

00:03.489 --> 00:09.636

[SPEAKER_00]: [Automatic captions by Autotekst using OpenAI Whisper V3. May contain recognition errors.]

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00:09.696 --> 00:20.523

[SPEAKER_02]: part of the session after those really interesting presentations is more designed as a roundtable conversation. The goal would be to create

00:20.563 --> 00:34.032

[SPEAKER_02]: an open, dynamic exchange of ideas, to allow different perspectives to interact, complement. And even if you want to challenge each other, of

00:34.092 --> 00:45.663

[SPEAKER_02]: course constructively, but feel free to say what you think is important and interesting. In the one hand, we encourage everybody in the table,

00:47.065 --> 00:55.574

[SPEAKER_02]: the ones who have presented already, to build on one another's contributions. I think that this would be interesting. Feel free to

00:55.614 --> 01:03.236

[SPEAKER_02]: respond directly to previous point. I don't know, draw a connection, introduce alternative views. This kind of things would be also

01:03.956 --> 01:12.538

[SPEAKER_02]: interesting. But on the other hand, for those joining us as audience, you're also part of this conversation too. So please feel free to share

01:12.558 --> 01:24.217

[SPEAKER_02]: your thoughts, questions, comments, use the chat. Whatever you may think that can be interesting will be, of course, very welcome. And we

01:24.257 --> 01:32.240

[SPEAKER_02]: were wondering that would be a good way to start with this round table

01:32.800 --> 01:41.883

[SPEAKER_02]: by taking a look into the answers that the Wooclap questions were proposing. I think that we have them already here. Kasia has been

01:41.923 --> 01:53.609

[SPEAKER_02]: working on several things when we were speaking. So we have here the answers

indeed. The question was that one, what emerging technologies are you

01:53.729 --> 02:03.013

[SPEAKER_02]: using and or do you find more promising for future urban transformations? And we have been looking at the answers and I think

02:03.053 --> 02:14.258

[SPEAKER_02]: that there are some interesting things that we will recover during the

roundtable. But a lot of similar technologies are repeated. AI, of

02:14.358 --> 02:27.962

[SPEAKER_02]: course, is one of the main actors now everywhere. But also digital twins are one of the most cited technologies. People saying, not sure yet,

02:28.302 --> 02:41.026

[SPEAKER_02]: which is a legitimate position, of course. And well, we have participative filtering, maker tools. Well, we have a lot of different

02:41.246 --> 02:51.969

[SPEAKER_02]: options. all of them connected to this idea of digital technologies but of course each of them bringing us different things and different

02:51.989 --> 03:04.273

[SPEAKER_02]: opportunities and i don't know if , and different problems also, i don't know if we have um um another uh question or or yeah and and this was the

03:04.293 --> 03:14.541

[SPEAKER_02]: second one in your experience how have these tools technologies impacted inclusion in participatory co-creative processes and and

03:14.561 --> 03:27.331

[SPEAKER_02]: the answers go also like uh are quite shared by the respondents uh mostly provided more opportunities increased inclusion, One third of the

03:27.371 --> 03:38.320

[SPEAKER_02]: people believe that, or have experience on that. A mix of both, also very representative. Not being sure, again, one legitimate option and a

03:38.760 --> 03:51.390

[SPEAKER_02]: very present one. And well, the last one I would say mostly created a reinforced digital exclusion, also a thing to take into account. We

03:51.450 --> 03:54.192

[SPEAKER_02]: will go actually to those points now.

03:57.275 --> 04:08.848

[SPEAKER_02]: I don't know if there is any specific... We have specific comments. Yeah, great. So a mix of both, well, spatial and socioeconomic barriers

04:08.908 --> 04:20.578

[SPEAKER_02]: are reinforced. particularly when the planning system is resistant or not prepared to make real use of participation results. Well, we have a

04:20.618 --> 04:31.827

[SPEAKER_02]: lot of experience and we have a lot of issues coming into the scenario when this kind of, this type of tools are used. I would say that maybe if we

04:31.847 --> 04:43.992

[SPEAKER_02]: let the expert speak, as less speak like myself, better for everybody. So I will start with the questions and then we can go deep actually into

04:44.032 --> 04:51.619

[SPEAKER_02]: those points. And I was saying, I don't know if there is any specific comment or any specific question by those who are already here.

04:52.180 --> 05:08.706

[SPEAKER_02]: Otherwise, I've not checked the chat. Let me do it for a moment. Not by now. I have some questions, at least to start with.

05:12.469 --> 05:23.977

[SPEAKER_02]: They are quite transversal to the presentation that we have seen. I will start with Maria, because she has been the first presenter, so I will try

05:24.037 --> 05:33.583

[SPEAKER_02]: to keep that order. Sorry for that, it's not anything personal. But I really think that the other presenters will be able to complement the

05:33.663 --> 05:45.629

[SPEAKER_02]: answer, because it is what I was saying. We intended to propose some issues that are transversal to all the experiences. So, Maria, I'm

05:45.770 --> 05:57.252

[SPEAKER_02]: taking into account that, as you explained, in order to work to work Properly, technology must be sensitive to local and contingent

05:57.272 --> 06:10.314

[SPEAKER_02]: situations and realities, and it has to be somehow adapted to each collective or group. In your experience, and maybe beyond the specific

06:10.394 --> 06:11.954

[SPEAKER_02]: case that you have presented,

06:14.535 --> 06:23.936

[SPEAKER_02]: to what extent digital tools or digital technologies really help to expand participation or include perspectives that are traditionally

06:24.236 --> 06:33.338

[SPEAKER_02]: overlooked? In the meaning that, what do you think it is important to take into account when designing a digital tool for the inclusion of

06:33.398 --> 06:34.338

[SPEAKER_02]: neglected publics?

06:38.138 --> 06:49.583

[SPEAKER_01]: Thank you, Oriol, for this question. So our tool is very specific. I think that what we have done with this tool might be really different

06:49.623 --> 06:59.547

[SPEAKER_01]: from what others do. Actually, because first it was a methodological and conceptual model. So people used to do it by hand with paper and

06:59.667 --> 07:10.872

[SPEAKER_01]: colors. And then we adapted this model to be used as a digital tool. which might be quite different, the path that we have followed. First of all,

07:11.252 --> 07:21.977

[SPEAKER_01]: our aim, so the motivation for using technology was, first of all, for us as researchers to have all this information and allow us to have these

07:22.157 --> 07:32.740

[SPEAKER_01]: aggregated visualizations and also to be able to collect more data with more participants and with a larger and more diverse sample. What we

07:32.780 --> 07:41.862

[SPEAKER_01]: have found with technology is that it has really helped us to enhance how people reflect on their own identities and their own positions in

07:41.902 --> 07:53.506

[SPEAKER_01]: different spaces because this kind of interface, the virtual interface, it allows people to do things that you cannot do with an

07:53.566 --> 08:00.732

[SPEAKER_01]: interview, for example, it would be really, really difficult and annoying for people and boring to just keep asking them, how do you feel

08:01.973 --> 08:11.961

[SPEAKER_01]: as a woman at home? How do you feel as a woman at the workplace? How do you

feel as a woman...? We have like 99 points like this. it would be absolutely

08:12.001 --> 08:21.367

[SPEAKER_01]: impossible to do it with an interview. So, technology has allowed us to ask this kind of questions that are very specific and that it's through

08:21.387 --> 08:32.392

[SPEAKER_01]: the systematic comparison. So it's not only the technology, but it is also all these visual issues that we have in the interface. And then what

08:32.433 --> 08:40.299

[SPEAKER_01]: we have done, because I have not explained it, but our sample is a quite diverse sample and we work with people. So the inclusion criteria were

08:40.479 --> 08:48.685

[SPEAKER_01]: only that people should be eight years or older and live in Catalonia. So we have also been working with children, with the elderly, with people

08:48.765 --> 08:58.795

[SPEAKER_01]: with different kinds of disabilities. with illiterate people, so a really diverse sample. And what we have done is to adapt the technology

08:59.155 --> 09:06.924

[SPEAKER_01]: to the different groups of people. So for example, with a group of university students, maybe we just give them the link. We are there

09:06.984 --> 09:13.811

[SPEAKER_01]: always in person. So this is not that we send the link and then they do it at home, but we are always there. But with university students, for

09:13.871 --> 09:21.515

[SPEAKER_01]: example, with young people, they have like all the abilities to do this kind of things. So they with one hour, for example, they do it

09:21.815 --> 09:30.721

[SPEAKER_01]: autonomously and we can collect maybe like 25 relief maps in one hour. But with other people like children or the elderly. We do it almost as an

09:30.801 --> 09:40.614

[SPEAKER_01]: interview. So we sit next to them with a computer and we just go through all the different steps of the website with them. So we do it like

09:40.835 --> 09:52.887

[SPEAKER_01]: together. So the thing is that the technology is always the same, but we adapt the way in which we use this technology depending on the positions

09:52.927 --> 10:00.753

[SPEAKER_01]: of the participants, but also their abilities, the context where we are doing it. We have done it in a square in Raval, in La Rambla del Raval. And we

10:00.793 --> 10:10.782

[SPEAKER_01]: have done it at home. We have done it in the university. So we adapt how we

use this technology depending on the group. So everyone can use it.

10:14.597 --> 10:26.542

[SPEAKER_02]: It's interesting, this flexibility that allows the technology. I don't know if there is any similar experience or any similar situation

10:26.562 --> 10:37.907

[SPEAKER_02]: that it's worth to be explained. Otherwise, we can wait and we can, as we were saying, encourage people to ask things and to comment on things. on

10:37.927 --> 10:47.377

[SPEAKER_02]: things that has been already said without any problem. And I think that there is a hand here from Vangelis.

10:47.477 --> 10:59.047

[SPEAKER_05]: That would be me. One of the benefits of using such technologies, which we have seen very clearly with the game I showed in the end, is that you can spend so much time in observing in

10:59.767 --> 11:10.195

[SPEAKER_05]: vivo what is happening and how people use this artifact, this tool. But digital technologies allow us also to monitor and analyze the

11:10.235 --> 11:19.378

[SPEAKER_05]: interactions exposed. So once the interactions have happened we can go back and observe and profile and understand how people use them. So it's

11:19.398 --> 11:30.746

[SPEAKER_05]: not only that we need to have someone on the spot consistently. For our case, we have deployed it in the wild and we did set people to watch and

11:30.786 --> 11:38.971

[SPEAKER_05]: observe. And with that knowledge, we tried to extrapolate what happened in the rest of the time that we let the data roll. So what kind of

11:39.051 --> 11:46.036

[SPEAKER_05]: interactions and how would we interpret in these interactions and so forth and so forth was something that the technology allows us to have.

11:46.537 --> 11:54.262

[SPEAKER_05]: The digital technology comes with the metadata of this is how long it took someone to answer this question, whereas this question was

11:54.342 --> 12:04.950

[SPEAKER_05]: answered so fast. So this was clicked in so many, it was re-clicked and so on and so on. So one can go back and learn about the context or rather the

12:05.611 --> 12:15.803

[SPEAKER_05]: structure of the tool they have built by the way that the tool has been handled as well. So this is an additional point to think.

12:15.883 --> 12:26.938

[SPEAKER_02]: Yeah, definitely. And it points out an interesting thing that actually was part of the following question. And that also specific type of

12:26.978 --> 12:28.880

[SPEAKER_02]: technologies and a specific type of tools

12:31.780 --> 12:40.822

[SPEAKER_02]: not only allow different type of interactions, but they are also like programming some sort of interactions and you can get specific or

12:40.862 --> 12:53.945

[SPEAKER_02]: different results. This is the cut and balance idea of the results or the realities that you are creating or discovering, so to speak, are very

12:53.985 --> 12:59.406

[SPEAKER_02]: dependent on the tools that you're using to measure it. And being able to create

13:01.727 --> 13:13.619

[SPEAKER_02]: tools, like flexible tools, it's a very interesting point of that because it allows you maybe to identify more different things. And I

13:13.639 --> 13:23.650

[SPEAKER_02]: think we have a question in the chat. Maybe I should read it. I know it's not directed to anybody specifically.

13:27.313 --> 13:37.599

[SPEAKER_02]: But if someone wants to answer it, the question says, how were the results of these studies used in practice? Were these results taken up

13:37.699 --> 13:52.428

[SPEAKER_02]: for an urban development project or to inform a planning strategy? So how were they used afterwards, the project itself? I don't know if it goes to

13:52.448 --> 13:55.190

[SPEAKER_02]: a specific project.

13:59.369 --> 14:14.520

[SPEAKER_02]: or in general, or someone wants to speak about an experience, like actually had this when experimental tools or we can try with Javier, for

14:14.580 --> 14:27.832

[SPEAKER_02]: example. Yeah, exactly. I was going to you.

14:27.892 --> 14:40.260

[SPEAKER_03]: Well, actually, I have the same question as Mafalda, so I don't have an answer, but I do have the concern that through the years we have been using a lot of methods to map, to identify areas in need, but in very few cases you see that something

14:40.741 --> 14:53.868

[SPEAKER_03]: takes place or is changed. So, yeah, I have this question of how we can take care that they trigger action, they trigger change. And that

14:53.908 --> 15:04.734

[SPEAKER_03]: sometimes is the issue. And also that it's a positive change in the sense that it reduces, for example, inequalities. So, yeah, I think that they

15:04.774 --> 15:16.099

[SPEAKER_03]: are very useful for communication, but in not all the cases they actually trigger change. So maybe someone has a good example of how they

15:16.179 --> 15:26.965

[SPEAKER_03]: trigger change.

[SPEAKER_02]: Yeah. Yeah. And I was thinking actually specifically about your presentation, that when it's about institutionalizing

15:28.065 --> 15:36.606

[SPEAKER_02]: democratic knowledge production strategies like those maps that you presented or the ideas or proposals about shelters, toilets, playing

15:36.646 --> 15:48.831

[SPEAKER_02]: grounds. So when this is institutionalized by, I don't know, a city council or any other institution, what... In your experience, what is

15:48.911 --> 16:01.826

[SPEAKER_02]: gained and what is lost? How do institutions match and somehow, how do they welcome or not this type of initiatives? Have you had any problem or

16:01.886 --> 16:02.467

[SPEAKER_02]: at the contrary?

16:07.545 --> 16:21.836

[SPEAKER_03]: I have to say that we have started with this introduction of the visual reality and AI around one year ago. And we did take care to have also a

16:21.916 --> 16:35.383

[SPEAKER_03]: workshop with citizens of the neighborhoods. And in that workshop, we put together in the same group citizens with designers. So that was

16:35.443 --> 16:46.248

[SPEAKER_03]: something that at least start a dialogue so that designers can see that there were different concerns when designing a green space in the area.

16:47.548 --> 16:56.872

[SPEAKER_03]: So that was the starting point. We have not observed in this specific workshop a change because the workshop was not intended to actually

16:56.952 --> 17:06.097

[SPEAKER_03]: build something out of it. But at least it was one step further, that it was not only our students taking the role of a persona, but also real

17:06.637 --> 17:24.345

[SPEAKER_03]: citizens with designers. So that was the advantage, yeah.

[SPEAKER_02]: Great. Jens,

thanks, Javier. Jens, I think you have a question also for you.

17:24.405 --> 17:32.095

[SPEAKER_04]: Yes, I think I can maybe answer that while I try to answer the first question.

Okay, so what? So in terms of how these things are used in urban

17:32.115 --> 17:39.664

[SPEAKER_04]: development projects or to invoke in form of planning strategy, I might add that in our use of the Urban Belonging app as part of the Utopian

17:39.684 --> 17:42.708

[SPEAKER_04]: Future Workshop, sort of

17:45.885 --> 17:59.233

[SPEAKER_04]: It's from the opposite perspective. We use these tools along with inhabitants who feel excluded from planning processes. Inhabitants

17:59.473 --> 18:10.539

[SPEAKER_04]: who feel that they haven't been heard, that the planning system is not listening to their lived experience. So it's sort of the other way

18:10.599 --> 18:21.265

[SPEAKER_04]: around. We're not using it as a tool for planners to get to know what the inhabitants want. We're using it with inhabitants as a tool for the

18:21.325 --> 18:31.411

[SPEAKER_04]: group that is convened to develop a collective sense of, in this case, what they don't like about their neighborhood in order to then set up a

18:31.531 --> 18:42.216

[SPEAKER_04]: utopian phase later where we dream up a different future. And then we try to realize that, again, with them and against the system, seeing what

18:42.296 --> 18:50.840

[SPEAKER_04]: happens if their alternative rendition is then presented to politicians. What happens if that is shared with people in

18:50.900 --> 18:54.162

[SPEAKER_04]: neighborhood? How do people respond to that? And what happens next?

19:06.684 --> 19:19.509

[SPEAKER_04]: I don't know where I'm going with that. SPEAKER_02]: No, no, but that's an interesting point. Actually, I had a similar question, but it has been also

19:19.829 --> 19:35.499

[SPEAKER_02]: answered. But I was... going to Vangelis to ask him, the same idea. When speaking about those emerging technologies, like the tools that you

19:35.519 --> 19:42.343

[SPEAKER_02]: described, that type of tools that need a lot of experts like geographies and engineers and programmers, but also they promote

19:42.423 --> 19:56.454

[SPEAKER_02]: co-design with citizens and lay people. How do those technologies reshape our relation in urban design?

19:58.215 --> 20:04.657

[SPEAKER_02]: Who ultimately gains or loses decision-making capacity? [SPEAKER_05]: That is a very good question.

20:07.480 --> 20:17.785

[SPEAKER_05]: We have been involved similarly in a couple of Horizon Mission Smart Cities projects. And as with the Testbed and as with the Sustainability

20:17.825 --> 20:26.530

[SPEAKER_05]: Means Inclusivity project, what we try to promote is a in the middle approach, which means that you always know that when you are called by a

20:26.590 --> 20:35.614

[SPEAKER_05]: municipality to support them in either provide the evidence or performing some form of co-creative activity towards either

20:35.894 --> 20:45.259

[SPEAKER_05]: greenwashing something that they have in the plans or whatever, you know that there is a top-down movement or a top-down

20:46.419 --> 20:56.824

[SPEAKER_05]: infrastructure-based regeneration or redesign or redevelopment. On the other hand, we know very well that the bottom-up movements have

20:56.884 --> 21:05.648

[SPEAKER_05]: limited resources and limited cycles in which they have the capacity to Affect. So what we try is to expand as much as we can the base of the

21:05.668 --> 21:18.233

[SPEAKER_05]: bottom-up by creating safe spaces where we will have vulnerable users accessible to these co-creative activities. and in that sense we've

21:18.314 --> 21:32.519

[SPEAKER_05]: tried to move into the non-verbal and also other design approaches that's workshop related co-design approaches where in one sense tools

21:32.559 --> 21:44.828

[SPEAKER_05]: like Digital Twins, where we move in part of the space. We've realized that the space or the environment in which these events take place has a

21:44.888 --> 22:00.543

[SPEAKER_05]: very big impact on the representativeness you will find. and also on the conclusions you would draw. So digital tools do offer that. But on the

22:00.603 --> 22:08.270

[SPEAKER_05]: other side, we also have this kind of very insulated environment of

22:11.552 --> 22:24.536

[SPEAKER_05]: the urban developers, if you will, let's just put all of them in one task, that come typically with the understanding of this needs to be done, it

22:24.576 --> 22:36.557

[SPEAKER_05]: needs to be done in X way, this is our know-how, what will be the trouble if we do it like this? And this was exemplified quite a lot with the

22:36.637 --> 22:49.469

[SPEAKER_05]: reconstruction project of the train station I was mentioning, where the original plan was that for the optimal use of, and faster scheduling of

22:49.690 --> 22:57.717

[SPEAKER_05]: our development, we should block the three main access roads to the city. And when the citizens realized that this was in the plans, it

22:57.777 --> 23:09.590

[SPEAKER_05]: almost was a small revolution and we were called in to demonstrate what the problems would be. Backpedaling immediately to that. So it depends

23:10.010 --> 23:21.483

[SPEAKER_05]: on how forceful things are or how much the need is driven and who has driven this need. What role we come to play with. either providing

23:21.643 --> 23:32.471

[SPEAKER_05]: evidence from our part and the technical knowledge of that part, but also keeping the balance with making sure that whatever we provide

23:32.491 --> 23:44.440

[SPEAKER_05]: evidence for is representative to either vulnerable, misrepresented

constituencies, and keeping in mind that whatever change we have does

23:44.480 --> 23:59.597

[SPEAKER_05]: not change the life of the average user? This is a fictitious character in most cases, right? Hope I answered. [SPEAKER_02]: Yeah, yeah, definitely. Thank

23:59.617 --> 24:12.480

[SPEAKER_02]: you. Thank you. We have another question. I think that we're going with two questions and maybe we'll make our time. But we will try to fit them

24:12.540 --> 24:23.523

[SPEAKER_02]: both. So the first question is for Maria. It's in the chat. It says, did you practice the questions on paper before creating the digital

24:23.543 --> 24:32.788

[SPEAKER_02]: version? And it follows also, how do you plan to translate the data collected into actionable tasks? Will you also develop

24:33.128 --> 24:36.930

[SPEAKER_02]: micro-neighborhood task priorities, list based on public requirement?

24:39.760 --> 24:51.764

[SPEAKER_01]: Okay, thank you for the question. So first, regarding the development process, so yes, the relief maps were first developed more as a

24:51.884 --> 24:59.567

[SPEAKER_01]: conceptual and methodological model for the studying of this, of what we call this uneven habitability of places in relation to different

25:00.447 --> 25:10.230

[SPEAKER_01]: social processes. It was more than 10 years ago, so we have used them a lot

with different groups and for different also research questions

25:11.490 --> 25:24.093

[SPEAKER_01]: during these years. And regarding the second question, Intermaps as an ERC funded project, the main objectives and also the outputs are

25:24.173 --> 25:37.058

[SPEAKER_01]: scientific. So are these theoretical, conceptual and also empirical development in relation to how inequalities are configured from this

25:37.098 --> 25:49.607

[SPEAKER_01]: intersectional, spatial and emotional perspective. So we don't have these actionable tasks as a priority. However, based on the results

25:49.647 --> 26:02.633

[SPEAKER_01]: that we have, we are already elaborating different materials that I think that could be then applied, or that might help, that might inform

26:03.273 --> 26:13.416

[SPEAKER_01]: the policy-making process in relation to the city. So our case study is in Catalonia, so it's not only in an urban area, but it's broader.

26:16.397 --> 26:28.809

[SPEAKER_01]: in many senses. But in relation to Barcelona, for example, we are now analyzing the data on home and class because we found that for home, the

26:29.050 --> 26:32.253

[SPEAKER_01]: axis that showed

26:34.615 --> 26:45.240

[SPEAKER_01]: the higher discomfort was in relation to class. So there's like a retro utilization of the class discomfort or how class is materialized on the

26:45.501 --> 26:56.204

[SPEAKER_01]: daily experience. So, for example, in relation to the housing crisis, we are trying to develop and also to present the results to understand

26:56.744 --> 27:05.389

[SPEAKER_01]: how the... the housing crisis is not only about access to housing, but it's really important to understand how people is living this crisis

27:05.650 --> 27:17.959

[SPEAKER_01]: also within this domestic scale. So for urbanism, for example, we are really working in this line of trying to show and to make people

27:18.019 --> 27:26.608

[SPEAKER_01]: understand that thinking about this private sphere, it's also a crucial dimension for understanding urban dynamics in relation to

27:26.728 --> 27:34.196

[SPEAKER_01]: exclusion and inequality beyond access to housing. So there's much more here. So in this sense, I think that there could be like many things

27:34.216 --> 27:43.024

[SPEAKER_01]: that could be useful for thinking on these issues. But this project is really like scientifically based. So all our outputs are like

27:43.544 --> 27:56.805

[SPEAKER_01]: articles, books, conferences, because it is what it was the funding for. [SPEAKER_02]: Perfect. Thank you very much, Maria. I think we are going with the

27:56.825 --> 27:59.666

[SPEAKER_02]: last question. It's a general one. I

28:02.828 --> 28:14.935

[SPEAKER_02]: just lost it. Ah, here. It's to any of the speakers. It says if you would have or if you had... a central support body at the university like a

28:14.995 --> 28:26.746

[SPEAKER_02]: center or department or any specific area that supported your study and otherwise what support would have been most valuable in your

28:26.806 --> 28:27.266

[SPEAKER_02]: experience?

28:30.309 --> 28:36.834

[SPEAKER_02]: I don't know if anyone has experience or lacks of experience and it wants to complain

28:43.029 --> 28:52.612

[SPEAKER_03]: Maybe I can add that I think that in all this participatory process, we underestimate, at least in my case, the time that we need to invest in

28:52.652 --> 29:02.676

[SPEAKER_03]: reaching to communities. So having support from the university in linking better with the communities, I think, is something that would

29:02.696 --> 29:04.817

[SPEAKER_03]: be very much useful for this type of work.

29:09.839 --> 29:13.834

[SPEAKER_00]: You have been listening to a podcast from the University of Stavanger.