If we seek to avoid similar smart cities across Europe, and seek to ground smart city approaches within a clear sense of place.

How should we position and use the tools of Strategic urban policy & planning and SEA?



Q4 - How can citizens be encouraged and supported to be co-creators of strategic policies and SEA programmes?

Responses



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SEA & Strategic Planning

Exit poll questions

Q: In what ways do we think that SEA/Strategic Planning can assist in using Smart City approaches in making a city more liveable (pick preferred 3)

- using faster technology to make plans living documents
- improve capacity building in planning sector
- increase involvement of technology sector in SP/SEA
- enable experimentation to engage citizens in SEA/SP
- use competitions as catalyst for ideas
- replace master planning with innovative teams

Thank You for Attending

The logo for the Tallinn Forum 2020. It features a large, stylized 'TF' in a dark teal color. To the right of the 'TF' is the text 'Tallinn Forum' in a dark teal serif font. Below 'Tallinn Forum' is the year '2020' in a smaller, dark teal serif font. At the bottom of the logo is the text 'Advances in European SEA & Strategic Planning' in a dark teal serif font.

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