

UDC 726
DOI: 10.56318/as/1.2023.58

Roman Frankiv*
PhD in Architecture
Lviv Polytechnic National University
79000, 12 Stepan Bandera Str., Lviv, Ukraine
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1100-0930>

The city of the future in the European Commission's documents: A comprehensive analysis

Abstract. The study analyses a holistic vision of the city of the future, which is scattered in various documents and programmes of the European Union. The research relevance is predefined by the need to create a holistic vision that can act as an attractive representative of all current urban values in the mass culture and promote the qualities of environmental friendliness, inclusiveness, cohesion, sustainability, self-sufficiency, etc. The research aims to outline a holistic vision of the city of the future supported by EU documents necessary for the crystallisation of its historical identity. The research results were obtained by using the synthesis method. This study proposes to synthesise the following main conceptual groups of the discourse around the city of the future aimed at the ideals of optimal density, renewable self-sufficiency, techno-biosphere symbiosis, participatory cooperation, social cohesion, and multi-age valorisation. Each of these groups is first considered separately as a field of scientific attention, its main characteristics are given and evaluated in terms of usefulness for improving the urban environment. Next, an attempt is made to combine these groups employing a comprehensive analysis, the methodology of which is aimed at identifying common content nodes in the concepts and tools of each group. Subsequently, they are combined into a common conceptual system, an essential feature of which is the expansion of the interpretation of the features of each group as part of the features of other groups. This allowed to avoid the division of the current discourse around the image of the city of the future into different sectors and to work more effectively with the implementation and promotion of the values of the city image, which is supported by official documents of the European Commission, which is relevant for Ukraine, which seeks EU membership. In addition, the findings can be used in the education of students majoring in architecture and urban planning, as well as design

Keywords: vision; synthesis; urban planning; identity

INTRODUCTION

The main EU documents that define the vision of the city of the future, although comprehensive, mainly look like a mechanical combination of several large research areas related to density, sustainability, environmental friendliness, cohesion, participatory, and age inclusiveness. This can be considered evidence of the actual fragmentation of modern urban planning, which has arisen as a result of the entry of various fields of knowledge into the urban planning level.

Thus, it is necessary to acknowledge this aspect when scrutinising the source materials and assess each of these areas separately. Concerning the concept of “optimal density” and limiting urban sprawl, which is supported by EU programmes (European Commission, 2011), several studies are worth mentioning. S. Lehmann (2016) explores the relationship between urban density and environmental problems and provides recommendations on how to achieve optimal urban density. The book by D. Sim & J. Gehl (2019)

Suggested Citation:

Frankiv, R. (2023). The city of the future in the European Commission's documents: A comprehensive analysis. *Architectural Studies*, 9(1), 58-64. doi: 10.56318/as/1.2023.58.

Journal homepage: <https://arch-studies.com.ua/en#>

Architectural Studies, 9(1), 58-64

Received: 27.04.2023 Revised: 30.05.2023 Accepted: 25.06.2023

*Corresponding author



Copyright © The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)



presents approaches to increasing urban density while ensuring convenience, comfort and safety for residents and visitors. Meanwhile, G. Duranton & D. Puga (2020) investigated the role of density in shaping the urban economy, in particular its impact on the real estate market, transport, and business development. The topic of sustainable development in European cities is a large and complex area of discourse. Within this topic, we can highlight the article by Zhang *et al.* (2020), which identifies the need to reduce dependence on hydrocarbons and increase the use of renewable energy based on a study on air pollution. Another important analysis is presented in the article by H. Kaur & P. Garg (2019), in which the authors provide a comprehensive review of scientific research on this issue and emphasise the unequal attention paid to different aspects of sustainable development). The issue of the environment, despite its fragmentation in recent decades, remains an important area of research for understanding the modern urban environment (Chen *et al.*, 2020). Similarly, the concept of cohesion, which originates from socio-demographic science, has become a self-sufficient field of knowledge that develops independently of other segments of urban planning in creating the city of the future. For example, the study by D. Rauhut & A. Humer (2020) summarises the existing discourse, which to some extent diverges from the principles of other urban planning concepts. In addition, the ideology of participatory design is being reconsidered, and recent research challenges previous optimistic notions of community participation in the creation of urban spaces (Clarival *et al.*, 2020). Participatory mechanisms and experiences, which were initially driven by political calculations aimed at strengthening civil society, have proven unsustainable and need to be improved (van Hoof & Marston, 2021). A certain interdisciplinary synthesis can be observed in the book by G. de Roo & D. Miller (2019), which analyses the advantages and disadvantages of compactness in the context of environmental protection, social equality, and economic sustainability of cities. The authors explore various integrated urban planning tactics to promote sustainable development in urban areas. The issue of environmental sustainability has largely receded into the background of European professional discourse, giving way to the concepts of resilience and self-sufficiency.

The existing analysis of the discourse shows that the development and complexity of the above-mentioned sectors contribute to the further erosion of the comprehensive vision of the future city supported by the European Commission. The study aim was to outline the possibilities of creating a holistic picture of the desired urban environment, which will give it an identity more accessible to the wider society. A new methodology has been used that simplifies and summarises the content nodes, enabling a fundamental approach to work with the EU-supported values for the city of the future.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A key element of the methodology of this study was the synthesis of “semantic nodes” and the hypothesis that a

holistic vision of the image of the future city is possible (as confirmed by EU documents). This means that instead of the traditional approach, where each aspect of the city is studied separately, the city can be viewed as a single complex object where different aspects interact with each other and influence each other. This approach can contribute to solving complex urban planning problems and ensuring sustainable urban development. The use of the proposed methodology to synthesise knowledge from various fields that create the concept of the city of the future (ecology, sustainability, cohesion, density, and inclusiveness) allows for more comprehensive and balanced urban development strategies. The environmental aspect ensures the preservation of the environment and improves the quality of life of residents. The sustainability aspect considers the long-term consequences of any decisions and actions, which helps to ensure the sustainable development of the city. The cohesion aspect promotes the formation of communities and interaction between them, which increases social interaction and the development of the city as a whole. The density aspect helps to increase the efficiency of the use of the city’s territory and infrastructure, which in turn reduces the cost of building and operating the city’s infrastructure. The inclusiveness aspect contributes to the formation of a city that considers the needs of all population groups and allows them to actively participate in the life of the city. Such a comprehensive approach allows us to understand urban organisms that will be efficient, sustainable, pleasant to live and develop and provide a high quality of life for residents. Such a version of the city can contribute to its competitiveness and accessibility for the positive participation of the wider population for business development and investment and overcoming external challenges.

Researching the aforementioned areas, fundamental conceptual and descriptive terminology, which in this context is referred to as “semantic nodes”, was prioritised. The key terminology of each of these nodes, applied to specific concepts or ideas, is considered in terms of its commonality and recurrence in other nodes. Thus, the connections between terms and their semantic dependencies became the basis for a comprehensive synthesis. By comparing the conceptual and descriptive terminology used in different areas of the vision of the city of the future, it is possible to determine which terms are common to many fields of study, as well as which are different, and to what extent they differ from each other.

The basis for the material analysis in this study was the European Commission’s documents related to urban planning, including legislation, agreements, and decisions, as well as EU-supported strategies and charters that outline the principles and priorities of urban development. Scientific materials that reflect the European consensus on the desired image of the city of the future and its implementation in local projects were also considered (Urban Agenda for the EU..., 2016; European Commission, 2011; The New Leipzig Charter..., 2020 and others). Key themes and ideas from the documents were differentiated and analysed.





RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The modern vision of the city of the future, which is confirmed by the documents of the European Commission mentioned in the methodology, is the result of a critical rethinking of the values of the modernist era, as manifested in the Charter of Athens of 1933 (Gold, 2019). The focus on functionalist and rationalist priorities, which were retrospectively compared to medieval reality, gradually led to excessive uniformity and pragmatism of urban space. In addition, local authorities have not always been able to fully ensure that their decisions comply with the principles of the Charter. The rapid development of transport and production has led to new problems in urban space related to pollution, noise, inefficient use of time, etc. (Hamel, 1993). The functionalist approach, which operated on the concepts of large-scale “zoning”, did not always provide sufficient flexibility to adapt to advances in technology and social relations (Rossi, 2002).

The origins of modern ideas about effective urban space can be seen in the environmental movement of the 1960s and 1970s (the first reflection on this topic was the book *Silent Spring* (Carson, 1962), which was reflected in urban planning. The book by I. Mcharg (1995) introduces the concept of “overlay analysis”, a method of mapping and analysing multiple layers of data, such as geology, topography, hydrology, and vegetation, to make land use decisions. The book also proposes an approach to regional planning that considers the entire natural system of a region, not just individual sites or projects. Platt *et al.* (1994) examine the idea of the city as an ecological system and explore how cities can be designed and managed to promote environmental sustainability, arguing that the traditional view of cities as separate entities from their natural environment has led to many of the environmental problems facing urban areas today and that a more integrated approach is needed for cities.

The issue of urban density gained widespread attention in the 1970s and 1980s when urban planners and architects began to question the low-density suburban sprawl that had dominated urban development since World War II. In response, many theorists and practitioners began to promote the benefits of compact, dense urban forms. The ideas of the Danish architect and urban planner J. Gehl (2010), summarised in his book *Cities for People*, became influential, where the author talks about the importance of building dense urban structures on a human scale. He believes that the needs of people, not cars, should be at the centre of cities, emphasising the importance of creating pedestrian, bicycle, mixed-use districts, active streets, and public spaces. Other theorists since the 1970s have also contributed to the development of the ideas of density, community, and participation, including P. Calthorpe (1995) and C. Alexander (1977).

The concept of participatory architecture emerged in the 1970s and gained considerable attention during the 1980s. It represents a shift towards a more democratic and inclusive design process that respects the needs and

aspirations of the local community. The participatory architecture was intended to help build stronger and more resilient communities by promoting a sense of ownership and pride in shared spaces. It can also help to overcome social and economic inequalities by giving marginalised groups a voice and considering their needs in the development process (Krier, 2009). The concept of an age-friendly city was introduced by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2007 with the launch of the Global Age-Friendly Cities project (World Health Organization, 2007). The project aimed to promote the development of cities and communities that are more inclusive and accessible to older people, focusing on improving their quality of life and well-being. Since then, the concept of age-friendly cities has gradually spread, and many urban communities have adopted the principles and strategies outlined by the WHO to better serve their ageing populations, such as Silver Spring, Boston, Raleigh, Pittsburgh and others (Fitzgerald & Caro, 2014).

Interest in urban cohesion policies began to emerge in the 1980s and 1990s, especially in Europe, in response to problems of social and economic inequality in cities. The concept was officially introduced by the European Union in 1986 to reduce disparities between regions and promote greater social and economic integration in the EU (Hannequart, 1992).

This chronological overview is important for the development of approaches to creating a holistic vision of the city of the future, as it allows to see the dependence of these concepts on the search for an alternative to modernist urbanism. Thus, two main blocks of rethinking can be distinguished – one of them concerns the life support system (density, sustainability, ecology), and the other concerns the human collective (participatory, cohesion, age-friendly cities).

Accordingly, a chain of semantic nodes will be formed first concerning the topic of life support, and then – the human collective. Density, sustainability, and ecology as interrelated categories were discussed by Platt *et al.* (1994). The authors argue that a city can only be truly sustainable if it is environmentally sound and has a high density of people and activities. In this triad, sustainability is the link – it equally explains the need for density and sustainability, although the latter two do not necessarily justify each other. At the same time, sustainability is mainly focused on the unlimited and safe self-reproduction of the resources necessary for life. In the traditional discourse, the link between sustainability and environmental resilience is more explicit (Benton-Short *et al.*, 2017), where density is seen as a technical tool to achieve the necessary performance to reduce negative impacts. If density can be achieved through other means, it may no longer be a fundamental value for the city of the future. One example of this is the development of immersive presence environments (van Leeuwen *et al.*, 2018), which can reduce the burden on transport networks and create new opportunities for communication without physical presence (Allam & Jones, 2021).

The issue of environmental sustainability emerged as a direct result of the industrial revolution and the use of



harmful fossil fuels. In response, modernism was criticised for damaging the environment, and there was a call for a return to the state of harmonious coexistence with nature that was believed to have existed before. On the other hand, the concept of self-sufficiency emerged as a new phenomenon, leading to a plethora of research, programmes, and strategies in the early 21st century.

The issue of environmental sustainability, which was once universally recognised, has gradually lost its position in the mainstream of opinion. This is not only due to the exhaustion of its ideological significance or the ineffectiveness of the proposed measures. It is largely the result of a change in the economic model, which has moved from an industrial to an information-based one. The service sector has come to dominate production in terms of quantity, while hazardous production has been moved to other countries (China, Vietnam, India, etc.). In Eastern Europe, uncompetitive industries were also restructured and eliminated (Landesmann & Székely, 1995). These and other factors have contributed to the improvement of environmental quality and the reduction of environmental problems.

The fundamental basis of this part of the concept of the future city is the sustainability of the life support system. With the proliferation of immersive environments, the importance of the density category, which is highly valued today (Gaglione *et al.*, 2022), may diminish. However, environmental friendliness will remain an obvious standard that stems from the peculiarities of the economic model and the consensus of society on the quality of the living environment. At the same time, the methods, and forms of achieving sustainability will mainly depend on technological progress and the initiative of local communities, as well as on climate characteristics. Given this, it can be argued that in the context of a comprehensive analysis, the concept of “self-sustainability” is an essential node that should be considered as a multilevel category. In the city of the future, it functions in different ways, for example, the city itself seeks to be autonomous from globalised and monopolised life support systems. This applies not only to the energy component but also to other aspects, such as food production, water supply, etc. In addition, self-sufficiency also applies to a more localised level, such as individual residential areas or complexes, self-organised communities, etc. The concept of self-sufficiency extends to the level of individual homes and citizens, who can create their independent life support systems using renewable and clean sources. This approach can have a significant impact on urban design rules, such as avoiding shading of solar panels and controlling wind flows. Future advances in energy supply technologies and food production cycles may lead to different methods of achieving self-sufficiency. For example, current European strategies emphasise the use of peri-urban areas to supply agricultural products to cities, but in the future alternative methods such as agricultural skyscrapers in urban areas may be implemented (Masterson, 2022).

The part of the conceptual image of the future city that relates to the human collective (participation, cohesion,

age-friendliness) is more complex and reflects a deeper improvement of the modern social model that emerged in Europe and North America in the late 18th century and replaced feudalism. The principles of universal equality and shared responsibility have both collective and individual levels, which closely interact with each other. The development of social communication technologies and increased horizontal interaction have led to a significant improvement in the ways people participate in civic initiatives. As a result, citizens have become more engaged in urban issues and can advocate for their communities in more powerful ways. Social media has also made it easier for citizens to hold government officials and urban planners accountable, as they can quickly disseminate information and mobilise support for their causes.

The topic of participation in architecture gained considerable attention during the 1970s and 1980s. Many prominent figures contributed to the development of this topic during that period. C. Alexander (1977), an architect and theorist, proposed a participatory design approach called “pattern language”, which allowed communities to participate in the design of their built environment by creating their own design rules. Giancarlo De Carlo, an Italian architect, and urban planner advocated democratic design processes that involved all stakeholders in the decision-making process (Charitonidou, 2021). Cohesion in urban planning and design has evolved and become increasingly important. In the 1970s, the concept of social capital was introduced by sociologist James Coleman, who emphasised the importance of social networks and relationships in creating cohesive communities (Marsden, 2005). In the 1980s and 1990s, scholars such as R. Putnam (2001) and R. Sennett (2007) explored the idea of social capital in more depth, looking at how it can be built through civic engagement and community participation. In the 2000s, the concept of social sustainability gained popularity with a focus on creating communities that are socially inclusive and promote equity. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals also emphasise the importance of social cohesion as a key factor in creating sustainable cities and communities (United Nations, 2011).

Both cohesion and participatory approaches call for a participatory approach to urban planning that involves working with a variety of stakeholders, including residents, community groups, business owners and local government officials. They both recognise the importance of creating inclusive urban environments that support social, economic, and environmental sustainability. By combining the principles of cohesion and participatory design, urban planners can create cities that are both vibrant and equitable, reflecting the needs and aspirations of all community members.

Considering the entire spectrum of the human collective part of the vision of the future city, it should be noted that the pair of social cohesion and participation are the closest. These two concepts, despite their differences, activate the horizontal links of the social system. Their function is to mitigate the likelihood of conflicts between those





who hold power and those who are governed. In addition, they promote the use of commonly accepted categories in the governance of the urban community, thereby allowing a diverse range of citizens to feel involved in the process. By promoting age-friendly attitudes, people can avoid the anxiety caused by a loss of purpose and develop a more holistic self-image that considers their entire life cycle. Age-friendly, along with participation and cohesion, is part of a larger agenda known as anthropo-axiology. This term can be used as an umbrella term for the whole human collective block of envisioning the future of the city.

The identification of common semantic nodes allows to assess the probability of a holistic definition of the European Commission's urban ideal. The theoretical basis for this is the combination of the supercategories of "self-sufficiency" and "anthropo-axeology". In practice, there are several markers associated with this ideal, such as the aestheticisation of renewable energy systems (Ioannidis *et al.*, 2019), the increasing importance of green spaces and natural elements (Panlasigui *et al.*, 2021), and the use of forms that mimic nature, such as asymmetry, spontaneity, and curvature (Abdelsabour, 2019).

The European Commission's vision of the city of the future already has a strong theoretical, practical, and regulatory basis. To make it more popular and attractive, it needs a recognisable visual identity that can be easily shared both in Europe and beyond. A holistic approach to analysis can be a starting point for a new understanding of urban spaces as complex and unified systems that reflect a modern idea of ideal existence. In this context, it is worth mentioning some attempts by individual authors that reflect this intuition, such as Sandberg & Rönnblom (2016). In a broader sense, the concepts of ideality are utopian, but when they acquire certain visual and semantic parameters, they can become an effective means of popularisation and motivation.

The holistic narrative of self-sufficiency and anthropo-axiology as a deterministic basis for the vision of the future city, which is supported by the European Commission, has significant potential for further research and practical efforts. The main focus should be on overcoming the sectoral limitations of graphic utopias, which often express only one of the main value concepts. Generalising attempts such as "integrated strategy" and "smart city" (Berrou *et al.*, 2020) seem to be still hampered by sectoral isolations. The proposed method of holistic analysis opens up the possibility of more efficiently achieving the goals of the utopia of the future city, focusing on a new anthropological ideal – a self-sufficient person of high value and quality of life.

The emergence of immersive presence technologies is prompting a reassessment of current notions of ideal density, with more attention being paid to individual living

spaces and their modern functionality. The integration of virtual and physical environments provides greater flexibility and fluidity in urban spaces, opening up significant opportunities for theoretical and practical research into an expanded vision of the future city. This type of city will facilitate more effective holistic generalisations and promote widespread visual and semantic identities.

CONCLUSIONS

This study outlines a holistic approach to analysing the main concepts of the modern city by identifying their substantive nodes. The method involves the integration of several sectoral areas, including optimal density, renewable self-sufficiency, techno-biosphere symbiosis, participatory cooperation, social cohesion, and age-valorisation. The origins of these trends are traced in different fields and analysed chronologically, emphasising their emergence and connection with the critique and rethinking of modernist principles that dominated 20th-century urban planning. This approach offers a comprehensive understanding of the modern city and its key components.

Based on the analysis of the conceptual idea of meaningful nodes, two main blocks of rethinking have been identified, which can be distinguished as follows: one of them concerns the life support system (density, sustainability, ecology), the other concerns the human collective (participatory, cohesion, elderly-friendly cities). These two blocks, although originally from different fields, are linked by a common logic of social development that aims to remove human labour from routine and repetitive activities.

As a result of the urbanist interpretation of the above blocks, the conceptual image of the future city supported by the European Commission is proposed to be seen as a combination of the supercategories of "self-sufficiency" and "anthropo-axeology". In practice, there are various indicators associated with this ideal, including renewable energy systems in aesthetic design, the increased importance of green spaces and natural elements, and the integration of forms that emulate nature, such as asymmetry, spontaneity, and curvilinear design. On this basis, the holistic analysis approach can be a starting point for a new understanding of urban spaces as complex and unified systems that reflect a modern idea of ideal existence. By putting a new anthropological ideal at the forefront – a self-sufficient personality of high value and quality of life – it allows to achieve the goals of the utopian city of the future more effectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abdelsabour, I. (2019). Investigating bio-morphism approach to enhance structure's creativity and efficiency. *Journal of Engineering and Applied Science*, 66(5), 491-513. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339043001>.



- [2] Alexander, C. (1977). *A pattern language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [3] Allam, Z., & Jones, D.S. (2021). Future (post-COVID) digital, smart and sustainable cities in the wake of 6G: Digital twins, immersive realities and new urban economies. *Land Use Policy*, 101, 105201. doi: [10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.105201](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.105201).
- [4] Benton-Short, L., Keeley, M., & Rowland, J. (2017). Green infrastructure, green space, and sustainable urbanism: Geography's important role. *Urban Geography*, 40(3), 330-351. doi: [10.1080/02723638.2017.1360105](https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2017.1360105).
- [5] Berrou, Y., Soulier, E., Calvez, P., Birregah, B., Vidal, P., Dupont, E., Carballa, B., Blot, G., & Guery, M. (2020). Smart city development strategy profile: Use case modeling based on simplicial complexes. *ISPRS Annals of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences*, 6(4), 25-32. doi: [10.5194/isprs-annals-VI-4-W2-2020-25-2020](https://doi.org/10.5194/isprs-annals-VI-4-W2-2020-25-2020).
- [6] Calthorpe, P. (1993). *The next American metropolis: Ecology, community, and the American dream*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press.
- [7] Carson, R. (1962). *Silent spring*. London: Penguin Books.
- [8] Charitonidou, M. (2021). Revisiting Giancarlo De Carlo's participatory design approach: From the representation of designers to the representation of users. *Heritage*, 4(2), 985-1004. doi: [10.3390/heritage4020054](https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage4020054).
- [9] Chen, Y., Zhu, M., Lu, J., Zhou, Q., & Ma, W. (2020). Evaluation of ecological city and analysis of obstacle factors under the background of high-quality development: Taking cities in the Yellow River Basin as examples. *Ecological Indicators*, 118, 106771. doi: [10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106771](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106771).
- [10] Clarinval, A., Simonofski, A., Vanderose, B., & Dumas, B. (2020). Public displays and citizen participation: A systematic literature review and research agenda. *Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy*, 15(1), 1-35. doi: [10.1108/TG-12-2019-0127](https://doi.org/10.1108/TG-12-2019-0127).
- [11] de Roo, G., & Miller, D. (2019). *Compact cities and sustainable urban development*. London: Routledge.
- [12] Durantou, G., & Puga, D. (2020). The economics of urban density. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(3), 3-26. doi: [10.1257/jep.34.3.3](https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.34.3.3).
- [13] Fitzgerald, K.G., & Caro, F.G. (2014). An overview of age-friendly cities and communities around the world. *Journal of Aging & Social Policy*, 26(1-2), 1-18. doi: [10.1080/08959420.2014.860786](https://doi.org/10.1080/08959420.2014.860786).
- [14] Gaglione, F., Gargiulo, C., Zucaro, F., & Cottrill, C. (2022). Urban accessibility in a 15-minute city: A measure in the city of Naples, Italy. *Transportation Research Procedia*, 60, 378-385. doi: doi.org/10.1016/j.trpro.2021.12.049.
- [15] Gehl, J. (2010). *Cities for people*. Washington: Island Press.
- [16] Gold, J.R. (2019). Athens Charter (CIAM), 1933. In A.M. Orum (Ed.) *The Wiley Blackwell encyclopedia of urban and regional studies* (pp. 1-3). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/John-Gold-3/publication/332425567_Athens_Charter_CIAM_1933/links/5d4f5715a6fdcc370a8c2d53/Athens-Charter-CIAM-1933.pdf.
- [17] Hamel, P. (1993). City, modernity and postmodernity: The crisis of urban planning. *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, 2(1), 16-29. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/44320273>.
- [18] Hannequart, A. (1992). *Economic and social cohesion in Europe*. London: Routledge.
- [19] Ioannidis, R., Dimitriadis, P., Sargentis, G., Frangedaki, E., Iliopoulou, T., & Koutsoyiannis, D. (2019). Stochastic similarities between natural processes and art: Application in the analysis and optimization of landscape aesthetics of renewable energy and civil works. In *Geophysical Research Abstracts* (Vol. 21). Retrieved from <https://meetingorganizer.copernicus.org/EGU2019/EGU2019-11403.pdf>.
- [20] Kaur, H., & Garg, P. (2019). Urban sustainability assessment tools: A review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 210, 146-158. doi: [10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.11.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.11.009).
- [21] Krier, L. (2009). *The architecture of community*. Washington: Island Press.
- [22] Landesmann, M.A., & Székely, I.P. (1995). *Industrial restructuring and trade reorientation in Eastern Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [23] Lehmann, S. (2016). Sustainable urbanism: Towards a framework for quality and optimal density? *Future Cities and Environment*, 2, 8. doi: [10.1186/s40984-016-0021-3](https://doi.org/10.1186/s40984-016-0021-3).
- [24] Marsden, P.V. (2005). The sociology of James S. Coleman. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 31(1), 1-24. doi: [10.1146/annurev.soc.31.041304.122209](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.31.041304.122209).
- [25] Masterson, V. (2022). *Vertical farming – is this the future of agriculture?* Retrieved from <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/vertical-farming-is-this-the-future-of-agriculture/>.
- [26] Mcharg, I.L. (1995). *Design with nature*. New York: John Wiley.
- [27] Panlasigui, S., Spotswood, E., Beller, E., & Grossinger, R. (2021). Biophilia beyond the building: Applying the tools of urban biodiversity planning to create biophilic cities. *Sustainability*, 13(5), 2450. doi: [10.3390/su13052450](https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052450).
- [28] Platt, R.H., Rowntree, R.A., & Muick, P.C. (1994). *The ecological city*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press.
- [29] Putnam, R. (2001). Social capital: Measurement and consequences. *Canadian Journal of Policy Research*, 2(1), 41-51. Retrieved from <https://search.oecd.org/education/innovation-education/1825848.pdf>.





- [30] Rauhut, D., & Humer, A. (2020). EU cohesion policy and spatial economic growth: Trajectories in economic thought. *European Planning Studies*, 28(11), 2116-2133. doi: 10.1080/09654313.2019.1709416.
- [31] Rossi, A. (2002). *The architecture of the city*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- [32] Sandberg, L., & Rönnblom, M. (2016). Imagining the ideal city, planning the gender-equal city in Umeå, Sweden. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 23(12), 1750-1762. doi: 10.1080/0966369X.2016.1249346.
- [33] Sennett, R. (2007). *The culture of the new capitalism*. London: Yale University Press.
- [34] Sim, D., & Gehl, J. (2019). *Soft city: Building density for everyday life*. Washington: Island Press.
- [35] The European Commission. (2011). *Cities of tomorrow: Challenges, visions, ways forward*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- [36] The New Leipzig Charter. The transformative power of cities for the common good. (2020). Retrieved from https://futurium.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2021-03/new_leipzig_charter_en.pdf.
- [37] United Nations. (2011). Social cohesion initiatives. Retrieved from <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/social-cohesion-initiatives>.
- [38] Urban Agenda for the EU. Pact of Amsterdam. (2016). Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/themes/urban-development/agenda/pact-of-amsterdam.pdf.
- [39] van Hoof, J., & Marston, H.R. (2021). Age-friendly cities and communities: State of the art and future perspectives. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(4), 1644. doi: 10.3390/ijerph18041644.
- [40] van Leeuwen, J.P., Hermans, K., Jylhä, A., Quanjer, A.J., & Nijman, H. (2018). Effectiveness of virtual reality in participatory urban planning: A case study. *Proceedings of the 4th Media Architecture Biennale Conference*, 128-136. doi: 10.1145/3284389.3284491.
- [41] World Health Organization. (2007). *Global age-friendly cities: A guide*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- [42] Zhang, X., Han, L., Wei, H., Tan, X., Zhou, W., Li, W., & Qian, Y. (2022). Linking urbanization and air quality together: A review and a perspective on the future sustainable urban development. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 346, 130988. doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.130988.

Роман Богданович Франків

Кандидат архітектури

Національний університет «Львівська політехніка»

79000, вул. Степана Бандери, 12, м. Львів, Україна

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1100-0930>

Місто майбутнього у документах Європейської Комісії: комплексний аналіз

Анотація. У статті розглянуто проблему цілісного бачення міста майбутнього розпорошеного у різних документах та програмах Європейського Союзу. Актуальність цієї теми пов'язана із необхідністю створення холістичного цілого, яка може виступати привабливим репрезентантом всіх нині актуальних урбаністичних цінностей у масовій культурі та пропагувати якості екологічності, інклюзивності, згуртованості, сталості, самодостатності та ін. Метою статті було окреслити холістичну візію міста майбутнього підтриманого документами ЄС необхідної для кристалізації її історичної ідентичності. Результати дослідження отримані за допомогою використання методу синтезу. В даній роботі запропоновано синтезувати такі основні концептуальні групи дискурсу довкола міста майбутнього спрямованого до ідеалів: оптимальної щільності, поновлюваної самодостатності, техно-біосферного симбіозу, партисипаційної спільноти, соціальної згуртованості, різновікової валоризації. Кожна з цих груп спочатку розглянуто окремо, як галузь наукової уваги, дано її основні характеристики і оцінка з точки зору корисності для вдосконалення міського середовища. Далі зроблено спробу поєднати ці групи за допомогою комплексного аналізу, методика якого спрямована на виявлення спільних змістових вузлів у поняттях та засобах кожної з груп. Згодом здійснено їх поєднання у спільну концептуальну систему, суттєвою ознакою якої є розширення тлумачення ознак кожної з груп як частини прикмет інших груп. Це дало можливість уникати розділеності сучасного дискурсу довкола образу міста майбутнього на різні галузі та більш ефективно працювати з реалізацією та популяризацією цінностей образу міста, який підтриманий офіційними документами Європейської Комісії, що є актуальним для України, котра прагне до членства у ЄС. Крім того, отримані висновки можуть бути використані у освіті студентів спеціальності «архітектура та містобудування», а також «дизайн»

Ключові слова: візія; синтез; містобудування; ідентичність