

MACHADO: There are few good new models; that's what makes this time so difficult and fascinating. And anyway we no longer buy into universal models. In the end it's very much going back to being uniquely responsive to individual places, as Borneo Sporenburg is. I do not think we can be helped by any kind of ideology.

SAUNDERS: So the answer to the developer is hire the right architect.

MACHADO: We agree about what is valuable and not valuable in New Urbanism. We agree that to produce new models, we need to reconceptualize and work with things like gentrification, shopping, automobile culture, the parking lot, the corporate tower, the five-star hotel, and certain unavoidable cultural forces—things we merely condemned a few years ago.

URBANSKI: What the New Urbanists have wrong is trying to make all streets nice.

GOLDBERGER: The reality of any urban condition is everything is imperfect. The absence of something wrong is what's totally wrong.

URBANSKI: Go to the park if you have to get away from it.

SAUNDERS: Or enjoy the wrong.

CZERNIAK: There is clearly a consensus today that landscape is an important component of the contemporary city, but we didn't get to discuss landscape urbanism. I don't agree that landscape replaces architecture as the building block of contemporary urbanism. But landscape urbanism advances a strong argument because (1) landscape is everywhere in the decentralized city, part of some of the biggest development parcels available, and needs to be thought about opportunistically; (2) landscapes often need to be remediated, and this requires a certain technical and creative ingenuity; (3) landscape has proven a helpful analog to think about the way cities grow and change over time. We've talked today about the incremental, about contingency, about diversity, about constant change. These characterize landscape. So landscape is very important now.