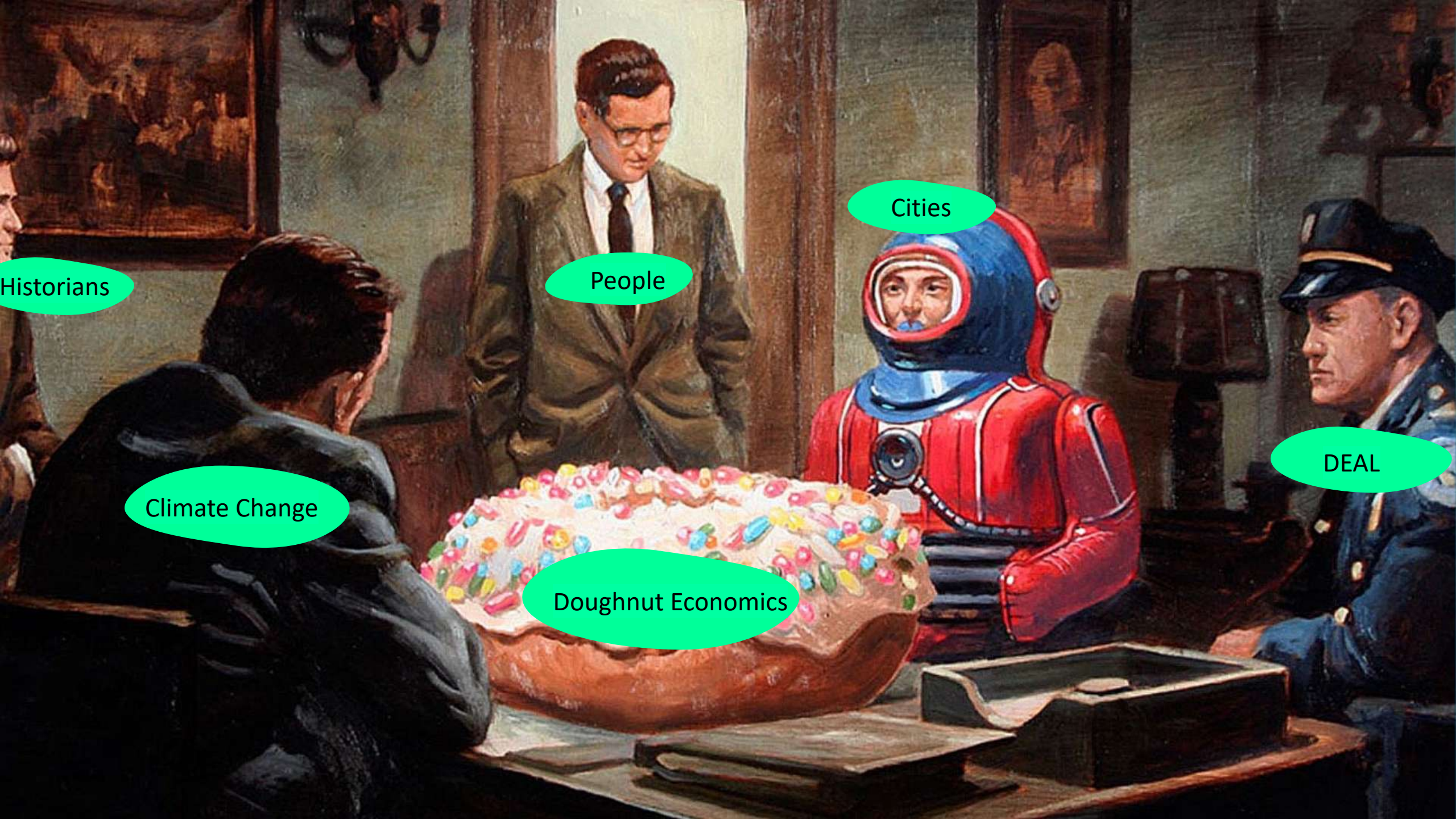
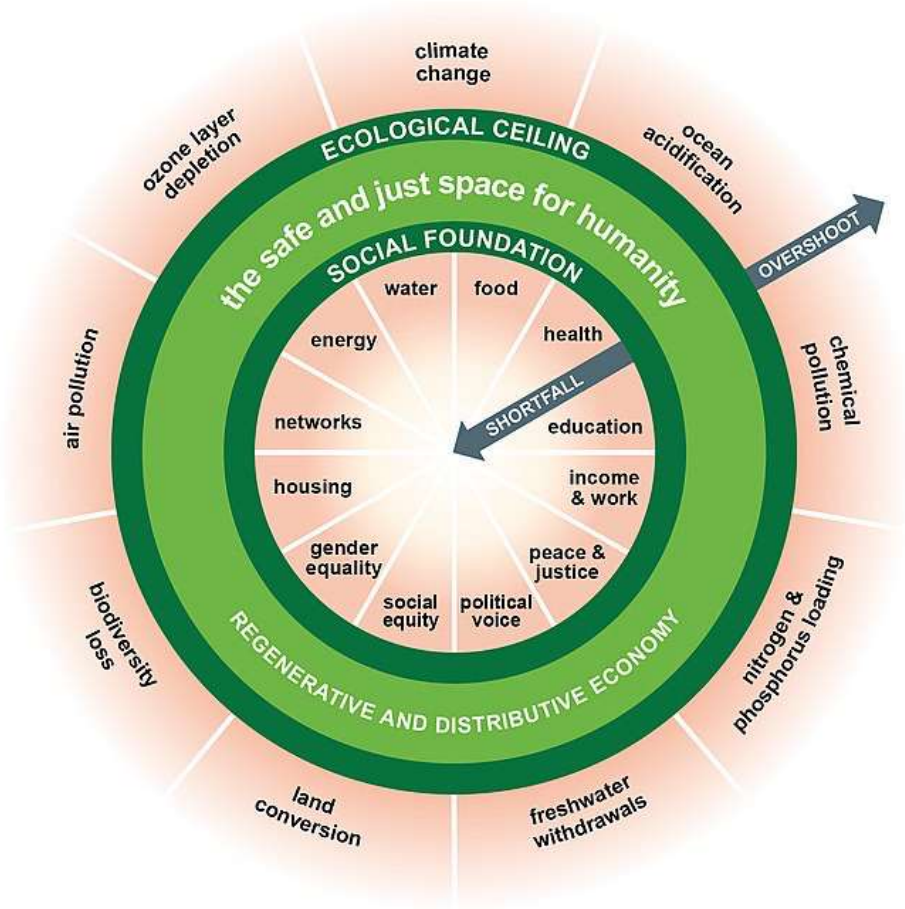
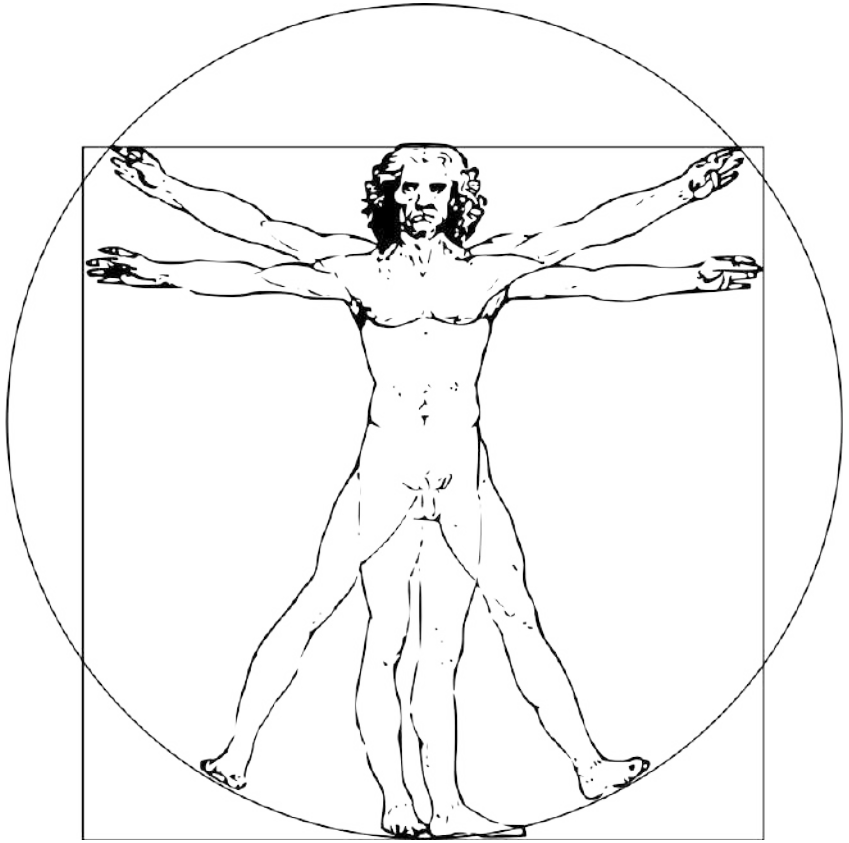

Historians
People
Cities
Climate Change
Doughnut Economics
DEAL

Doughnut Cities

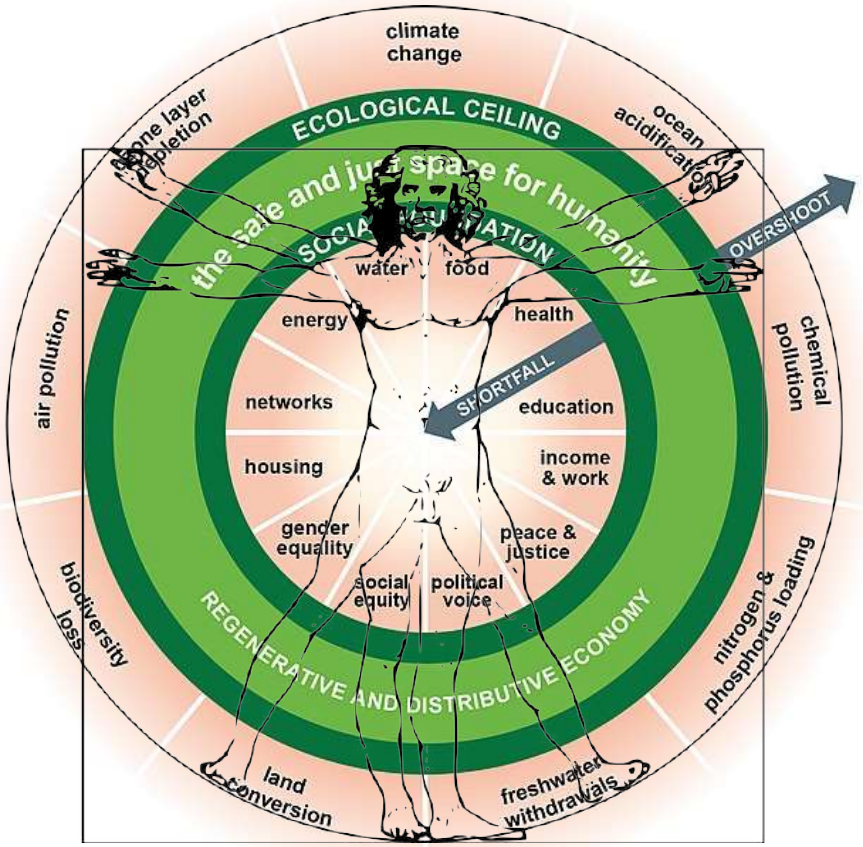
Within a History of Urban Design

Our Agenda


climate change
ocean acidification
chemical pollution
nitrogen & phosphorus loading
freshwater withdrawals
land conversion
biodiversity loss
air pollution
ozone layer depletion
ECOLOGICAL CEILING
the safe and just space for humanity
SOCIAL FOUNDATION
OVERSHOOT
SHORTFALL
water
food
health
education
income & work
peace & justice
political voice
social equity
gender equality
housing
networks
energy
REGENERATIVE AND DISTRIBUTIVE ECONOMY



Our Agenda



Co-Research

Your Input
Snapshot of Results

Panel Discussion

Expert Reflections
Q&A

Who is Who?

Dr. Sofia Greaves

Initiator & Panelist

POST-GROWTH INNOVATION LAB

Universidad de Vigo

Patrick Léon Gross

Initiator & Panelist

Donut Berlin

Luciana Maia

Co-Organizer

FutURbanos

Dr. Leonora Grcheva

Panelist

DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS ACTION LAB

Prof. Simon Goldhill

Panelist

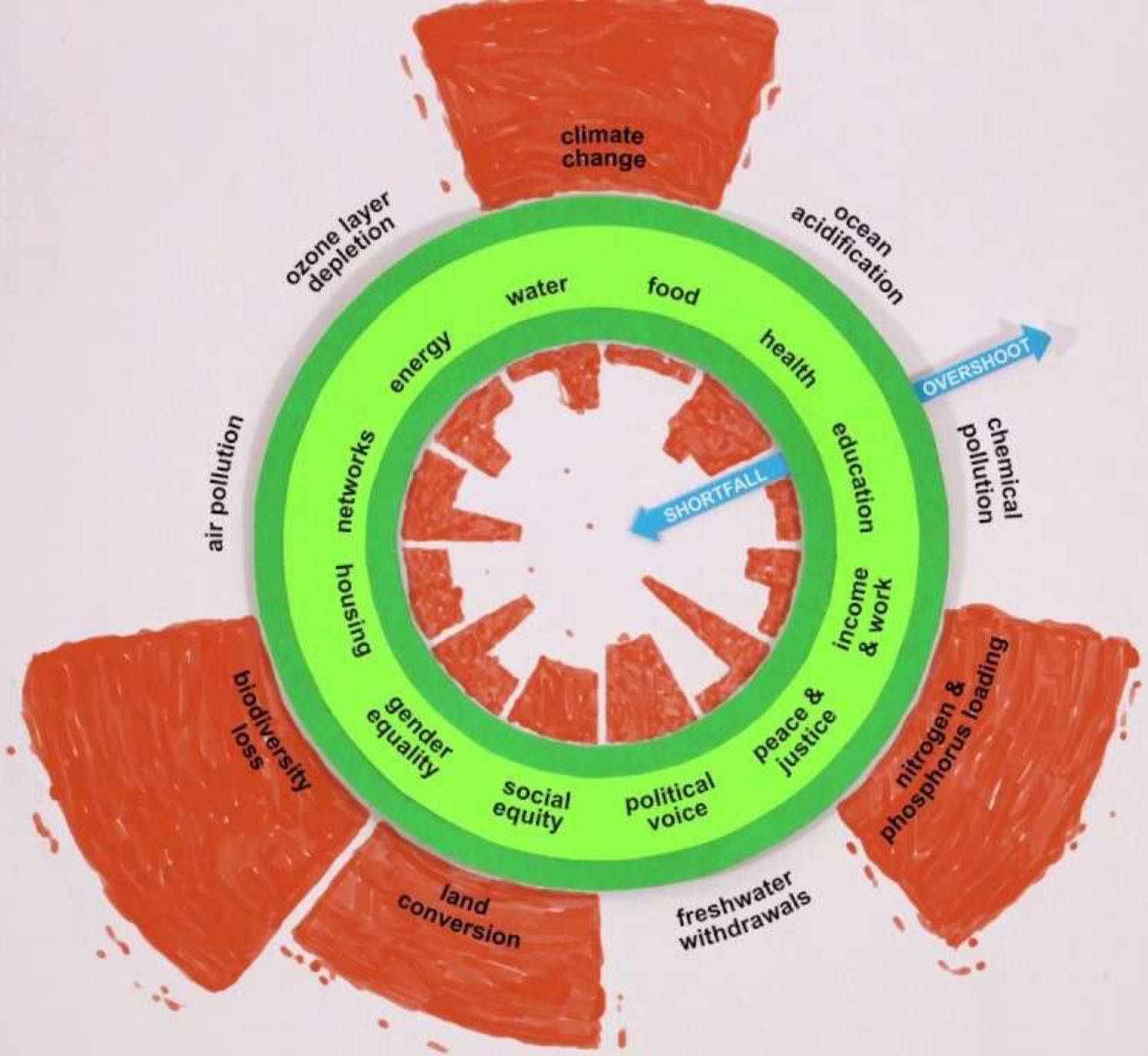
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Researchers

Policy-Makers

Entrepreneurs

Activists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air pollution
OVERSHOOT
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water
food
health
education
income & work
peace & justice
political voice
social equity
gender equality
housing
networks
energy

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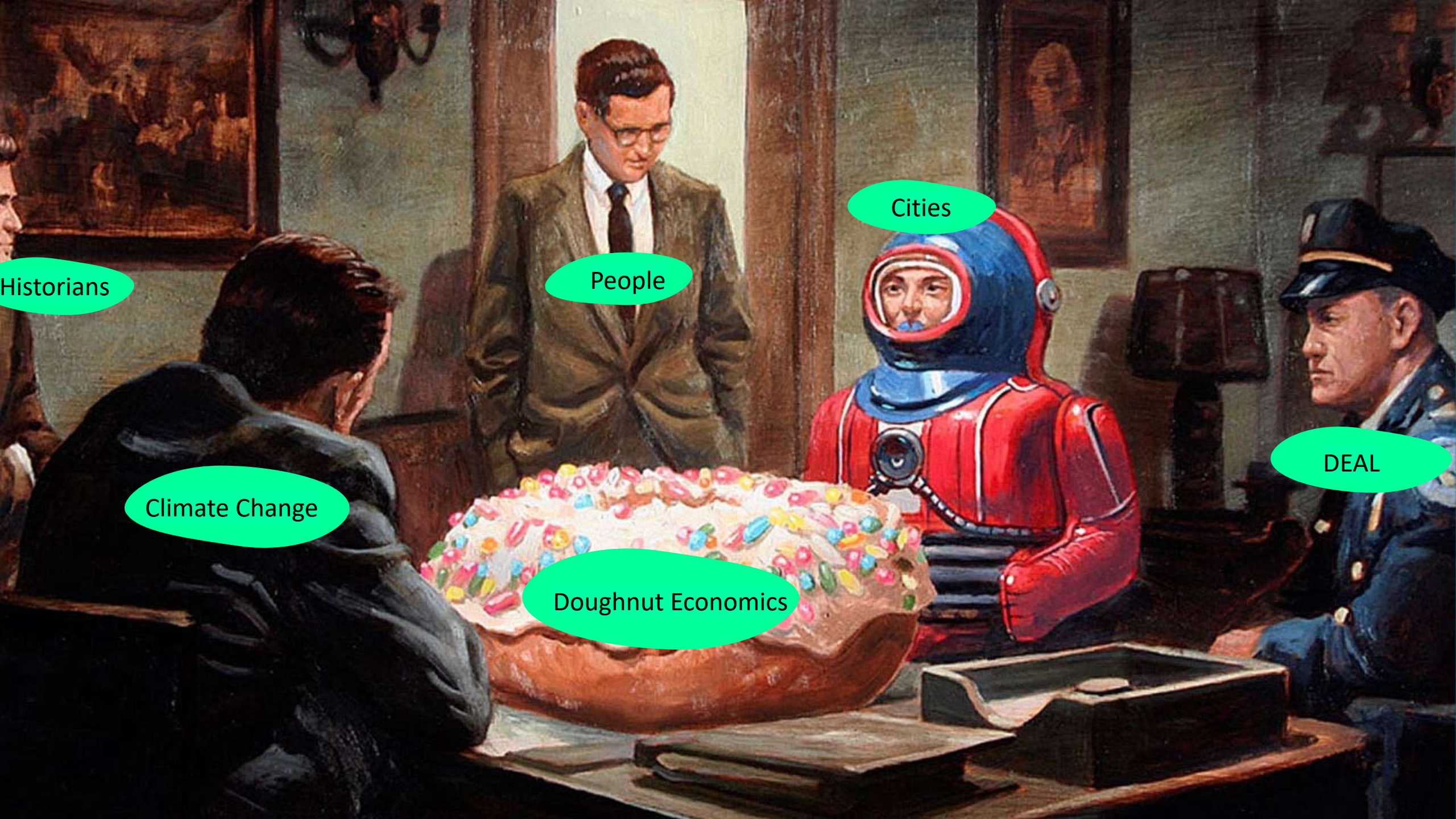
HdM
www.hausdermaterialisierung.org
MEHR
ZUSAMMEN
GEMEINSAM
TalkTalkTalk
MEHR
ZUSAMMEN
GEMEINSAM

Donut
Berlin


Historians
People
Cities
Climate Change
Doughnut Economics
DEAL

How can our city become a home to thriving people, in a thriving place, while respecting the wellbeing of all people and the health of the whole planet?

Our city Four Lenses World

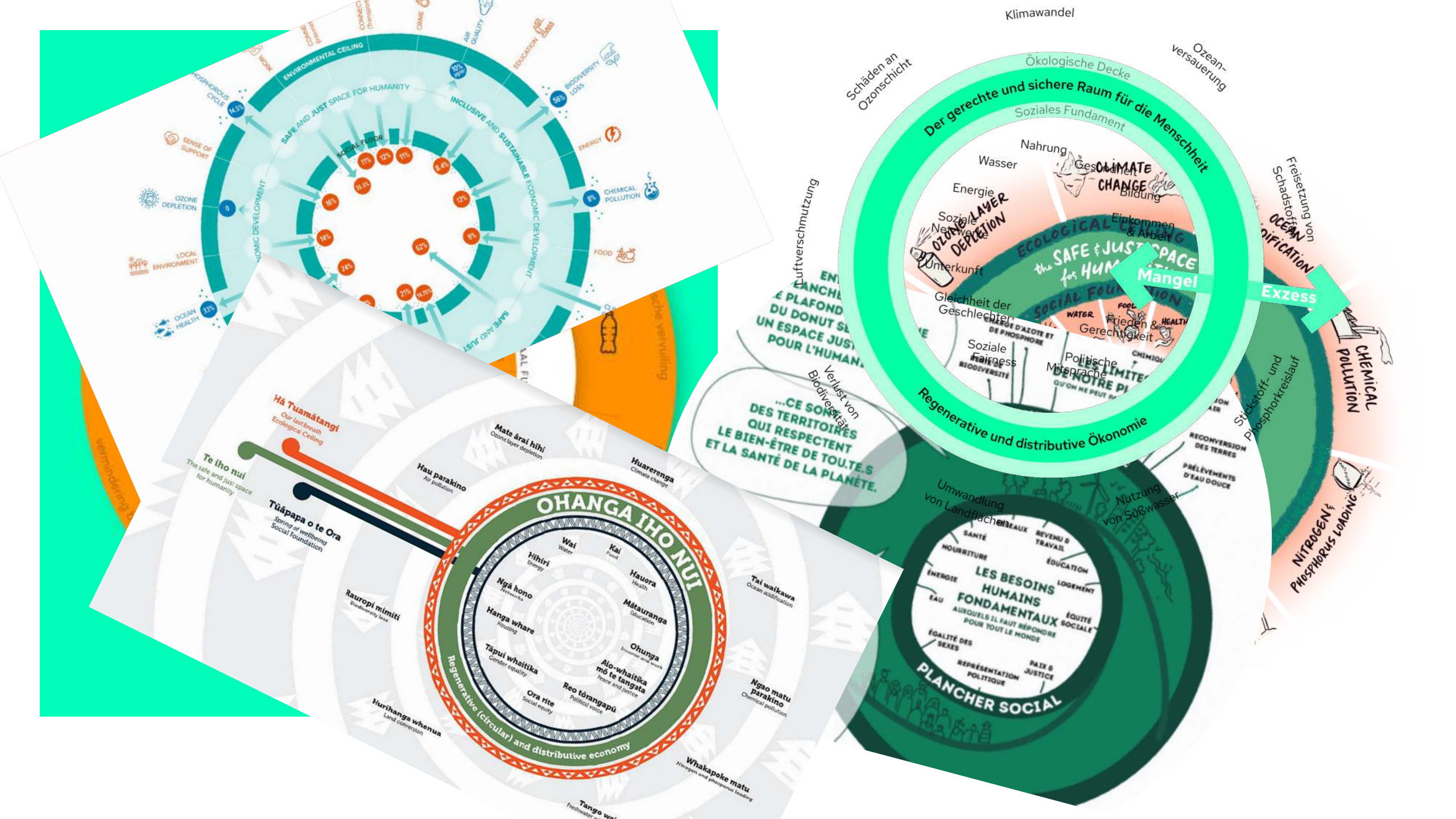
ECOLOGICAL CEILING

How can our city respect the health of the whole planet?	How can our city respect the wellbeing of all people?
How can all the people of our city thrive?	How can our city be as generous as the wildland next door?

SOCIAL FOUNDATION

Local aspirations

Global responsibilities


ENVIRONMENTAL CEILING
SAFE AND JUST SPACE FOR HUMANITY
SOCIAL FLOOR
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
SAFE AND JUST
CLIMATE CHANGE
OCEAN ACIDIFICATION
CHEMICAL POLLUTION
OZONE DEPLETION
LOCAL ENVIRONMENT
OCEAN HEALTH
BIODIVERSITY LOSS
ENERGY
FOOD
SENSE OF SUPPORT
PHOSPHORUS CYCLE
AIR QUALITY
EDUCATION
WORK
Hā Tuamātangi
Our last breath
Ecological Ceiling
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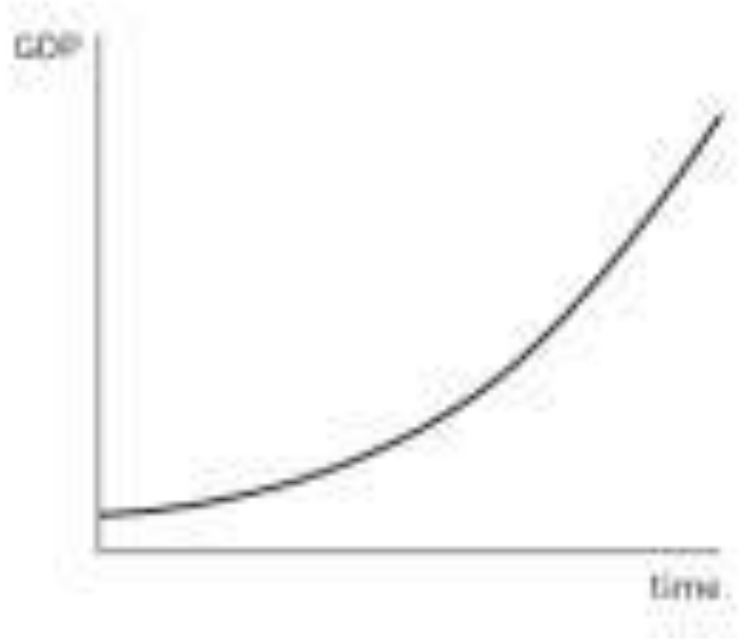
The safe and just space for humanity
Tūāpapa o te Ora
Spring of wellbeing
Social foundation
Mate ārai hihi
Ozone layer depletion
Hau parakino
Air pollution
Huarerenga
Climate change
OHANGA IHO NUI
Wai
Water
Kai
Food
Hihiri
Energy
Hauora
Health
Ngā hono
Networks
Mātauranga
Education
Hanga whare
Housing
Ohunga
Income and work
Tāpui whaitika
Gender equality
Aio-whaitika mō te tangata
Peace and justice
Ora rite
Social equity
Reo tōrangapū
Political voice
Regenerative (circular) and distributive economy
Tai waikawa
Ocean acidification
Rauropi mimiti
Biodiversity loss
Ngao matu parakino
Chemical pollution
Hurihanga whenua
Land conversion
Whakapoke matu
Nitrogen and phosphorus loading
Klimawandel
Schäden an Ozonschicht
Ozean-versauerung
Ökologische Decke
Der gerechte und sichere Raum für die Menschheit
Soziales Fundament
Nahrung
Wasser
Gesundheit
Energie
Bildung
Soziale Netzwerke
Einkommen & Arbeit
Unterkunft
Gleichheit der Geschlechter
Frieden & Gerechtigkeit
Soziale Fairness
Politische Mitsprache
Mangel
Exzess
Regenerative und distributive Ökonomie
Luftverschmutzung
Verlust von Biodiversität
Umwandlung von Landflächen
Nutzung von Süßwasser
Freisetzung von Schadstoffen
Stickstoff- und Phosphorkreislauf
...CE SONT LES TERRITOIRES QUI RESPECTENT LE BIEN-ÊTRE DE TOU.TE.S ET LA SANTÉ DE LA PLANÈTE.
LES BESOINS HUMAINS FONDAMENTAUX AUXQUELS IL FAUT RÉPONDRE POUR TOUT LE MONDE
PLANCHER SOCIAL
SANTÉ
NOURRITURE
ÉNERGIE
EAU
REVENU & TRAVAIL
ÉDUCATION
LOGEMENT
ÉQUITÉ SOCIALE
PAIX & JUSTICE
REPRÉSENTATION POLITIQUE
ÉGALITÉ DES SEXES

New Economy Policies & Frameworks

	Pluralistic beyond GDP	**Redistributive** justice & rights	**Regenerative** > human actors	**Politicizing** beyond growth	**Transformative** multi-level	**Accessible** storytelling
Green New Deal	x	✓/x	✓/x	x	✓/x	x
Sustainable Development Goals	✓/x	✓	✓	✓/x	✓	✓/x
Economy for the Common Good	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/x	x
Circular Economy	x	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
Heterodox Economics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Degrowth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Doughnut Economics	✓	✓	✓	✓/x	✓	✓

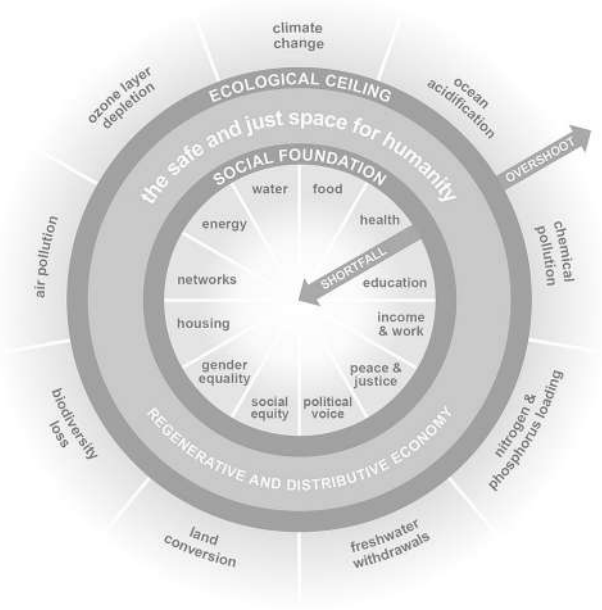
#1 Change the Goal

From 20th-Century Economics



GDP

To 21st-Century Economics

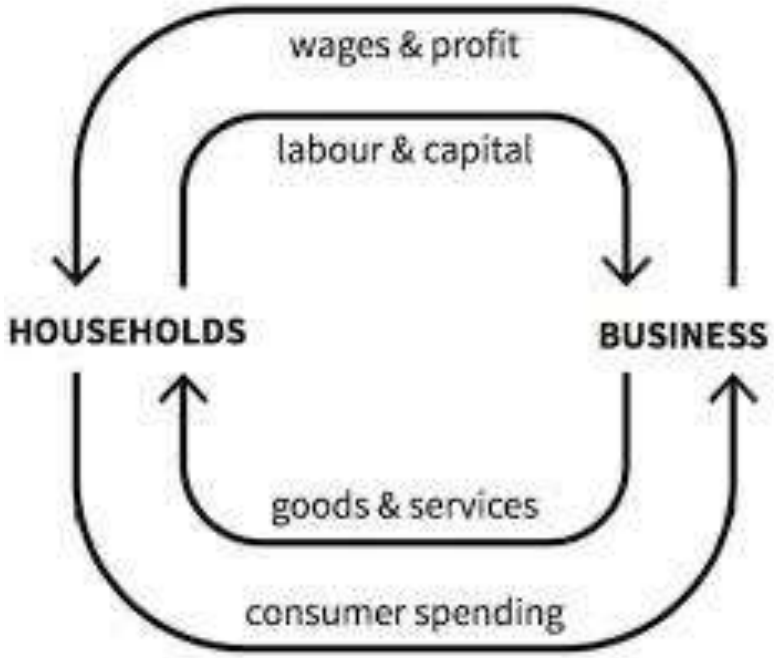


Donut

Adapted from: Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist, Random.

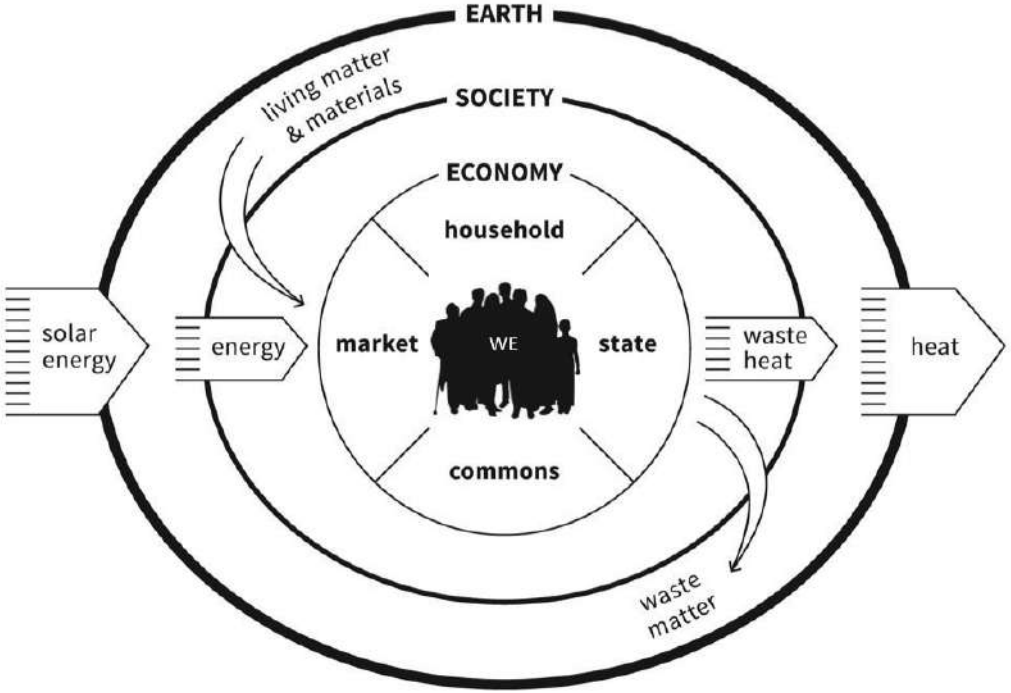
#2 See the Big Picture

From 20th-Century Economics



Self-Contained Market

To 21st-Century Economics

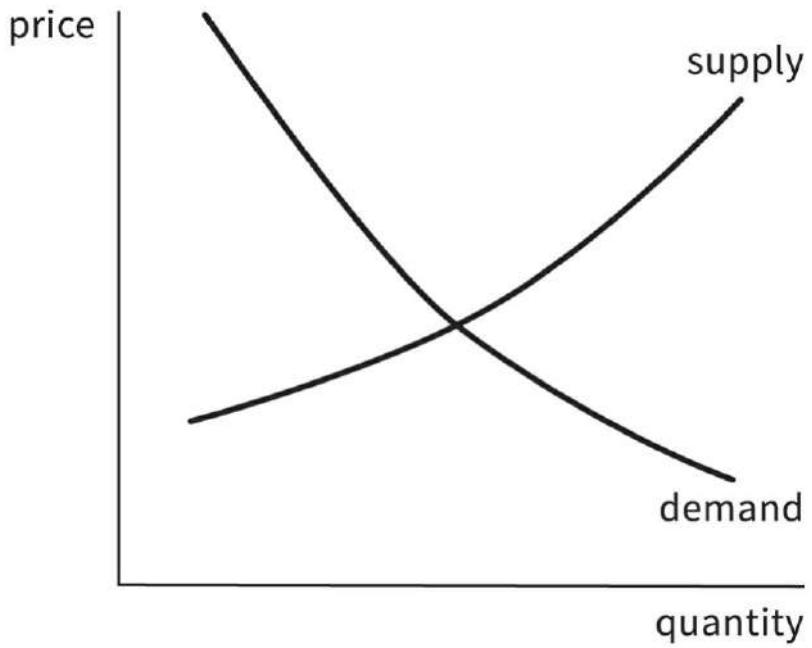


Embedded Economy

Adapted from: Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist, Random.

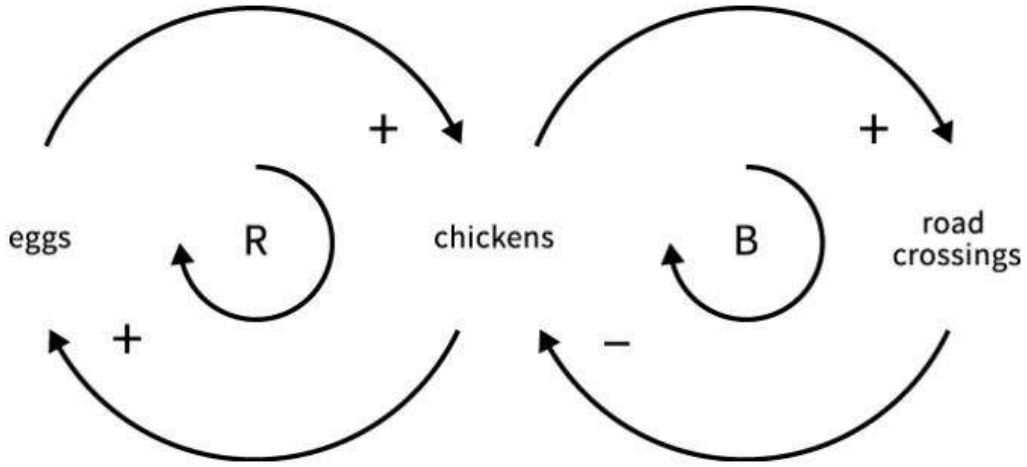
#4Get Savy with Systems

From 20th-Century Economics



Mechanical Equilibrium

To 21st-Century Economics

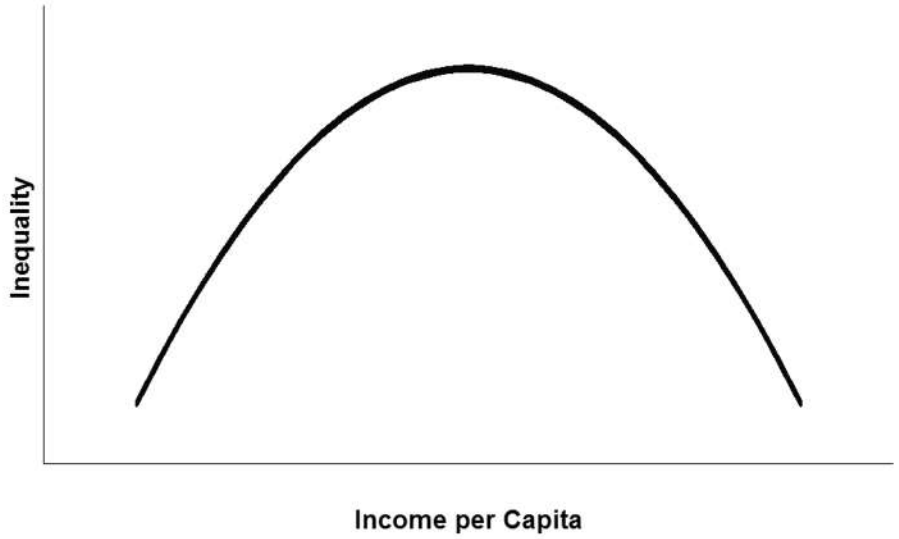


Dynamic Complexity

Adapted from: Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist, Random.

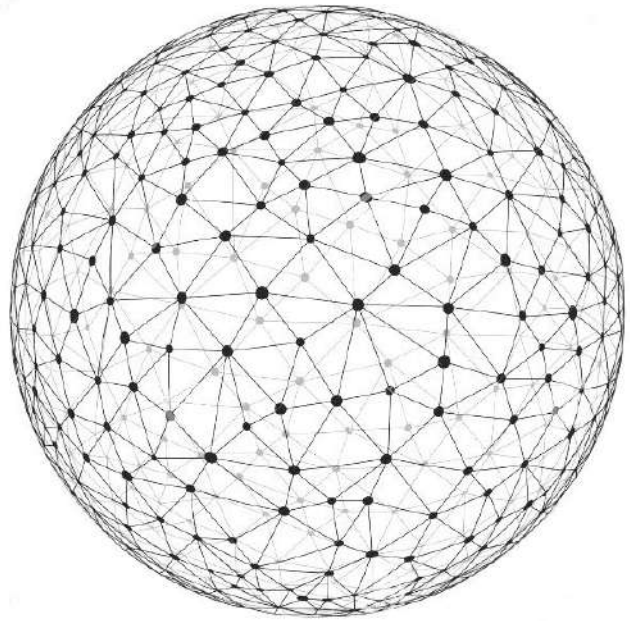
#5 Design to Distribute

From 20th-Century Economics



Growth will even it up again

To 21st-Century Economics

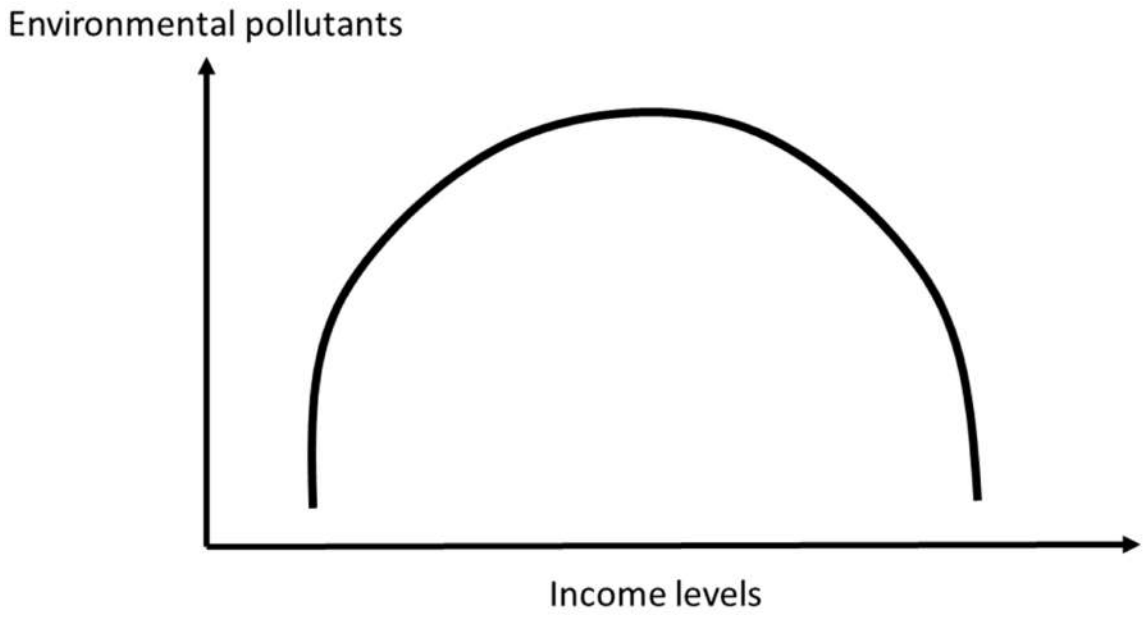


Design to Distribute

Adapted from: Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist, Random.

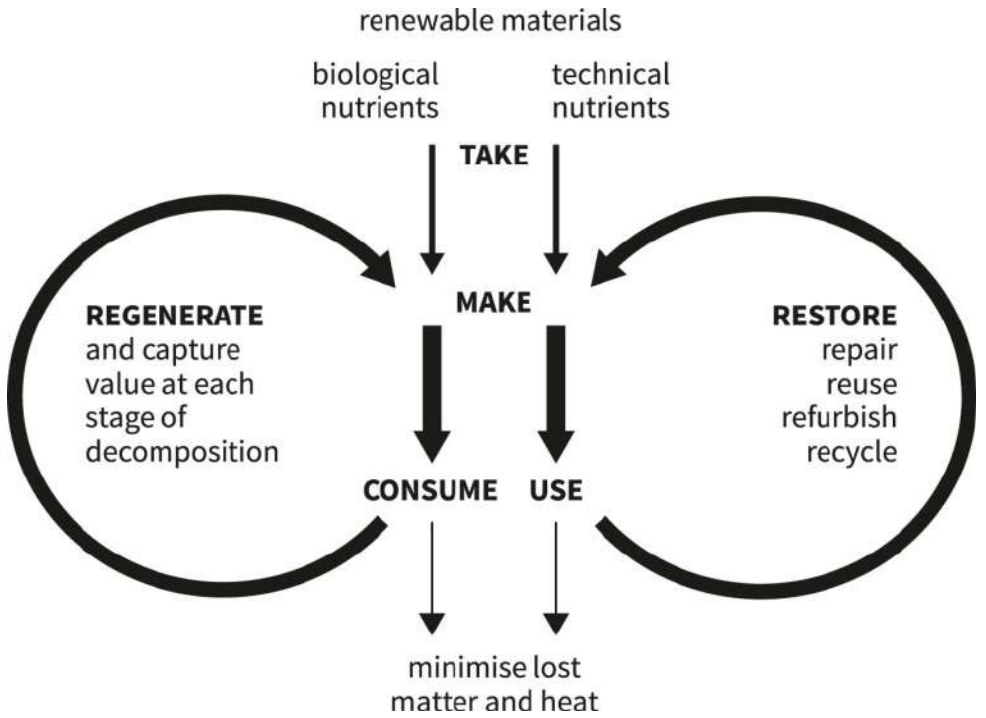
#6 Design to Regenerate

From 20th-Century Economics



Growth will clean it up again

To 21st-Century Economics

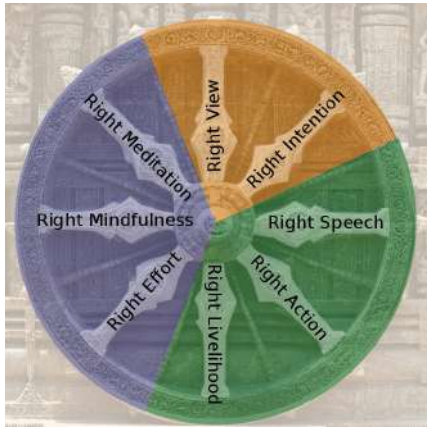


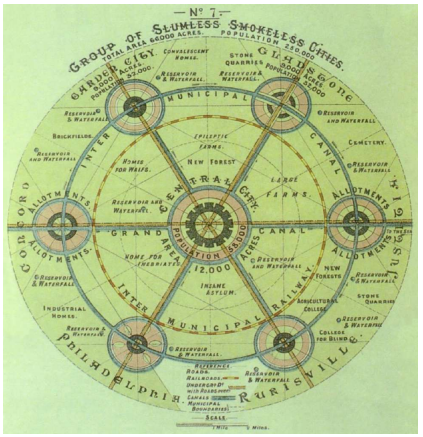
Design to Regenerate

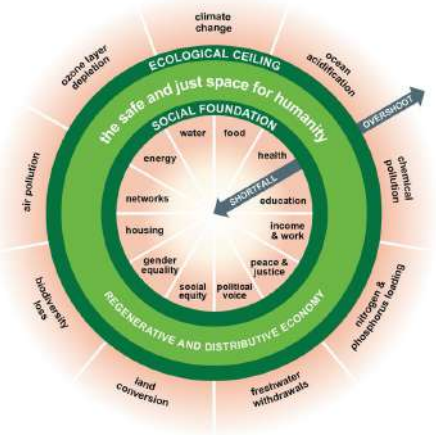
Adapted from: Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist, Random.

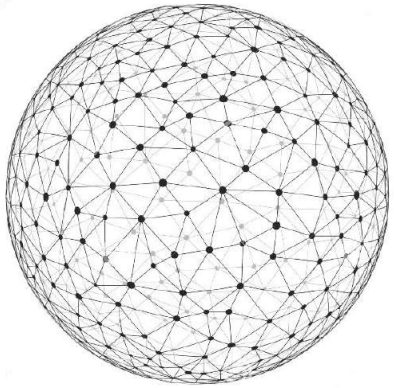
“To what extent can we deepen that analysis and look at things like history, and power, colonial legacies and the benefits that places in the global north have accrued disproportionately relative to other parts in the world because of those histories.”

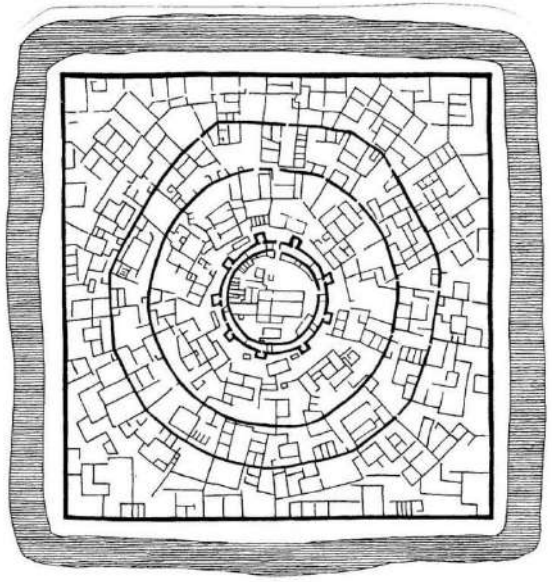
- DEAL, 2021









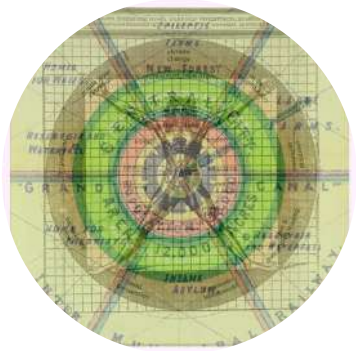


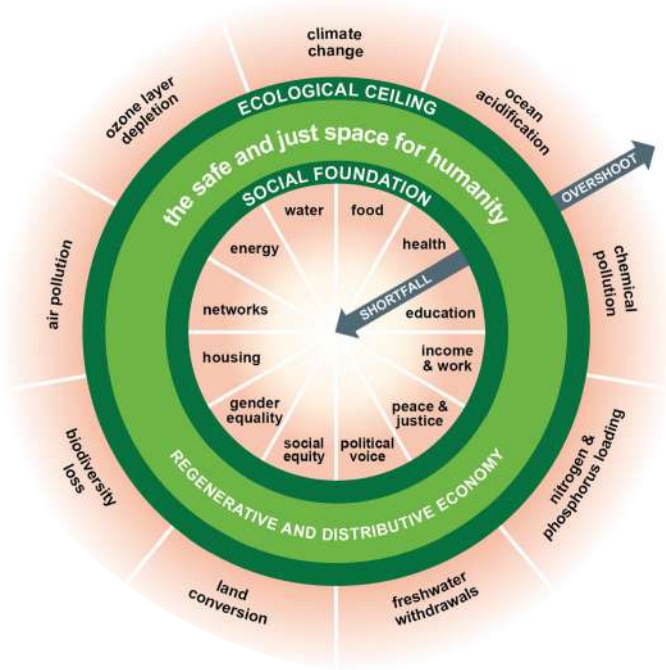
Dashly Oasis, Bactria
(Northern Afghanistan) 2000BC.

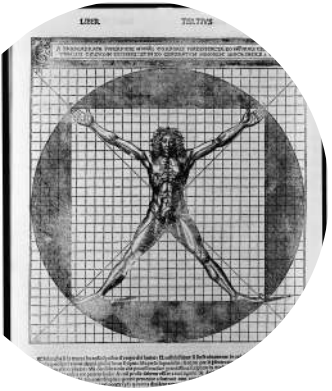
Sassanian Firouzabad, Iran, 3rd century BC

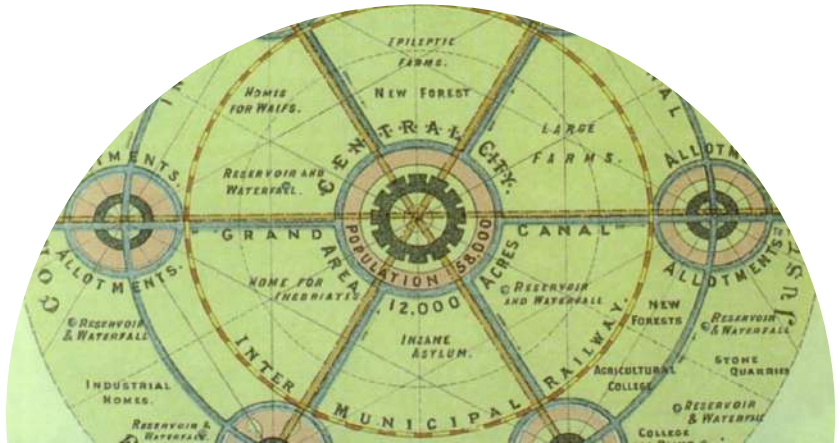
Abbasid Baghdad, Iraq, 8th century BC.

- Small selection of examples
- There is a tradition of conceptualizing the ideal city in circular ways
- Consistent themes and problems
- Examples building upon each other's legacy. What is the legacy of the doughnut?









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Home / Trade and environment / Circular Economy

Circular Economy

A circular economy entails markets that give incentives to reusing products, rather than scrapping them and then extracting new resources.

In such an economy, all forms of waste, such as clothes, scrap metal and obsolete electronics, are returned to the economy or used more efficiently.

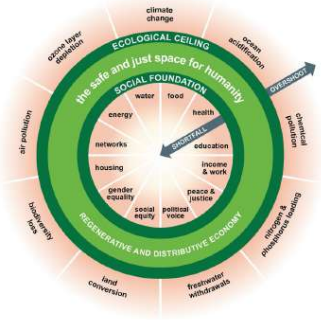
This can provide a way to not only protect the environment, but use natural resources more wisely, develop new sectors, create jobs and develop new capabilities.

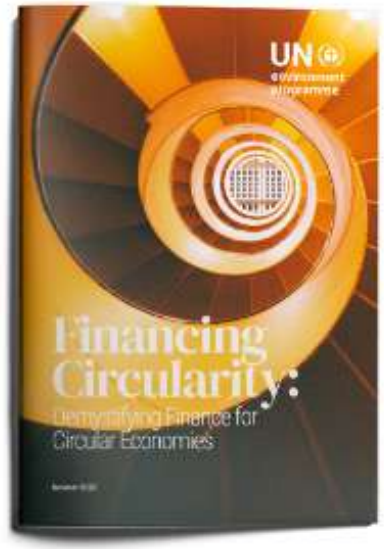
> **"the goods of today are the resources of tomorrow at yesterday's resource prices"**

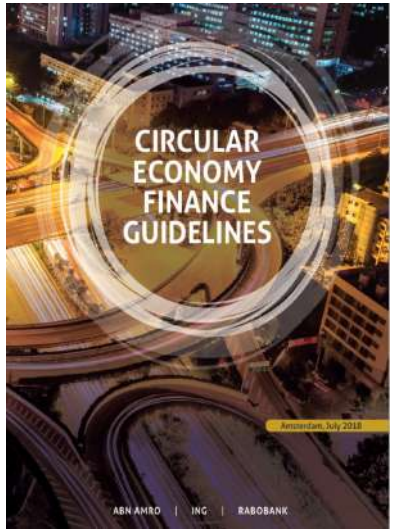
UNCTAD's work on the circular economy started in 2015 with a collaboration with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation on resource-circularity potentials in large economies like India and China.

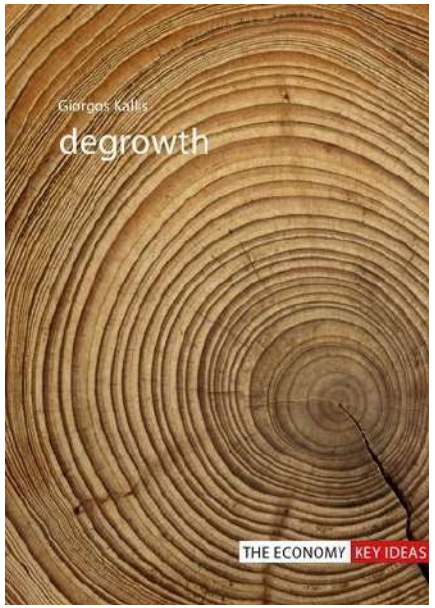
Circularity is already part of many lines of work within UNCTAD, such as activities on tackling fossil fuel and fisheries subsidies. Resource circularity cannot be promoted in international value chains just by promoting and enacting national rules. While companies have made strides in improving their social and environmental footprints, privatizing public policy through voluntary sustainability standards and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) falls short from this task. In a world where most trade happens in parts and components in highly globalized value chains, promoting global resource circularity goes through international rules and cooperation, as well as individuals and consumers empowered with education.

UNCTAD works on the circular economy by encouraging discussions and activities seeking to bring value out of waste streams, by encouraging discussions around collaborative economy sectors, by the examination of innovate business models and encouragement of consumer awareness and behavioural shifts. In partnership with other international organizations, UNCTAD's work on the circular economy at the national and multilateral level brings this important theme to the service of the international community.









1) Is the doughnut an ideal city?

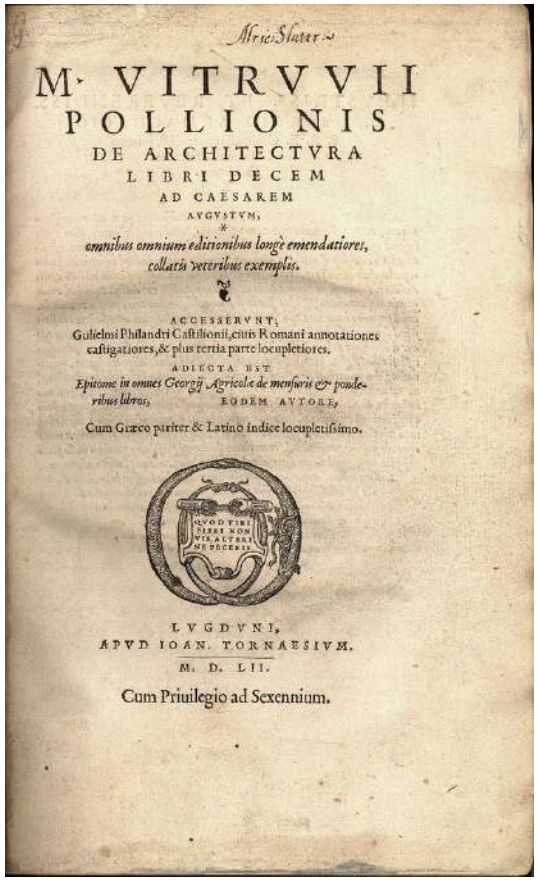
2) Where do you see similarities and differences?

3) If you are working in a city where the doughnut is being used as a tool, can you think of any practices which fit with or reject the ideal city tradition?

4) Do you have any other examples from history or associations you think are interesting to discuss relative to the doughnut? What pops up in your head when you think of the doughnut?

Vitruvius, *On Architecture* (27 BCE)

Methodology for the ideal city


M. VITRVVII
POLLIONIS
DE ARCHITECTVRA
LIBRI DECEM
AD CAESAREM
AVGVSTVM,
*
omnibus omnium editionibus longè emendatiores,
collatis veteribus exemplis.

ACCESSERVNT,
Gulielmi Philandri Castilionii, ciuis Romani annotationes castigatiores, & plus tertia parte locupletiores.
ADIECTA EST
Epitome in omnes Georgij Agricolæ de mensuris & ponderibus libros, EODEM AVTORE,
Cum Græco pariter & Latino indice locupletissimo.

LVGDVNI,
APVD IOAN. TORNAESIVM.
M. D. LII.
Cum Priuilegio ad Sexennium.

In setting out the walls of a city, the choice of a healthy situation is of the first importance… [so] that it may not be obnoxious to the pestilential blasts of the hot winds. 1.4.1-12.

If any one doubt this, let him study the different natures of birds, fishes, and animals of the land, and he will easily perceive the truth of these principles. 1.4.7.

Harmony

Since nature has designed the human body so that its members are duly proportioned to the frame as a whole…

in perfect buildings the different members must be in exact symmetrical relations to the whole general scheme. 3.1.4-5.

- Health
- Beauty
- Harmony
- Strength
- Proportion
- Justice
- Economy

Economy

In this respect the architect is to **avoid the use of materials which are not easily procured** and prepared **on the spot.**

It cannot be expected that good pit-sand…or marble, can be procured everywhere in plenty…they must, in some instances, be brought from a distance, **with much trouble and at great expense.** 1.2.8.

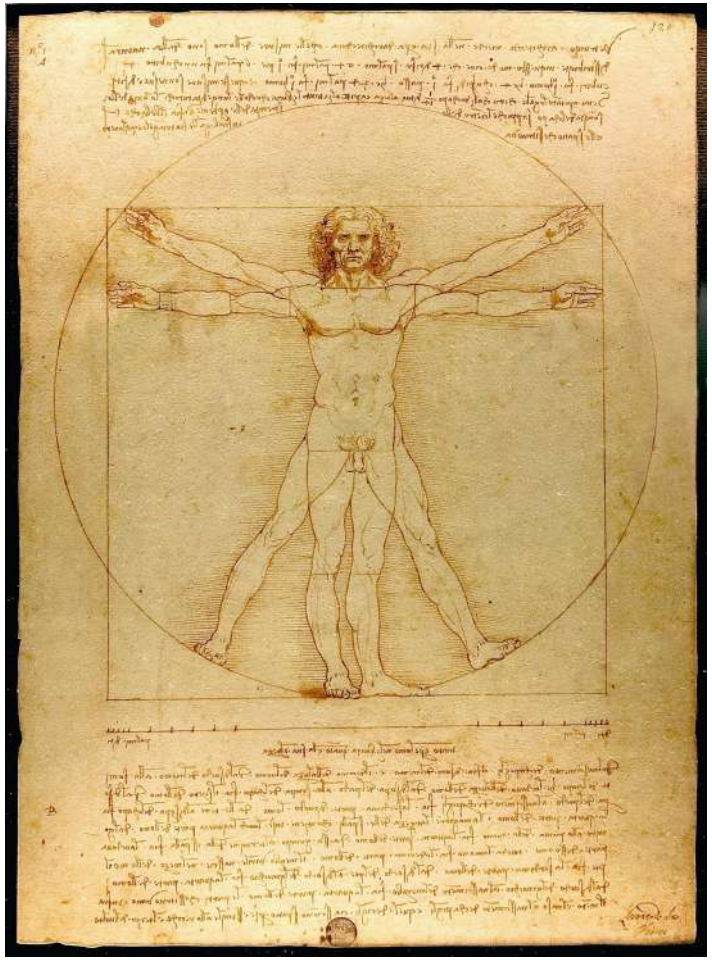
Justice and Integrity

Moral philosophy will teach the architect to be above meanness in his dealings, and to avoid arrogance: it will make him **just, compliant and faithful** to his employer; and what is of the highest importance, it will **prevent greed from gaining an ascendancy** over him: for he should **not be occupied with the thoughts of filling his coffers**, nor with the desire of grasping every thing in the shape of gain, but, by the gravity of his manners, and a good character, should be careful to preserve his dignity. 1.1.7.

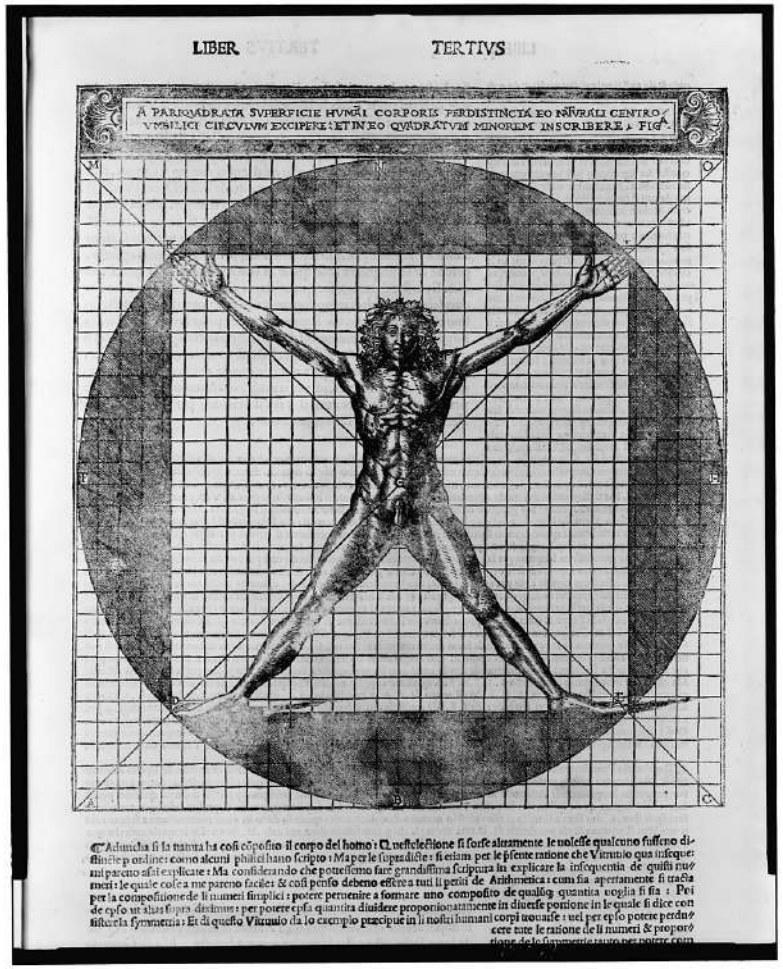
Imposed concepts of civility, barbarity and progress

- A harmonious city should achieve an ideal relationship between man, the natural environment and built environment
- Built to embody a set of ideals
- Justified by a knowledge claim: expertise
- Generally underpinned by colonial assumptions and concepts

Legacy of a text: Later readers of Vitruvius' theory produced their own interpretations of the ideal city

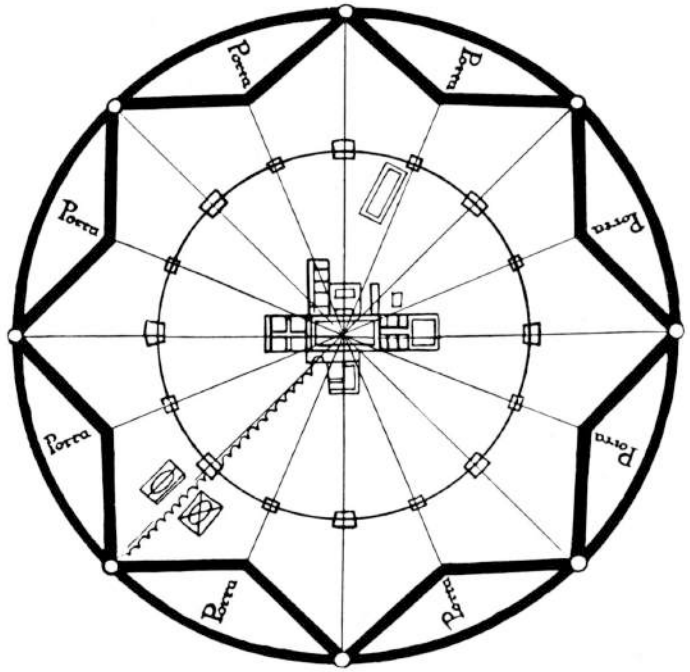


Leonardo Da Vinci (ed.) Vitruvius, *De Architectura,* 1490.

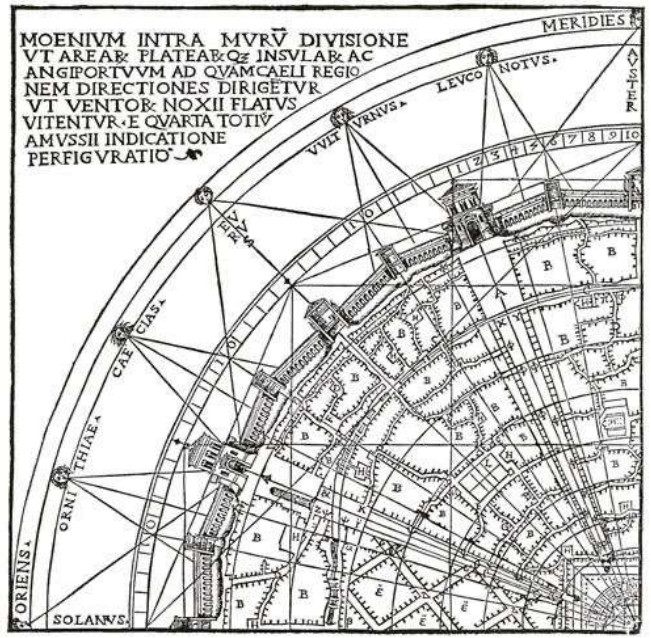


Cesare Cesariano (ed.) Vitruvius, *De Architectura,* 1521.

Urban planning innovations legitimised by pursuit of ideal standards & apparent continuity with authoritative tradition



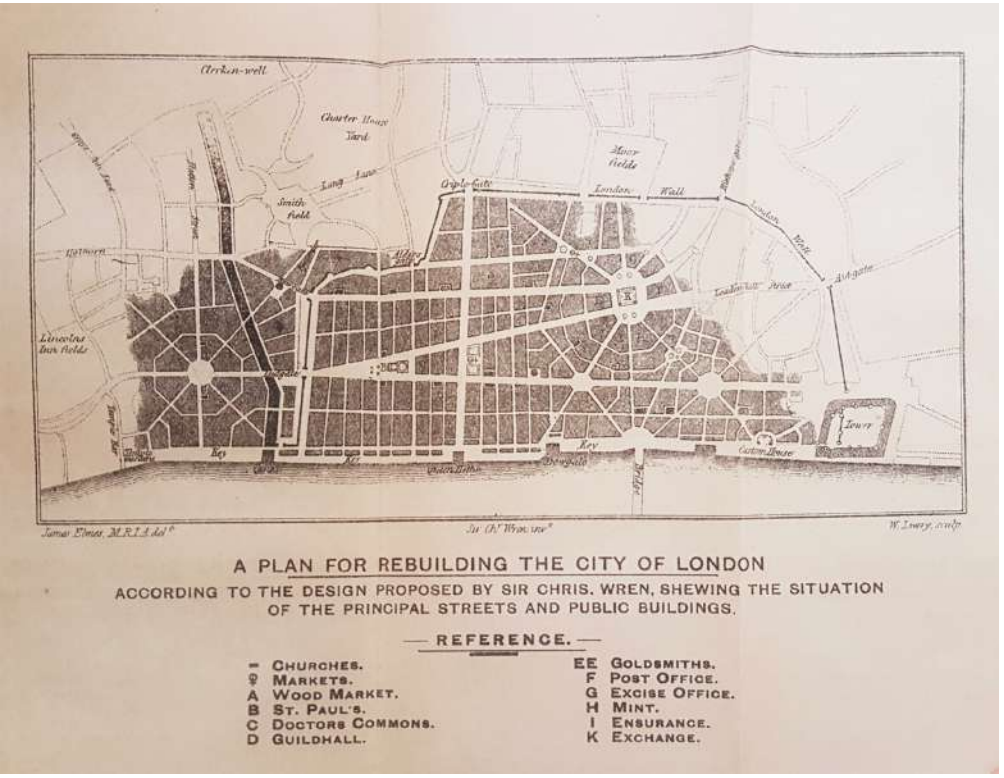
Antonio Avellino (Filarete). Sforzinda.
Trattato di Architettura, 1464.



Cesare Cesariano, Design of a City.
Cesariano (ed.) Vitruvius, *De architectura,* 1521.

Palmanova, 1593. Giulio Savorgnan

Layouts and technologies become symbolic of ‘health’ and ‘beauty’, which drives development



Christopher Wren, Plan for Rebuilding the City of London, 1666. unbuilt.

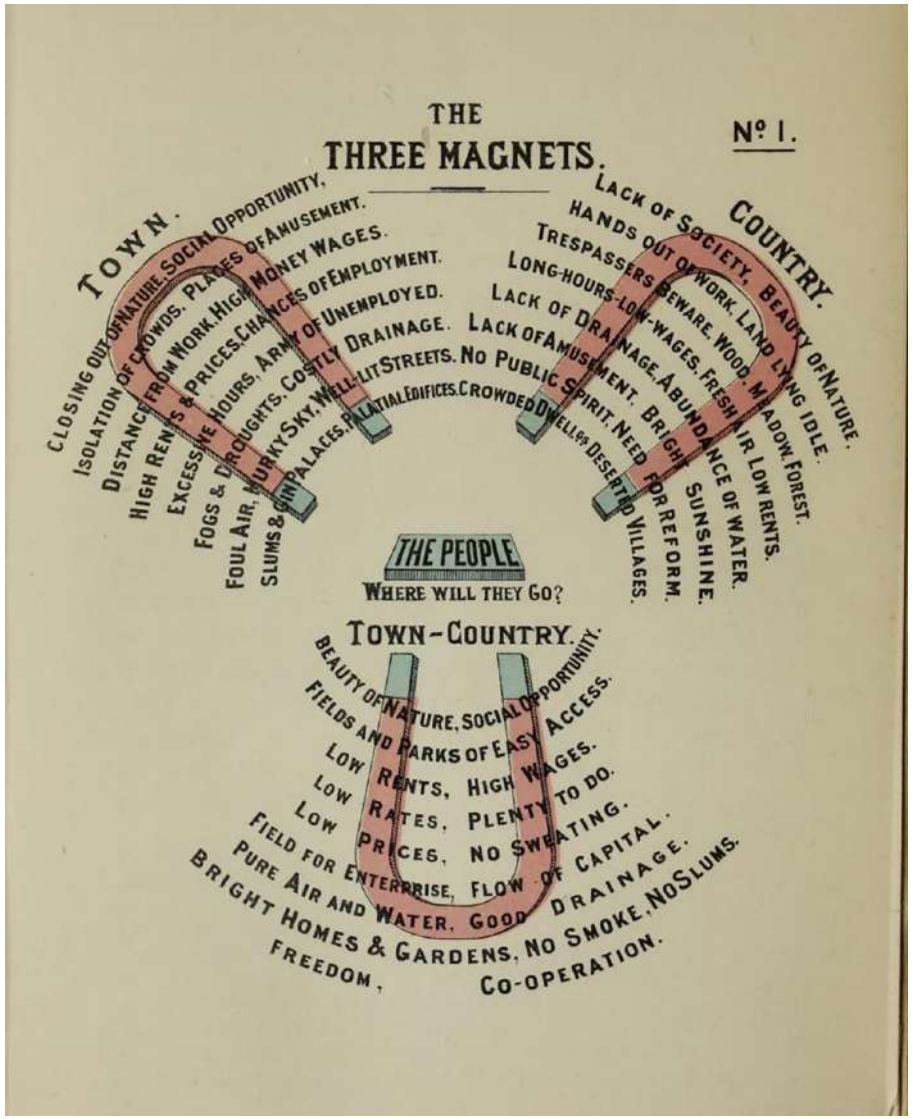
La place Charles-de-Gaulle, Paris. Wikimedia Commons.

Naples, Sanitation and expansion plan, 1885.

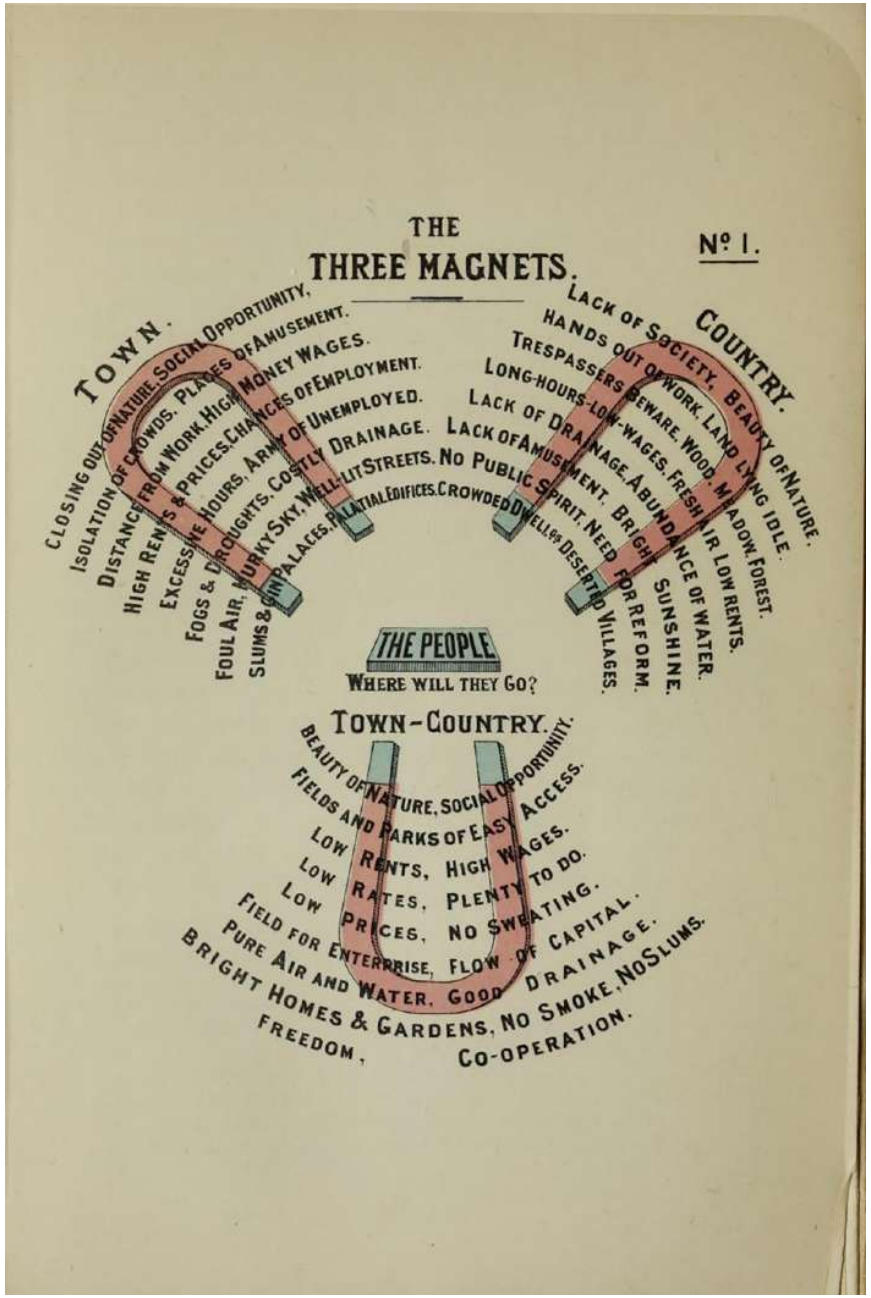
The way the city is represented also drives development

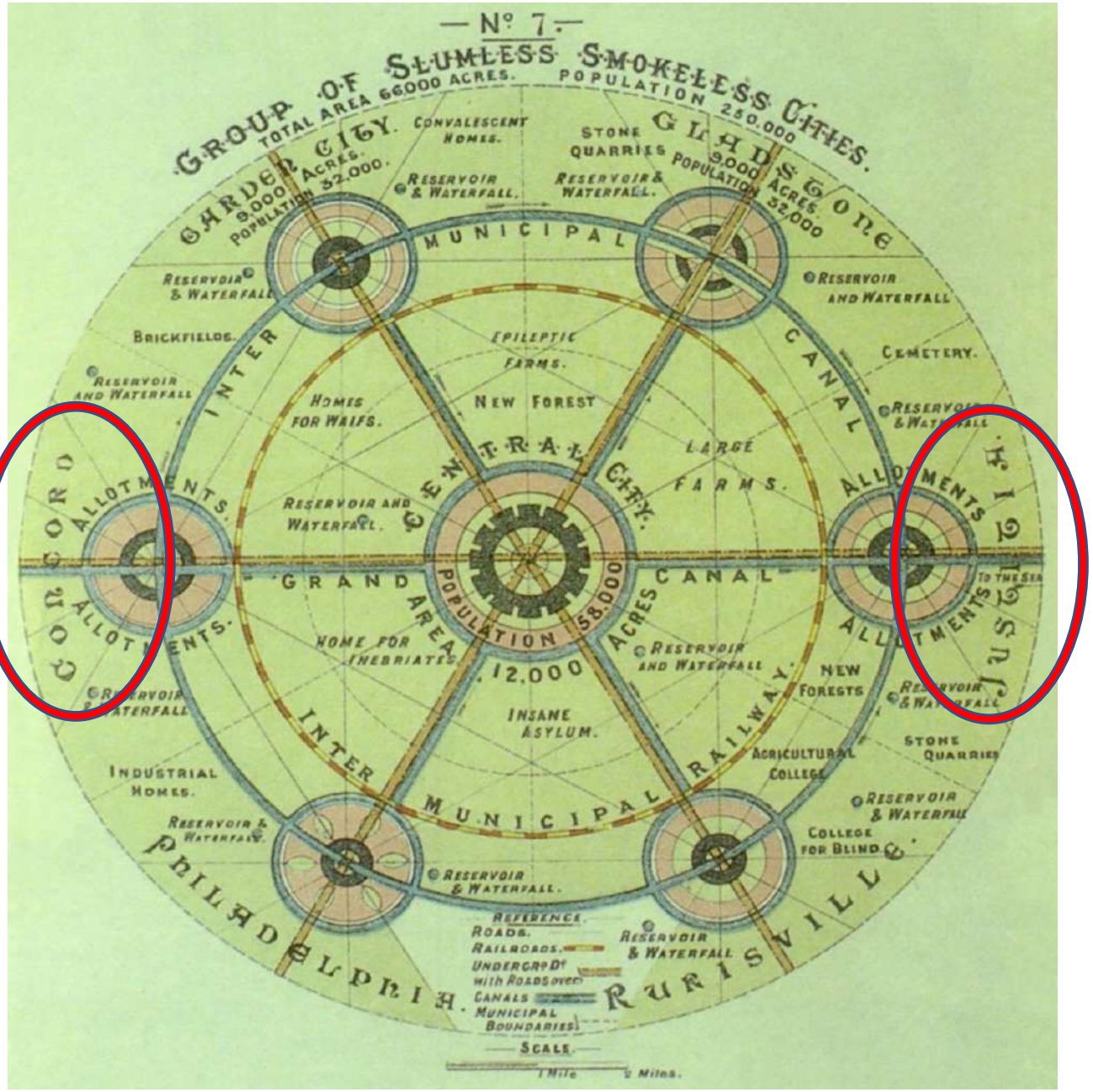
The most essential needs surely are adequate space, light and air. No city will ever be an ideal city unless it provides those essential conditions for all the people.

Ebenezer Howard, *Town Planning Conference*, London, 10-15 October 1910.

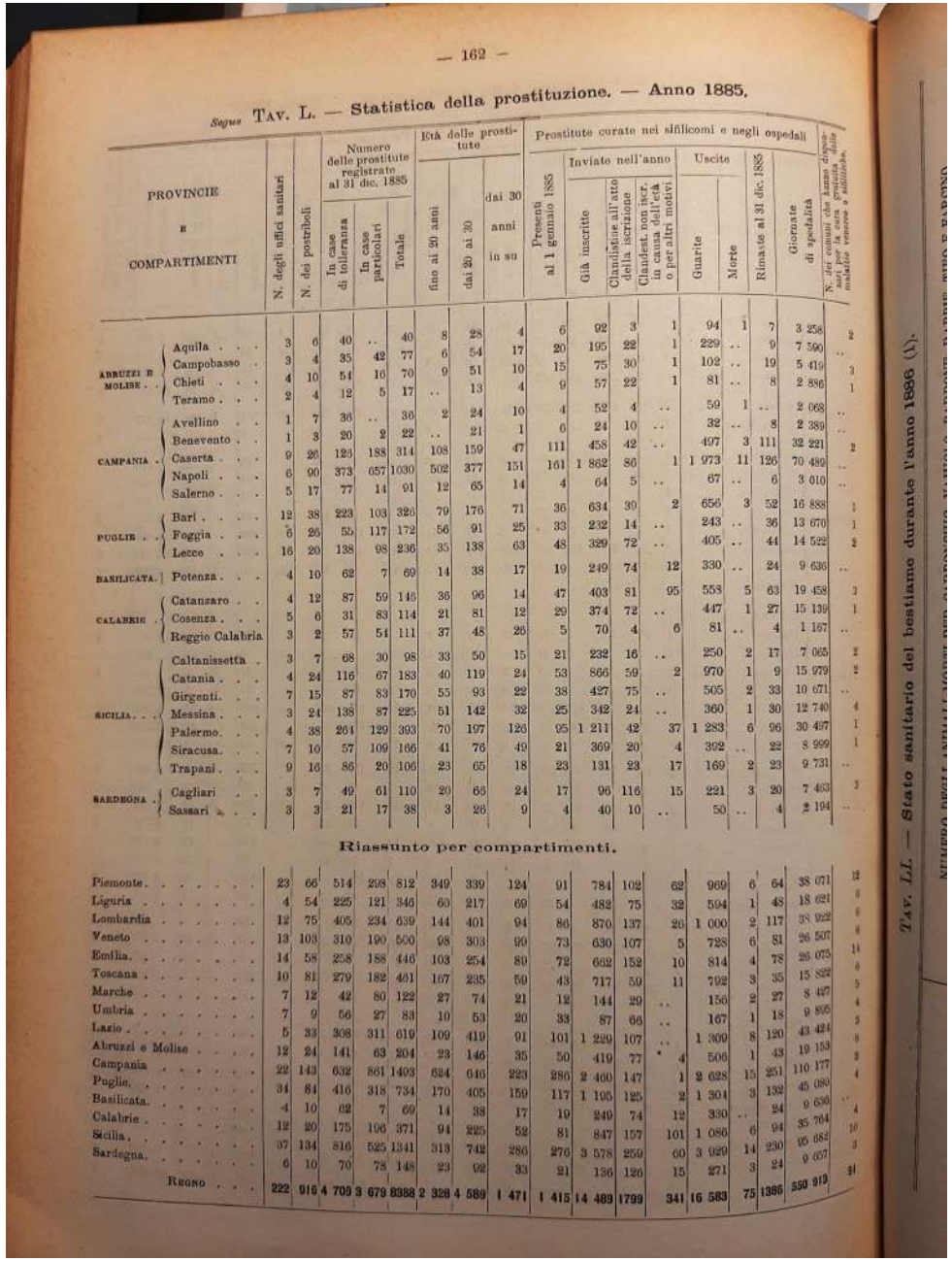


'Town and country must be *married*, and out of this joyous union will spring a new hope, a new life, a new civilisation.'





Jean-Yves Tizot (2018). Ebenezer Howard's Garden City Idea and the Ideology of Industrialism. *Cahiers victoriens et édouardiens*, 87. http://journals.openedition.org/cve/3605



— 162 —

Segue TAV. L. — Statistica della prostituzione. — Anno 1885.

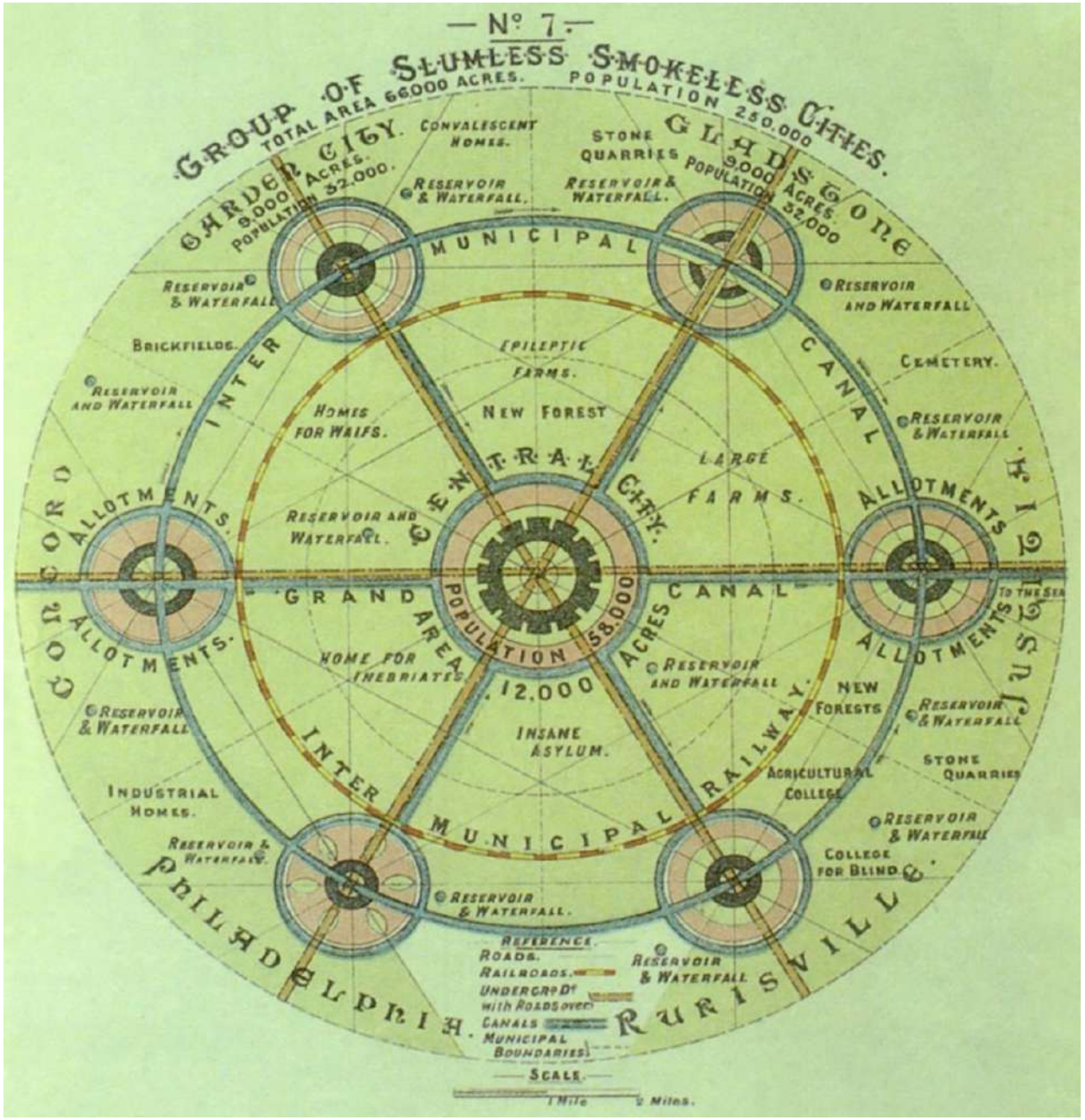
PROVINCIE E COMPARTIMENTI	N. degli uffici sanitari	N. dei postriboli	Numero delle prostitute registrate al 31 dic. 1885: In case di tolleranza	In case particolari	Totale	Età delle prostitute: fino ai 20 anni	dai 20 ai 30	dai 30 anni in su	Prostitute curate nei sifilicomi e negli ospedali: Presenti al 1 gennaio 1885	Inviate nell'anno: Già inscritte	Clandestine all'atto della iscrizione	Clandest. non iscr. in causa dell'età o per altri motivi	Uscite: Guarite	Morte	Rimaste al 31 dic. 1885	Giornate di spedalità	N. dei comuni che hanno dispensari per la cura gratuita dei malati venerei e sifilitici.
ABRUZZI E MOLISE — Aquila	3	6	40	..	40	8	28	4	6	92	3	1	94	1	7	3 258	2
Campobasso	3	4	35	42	77	6	54	17	20	195	22	1	229	..	9	7 590	..
Chieti	4	10	54	16	70	9	51	10	15	75	30	1	102	..	19	5 419	3
Teramo	2	4	12	5	17	..	13	4	9	57	22	1	81	..	8	2 886	1
CAMPANIA — Avellino	1	7	36	..	36	2	24	10	4	52	4	..	59	1	..	2 068	..
Benevento	1	3	20	2	22	..	21	1	6	24	10	..	32	..	8	2 389	..
Caserta	9	26	123	188	314	108	159	47	111	458	42	..	407	3	111	32 221	2
Napoli	6	90	373	657	1030	502	377	151	161	1 862	86	1	1 973	11	126	70 489	..
Salerno	5	17	77	14	91	12	65	14	4	64	5	..	67	..	6	3 010	..
PUGLIE — Bari	12	38	223	103	326	79	176	71	36	634	39	2	656	3	52	16 888	1
Foggia	6	26	55	117	172	56	91	25	33	232	14	..	243	..	36	13 670	1
Lecce	16	20	138	98	236	35	138	63	48	329	72	..	405	..	44	14 522	2
BASILICATA — Potenza	4	10	62	7	69	14	38	17	19	249	74	12	330	..	24	9 636	..
CALABRIE — Catanzaro	4	12	87	59	146	36	96	14	47	403	81	95	553	5	63	19 458	3
Cosenza	5	6	31	83	114	21	81	12	29	374	72	..	447	1	27	15 139	1
Reggio Calabria	3	2	57	54	111	37	48	26	5	70	4	6	81	..	4	1 167	..
SICILIA — Caltanissetta	3	7	68	30	98	33	50	15	21	232	16	..	250	2	17	7 065	2
Catania	4	24	116	67	183	40	119	24	53	866	59	2	970	1	9	15 979	2
Girgenti	7	15	87	83	170	55	93	22	38	427	75	..	505	2	33	10 671	..
Messina	3	24	138	87	225	51	142	32	25	342	24	..	360	1	30	12 740	4
Palermo	4	38	264	129	393	70	197	126	95	1 211	42	37	1 283	6	96	30 497	1
Siracusa	7	10	57	109	166	41	76	49	21	369	20	4	392	..	22	8 999	1
Trapani	9	16	86	20	106	23	65	18	23	131	23	17	169	2	23	9 731	..
SARDEGNA — Cagliari	3	7	49	61	110	20	66	24	17	96	116	15	221	3	20	7 463	3
Sassari	3	3	21	17	38	3	26	9	4	40	10	..	50	..	4	2 194	..

Riassunto per compartimenti.

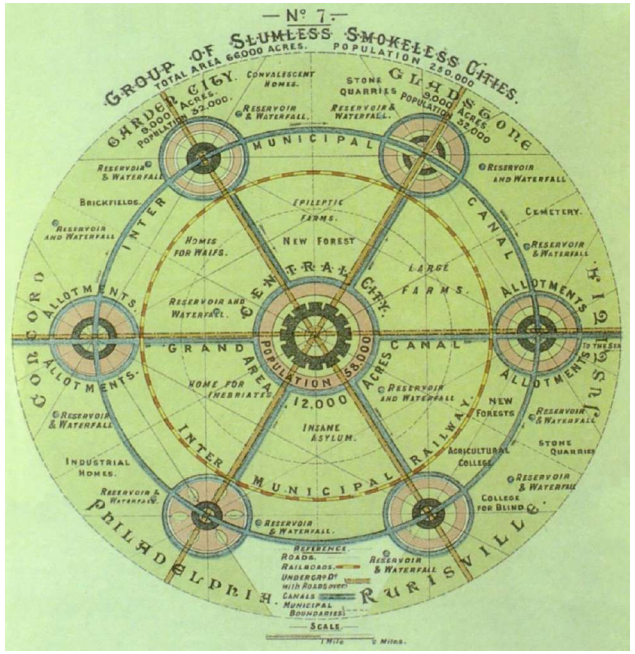
Piemonte	23	66	514	298	812	349	339	124	91	784	102	62	969	6	64	38 071	12
Liguria	4	54	225	121	346	60	217	69	54	482	75	32	594	1	48	18 621	6
Lombardia	12	75	405	234	639	144	401	94	86	870	137	26	1 000	2	117	38 922	9
Veneto	13	103	310	190	500	98	303	99	73	630	107	5	728	6	81	26 507	14
Emilia	14	58	258	188	446	103	254	89	72	662	152	10	814	4	78	26 075	6
Toscana	10	81	279	182	461	167	235	59	43	717	59	11	792	3	35	15 822	5
Marche	7	12	42	80	122	27	74	21	12	144	29	..	156	2	27	8 427	4
Umbria	7	9	56	27	83	10	53	20	33	87	66	..	167	1	18	9 805	6
Lazio	5	33	308	311	619	109	419	91	101	1 229	107	..	1 309	8	120	43 424	5
Abruzzi e Molise	12	24	141	63	204	23	146	35	50	419	77	4	506	1	43	19 153	2
Campania	22	143	632	861	1493	624	646	223	286	2 460	147	1	2 628	15	251	110 177	4
Puglie	34	84	416	318	734	170	405	159	117	1 195	125	2	1 304	3	132	45 080	..
Basilicata	4	10	62	7	69	14	38	17	19	249	74	12	330	..	24	9 636	4
Calabrie	12	20	175	196	371	94	225	52	81	847	157	101	1 086	6	94	35 764	10
Sicilia	37	134	816	525	1341	313	742	286	276	3 578	259	60	3 929	14	230	95 682	3
Sardegna	6	10	70	78	148	23	92	33	21	136	126	15	271	3	24	9 057	1
REGNO	222	916	4 709	3 679	8388	2 328	4 589	1 471	1 415	14 489	1799	341	16 583	75	1386	550 919	91

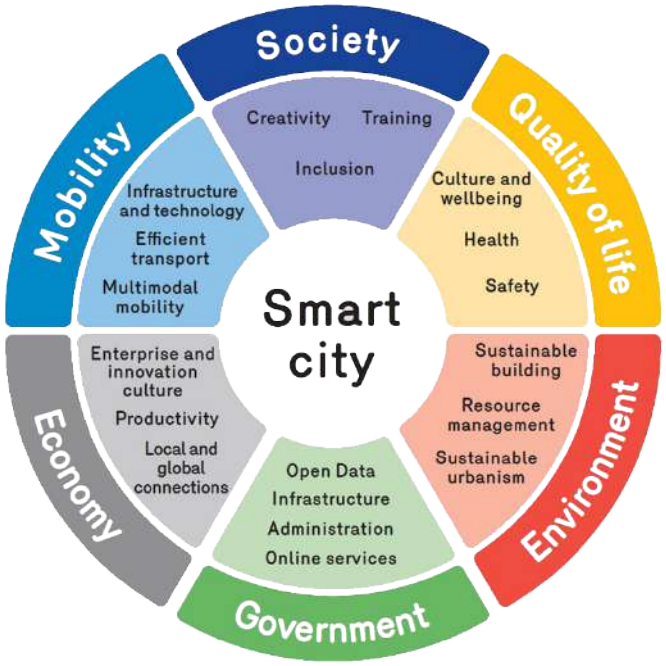
TAV. LI. — Stato sanitario del bestiame durante l'anno 1886 (1).

Page of statistics on prostitution in different cities. Italian planning manual, 1912.



Jean-Yves Tizot (2018). Ebenezer Howard's Garden City Idea and the Ideology of Industrialism. *Cahiers victoriens et édouardiens*, 87. http://journals.openedition.org/cve/3605





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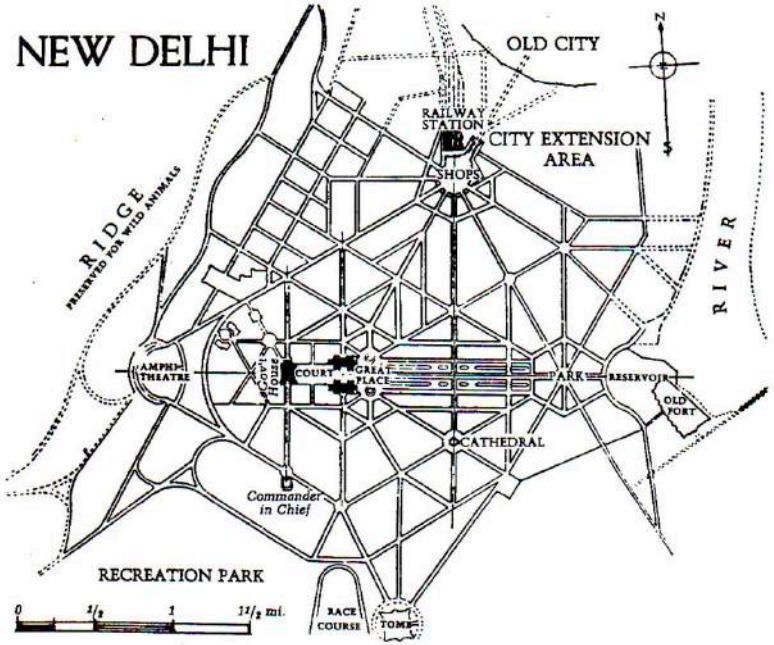
The Builder Magazine, October 1st, 1904. British Library



Plan for New Delhi, 1920. Edward Lutyens

New Delhi Council House. Herbert Baker

DEAL Medical Rhetoric

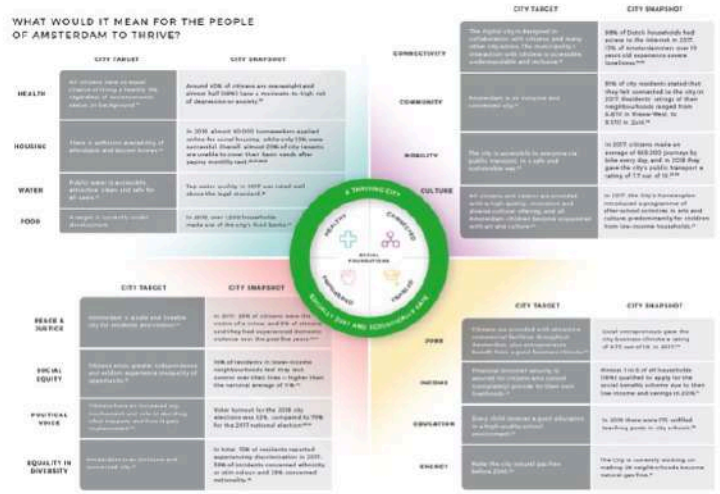
“Thanks to the **inheritance** of 20th-century economic design, today’s high-income economies are **degenerative and divisive** by default."

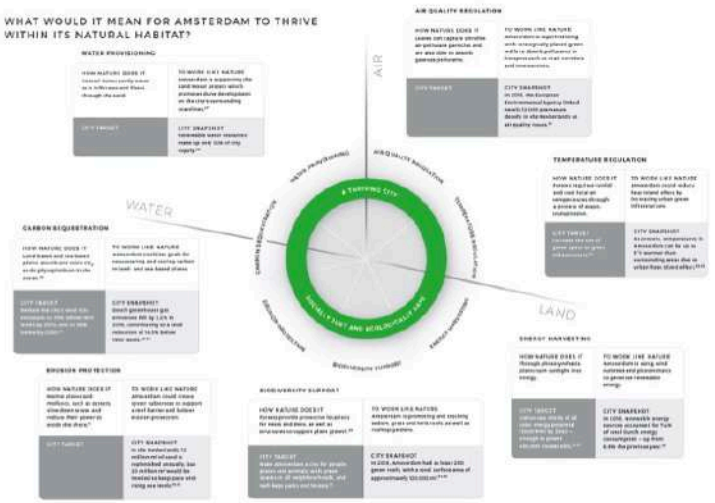
“Getting into the Doughnut calls for economies that are both **regenerative and distributive** by design. ”

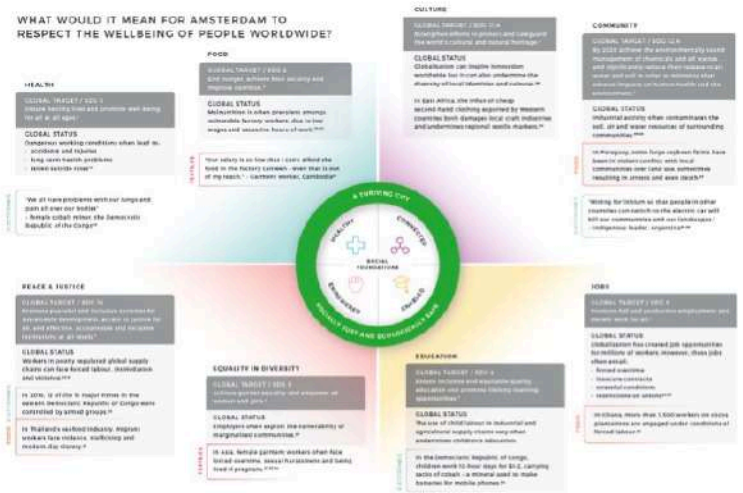
Morley, N. 2004. Decadence as a Theory of History. *New Literary History* 35(4), 573-585.

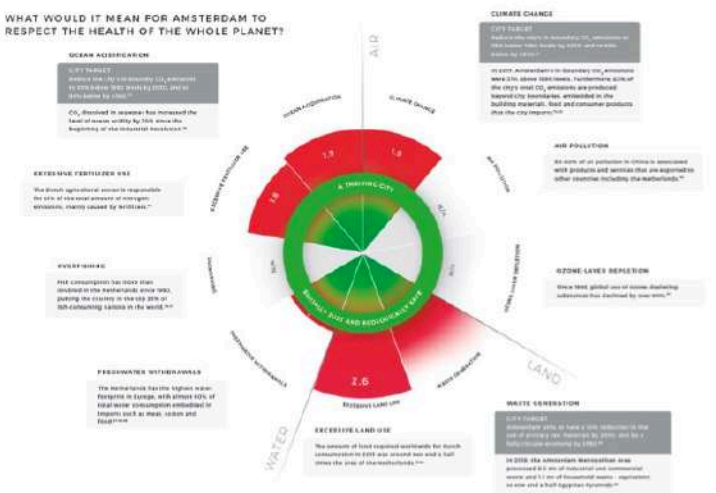
“We use the exercise to identify our cities’ **pain points**”

DEAL ‘Diagnostics’

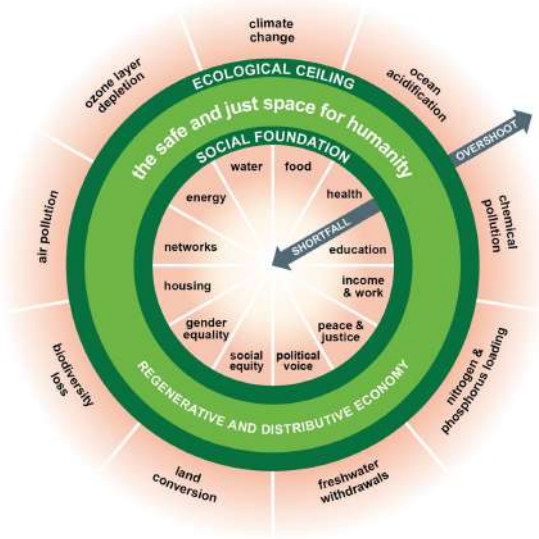


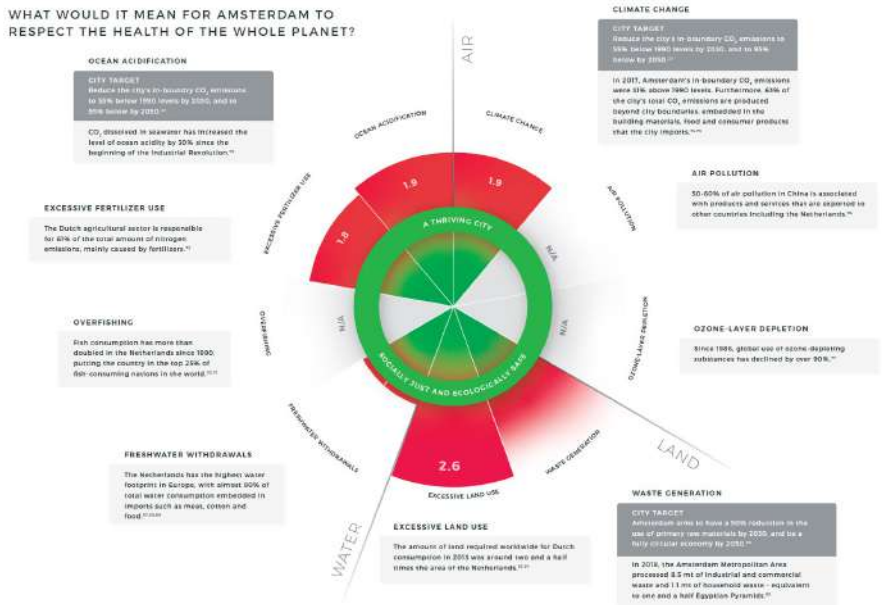






Purity / Danger





"Seeing the diagram with Australia's overshoot you couldn't even fit it on the screen, you had to scale it down, it was just horrifying"

"We are so privileged we are so…it really shook me up a lot I think, and others as well"

Conclusions

- Doughnut appears to fit into tradition of imagining the ideal city in a circular way
- Similar ‘ways of seeing’: medical and moral
- Adopts established guiding morals, redefines and adds its own
- A ‘21st century’ expression of our ideal culture: it is a 21st century ideal city?

DEAL's values

CARE
for people and planet

PLAYFUL CREATIVITY
through continuous innovation

CONVICTION
in transformation and its urgency

COLLABORATION
inclusive and participatory

AGILITY
adaptive to people and context

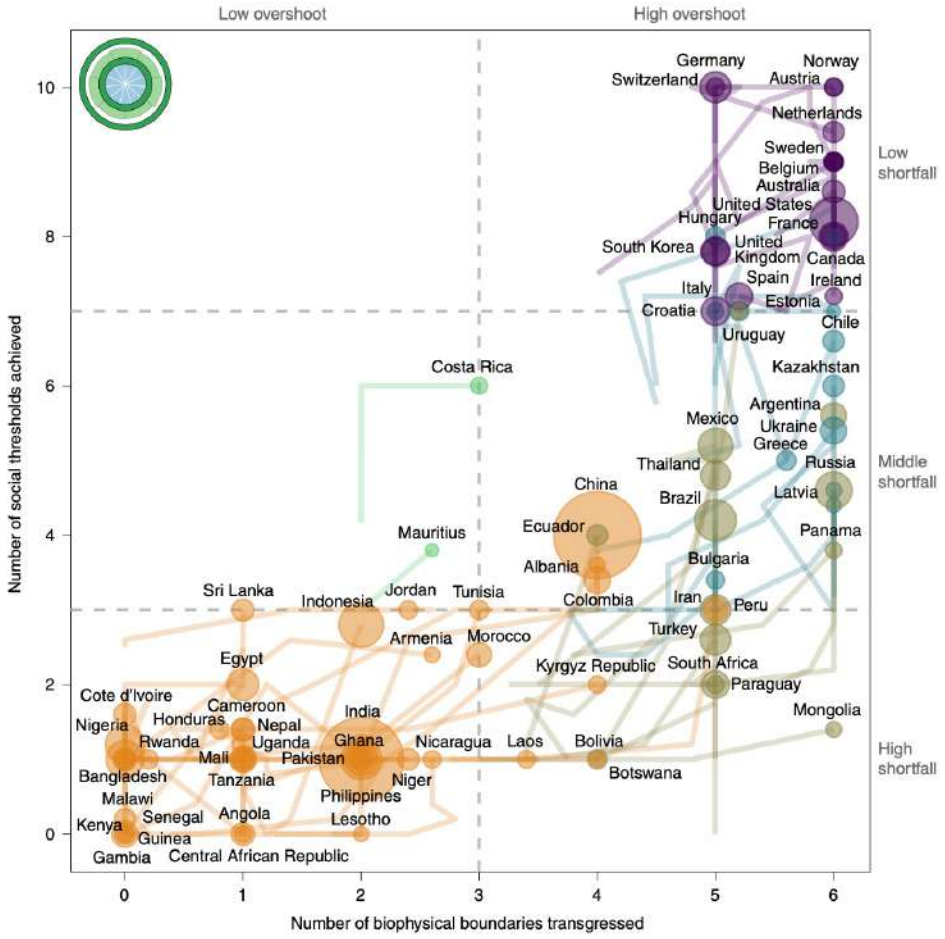
OPENNESS
based on high trust

INTEGRITY
in putting ideas into practice

RECIPROCITY
willingness to share

EXCELLENCE
we aim to do things well

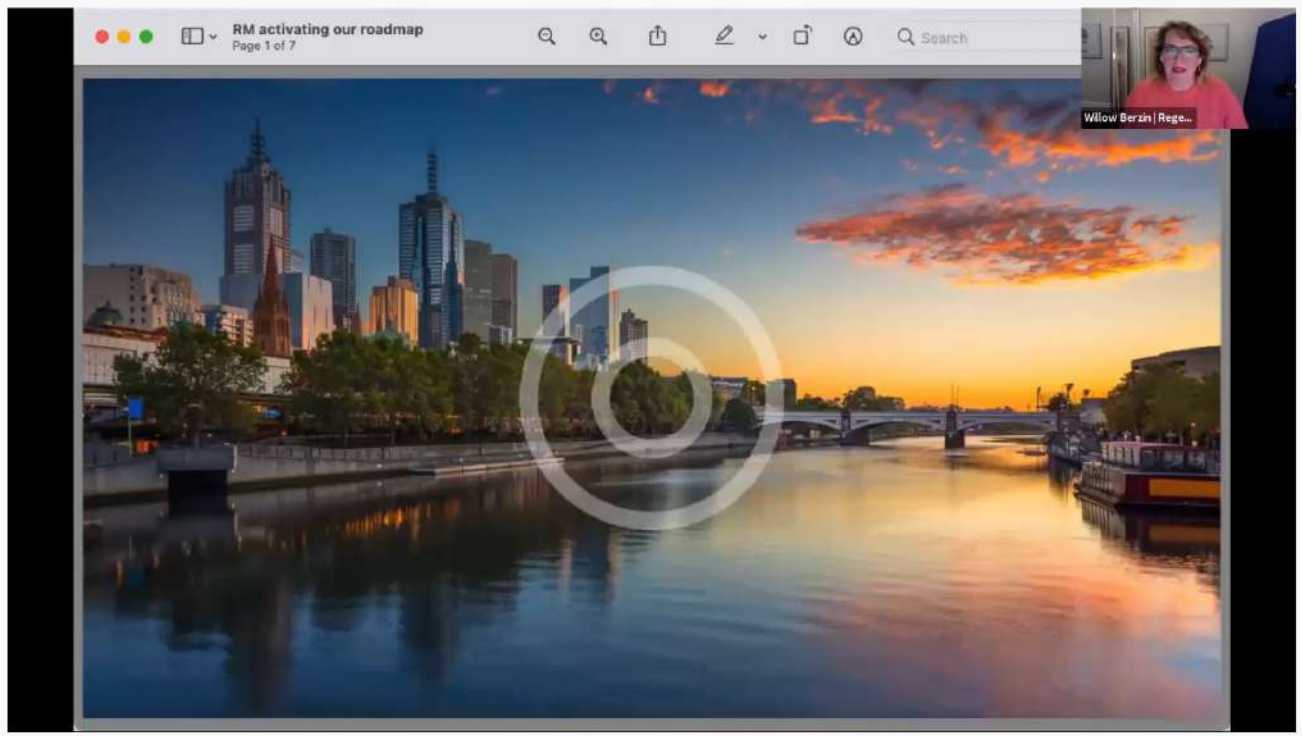
Ideal type versus reality



- Tension between ideal/real enables urban planning (not always good)
- Legacy of De Architectura shows us how innovation can be legitimised by a flexible label
- Can be technocratic: not always good for *everybody,* normative
- Need plurality: there is no ‘Doughnut City’

Fanning, A.L., O’Neill, D.W., Hickel, J. *et al.* The social shortfall and ecological overshoot of nations. *Nat Sustain* **5,** 26–36 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-021-00799-z

Ideal



Co-creating methods to adapt the Doughnut Portrait [Webinar]

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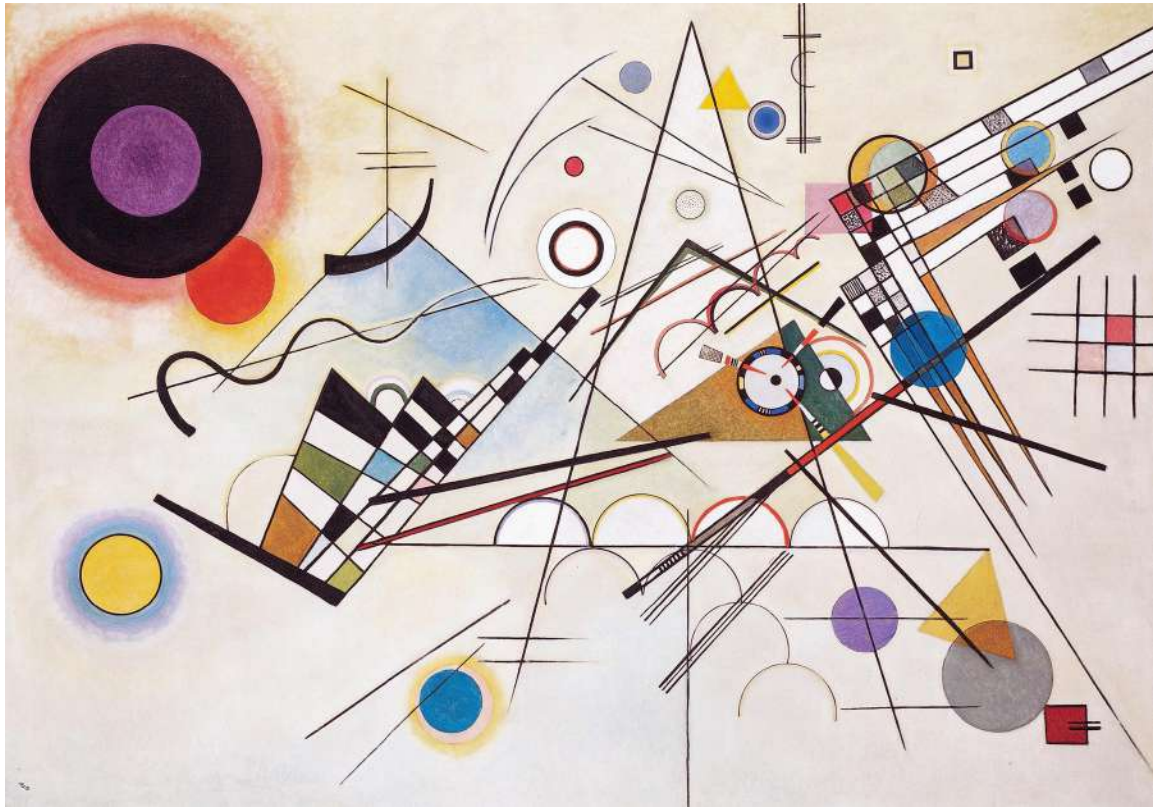
Reality?



Wassily Kandinsky, Composition VIII, 1923.

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