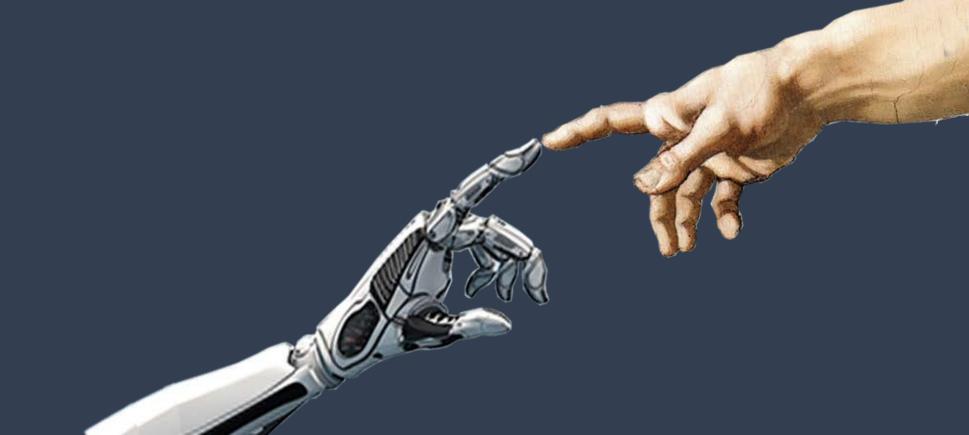


Panel 11 27. 09.2025



Futures of human and non-human habitats.





LEAVING THE ANTHROPOCENE, ENTERING THE ECOCENE

The adventure of Homo Sapiens is being eroded by the prevalence of Insipiens: how to put an end to 'Civilized Man's Eight Deadly Sins'?

Only systemic visions can mitigate selfishness and inequalities, free us from the traps of the Anthropocene, push us towards the Ecocene

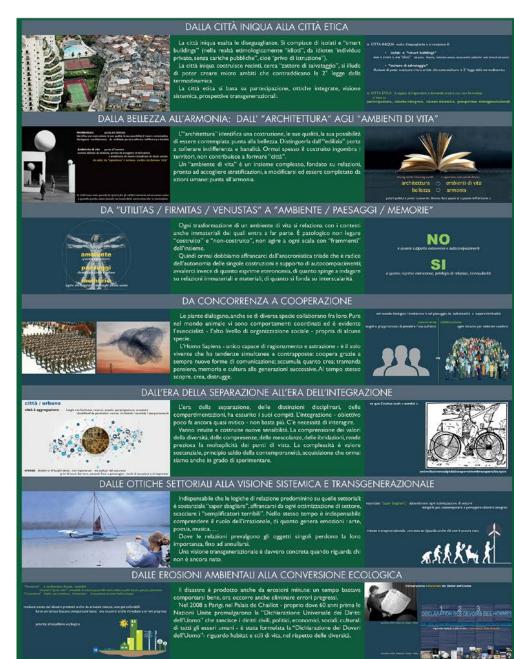
No other living form - only man, and not for long - destroys the environment and clutters up territories; affects climate change; accentuates insecurity, diseconomies, inequalities, loss of sociality

Anthropocentrism and ecocentrism are opposing visions:

the latter does not distinguish man from nature
and is the only one capable of sustaining a future for humanity
The time between anthropocentrism and the Anthropocene
cannot be analogous to the time between ecocentrism and the Ecocene

Transitions are reversible, like changes in the state of matter otherwise a 'conversion' implies irreversible mutations subsequent ones can only be "unthinkable".

Seven conversions to reverse current processes intersecting, intertwining, even interacting unpredictably with each other

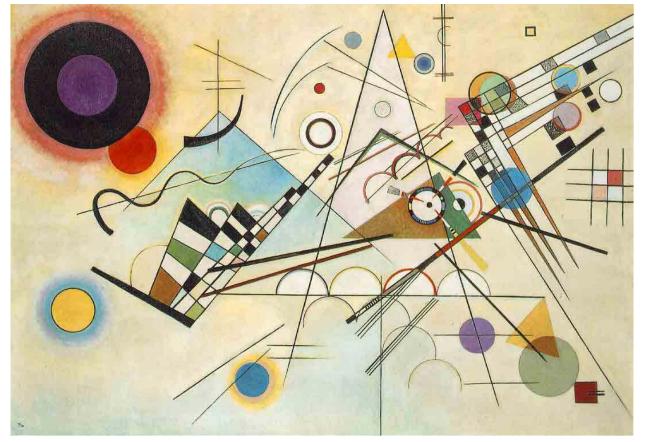


'An enormous and dizzying evolution will probably only be triggered after great cataclysms: It will inevitably take place in improvisation and disorder.

If, however, at that point and by chance, we have attempted some real experiments, as if we were in the year 2060,

we will have gained generations of dangerous attempts and suffering'

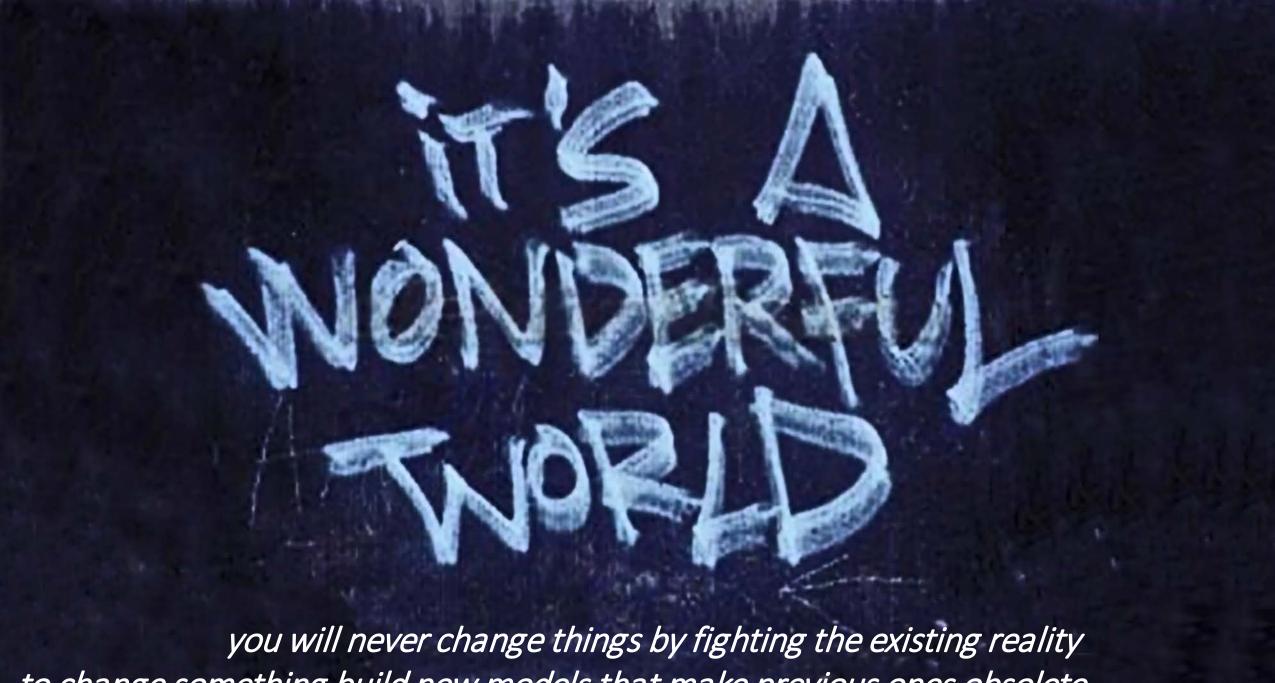
Lucien Kroll, 2014



'Anyone who believes in indefinite growth in a physically finite planet is either mad. or an economist'

David Attenborough, 2019

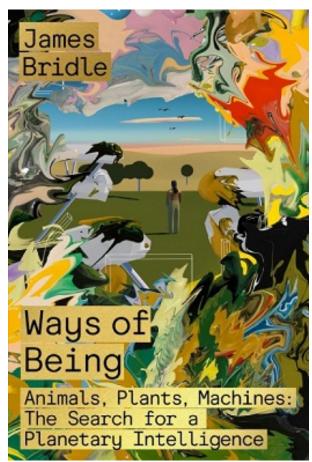
'The current one is certainly the best of all worlds that have ever existed not the best of all possible worlds'

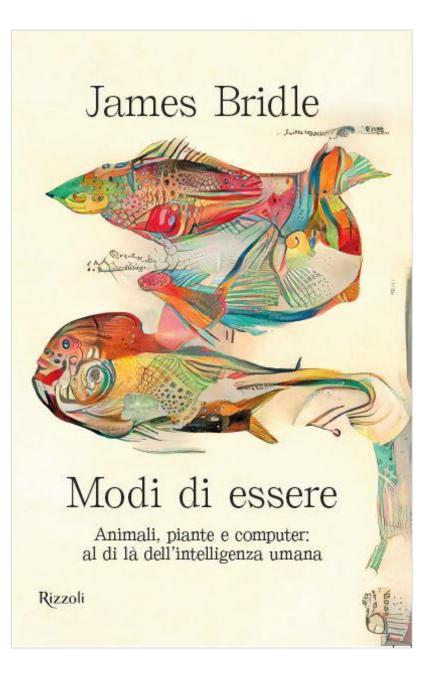


to change something build new models that make previous ones obsolete

HUMANS AND NON-HUMANS







human and non-human: different forms of cooperation







• ACCELERATED URBANISATION over 50% of the world's population has abandoned agriculture but fewer and fewer people live in "cities"

• CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECOLOGICAL CONVERSION Rising sea levels / heat waves Search for Nature-based Solutions

• DIGITALISATION AND SMART CITIES IoT, big data, artificial intelligence for urban management New forms of technological inequality

• HOUSING CRISIS AND NEW FORMS OF LIVING Gentrification, social marginalisation Co-housing, micro-living, mobile housing

• DEMOGRAPHICS Ageing (especially in Europe and Asia) accessible, adaptable habitats designed for longevity

• MIGRATION Climate, economic and geopolitical migration Pressure on infrastructure, urban identity, social cohesion

• ENERGY CONVERSION AND DECARBONISATION Carbon-neutral construction Integration of renewable sources/urban design

- PANDEMICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH Post-COVID, priority for mental health, air quality, domestic spaces the quality of living environments
- RURALISATION AND INTERCONNECTED TERRITORIES Smaller towns are re-emerging thanks to teleworking, tele-education, telemedicine, tele...

3 groups of megatrends

TRUE MEGATREND: THE ACCELERATION OF MUTATIONS

MORE AND MORE RAPIDLY 'THE ANCIENTS ARE WE'

less people are living in "cities"

The divergence between ecology and economics

Increasing inequality

Climate denialism

HOUSING CRISIS AND NEW FORMS OF LIVING

Gentrification, social marginalisation

The dominance of the 'terrible simplifiers' Jacob Burckardth

Change the mindset of your time Elias Cornell

The built environment expresses selfishness and partial views

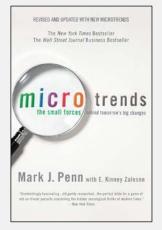
it ignores the common roots of ecology and economics contrasting them and ignoring the fact that environmental costs also require interaction

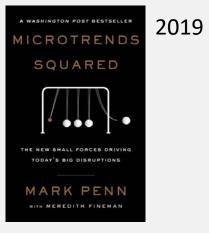
Megatrends (malatrends) to fight against

These megatrends are discouraging

Even if we are fighting against windmills, we must have the tenacity of Sisyphus

2007





indirectly, they deal with the future of human habitats, through more than 70 microtrends in 15 thematic areas

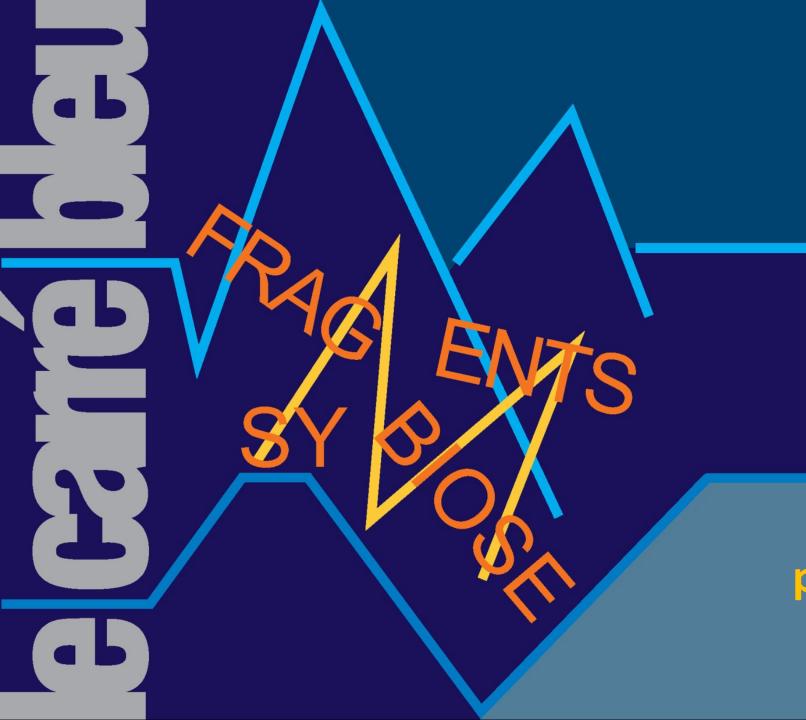
- o Relationships and love
- o Working life
- o Ethnicity and religion
- o Health and well-being
- o Family life
- o Politics
- o Youth
- o Food and diet
- o Lifestyles
- o Money and social class
- o Fashion and appearance
- o Technology
- o Leisure and entertainment
- o Education
- o International trends

the microtrends identified here today

small phenomena that will change the human and non-human habitat

ecocenic biomimicry

on a building scale at urban scale on a territorial scale Thermite buildings
Sponge cities
Ecological corridors



ecological conversion

living environments

poetics of the fragment

Human habitat par excellence is the city

a place of relationships, of co-presences

In the past, people produced in the countryside and consumed, related and created in the city

The dimension of the city guaranteed its being the expression of a community

admittedly with contrasts and oppositions, but physically co-present

For thousands of years, cities have been 'second nature for civil uses'

The ancient city was environmentally friendly and sustainable.

Since they alter the whole, it is not right to call them cities

We must find other forms, imagine something capable of linking memory and the future expressing meaning in its spaces

devoid of 'non-places' and rich in 'places of social condensation'

living environments capable of welcoming; of making life simple and easy for everyone children, adults, the elderly; human and non-human; of expressing integration not separation

Perhaps it will have a different name

Perhaps it will no longer be called 'city', and if something still has no name

NOSTALGIA FOR THE FUTURE



We must enter the era of the ecocene: the central concern will no longer be sustainable development/growth but the care of all that is life, ecology, ecocene. This is what economics and politics are for Leonardo Boffi, 2017