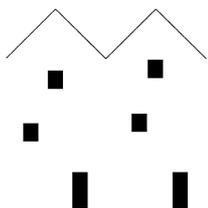


BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



4th ISUFitaly International Conference | Bari, 26-28 september 2018

READING BUILT SPACES

Cities in the making and future urban form



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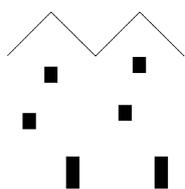
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READING BUILT SPACES

Cities in the making and future urban form

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Presentation

READING BUILT SPACES

Cities in the making and future urban form

The International Conference ISUFITALY 2018 will be an opportunity to discuss the theme of the 'city in the making', both through the analytical-scientific component that looks at its formation, and in the perspective of its future transformation as a response to a required change to which every urban organism make references to its survival.

It is in continuity with last year's conference (ISUFITALY 2017 - 'Learning from Rome' - Rome, 23-24 February) in which many critical issues regarding the development of the historical city were discussed and questions about the contemporary project were asked.

The study of the built spaces - result of the anthropic activity - distinguished by scales, the objective of the present initiative, will allow us to interpret the relationships that are established between the different parts of which reality is constituted.

In a phase, like the current one, characterized by an uncertainty of orientations and choices expressing the structural condition of crisis in which civilization flows, and with it the entire world of architecture, try to reconstruct urban phenomena with the mechanics of in the making it means to search for an anthropic act that should not be perceived only as a set of distinct, incoherent and temporally discontinuous moments, but tries to capture 'unitarily' the dialectic of transformations (territorial, urban, aggregative, building) through the relationship of necessity that every moment establishes with what precedes and with what follows.

In the making is therefore a process. Space-time relationship that invests every human activity aimed at solving culturally distinct existential unknowns.

Starting from these objectives, scholars from many countries, including non-European countries, will question on different topics and subjects by opening a focus on current critical issues, ranging between theoretical positions and analytical-interpretative tendencies having as a fundamental goal the comparison on aspects more properly related to the theme of the project.

Also in this edition of ISUFitaly 2018 there will be three main sessions, divided into: Theory, Reading, Design.

In the first session the discussion will focus on 'urban form theories' which opens to different methods, but also to the different reading visions aimed at establishing a dialectical and multidisciplinary comparison; 'Urban form between identity and

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spatial semantics', which will investigate the distinctive features of cities and will try to consider the complex mechanism of today's semantics that deny identifying characters and often show contradictory; 'Contemporary urban spaces between form and process', which, consciously assuming the evidence that it is often inorganic and without hierarchies, critical action requires particular attention, especially in relation to the possibility of intercepting adequate analysis techniques; 'Urban form between architecture and landscape', to understand the structural dynamics that can lead to the overcoming of the current condition of land consumption and a new cogitative dimension on the theme of urban form in relation to the space of nature; 'in the making structural or timeless paradigm?', which will allow us to analyze the critical binomial that appears in the study of urban phenomenology between historical-structural vision, in which the notion of process is present, and the search for a-temporal paradigms that suspend the concept of space-time.

The Reading session proposes to the attention of scholars the following themes: 'form and structure of the historical city' which will deal with the complex structure of relationships established between residential and specialized building types, fabrics, paths, hierarchies, connection of the inherited city in order to understand its congruent transformation; 'Urban morphology and settlement process' which will open the discussion on the search for variable settlement methods over time expressing the relationship between anthropic phenomena and the shape of the city; 'Relation between periphery and natural space', which looks at the problem of the periphery as a transition area between the urban settlement and the space of nature, in which the main dysfunctions of the contemporary city are concentrated; 'Structure of the informal city' which requires the adoption of interpretative tools capable of grasping the hidden structure and the characters that lie behind its apparent disorder.

The Design, as indicated, is also present in this IV conference. The proposed themes will stimulate participants' reflection on some main topics, such as: 'today's city and future shape', which will encourage reflection on the research of the existing with its laws, but also with its contradictions, proposing at the same time a possible updating - even sustainable - of the urban form; 'Urban restoration and post-trauma re-construction between conservation and innovation', which promotes the theme of protection, conservation and enhancement of the built heritage in which the project is a synthesis of the

theoretical issues that reside in the concepts of conservation and innovation; 'the urban project between city and nature', which poses the question of being both - city and nature - autonomous or interacting and opens the prospect of research on new trends in which the dilated condition of natural space often becomes a pretext for experimenting with a idea of a city made up of autonomous parts; 'Ecological urban environments', which will deal with the specific theme of the green spaces within the city concerned as places that structurally tie the areas and the built, establishing a necessary collaboration relationship.

In addition to the parallel sessions which will make active participation and dialectical confrontation among the participants, seven plenary sessions will be hosted in which authoritative scholars of international fame will discuss on themes of teaching and designing the urban form.

From all this we can deduce that the final aim of the ISUFITALY 2018 International Convention is to open research trajectories on many theoretical-methodological and practical themes of current events that the concept of urban morphology condenses, both in the academic debate and through the comparison between the designers.

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Paolo Carlotti
Loredana Ficarelli

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- B.1 Urban form between architecture and landscape
- C.1 Urban form between identity and spatial semantics
- D.1 Contemporary urban spaces between form and process
- G.1 Urban form theories

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- C.2 Form and structure of the historical city III
- D.2 Form and structure of the historical city IV
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- E.2 Urban morphology and settlement process II
- F.1 Urban morphology and settlement process III
- F.2 Urban morphology and settlement process IV
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THEORY

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Material intelligibility of urban spaces: matter and suspended forms of time

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Keywords: Matter, Structure, The form of time

30 Materials preserve the traces of their origin and become gems of culture. The perpetuation from natural state, to the future setting, unfolds meanings through methods, tradition, rituals of construction, and city particularities. The signification of its spatial construction in the period of new materialism came to embrace those conditions which attain an antithetic role in physical representation. The intangible values of space presented often in the exaltation of materials, where unfolded matter transferred and transfigured, builds a new sensibility and draw forms and limits of time. Designing these limits and transposing in material terms requires finding a rule to modulate the compatible parts/fragments and specify what resists/remains regardless the measures and differences. On the resulted superimposition, the collision of an urge of abstraction and the evocative remains define the intervals and the representation of multiplicity of time. By analyzing the contemporary constructive solutions that still advocate timeless presence and solidity through structure and material compatibility, is intended to understand the role of materials in the relationships represented by parts of urban structure, the longevity and inexhaustibility, the incompleteness of determined building and their interchangeability.

Thus, the study tends to individuate those limits imposed by relevant projects through material implication and define/construct the form of time intervals in the urban structures within which the building/structure achieves its grounded form.

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Proto 'Plastic' Architecture. Before Reinforced Concrete

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Keywords: formative process, plastic architecture, organism, reinforced concrete, constructive collaboration.

This paper focuses on the origins of reinforced concrete architecture, just a little time before the reinforced concrete invention, that could be identified through the application of the typological reading method. Traditionally, this method established and generalized two large types of architectural 'characters' that define two different cultural worlds and to generally recognize two major types of architecture, linked to the material present in their belonging geographical areas: the masonry-plastic world and the wooden-elastic world. The 'material' character (stone, wood) is coherently defined together with the 'mechanical' character (plastic, elastic) that characterizes it. With reinforced concrete, which contains both characters, the boundaries of this difference fade away: it represents the perfect union/fusion of two materials that, when considered individually, express diametrically opposed characters. And it is precisely in this point that these reflections here presented intend to insert: two materials that have been, on closer inspection, always organically collaborating, at different levels. This study will try to shed light on the 'plastic' aspect of this relationship, investigating the origins of architecture that, in my opinion, it is possible to define 'proto-plastic'. Architecture in compressed material, for example (pisè, adobe, tapial, constipated earth ...) expresses a direct antecedent of reinforced concrete. The Roman opus caementicium, on the other hand, proposes a perfect constructive fusion of several materials that manifests itself in the great spatial quality achieved. The reinforced masonry, in which the relationship between the finite number of the stone elements and the unifying tendency of the elastic wooden cage reach a high level of experimentation. Finally, the 'baraccata' architecture, in which the wooden elastic cage is not load-bearing but collaborates in the sealing of the stone load-bearing masonry. In all these cases we reach, at different scales and levels of organicity, a coincidence/convergence between construction and space.

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Tectonics of the “essential shelter” in the escola paulista. The “diaphragm-ceiling” and the “weft-ceiling” in the constructive logic of reinforced concrete

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Keywords: form and structure, escola paulista, construction, reinforced concrete

- 32 This paper investigates the elementary statement of the “essential shelter” as fundamental archetype of construction during the 20th century. In particular the paper focus on the escola paulista design approach respect to this issue, which tested the constructive logic of the reinforced concrete in order to transfigure in a new material, this idea of the essential “shelter”. This is an aim very difficult to achieve because the concrete has not a well-defined identity but many facets. This implies that the designer has to prefigure the process of construction and the building site before proposing a shape of the building. It is a sort of structural design that deals with the art to mold the material in elements, organism and systems that have an expressive sense. The analysis starts from two structural categories (horizontal beam-pillars system on one-way or two-ways) to which corresponds a specific spatial character about the construction of the concrete shelter. Hence, one investigates the morphological evolution of the essential shelter from a domestic scale to the urban scale. If the shelter is, according to Giedion, “the main topic of the Modern architectural development” the paper identifies in two design of the escola paulista a morphological contribution to the issue of reinforced concrete “essential shelter”. In this respect, Francisco Petracco e Pedro Paulo de Melo Saraiva (1964) built the Clube XV in Santos, which adopted the structural layout corresponding to a “thrillitic system”, with the figurative idea of the “weft-ceiling”. Otherwise, the FAU building in Sao Paulo by Joao Baptista Vilanova Artigas referred to the idea of the “trabeated roof”, in which the figurative purpose is to build a “diaphragm-ceiling”. Through a comparative analysis, the paper identifies these two case studies, focusing on the technical, figurative, spatial and urban features.

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Design Research for a New School of Health Professions at NYIT, Old Westbury, Long Island, New York

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Keywords: Didactic, Architectural Design, Double Curvature, Stereotomy, School Building

The paper is a report of a research started in the development and supervision of a thesis and developed in the academic year 2017-2018 within the School of Architecture and Design of the NYIT. The research project is focused on the relationship between "design and health" and in particular on the project of the New School of Health Professions within the University Campus of the New York Institute of Technology located in the Incorporated villages of Brookville and Old Westbury, Long Island, New York. In 1965, NYIT established the Old Westbury Campus. The NYIT Old Westbury Campus is the site of several former North Shore/Gold Coast estates. The new building, within the University Campus subject to the constraint of the "Georgian Style", is a building that breaks with tradition and represents research into innovative shapes and materials. The project questions the relationship between architecture and nature and in particular between existing buildings on the campus and naturalistic conditions on the border.

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The project reflects and creates new solutions for a contemporary building expressly designed for health and educational and didactics for health professions. The construction technology offers new innovative applications for traditional materials, in particular the building is completely covered with granite panels (reinforced with glass fiber) thin double-curved to have no solution of continuity to the external building envelope.

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A matter of voids: A phenomenological survey of the Neapolitan Palazzo

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Keywords: Density, Ancient city, Spatial structure, Neapolitan palazzo

34 The proposed paper focuses on the individuation of a possible methodology of reading historical architecture in the ancient city of Naples. This approach tend to define a new tool for the contemporary project starting from a deeper knowledge of the body of the ancient city.

The object of our study is the Neapolitan Palazzo. From the comprehension of this particular phenomenon, we tried to define a general rule that could provide a broader overview on the dense and complex centre of Naples, which represents a privileged place to understand how historical architecture still has a deep influence on todays urban conditions. Its deeply stratified tissue, structured on the ancient greek-roman grid, keep being a witness of the ever-changing uses, habits and behaviour of the people who live those spaces. The Neapolitan Palazzo usually a compact building with a central court that grafts itself in the urban system condenses spatial qualities that are emblematical of our contemporary condition, such as resilience, self-organization and informal adaptation; a clear example of their capability to outlast centuries and keep being adequate for human life. Our study based on a new phenomenological approach aims at the recomposition of different data collected during several in situ surveys of a series of Palazzi, observing their atmospheric qualities. The research method consists of three main steps: the photographic reconstruction, the architectural redraw and the critical schematization through physical models. Three examples will be presented: Palazzo di Ludovico di Bux, Palazzo di Nerone, Palazzo Mosca.

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The architecture of the defensive works against risks as a reinforcement of the identity characters of the landscape and the cities

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Keywords: Defensive works, big form, geography form, urban landscape, landscape project

36 The value assumed by the architecture of the defensive works against hydrogeological risk in relation to the beauty of the landscape and urban places, tends to redefine the risk's theme by combining the necessary realization of works for the securing of settlements, with the desire to preserve and enhance the identity characters of the same. To regiment a course of water or to contain a soil through a defensive work means to construct a form of free space. To recognize through a morphological approach a mutual relationship among the forms of the works and the forms of the geography that goes beyond the technical value of the works and takes on the problem of the "adequacy" of the built form to that of the landscape. Particularly, the recognition of a "scale" of these works and of these signs in the landscape, declares an intrinsic quality, that of the "greatness of form". The "Bigness" of these works, determines a great "transformative power" of the places in which they are installed. The impact of "big forms" on the urban landscape, especially in territories with orographic and hydrographic conditions, can be positive or negative according to the congruity of these forms to the characters of the nature.

Often the realized works, in addition to assuming a function of safeguarding and mitigating the risk, may decline according to other reasons, more related to the "measurement" (measure of the places) or to the construction of "perceptive" methods of the same.

The structuring skills possessed by these architectures, at the scale of the settlement, develop a work on the "measure" of these elements in the dimension of the "open landscape".

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Future-horizon-zones: New urban & landscape planning strategies in Afro-Brazilian areas

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Keywords: Dynamic transformation, new planning approach, local identity, Latin America, Africa, Landscape

Africa and Latin America. Geographically distant, accumulated by deep social problems and intimately connected by common roots: both cultures have penetrated over centuries and are still closely linked (largest population of native Africans lives in Brazil, as well Brazilians in Nigeria). The respective transformations analysis can offer new and alternative solutions to city's development model as conceived today, making urban change- rapid, complex and specific- purpose of the research. Currently, the population migration to urban centers leads to a massive soil consumption, making "finding space" problem primary in settlement policies. The progressive urbanization opens questions: how to respect involvement of existing local spontaneous settlements (marginal, emergency) in the bigger picture of contemporary project, moving through categories such as innovation-globalization and conservation-enhancement of local identities?

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S-American favelas and E- African villages, forged on community and tribe values, represents examples of spontaneous, urban and peri-urban architecture, characterized by strong mix between internal / private and external / public space. The firsts, who wants to make room in the built, engulfing residues of land and landscape are going to compact urban areas, inserting themselves as an ever expanding interstitial system; the seconds who historically uses green as a separation strategy, are now increasing tending to cities' structure, making primary thoughts about context, soil and infrastructure relationship. Through analysis of compositional matrices and relationship between inhabited center and context, the cross-sectional Afro-Brazilian reading aims to underline elements that are useful for a strategical approach to contemporary design, underling natural and artificial mediation possibility.

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(Re)shaping landscapes: scenic Hellenistic architecture in the making of a monumental urban form and its spread in Roman period

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Keywords: Theatre, Agorà, Forum, Hellenistic Sicily, Hispania

38 The reading of the urban image of ancient cities is often limited to two dimensions, exclusively focused on the street plan and on the building typologies. Such approach tends to take into insufficient account the spatial interactions of the urban plan with the site topography, as well as the visual relationships between monumental architecture, urban tissues and landscapes. A series of recent studies has offered significant contributions towards a three-dimensional comprehension of the ancient city. The present paper joins this research trend, by focusing on a specific morphological configuration, based on the combination of terraced public spaces (agora/forum) and theatres. The origin of this model can be found in the spread in the Hellenistic koiné of urban forms based on scenic relations between city and landscape.

The research will outline the characteristics and the evolution of this pattern and investigate its diffusion in the Mediterranean through the analysis of case studies in Hellenistic Sicily and in Hispania Tarraconensis during the reign of Augustus. Between 3rd and 2nd century B.C. the connection of agorai and theatres was adopted in a series of Sicilian cities, such as Akragas, Morgantina and Solunto. The research will highlight the role played by these experiences in the later diffusion of the same models in many cities of Hispania (e.g. Sagunto, Bilbilis, Segobriga), as a part of the Augustan program of urbanization.

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For a modern rural planning

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Keywords: Architectural design, macroeconomics, regionali planning policies

At a stage of the world-economy development dominated by increasingly expanding phenomena such as globalization, urbanization, unbridled urban sprawl, investigating into the relation between urban and rural areas implies the need to extensively analyze the repercussions over settlements organization and to ask ourselves whether we can conceive of alternative development models, whether the urbanization process of the planet be truly irreversible. In the Thirties Italy with the rise of Fascism and corporatism, the United States with Fordism and Americanism, the Soviet Union with the quick, forced process of transformation and modernization implemented through the Five-Year Plans program, underwent a period of sweeping economic, social and cultural change headed and run by the ruling class. In Italy the transformation of the landscape through land reclamation programs and the construction of new cities provided the occasion to celebrate the myths and ideals of the fascist ideology. In the United States, the TVA stands out as the planning tool contributing democracy and welfare. The dams and various public buildings specially built for the US population, were meant to epitomize the pride a nation takes on itself (Huxley 1943). Finally, in the Soviet Union the harsh debate-confrontation between opposite political sides holding different macro-economic and macro-urban planning views saw urbanists and disurbanists pursue the same goal, namely the creation of a new man through a new conception of the world. All of these experiences which ambitiously aimed at implementing transformation projects of the territory, reshaping the natural and agricultural landscape[1], building new cities, creating a new civilization and a new man, passively took place in a development-oriented scenario; today things have changed and capitalism confronts a senile state (Amin 2002) of stagnation while untiringly exerting its ideological power.

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Morphological change in the mediterranean cities

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Keywords: morphological configuration, landscape, territorial room

- 40 The research objective is to define a theoretical model able to understand the current conformation of Mediterranean cities. The definition of the model is to be understood as a morphological configuration of urban contexts: the aim is to allow the taking vision from which to build alternative models capable of establishing new relationships between the elements of the case study, thus determining the morphological change of the reference model. The formal criterion by which it is possible to read the territory is the territorial room: this is observable from two privileged floors, the first facing the sky and the second on the horizon, where the condition of opening to the sea offers itself as an ideal section of the room. This particular condition allows one to observe a historically constructed scene, that is, codified landscape. The reading of the territorial rooms hosting the Mediterranean cities makes use of the indications emerged from the contemporary debate on the landscape, hence the position to set the study on the visual characteristics of the objects present in the study area. The modeling takes place through the redesign of the area through two plans of projections peculiar to the open territorial room and thanks to the use of representative methods such as bird vision; these tools are a first form of communication between the observer and the object and provide a synthesis of the observed phenomena: a mechanism of communication between the world and the mind.

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Void(s): excavations, clearings and caves

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Keywords: Void, Excavation, Clearing, Cave, Architecture

The void is the protagonist of architecture: it is the scene where our life takes place, it is where we move freely and man can define himself. The void in architecture lives on the full and the full lives of its emptiness. These two assumptions mean that architecture and the city are in fact a space, before anything else, and consequently that planning is a synthetic result of a process that has as its first and absolute intentionality the emptiness itself. Three types of vacuum apologies in architecture are always interesting to me and can be summarized in their archetypes, that are formal actions too: the excavation, the clearing in the wood and the cave. A widely used technique of reading and representation is the 'poché', used in the Nolli plant or by the Mateus brothers. Each of them can be read with this technique, but for each archetype you can enrich the method, by virtue of variations and constants that are typical of the matter they are made of, the cultural environment in which they live and the climate, this for not adopt a mere composition reading free of semantic information, intentionality and conscience of man as a thinking being that defines the reality that surrounds it. Nature in fact becomes architecture when a delimited space of it is occupied by man, is conquered and man interacts in a complete sense with it. In the history of architecture we have remarkable 'exempla' that could be distinguished by their apology of the void but the real goal is to 'how to look at' spaces generated by emptiness. The first of all the means is to read the void and its fullness, the matter of which it is composed. Francesco Venezia stressed that 'the return of interest in the underground world is an expression of authentic modernity and one of the conditions for the affirmation of modernity' and I believe that the critique on this issue can be a useful starting point to live today in a world more aware of the reality that surrounds us, or the Earth, which has an under and an above, a womb, a crust and the sky.

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Livio Vacchini: the character of an urban architecture

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Keywords: Contemporary urban spaces between form and process

42 Some architectures of Livio Vacchini are confronted with the urban dimension and in this condition establish a precise relationship with the city space. On several occasions Vacchini interprets the urban condition of the building according to an order capable of restoring a solution of continuity between the open space of the city and that covered under the building.

This paper proposes to investigate two works by the Ticino architect: the new municipality building of Nice and the Ferriera in Locarno. The two buildings, even if they correspond to different functional destinations, recognize in their urban character the foundational reason of their architectural form. In the competition for Nice and in Ferriera building, Vacchini pursues a research on the type that can slide the urban space, then the road, inside the building. The building is suspended from the ground and supported by a limited number of supports.

The structural type of the wall-beam corresponds to the spatial idea of the suspended building. This is linked to a limited number of support elements that, with vertical distribution systems, make up the building's space at street level. The architectural language of the façade (wall-beam) describes the public nature of the building by regulating the rhythm of the holes in the plate.

The idea of space is strongly linked to the nature of building systems. Probably, in this suspension condition, the spatial idea is realized through the tension established between the continuous floor and the large suspended element.

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Heritage, tourism and identity: the repercussions on urban space

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Keywords: Heritage, Tourism, Identity, Authenticity, City

Around the Euro-Mediterranean area, there is the largest number of heritage site, containers of history, culture and traditions narrated by the urban space, a place of collective memory and of material and immaterial wealth. Within these contexts, result of stratification dynamics, the existing urban-architectural heritage appears to be the custodian of the city's identity, the main icon, as well as the first attracting object for the growing international tourism phenomenon. To preserve the image, the object of the market, the heritage site end up transforming themselves into a museum city, a context capable of telling a single and unique story. The phenomenon of musealisation risks turning such sites into spaces set up specifically for the promotion and sale of a product for the international tourism market.

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At the same time, however, for its purpose of knowing places, the phenomenon of tourism has the ability to transform the characters of cities, introducing the needs of new interlocutors, which condition forms and uses requiring new parameters of definition and design. The risk is to generate a false city that questions the concepts of authenticity and originality. The contribution wants to focus the attention on the urban space of different contexts, through a path of knowledge of the contemporary tourism phenomenon that redefines the concept of identity expressed by them. The survey, developed thanks to the story of some international case studies, wants to go through the places of tourism with a particular look committed to observing the relative effects generated on urban-architectural heritage.

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Is this a courtyard?

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Keywords: Courtyard, claustral typology, Mediterranean architecture

44 L'Occidente si è forse disabituato a vivere secondo la principale modalità insediativa mediterranea, la casa a corte, sia nella dimensione monofamiliare del patio che in quella specialistica della corte ad uso collettivo. Questa modalità insediativa ricorre nei centri storici mediterranei, ma il suo utilizzo si rarefa nella città contemporanea, in favore di soluzioni architettoniche in apertura verso l'esterno. La tipologia a corte è infatti raramente presa a riferimento iniziale per la progettazione. Altri processi progettuali, quali quelli topologici, quelli metaforici di imitazione del paesaggio, quelli funzionali di applicazione di regole tecnologiche, portano alla creazione di spazi architettonicamente complessi, che mutuano dalla tradizione l'esperienza della corte, utilizzata solo come espediente per rendere vivibili questi spazi, ma prescindendo dal valore formale del tipo claustrale.

Nell'edilizia contemporanea la tipologia a corte è quindi spesso utilizzata solo per migliorare comfort e qualità spaziali degli organismi architettonici, raramente è il riferimento unico e a priori del progetto.

Questa modalità abitativa ha infatti perso valore nelle espansioni novecentesche, nella dimensione vasta della periferia, dove il rapporto tra pieno e vuoto è inverso rispetto a quello della città antica, e ad avere la meglio sono proprio i vuoti. Non si esclude la possibilità che questa tipologia insediativa possa essere ancora uno spunto valido per la contemporaneità: sia alla scala urbana, come tessuto di corti aggregate, abitative e specialistiche, attraverso cui realizzare un sistema di gestione degli spazi pubblici della città; sia alla scala architettonica, come regola compositiva sostenibile e in accordo con la tradizione mediterranea.

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City of Towers. The Auguste Perret project for Amiens

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Keywords: Amiens, Perret, Tours, Urban Form

In the articulated context of French post-war reconstruction, Perret's experience occupies a singular position. In the complexity of the questions posed by the scenario of the bombed cities, his work, more than within a more widespread "conception of urbanism understood as embellissement, implemented by reconstructing and transforming the city according to the image of the ancient one", seems to define itself in the will to coherently rethink the form of territories and cities with respect to one's own time. Independently of the necessities that in 1941 had determined the promulgation of the *Charte de l'architecte reconstruc-teur*, the answer given by Perret shows its validity within a more general reality originated by the growth of cities and the need to "create the past" through an analogical procedure that sees a reinterpretation of the most profound reasons of the tradition of French cities.

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The reconstruction of Place Alphonse Fiquet in Amiens does not therefore result in the revival of a particular image of the city of Picardy, as in the invention of forms that manifest a link and a belonging to a wider cultural world, which is that of the northern French cities.

So this is the reason that explains the founding choice, in the project for the square, to place a beffroi where it had never been, as if it had always been there, and to coherently and historically rethink the urban form within the relationship between the civic tower and the Gothic cathedral.

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Mapping places and memories through language: the AFOr (Archivio di Fonti Orali) project

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Keywords: Space and Memory; Public History; Interdisciplinarity; Anthropic Analysis

46 The relation between architecture and place mapping has not yet been fully developed by researches on oral history. Mapping is a powerful tool to represent and describe a place; however it often lacks a diachronic dimension that can provide an insight into the dynamics of transformative processes. In order to overcome this issue, we propose the inclusion of a diachronic linguistic dimension in the mapping process.

We present AFOr, a digital archive of documents on Villaggio Artigiano (lit. Artisan Village), located in Modena (Italy). The archive contains materials from the last 50 years, including newspaper articles, official documents, as well as transcriptions of interviews to the inhabitants of the Villaggio Artigiano. Through corpus and cognitive linguistics methods and theories, we investigate the language features that characterize the area; in particular we focus on identifying how the Villaggio Artigiano has been represented and narrated throughout the years by its inhabitants, the media, and the historiographic community. The results are then used to analyse the relations between the language of the community and the places in a diachronic dimension, and allow for a graphical mapping of the network that the archive outlines.

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Analysis device: mega-structures on the threshold

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Keywords: Threshold, density, interface, mega-structure, landscape

The urban framework experiences a permanent face-off with transformation and evolution processes, both inside and outside it, and also on the thresholds. The connections toward a more territorial frame, such as the network of infrastructures are more evident at this stage because of a lower density.

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The visible interfaces within the city boundaries, as a sort of urban gates, are not only infrastructures, but also large industrial complexes. Beyond every single case, with its own characteristics, all these situations concern huge artifacts in which architectural qualities are also recognized.

Following my present PhD research path on the scientific mega-structures and their role inside the architectural practice, I will explicit how they could be an efficient device as a provocative case of study to struggle the city's capacity to manage its thresholds. The relation with both the city, on one side, and the nature on the other but also within more complex area in which these two entities are not so distinct can be studied in a register of different scales: from the architectonic level of a laboratory building to the landscape of an antenna, 3 kilometers long, for gravitational wave. It is not just a matter of discussing the placement of these structures, but also how their strong symbolic meaning can be managed and absorbed by the city.

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The role of urban analysis in the requalification of schools in historical centers, the case of Via Giulia

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Keywords: Via Giulia, School regeneration, urban morphology

48 The research involves the Piazza Della Moretta zone, specifically the Virgilio High school adjacent to the Via Giulia street in the historical center of Rome as a subject of urban regeneration. The interest in this area arises for the existence of the void, amidst a continuity of consolidated urban fabric, that remains an evidence of the rejection towards the demolitions of the 1940s. The general scope is to identify a certain grammar of the urban form, that will further explain how the formative principles have determined the city as we know it, and that describes the value of the relations between the historical and contemporary spaces. The approach that combines tools of morphological analysis with readings of the historical archives, is meant to clarify the way the heritage is reflected in the project of the city. The designated fabric is rooted to the expansion axes of the Claudio-Nerone era that are projected from Campo Marzio. Subsequently, Via Giulia became the manifestation of many modifications and witnessed the complex constitutive process of the city.

Departing from a base of critical reading of the process, the aim is to re-stitch the fabric recomposing the forms and the significance of the places. Thus, the design strategies of the Virgilio school will be defined following the new national guidelines for educational systems. Therefore, its imperative to rethink spaces that would offer flexible, multifunctional, and modular solutions; that will in turn satisfy both educational and urban needs hence becoming the civic center that would give way to a local cultural development.

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Possible Instruments for Understanding and Managing Complex Phenomena in the Contemporary City

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Keywords: Complexity, emergent properties, urban simulation

Emerging properties are an unavoidable reality when we examine systems composed of a large number of interacting entities that demonstrate complex behaviors. In this paper we will try to illustrate how the architect's work often confronts problems of a complex nature, the management of which is inevitably linked with the property that these systems have to bring out behaviors, organizations and structures that are not the mere sum of the contributions of the single entities of the group. The theory and science of systems can be considered a new scientific paradigm that not only offers tools for reading the reality, but also demonstrates a strong operative component replacing the analytical approach in at least four research fields such as: Cybernetics, where the information exchanged between the system and the environment generates continuous feedback; the Information Theory according to which information and order are uniquely linked in complex systems; Cellular Automata, entities capable of processing information by simulating complex processes; The Game Theory according to which the conflict and the collaboration between rational agents is able to bring out behaviors of higher order and greater complexity. The paper tries to investigate the repercussions that the emergent properties with the related tools of complexity management have on the reading of reality and on architectural and urban design.

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Through the simulation of complexity we can investigate not only the problems of morphological nature but social and cultural phenomena can be seen as emerging properties of contemporary urbanity.

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Contemporary Public Spaces, Mobility and Porosity: shaping equal cities

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Keywords: Public spaces, mobility, porosity, hierarchical structures, urban form

50 Most contemporary cities have their 'best' and their 'worst' regions in terms of functional territories (served by all facilities, amenities, and high quality public spaces) and of marketable territories (with varying real state prices); they also have different means of public transport that link the best and the worst regions in the city. As such, the territorial, daily mobility of the poorer, who generally live in the worst regions, is fundamental to the ideal of sharing the city on a more equal basis. But mobility is not enough. The porosity of the city, i.e. the proportion and distribution of quality open spaces available and accessible to the varied flows of people, activities and events of different origins (Secchi, 2014), and as such its urban form, will also determine how the poor's desires and projects can be fulfilled in the city.

Their possibilities of travelling within the city, of being welcome everywhere and their need to be in the wealthier parts of the city will shape not only their personal success but the city morphology – be it to increase or diminish its porosity.

This essay tries to picture the main aspects involved in building a more porous and mobile city for all, and wonders what that would mean to the evolving mechanisms and the more or less hierarchical structures of the urban form.

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Tirana, the 'public city' as instrument for urban renewal

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Keywords: Tirana, public city, urban renewal

This analysis attempts to highlight some problems and opportunities for urban renewal of the city of Tirana. The capital of Albania is currently in a constant and vibrant process of transforming its territory. This strong transformation has marginalized various parts of the city. They are compact monotonous and chaotic parts, and in most cases they are a product of mismanagement or informality of the last transition years.

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These large organic areas of the city should be accompanied by studies or critical analyzes to reclaim them in many layers. They need to be transformed through various urban mechanisms and instruments, in urban policing situations, where "public city" gets the proper attention. Urban regeneration policies should not only be considered in infrastructure and integral restoration of the facades of buildings, but in a much wider and longer spatial, social, and economic action in these areas. By intervening in the overall urban structure of the city, through reactivation in strong economic and cultural development bases, accompanied by strong strategic functions with public intrins, we can talk about "public city" or "social equity" in these areas.

Research will try to rank a series of points already successfully addressed in various European cities. Problems of developments after the 1970s in Europe can be resurfaced with the same interest in different plans on urban textures of Tirana.

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Nuno Portas and the research on urban morphology at the Portuguese National Laboratory for Civil Engineering: Retrieving a possible glossary of urban form

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Keywords: Urban Form Terminologies; Nuno Portas; Portuguese National Laboratory for Civil Engineering; architectural research

52 The integration of Nuno Portas (born 1934) as a researcher of the Portuguese National Laboratory for Civil Engineering (LNEC), during the early 1960s, marked a turning point within the study of urban form in Portugal. Foreseeing the advantages on making use of works on the perceptions and uses of space, Portas promoted, for more than a decade, studies regarding territory and urban morphology in the first Portuguese Public Research Center dedicated to Architecture, the Construction and Housing Division (1962-1969), later renamed Architecture Division (1969-1979), where he directed a research team.

The research lines developed at LNEC have been, since its foundation, strategically defined/articulated to the Portuguese State. The contact with international renowned research centers promoted the study on 'Housing Studies' and 'Urban System Analysis'. The work conducted by Portas at LNEC was not yet subject of a detailed examination, thus, through an ongoing investigation based on the analysis of LNEC's Reports, this presentation aims to identify the terms related to 'Urban Form', which could contribute to build a 'Glossary of Urban Form', as foreseen in Portas Urban Morphological research period at LNEC. Furthermore, it is expected that these terminologies might complement or be compared to those identified by Peter Larkham and Andrew Jones, in the late 1980s, which were published in the ISUF webpage, and as a Research Monograph by the Historical Geography Research Group of the Institute of British Geographers, in order to ease the study of urban form among different disciplinary/linguistic readers, as already requested by Marat-Mendes (2011).

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Fragmented Cities: Reviewing sub-communities in the Contemporary Metropolis

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Keywords: fragmentation, borders, intercultural, hybrid, urban fracture, social hierarchy, enclaves, splintering urbanism

This research studies the inter-cultural urban aspect often seen on the level of big cities worldwide. It presents the main characteristics that dominate the phenomenon of diaspora-ruled neighborhoods in international cities.

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The issue of globalization and the momentum caused by the flux of people in the recent century due to mega migration waves has shaped the metropolis in a new and intriguing way. Throughout the world's capitals, many sub-communities have been appearing due to economic and safety issues. Cities like Beirut, New York, Berlin, London and Paris have all been an epitome for the study of diaspora movements and their effect on the urban scene.

The general scope of this paper is to study some of these cases and attempt to identify a certain parameter of shared characteristics belonging to each group of zones based on culture and history, in order to arrive to an understanding of what triggers these forms. It studies the nature of boundaries, ranging from massive fences to a seamless transition through a street. It also explores the possibility for a hybrid style or identity caused by the interlock of cultures on an architectural level.

The approach combines a set of tools by morphologically reading the gradient or abrupt transition between the local urbanization and that of the sub-community. This should be done by thoroughly examining and collecting the data necessary for such a study. Then, following an objective read into the provided data, the aim will be to try to mend the fracture between the different realms and to collect a group of projects that previously targeted the issue of intercultural urban fractures. Last, a preliminary project will attempt to re-stitch two hostile realms in one of the case studies based on the set of characteristics obtained following the study of a more successful case.

As a general goal, this study aims to spread awareness towards migration movements and their subjects. It also invites the reader to rethink the city in an innovative way as a collective canvas affected by many aspects for its inhabitants rather than a systemized space defining life.

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The emergence of cities, in between the urban morphological studies, the design poetic achievements and the ethnomethodological social surveys

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Keywords: Urban Morphology, Architectural Design

54 The morphological studies about the transformations of cities have been made in the last fifty years following different "morphological schools" according to countries, cultures and theories.

We will present our own theoretical and practical view points, based upon a socio-physical dimension of architectural design following architectural and planning ideas by Spiro Kostoff, Alberto Magnaghi, Mikhail Bakhtin, Paul Ricoeur, Bill Hillier, Rainer E. Zimmermann, and others, in the sense that, in between the design poetic prefigurative act, the morphological configurative studies of cities and the anthropological refigurative surveys of the users, specific emergent powers develop in the making of the cities, in a socio-physical and space-time structural chronotopic manner.

Instate of a confrontation in between the prefigurative poetic views of architects and planners with the configurative outputs of the morphological studies or with the refigurative analyses of the social behavioral and cognitive social sciences, their dialogical interplays will help the three different spatial view points to observe the city as a common study case. We will analyze some Iranian cities (Kermanshah) and some Spanish cities (Barcelona) that have been studied in recent PhD dissertations in architecture or that they are now investigated in this way.

This chronotopic and dialogical holistic perspective opens new ways to a more refined human engagement, where the local to global confrontations can achieve in a positive emergence not always predicted, neither by the morphological studies nor by the ethnomethodological social survey.

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Urban form as a stochastic equilibrium: some applications of Alan Turing's morphogenetic model

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Keywords: Urban morphogenesis, urban growth, morphology, stochastic models, Alan Turing

Morphogenetic theories that deal with dynamic systems seem adequate to describe cities as living organisms in constant transformation. Moreover, they are not limited to this: they can be regarded as multidisciplinary models connected to both nature and artefacts.

55

For instance, Alan Turing's morphogenetic model (1952) has been initially employed to account for the differentiation of a living being starting from a spherical embryo, by means of two chemical substances, called morphogens, undergoing processes of reaction and diffusion. Yet, the same mechanism can illustrate the emergence of pigmentation patterns in animals, the formation of sand dunes, various forms of aggregation in nature, but it has also become relevant in morphogenetic design and urban studies. In all these examples, even small variations in the concentration of given elements (or in the parameters of an algorithm) can lead to different kinds of stochastic equilibrium, thus to a wide range of shapes evolving through time.

More precisely, as far as cities are concerned, the interaction between the morphogens is replaced by the interplay of the economic forces involved (Allen and Sanglier 2010), giving rise to land-tenure arrangements which, albeit sufficiently persistent to be recognizable (Pumain 1998), are just «a step in a running morphogenesis process» (Courtat, Gloaguen and Douady 2011).

Thus, far from a hylomorphic point of view, these models consider form as the result of the action of forces emerging from the matter itself and, instead of providing deterministic predictions, they are useful as qualitative explanation tools for both natural processes and urban development.

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Comparative urban/architectural typology of the Central European towns (1867-1918)

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Keywords: Urban typology, micro-urbanism, Central-Europe (Austria-Hungary), 1867-1918

- 56 The research period selected for this study is a very interesting and complex era of world history: the study of the towns not only explores the urban types but also discovers the new urban conditions created within the settlements. It points out the (not just territorial) unity-creating nature, indirectly refers to the appearance of urban forms, signifies the dominant urban development forces via urban tissue types. The modernization processes and development of the towns reached their zenith during the era of Austria-Hungary, the urban and architectural pieces dated back to 1867-1918 represent a significant part of today's urban and architectural heritage of the selected towns. The urban tissue typology and urban taxonomy took into account the 70 towns selected carefully for the research to cover the entire territory of the historic Hungary (1867-1918), showing wide range of geomorphological and hydrological character, high variety of evolution intensity and level of territorial development, to show and prove the possibility of urban typology creation based on coordinated attributes and conditions. From an urban heritage, but also a contemporary planning point of view, the town is determined and created by its architecture and urban forms. The urban tissue typology is significant because of the urban context, especially if an existing tissue has to undergo intensification/densification, in which case we have to understand the context in which we are intervening. The current study is going to present the urban development principles of the 1867-1918's period together with the innovative urban morphological methods (integrated urban morphology and urban typology matrix) briefly (created by the author) and their results in the comparative urban theory and history of the territory via selected case studies: Szeged (HU), Subotica (RS), Timisoara (RO). The study is implemented with the 'micro-urbanism' analyses and definition of the phenomena in our case to enhance the close relationship between the built environment (architecture) and the urban structure of the towns.

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Compose with the fragments

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Keywords: Fragments, reuse and recycling, remix, cancellations

The current urban scenario is imaginable as a continuous construction site in which both the contemporaneity of the construction and the historical time of destruction coexist in a simultaneous and conflicting manner; the ruins of yesterday but mainly the debris of today are no longer exceptional episodes in the urban fabric but are now the recognizable and structuring features of the city: on one side there is a whole series of unfinished and abandoned fragments, that is the waste of the city that is built (or tries to do so), while on the other hand there is the historical ruin of the city identified in archaeological sites, in the ruins of historical monuments or in the buildings of Late Modern Period.

57

In this contests it is still necessary the distinction formulated by Francesco Dal Co among the restorers, only guardians of the knowledge of some techniques able to scientifically solve the conflicts that every intervention of recovery involves, and 'creative' architects?. Observing the other artistic disciplines, music for example, it is easy to realize how in the reinterpretation of a preexistent song, the remix, the shape and the 'aura' of the original can be modified with growing level of alteration that, progressively, raises critics on the identification of the work and its authoriality.

This sort of operation, just like many other actions belonging to other cultural environments in which elements coming from different sources blend together, where the new coexists with the ancient, forms a kind of tie, a cultural glue, a virus, that informs and supports contemporary culture.

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The Aachen's Frankenberger Viertel: reading of the existing aggregate and design of basic buildings

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Keywords: Aachen, design, reading, dwelling, typological analysis

58 The research upon the aggregate and the design of basic buildings is conducted within a more extended and complex study on the typology and morphology of the cities of Aachen and Maastricht. The analysis of the area of the Aachen's Frankenberger Viertel, part of the XIX century expansion of the renanian city, is aimed at reporting a possible trait d'union between the typological reading and the design result, showing the importance of the first in the architectural and design practice.

At first, by analyzing the single dwelling parcel, the Frankenberger Viertel proves the idea of type which constitute its planning. The critical consciousness intrinsic within the planning act do not allow to read the process which have brought to the development of the type, but is also a sign of a plethora of elements inherent to the dwelling concept which was used in the act of the urban and design plan. After the in-depth analysis on the singular row-houses, the second phase is the analysis of the aggregate. The reading of the aggregation has permitted to understand the habits of the base type, the façade tectonic and its inner spaces, as well as the formal, materic and constructive elements. This paper wants to demonstrate how the research on the type influenced the design of the basic buildings which, with the aim of upgrading the typology, put itself in continuity with it but not with an incoherent "storicism": the proposal wants to be the demonstration of a possible way to interpret the design act as a result of the typo-morphological analysis, underlining an approach that is neither dogmatic or aprioristic, but, without imitation, wants to put itself in continuity with the analyzed architecture, upgrading it.

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Urban morphology and contemporaneity: using contemporary types in typological design

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Keywords: Urban morphology, typological design, contemporary types

Traditionally debates on urban morphology and typology rely on a value-oriented approach in which historical types are appreciated, while so-called modern types are criticized and other types (with no definite root in history) are neglected. Contemporary situation of cities, with parameters like the diversity of types, rapid changes according to global dynamics of cities, the iconographic tendency in designing new projects, and functional requirements to design, for example, transportation structures, lead to fast changes which need a special notice through a morphologic and typological lens. This article, by the interpretive approach, reviews fundamental concepts of morphology and typology to find possibilities to make a place for non-historic types in morphological and typological debates. In this regard Fundamental concepts of Quatremere and Laugier is reread (Madrazo 1995), methodological approaches of Muratorian (Cataldi 1998) and Conzenian school (Conzen 1960) is reviewed, dialogues on the need for considering contemporary types are analyzed (Nasser 2013, Scheer 2013), the history of general formal changes of cities through modern and global period is narrated, and finally the functional abilities of some contemporary types are described.

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As contemporary types have an ability to be a part of urban systems, and many requirements of systems are adapted to these types according to their repetition in codes and regulations, the article argues choosing timeless point of view to the notion of type, which can be found in fundamental concepts of morphology and typology, can give a place to contemporary types in morphological and typological debates.

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READING

- A.2** Form and structure of the historical city I
- B.2** Form and structure of the historical city II
- C.2** Form and structure of the historical city III
- D.2** Form and structure of the historical city IV
- E.2** Urban morphology and settlement process I
- F.1** Urban morphology and settlement process II
- F.2** Urban morphology and settlement process III
- G.1** Urban morphology and settlement process IV
- G.2** Relation between periphery and natural space
- H.2** Structure of the informal city

Learning from the ancient city: Pompeii. The form of the city, the form of the block, the form of the house

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Keywords: Ancient city, archaeological city, urban form, Pompeii

62 Archaeology and Architecture have a common etymological root in the prefix related to the ἀρχή but a deep difference in their essence: the first is speech on, the second building of. Archaeology comments and describes the past, Architecture has its aim in the modification for the future.

Two images to represent this idea: the first is The desperation of the artist in front of the greatness of the ancient ruins (1778) by Johann Heinrich Füssli, while the second is a sculpture of a contemporary artist, Sergio Zanni, titled Dwarves on giants' shoulders (2006). In the first, well-known representation, the romantic artist is hopeless in front of the in ruins antiquity, today in the courtyard of Musei Capitolini in Rome, and we don't know if he is desperate because he sees the fragmentation of the antiquities or because he feels their greatness is unattainable. The second, with the title of a famous quotation by Bernardo di Chartres, conversely means that the past – the giant – is a heritage we can use to free ourselves from the contemporary condition, to rise from the ground and to be able, in this way, to look further: this is the idea of a progressive character of our discipline that advances basing on everything has already been acquired and has taken the character of permanence, in physical space but also in time.

The lesson of an archaeological city as Pompeii is so intended and the paper will investigate it through analytical categories related to the form – the urban morphology and the architectural typologies – and to the spatiality on the different but always connected scales: of the urban fabric, of the block, of the house.

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Reading Nicosia walled city as a pedagogic resource for the design process

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Keywords: Nicosia, urban morphology, design process

Current learning design processes in the Faculties of Architecture reflect two main troubles: the absence of the scale notion and the lack of contextualization. These two problems are in a mechanical way all around the world, since the digital era of design contributed for that. But this eventual negative vision of the new technologies can be reverted, since it comes from a reductive way of understanding its implementation. Lack of direct contact with the reality is a direct consequence of the virtual context where pedagogies develop their practices. It seems that the site visit continues to be irreplaceable in this process.

63

These visits, together with the readings of the old cartographies and aerial pictures, as well as their interpretations, are the basis of several pedagogical experiences around a complex city, like Nicosia

Reading this city is a healthy practice where the students learn how important is the place and context to start their respective design processes. This practice starts with the first topographic maps of the island and the city of Nicosia (Kithchener, 1882.) The paper will deep on the pedagogic experiences about the walled city of Nicosia in several Mediterranean Universities. A comparative analysis of the several results is proposed, since the different origins of the students seem to be an important factor to determine strongly the final results.

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Historical urban patterns overlapping in Mediterranean old towns: the case of Roman, Muslim, Christian cities and updating urban renewals in Valencia (Spain)

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Keywords: Valencia, historical urban patterns, urban renewal

64 Valencia city -the third one in size in Spain, laying on the Mediterranean coast- offers an optimal case of historical urban patterns overlapping into its old town –Ciutat Vella, almost the whole city until the beginning of 20th century-. Roman Valencia -Valentia- was founded as a settlement by the banks of river Turia, in an island in those times near the coast. After a short Visigothic re-foundation, the city was early conquered by Muslim invasion throughout Iberian Peninsula, growing in size by embracing the ancient city. With the re-conquest of Christians in 1238 the city reached its final size by the construction of Christian wall precinct in 15th century, and enlarging the existing Muslim city with new areas and void space to be covered. As a result, those three different circles can be read in the current city, as a successive addition of urban belts such as other cases in the Mediterranean scene.

Those historical urban periods are perfectly recognizable in Valencia, and a scheme of their shapes offers an optimal textbook case for other cities on the Mediterranean. In addition, further urban renewal interventions updated the city along 19th and 20th centuries. Two of them, the main interventions in a haussmannian style, were opened throughout the existing city in relationship with the historical parcels and those three historical patterns. The last one, unfinished and rejected in 1975, becomes a unique case of rationalist-expressionist both layout and collection of buildings.

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Issues on type and construction in the rioni of Rome built after the unification of Italy, the “casa d'affitto”

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Keywords: History of construction, urban growth, modern construction, building type

The essay proposes a multi-criterial examination of Rome's late 19th century tenement house. After the city's annexation to the Italian Kingdom, immediately it began the construction of new rioni (the traditional Rome districts). This involved the densification of peripheral parts of the historical city that mostly was characterized by religious buildings, vine yards, villas and gardens. For example in the Rione Esquilino, the few existing residential buildings were aligned to roads established in the late XVI century by the pope Sixtus V. These roads were the basic framework for the expansion projects.

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Thus, in all the rioni, the influence of building type to urban pattern was secondary, as the relative position between preserved structures strongly influenced the various dimensions of blocks. Contrariwise, major influence on the urban form on a lower scale must be attributed to the configuration of the building type, which again is determined by construction techniques as well as the limits imposed to speculation by the building code.

The paper presents the results of a research on the tenement house, that under a constructive point of view is based on three parallel masonry walls, main façade, asymmetrically positioned spine wall (for the fundamental introduction of the corridor in the apartments plan), and back façade. They were stiffened by other few perpendicular walls. A description of constructive components is offered in relation to the social, political, economic and technological context. Seeking the “lowest common denominator” of the building organism, the research was able to fill some gaps of links between construction, architectural design project and city in the 19th Rome.

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Historical domestic architecture in the old city of Taranto. The palace and the “tower house” typology

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Keywords: Noble Palaces, Tower House, Old Town Taranto

66 The research is based on several studies and reliefs started in 2013 about noble palaces and churches built in the old city of Taranto between XVI and XVIII century. This analysis will focus on constructive and typological characters of the main historical residential buildings, which can be subdivided in two categories, located in two different area of the island (upper and lower part).

The first typology is the “palace” that can be found in the part of the old town where, during the ancient time, there was the greek acropolis. It is an aristocratic building that takes its characters (entrance hall, decorated portal, vertical connection system) from baroque noble palaces of Naples whose greatest architect was Ferdinando Sanfelice (1675-1748).

The other typology of residential housing is the so called “casa a torre” located in the lower part of the island of Taranto, exactly on the filled area close to the little commercial harbor, used mainly by fishermans. It is a building made in local stone called “carparo” with a very simple plan where the wideness is smaller than the highness and its length. This “tower house”, built close each other, define different compact blocks separated by narrow streets called “postierla”.

Finally, the paper will underline how the two typology are strictly connected to the social use, in particular to the persons which used them that influenced even the urban settlement of the island.

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The modern transition of Roman Architecture. The Nervi & Nebbiosi Palazzina and the Botanical Institute

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Keywords: Roman modern architecture, building construction, architectural language

68 The Roman Architecture between the two post war periods has some specific features that distinguish it from the other European Architectures. We are talking about not well discussed issues concerning some architecture works, sometimes left out, in the written architecture history of the 20th century.

For this reason, a preliminary investigation on some architecture works is necessary, starting from materials study and construction techniques, constructive elements, structural conception, buildings' space organization and architectural language. The study starts with two buildings realized by Giuseppe Capponi: Nebbiosi Palazzina in Lungotevere Arnaldo da Brescia (Rome 1927) and La Sapienza Botanical Institute (Rome 1935). These buildings have been designed by some architect, but their architecture characteristics are extremely different.

On 7th April in 1928 Giuseppe Capponi wrote on a German newspaper: "we don't know the future urban transports, we don't know the future social features of life organisation; how can we expect to plan tomorrow's city? Our projects would be unrealizable before the realization moment, they would be too old before being materialized, as each thought get old during its carrying out. "

With this mindset it's easy to understand that the theme of the architectural works of Giuseppe Capponi is the need for a continuous transformation and a tireless research, both in the Roman tradition and in the European one.

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Tarragona: fragmented development of a city

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Keywords: Tarragona, fragmented city, typo-morphological characters, spontaneous consciousness, critical consciousness

The proposed subject is the result of the study realized by the Thesis Laboratory, coordinated by the Professor M. Ieva, in the dICAR department of the Polytechnic of Bari. The study analyzes the urban structure of Tarragona, a city in Spain, and tries to explain the complex evolution of the urban fabric extra moenia and how its linked to the existent walled city. The first part, built from the XVII century next to the walls, is built above the Roman Tarraco whose doesn't survive evident traces in the actual structure, even though appears as a regular planning system that doesn't seem to coincide with the former. This edification corresponds with a phase of an accentuated urbanization and, according to the historical documents, it also responds to a request of new urban residential fabric due to population increase. An important element for the definition of the new boundaries has been, on one side, the superficial hydrography, composed of the Francolí river, and on the other side the coast. The new urban fabric is built next to the coast and gradually reaches the natural limit of the river. The global urban development follows different orientations, often depending on the previous lying and on the territorial itineraries considered matrices of the new urban layouts. A first connection is realized between the upper and the lower part, which is actualized in the construction of the area between the current Rambla Vella and Rambla Nova. The orientation of the coast, instead, conditions the structure of the new district that connects the port to the built in the meantime consolidated. The present Rambla Nova is a structuring axis of the expanding district designed by Josep Maria Pujol i de Barberà, articulated on a structure defined by a central pole, the Plaça de la Imperia Tàrraco, which generates a series of radial paths and of relative controradial layouts, according to a model of behaviour that had found wide use in many European expansion plans.

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The most recent developments in the urban fabric, which concur to define a strongly torn periphery and lacking qualified hierarchies, seem to be affected by the strong industrial development that, since the last century, has produced a broad commercial and tertiary specialization with choices on the port system and on the infrastructural one that mark, even today, often negatively, the organization of the Catalan city, generating a strong incoherence of the whole urban system.

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Tarragona: stratifications of the urban fabric on the Roman pre-existences

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Keywords: Tarragona, fragmented city, typo-morphological characters, spontaneous consciousness, critical consciousness

70 The proposed theme is the result of the research carried out with the activities of the Thesis Laboratory, coordinated by the Professor M. Ieva, in the dICAR Department of the University Polytechnic of Bari. The study deepens the urban structure of Tarragona, city of Spain, and tries to explain how to run over the ancient planned substratum in the current aggregative and building system. Remember that Tarragona, the first Roman colony outside of Italy as early as 218 B.C., was born as a military camp in the high part next to the sea. After becoming the capital of the Hispania Citerior Tarraconensis province and seat of the Consilium Provinciae Hispaniae Citerioris in 73 A.C., under the emperor Vespasiano, it is endowed with a very extensive Provincial Forum that lies on the natural difference in level, using the morphology of the ground to organize three different levels: the enclosure of the imperial cult, the forensic square and the circus. The survey, performed with the typical tools of typological analysis, involves the examination of the urban fabric settled on the Roman substratum of the imperial age and the reconstruction of the subsequent transformations caused by clogging processes and specialization of the types within the walls. The collection of the cartography and the main historical-documentary sources, the results of the archaeological excavations and above all the study of the plans of the ground floors and the type-floors of a large part of the built, produced by the local administration, formed the necessary base to start the work presented here which proposes, as indicated, to elaborate a reconstructive hypothesis of the phases of formation of the urban fabric of the walled city, reconstructing the recent transformations and the hierarchies that have modified, over time, the organic relationships of the entire urban system. The scalar analysis (urban organism, urban fabric, building type) will help to explain urban evolution, through the investigation of the characteristics of basic and specialized construction and their diachronic mutations from which it is possible, in many cases, to clarify the spontaneous phenomena that occurred to modify the orderly structure of a previous planning.

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Fortified architecture as monarchy propaganda in Sicily

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Keywords: Hellenism; City; Fortified architecture; Hellenistic monarchies; Sicily; Agathokles

The study of urban architecture in the Hellenistic age shows how the society of that time paid particular attention in realizing scenic spaces in which the peculiarities of every single building found their meaning. Monumental complexes found out their true value in visibility and fortifications had a basic role in recalling an image of a city characterized by its walls and closed in its fortified perimeter. Between the end of the 4th and 3rd century, Hellenistic monarchies promoted fortified architectures with a prominent semantic value, in which high visibility, magnitude, and spatial organization played a key role. The present paper aims at isolating these formal peculiarities, common in the Greek Mediterranean, to consider specifically the case, singular in some ways, offered by Agathokles's monarchy in Sicily. In the island, the construction of massive defensive systems became propaganda of the sovereign's presence on the whole territory: both in Syracuse, the capital, as in Selinunte and Agrigento, placed at the borders of the disputed territories by the Carthaginians.

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From ghost town to guest town: the show as urban renewal

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Keywords: Landscape, ghost town, local community, renewal, show

72 According to UNESCO "the urban historical landscape is the urban area regarded as the result of a historical stratification of values and cultural and natural characteristics that go beyond the notion of historical center or ensemble to include the most broad urban context and its geographical location (setting). It is rooted in a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the needs of present and future generations and the heritage of the past (...). The approach to the historical urban landscape learns from the traditions and perceptions of the local communities respecting the values of the national and international communities". It is therefore evident that city becomes landscape being the physical place where the natural space merges with the anthropic space in a complex, almost equivocal, stratification of meanings and values, expression of what we call "identity". Starting from this reading, the contribution proposed here intends to investigate the cultural instance of conservation, enhancement and almost re-appropriation by local communities of small urban historical cores in abandonment, through three apparently very distant cases of study: Bombay Beach in Florida, Humberstone in Chile and Calcata in Italy. Instead, these urban sites, united by the particular relationship with the geographical and natural context, arise in impervious areas with clear physical limits (sea, desert and orography), isolated from the infrastructural network or uninhabited due to environmental disasters. In particular, the attention of the research focuses on the common choice of all three reported examples of a peculiar strategy of action for the revival and regeneration of these singular realities of settlement: that of the show. You wonder, therefore, on the effectiveness that the event, thought as an extra-ordinary experience, can in a certain way restore life to these ghost cities, if not even lead to the permanence of living (experience of the ordinary). Nevertheless, the study leaves a question open: is it correct to speak of "dead city" or rather would it be better to say "dormant"? Cities, in fact, as organisms in continuous metamorphosis, conceal an immense resilience in their ability to transform and adapt their structure and their image.

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Substratum Architecture: characters of permanence in the formative process

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Keywords: Morphology, Rome, process, organism, reading

Saverio Muratori in *Studi per una operante storia urbana di Roma* gives us the need for new critical-historical and critical-technical categories for defining the urban forms of historical fabrics that find a virtuous example in Rome. The themes of the categories deduced concern the continuity of the relationship between the ancient city and the medieval city and the permeation of building types and their functional and structural features that allow a clear reading of the formative process. Starting from the concept of "organic hierarchy of forms" the accentuating, cohesive and unitary structures will be treated, represented by the resilience characters of Roman public and monumental buildings that differ for the urban role from the most elementary structures to modular and rhythmic fabrics represented by the residential building. During the crisis of the seventh and eighth centuries, monumental buildings allowed a contraction and reorganization of fabrics thanks to the ability to "unite in variety", or to share common basic values, autonomous and individual forms that, although different in size and in the forms, they reflect the unity and scale of the city. Through the reading of the phenomena of building transformation occurred on the (and from) ruins of the theater of Marcello in Rome, urban phenomena will be treated that allowed the persistence and evolution of the special organism. The proposed research aims, through the study of the architecture deriving from an ancient substratum, to show the educational process of building organisms capable of adapting themselves to change and of physically transforming themselves within the productive cycles.

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Reflects the tenet of privacy to be formed of the dead end in Iranian urbanism after Islam Case Study: Historical Center of Shiraz. Iran

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Keywords: Tenet of privacy, Dead-end, Historical texture, Shiraz, Iranian urbanism

74 The architecture and construction of a city in each culture are subject to the conditions it created for that culture. This culture is the result of human and natural geography. One of the most important aspects of culture and geography is the architecture and urbanization of homes and neighborhoods. The main principles of cities and the architecture of the metropolises of the Islamic world are the principles of introversion, concealment, and confidentiality. This principle has foundations and wide results in culture and geography, and many of its theorists have considered it the most important principle of architecture and urban planning of the past. This culture exists in the old context of all cities in Iran. The visual confidentiality of these features is the overwhelming debate about it. Nonetheless, in urban studies, the concepts of the realm of personal space have been investigated, rather than directly referring to confidentiality. Alongside these two concepts, which are primarily lenders to behavioral studies, there are other dual concepts such as confidentiality and the local community in urban studies.

One of the reasons for this study is the lack of direct studies on privacy and its relationship with the formation of private urban spaces defined as alley that named dead-end. The city of Shiraz is one of the ancient cities of Iran, which has a unique historical texture. By studying the structure of Iranian cities after Islam, it can be seen that the formation of the dead-ends in urban neighborhoods is subject to special cultural conditions.

The dead-ends created in this city, which is one of its structural features, is the result of the cultural interaction of residents in a small urban neighborhood. The purpose of this research is to investigate how dead-ends occur in urban neighborhoods. This research is descriptive-analytic and has selected the historical context of Shiraz as a pilot.

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A phase of development and completion in the urban structure of Torino: the Crocetta neighbourhood

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Keywords: Documentation, typological analysis, urban structure, morphology, culture of vision

The physical aspect of a city constitutes a fundamental element between the phenomena and the realities that make up its structure. The awareness and knowledge of this aspect, in its historical and typological connotations, in real and virtual connections, certainly passes through historical knowledge and the critical contribution to the reading of the urban context. This concept of "physical aspect" should not be limited, therefore, to an exclusively morphological investigation, but should be extended with all historical, ideological, anthropological, material and cultural connections, which fall within the broad definition of "urban civilization". For the city of Torino, the results of studies and research conducted on the Crocetta neighbourhood, in the context of the Drawing and Survey Laboratory of Professor Marotta, at the Faculty of Architecture of the Politecnico di Torino, represent a sort of "radiography" of a characterizing part of the structure of the city, which is read and interpreted in a precise phase of development. One of the peculiarities of Torino is the morphological congruence, also generated by the clear relationship between building type and urban structure, within an "a block" urban plant, that stands up on a precise configuration of axes and directions. The analysis - through the survey and the representation (and not only) - of building types within the neighbourhood, manages to give back the image of the city also in the "taste" and in the "ways" of time (from an architectural and urban viewpoint of eclectic, and episodically liberty, cultural matrix). If we think of the historical city as a written and rewritten text, as a palimpsest, or a layered object over time, its drawing and its formal organization allow us to grasp signs and information that have determined its evolution and changes. The analysis of these processes, with particular attention to the culture of vision, contributes to enrich and deepen the understanding of the present, through a continuous comparison between reconstructions of the past and various imaginaries of possible future arrangements.

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Railway stations: between past and present in the urban fabric of historic cities. Case studies in Italy and Spain

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Keywords: Cultural heritage, graphic reconstruction, building-city relationship

76 Railway buildings are emblematic elements of urban fabric and influence the evolution of the city and are influenced by the context. Built in the nineteenth century as buildings for transport, they represented the introduction of new architectural typology in established contexts and have become, in contemporary times, real urban places, new poles of aggregation and identification of a community, preserving their central role in cities and involving a new type of urban transformations.

The study of the relationship between railway stations and historical cities starts from the need to know the evolution of these buildings, to identify guidelines for contemporary intervention. Starting from the analysis of the railway-context relations in some historical cities, we proceeded to the graphic reconstruction of the buildings and the urban development phases, highlighting the continuity existing between historical routes, ancient urban gates to the city and position and conformation of the railway buildings compared to the urban fabric.

The analysis of these elements made it possible to identify guidelines for planning future interventions, to be adopted in stratified historical contexts, such as that of the city of Matera in Italy, the next European Capital of Culture for 2019. One of the main achievements is the graphic reconstruction of the initial stages of railway buildings, related to the urban plot, the representation of the various stages of development constitutes a testimony of buildings no longer existing and is aimed to the knowledge and dissemination of cultural heritage, as basis for contemporary interventions in stratified historical contexts.

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Boundary: a key urban fabric element to ensure urbanity

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Keywords: Urban fabric, boundary, diversity, urbanity

At urban scale, boundary is generally synonym of rupture which is mostly perceived as negative character. However it is described through its positive sides in this paper. Throughout the reading of urban fabric of Oran city by the Caniggia's method (Caniggia and Maffei, 2000) an interest is given to the boundary element. It is considered at different scales from lot scale to parcel system scale, and from a street level to street network level and to urban fabric scale. The study shows how boundaries reinforce urban spaces hierarchy and preserve social and functional mix in the study case. In addition some concepts like urbanity, diversity, polycentric city, used by other authors are incorporated in this discussion (Jacobs, 1961; Montgomery, 1998; Weck and Hanhörster, 2015; Sz. Fabula et al., 2017) to demonstrate that these desirable aspects are the result of an urban structure and urban organism state.

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The findings are as follows : 1) boundary is an element that maintains district inhabitants, production activities and varieties of tertiary activities; 2) At the level of the city, boundaries lead to the creation of new urban polarities that confer a polycentric character to the city. In conclusion boundary proves to be a key element for the urbanity in a city and it raises some questions about its planning in new urban fabrics.

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Between heaven and earth. Town planning and the urban image of the Late Archaic Etruscan city of Kainua-Marzabotto

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Keywords: Etruscan urbanism, Kainua-Marzabotto, foundation rite, metrological analysis; orthogonal urban design

78 Closely connected to the sacred rules of the Etrusca Disciplina, the planning of urban space represents one of the most interesting aspects of the Etruscan culture.

From this purely religious perspective, the town's form and rigorous zoning became expressions of the divine, who guided human actions to define the perimeter and the principal axes of the settlement according to the transposition of the particular geometry of the templum celeste from the sky to the ground. These aspects can be observed in their complexity only in the city plan of Kainua-Marzabotto, an exceptionally well preserved colonial town (re)founded at the end of the sixth century BCE along one of the many Apennine pass between Tyrrhenian Etruria and the Po Valley.

Through the presentation of new data deriving from metrological analysis recently conducted on the urban plan of the Late Archaic city of Marzabotto, this paper aims to examine the interaction between ritual practice and urban planning in order to reconstruct the original proportions of each element of the urban grid and the architectural landscape of the town, as well as define its borders that are currently not completely known. The image of a new foundation settlement emerges that was planned through a careful survey of the land and characterized by an urban system designed on a geometric-proportional basis using a linear unit equal to the Attic foot of 29.6 cm.

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The city and the detention type

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Keywords: city, type, prison

Considering the continuous changes of which the urban organism is the protagonist, the article intends to analyze the history of an architectural type: the prison building. From the typological analysis the aim is to understand how those buildings whose detention function has ceased to exist, are still able to participate in the processes of urban evolution. The type of prison begins his story by adapting himself to existing buildings already involved in the urban fabric, changing himself only subsequently in an independent physiognomy. These are mainly convents, as happened for example in Venice for the current prison house for women of Giudecca or the Regina Coeli Prison in Rome, grafted onto a seventeenth-century convent structure.

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For example, the Murate complex in Florence is evidence of how the public institution was involved in urban processes and how it continues to be a structure capable of taking part in an active process of change. "There is no doubt that new architecture is not given without modification of the existing [...] the main thrust towards development is all the transformation of urban and territorial facts rather than the formation of the new" (Gregotti, 1984). The urban scale is intercepted by the typological one and vice versa.

The custodial type is used as a key to interpreting new urban facts, both in past and current urban processes. "The type is one of these tools: it is the product of human labor, able to understand reality and to provide it with an order through architecture." (Martí Arís, 1993)

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A city written by the water and by the men. The example of Liège

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Keywords: Reinforced Concrete, Architectural Language, Urban Scale, Formative Process, Construction

- 80 The morphogenesis of a city can be studied from two readings : the geographical framework, and the social organization that determines an urban organization that could be described as "intentionalist" based on a spatial segregation. The example of the city of Liège refers to this dual statement of a city written by the water and by the men; (essentially linked to a religious organization). Located at the bottom of the valley, at the confluence of the Meuse and the Ourthe and mainly established on its affluent, the Légia, the river, subject to significant variations in flows, is punctuated by cataracts that make navigation complicated. These variations of the river, mean of transportation of goods and people does not prevent the establishment of a "portus". The presence of the waterchannels and numerous mill reaches, is at the origin of the establishment of many mills that provide hydraulic energy, origin of a proto-industry. Water is also present in the fountains that feed the city. These fountains are at the origin of an urban organization of squares and public spaces. After the Liège revolution (1793), from 1840 to 1880, the filling of the arms of the Meuse and the creation of the "dérivation" led to a major neighborhood improvement plan that allowed the creation of new public spaces and the establishment of a "park system". The containment of the river (1846) allows the control of the whims of the river, by the construction of dams, and the creation of hallways which in the twentieth century will be replaced by urban highways. The waters have drawn the city from the earliest times. In the middle ages are created neighborhoods that have not changed since the end of the tenth century until the revolution, when the major works of dewatering of the arms of water, and rectifying the river were at the origin of a new urbanism on which was added the twentieth century with its destructions.

The 'Ensanche' in Valencia: an essay on evolutionary building typology

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Valencia historical "Ensanche" is still today the main distinctive feature of the city's urban landscape. Embracing about 250 perimeter blocks composed of residential buildings of varied size and architecture, it results from the development of two successive extension plans between 1884 and 1907.

In the mid-1990s the municipality of Valencia took the initiative to implement a heritage protection plan of the city's historical "Ensanche" (PEP). The constituent building stock was analyzed while drafting the plan in order to study the possibilities and limits of the buildings' "transformability", aiming at guaranteeing the preservation of their identity in terms of form and simultaneously allowing for a desirable updating of their use value.

This study allowed to verify that the "Ensanche" buildings, despite their diversity, were internally related by a system of evolutionary typology. Consequently, a classification of five building types was drawn up, ranging from the first examples of residential construction corresponding to the 1870s to the last experiences carried out since the 1950s.

Subsequent research work, made possible through the in-depth exploitation of the documentation compiled during the elaboration of the PEP plan, has allowed to reassess that first classification, incorporating relevant aspects in the differences of the building types and their progressive evolution, corresponding to real estate market 'specialisation' in different parts of the city.

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Detecting the non-existent: knowledge, analysis and reconstruction. The Campitelli district and the demolition of the late nineteenth century

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Keywords: Virtual reconstruction, 3d modeling, heritage, roman demolition, Gregorian cadastre

82 Rome is a city extremely complex because of the millennial stratification and overlapping of historic buildings. A compact urban and sinuous fabric. However in some cases this property was ripped open by demolition, sometimes necessary, but often quite invasive. The virtual reconstruction of the cleared areas is a topic of great relevance to the preservation and knowledge of cultural heritage. The study area is the one at slopes of the Campidoglio, which was demolished at the end of '800 for the construction of the Vittoriano and the open space of Piazza Venezia. The detailed archival research, digitization and the meticulous virtual reconstruction make this research important from many points of view: knowledge, media, museum, but most of the historical memory recovery.

The project presented here, still under development, born from overcoming these limitations through activities aimed at utilization of the potential of IT and digital way to develop new research directions. Especially trying to achieve two specific objectives. First, the three-dimensional modeling of significant parts of the historic city, especially those portions of the city that were demolished in the demolition previous six centuries. Secondly the definition of digital urban museum tours, which are useful to understand the state of the places before the demolitions.

For this reason we decided, given the minutia of details of the reconstruction, to introduce the term "non-existent survey". The Cadastre Pio-Gregorian, first general register of the Papal State on particle base, has been the main reference for the recomposition of the original urban fabric.

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Investigating the physical integration of historical bazaar as an urban structure of Iranian city, case study: Kerman bazaar

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Bazaar in historical Iranian city operated as an urban structure weaving the urban elements and residential neighborhoods in one hand, and in the other hand preserving its own existence and unity as an organism, growing and transforming. Despite its all benefits and efficiencies, historical bazaar in today's Iranian city has been neglected functioning only as a historical monument of the urban form. This paper aims to investigate the physical integration of bazaar as an urban structure of historical Iranian city. The product of the paper is a conceptual framework proposing a set of urban form qualities associated with the physical integration of bazaar.

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Therefore qualitative content analysis was used to explore the basic and current literature of urban form related to integration, unity and organization, leading to a conceptual framework which is being tested in the context of the historical bazaar of Kerman city, one of the most significant and outstanding bazaars of its kind. The research findings indicate that urban form features and qualities like: "element-whole interdependence, positive urban space, hierarchical space connections, gradual growth, hierarchical organization, permeability, mixed use and hybridity, visual-perceptual characteristics of vernacular architecture", are the most important features related to bazaar integration; emphasizing the fundamental role of space as its essence.

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The Layered History of Yerevan: Transformations of Urban Tissue

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Keywords: Urban Morphology; Urban Form Analysis; Yerevan

84 The settlement of modern Yerevan occurred in the 12th-13th centuries. Since that Yerevan went through many cycles of both structural and contextual transformations through its history. Foreign invasions for almost 3concequitive centuries and earthquakes erased most of the medieval heritage of the city and took the memories with them.

The most significant urban developments that shapes nowadays city took place at the beginning of the 20th century. Even though during reconstruction processes and identity building trials city was "recasted" and decontextualized several times, the preexisting urban layout originated under hard morphological peculiarities preserved the remains from earlier periods.

As city is the materialistic embodiment of the traces of time, the article focuses on studies of its urban form, mostly its principal constituting element – the streets, to retrospectively reconstruct the development of the city. Based on comparative analysis of first accurate plans of the city overlapped with topographic map, which in case of Yerevan significantly influences the formation of urban tissue, article intends to shows the presence of the past tightly linked to urban structure as a part of nowadays consolidated homogenous city which otherwise have been though was gone.

On the example of Yerevan it aims to interpret morphological characteristics of main urban elements and to illustrate that most long-lasting traces and yet most trusted evidence of architectural transformations are "inscribed" in the urban tissues.

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Urban morphology and transformation the pattern of housing in the historical cities of Iran.

Case Study: Historical Texture of Shiraz. Iran

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Regardless of the historical and cultural collapse of today's contemporary architecture that arose in the aftermath of the advent of modernity, if we look at the process of the emergence of architecture before this era, we see that most architectural monuments in different periods have been able, due to modeling, to possess a distinct and defined style. The study of urban morphology and architectural typology on different scales show that the formation of ancient cities in the Middle East has always been subject to various conditions, including political, social, economic, geographical and cultural conditions. Cultural conditions are the most important and the first parameter in the formation of urban structure in Iranian cities. The city of Shiraz is one of the sample cities. By studying the historical context of Shiraz from the past and reviewing its morphology, it can be understood that the city's structure is based on cultural conditions. The modern city structure in Shiraz is very different from the historical structure that continued to Qajar period that is the final historical period of Iranian urbanism. In this paper, by analyzing different parts of the historical texture of Shiraz, the concept and dimensions of changing the pattern of housing based on urban morphology have been analyzed and analyzed. The results of this descriptive-analytic study show that the concept of housing in this city has been changed and the main factor of development has been derived from the inside. Therefore, it can be argued that the core of the forces forming the Islamic cities, based on the concept of housing in the present age, has lost its meaning.

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The urban form after growth

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Keywords: End of growth, urban project, metropolisation, local identities

86 In a historical period that sees the arrest of urban growth, if not its contraction, the ways to approach the theme of its form are placed in new conditions, never experienced in modern and contemporary times. Moreover, the current historical phase puts at the heart of the project new approaches and new ingredients, necessary to face the challenges of our time: climate change, new values and new needs for a new urban population. The theme is currently at the center of the reflection of a great deal of knowledge, from the macro-scale (economy, environment, spatial planning, etc.) to that of construction (technologies, energy, eco-sustainability in architecture), but the approach of the disciplines that deal with the urban form still does not appear sufficiently clear.

This is also due to the complexity of existing urban forms, which we must reflect upon. Working 'within' the existing urban form, to recognize its constituent features and to redefine its values, appears to be the greatest challenge for urban design, to be connected to the other major themes that cities pose, not least space justice, if we understand cities as a place of opportunities for human, civil, spiritual growth.

The contribution aims to focus attention on this theme, through exemplary case studies that allow us to reflect on the current meaning of urban form in the becoming and in current conditions; with particular reference to the following themes that are particularly central to the approach adopted here today: deposits of the '900, suburbs and urban margins; metropolisation and local identity, open landscapes and urban landscapes.

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An ontology-supported model to analyse urban fringes evolution. The case study of Albenga

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Keywords: morphology, urban fringe, GIS, spatial ontology

The urban fringe theory can be useful to understand how transitions and transformations from rural to urban space happened. Spaces historically identified as rural see their re-use as urban ones based on their morphological characteristics. For instance, road patterns, land structures and related uses, considering their historical evolution too, seem to play crucial roles in different urban belts establishment. This contribution aims to reconstruct the urban fringes dynamics through the study of the case history of Albenga, a little sized town in western Liguria (Italy), formerly founded in the roman period, in which the intricate relation between the land structure and the urban scheme is still legible, making possible to reconstruct a timeline of urban environment and territorial evolution.

87

The case history looks particularly interesting thanks to the possibility to analyze, in a relatively not extended geographic scale, complex transformations in the urban fabric, covering a long period which saw a strong acceleration during the last 50 years. To achieve this goal the research started from a GIS-powered morphological reconstruction, implementing a model that represents the various basic elements and their relational system on a specific ontological basis.

The logical-conceptual model used for this study has been generated by an integration between GIS and BIM methodologies, always keeping in mind the three spatial dimensions of urban form development. Along with the time dimension, this systemic ontology made possible to represent, in addition to this, an evolutionary model of the urban space in 4D.

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Analysing settlement morphologies evolution and territorial development cycles. The potentiality of geosimulation methods

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Keywords: Urban morphology, territorial development cycles, geosimulation, GIS, scenario

- 88 The urbanization of recent decades has radically changed the original morphology of territorial systems. Recognize the traces of long-term urban form, on a large scale, can help land planning actors in order to make settlements more sustainable and resilient. The aim of the paper is to analyze the long-term urban plan for the territory of Albenga area, in the Western Liguria, Italy. Settlements are analyzed together with the basic territorial structures that have generated them during the historic long period. The study starts from the diachronic reading of cycles of territorial development that have gradually formed the present settlement. The matrix elements that determine the shape of the settlements are, in the first instance, the paths and the plots (including land uses), detectable by comparing different historical maps. Subsequently the different built forms are classified into morpho-territorial typologies. The representation of the settlement into different temporal stages is the result of processing carried out through the use of GIS and simulation models based on cellular automata and multi-agent systems. Through geosimulation techniques it is possible to rebuild both the process of formation and transformation of the settlements, and to represent the structure of long-term of morpho-types. The use of geosimulation techniques also allows the construction of scenarios in which it is represented how the process of urbanization of the last 50 years has radically altered the original settlement structures and also allows us to represent the possible evolutions of the settlement system.

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The use of Design Codes in Contemporary Urbannism between Tradition and Continuity

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Keywords: Design codes, urban morphology, scale, sustainability, tradition

In the contemporary debate on sustainability, urban rules have emerged as critical planning tools, a prerequisite to the design, production and management of efficient and equitable human settlements (UN-Habitat 2015, 7). A growing interest in literature has shown that forms of urban codes have occurred throughout history, helping to shape the built environment in a coherent and consistent way. This paper will illustrate the methodology of design codes, an emergent type of place-making delivery mechanism, which focuses on the physical principles and features that should inform the transformation of a place.

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The research stance adopted is grounded on the discipline of urban morphology, conceiving the built environment as an interconnected organism, historically evolved through the complex interaction of anthropic activities and natural phenomena. By highlighting the potentials of the scalar and site-specific approach of design codes, this study will investigate how to connect the hermeneutic phase of reading the built environment with the operative one of transforming it.

If sensitively based upon a typo-morphological analysis of the context, design codes can reinterpret not only the formal aspects of the built environment (words) but also the principles that historically had produced them (syntax), in order to create more efficient environments. The urban extension of Upton, the first built example of contemporary Design Code in the UK, will be used as a case study, against which to examine the methodological process of implementing design coding, and to compare its outcomes, perspectives, and criticism.

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Taranto from the post-war period to 'the big industry'. For a history of the city between urban morphology and settlement process

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Keywords: Taranto, Large-Scale Industry, Industrial City, State-Level Society, Post Industrial City

90 In this analysis of the urban morphology of the city of Taranto we intend to outline the development of the city from the second post-war period to the crisis of industrial production in the eighties. The failure of the large metalworking industry linked to naval and war production has sanctioned a period of deep crisis for the Ionian city starting from the post-war period. From this moment the process of evolution of the city and the definition of the morphology of the new neighborhoods seems to take place in the absence of a credible urban development project. As in the years of fascism, the reactivation of a mechanism of development passes through decisions and plans that go back to national strategies from the local dimension. At the end of the fifties, Italsider established a new basic industry in the city. The city is involved in a state intervention that promises new spaces for economic and social expansion that require a more structured urban settlement process. The phenomenon leads the urban growth of the city to a sudden acceleration that does not stop until at least the seventies and goes beyond the established urban development guidelines involving the areas north of the city. But the *renovatio urbis* is not only concerned with the expansion areas, but also places the recovery of the old city started during the fascism and interrupted with the start of the world war. At the same time, the new districts are born under the banner of new urbanistic trends and see the involvement of authoritative designers such as Luigi Piccinato, asked to define the new directional district of the city, the studio Nizzoli Associati that deals with some buildings inside the the new industrial complex of Italsider and, finally, Giò Ponti, who is called to cancel "the cultural infamy" (G. C. Argan) of the process of establishing the new Taranto with the project of the concathedral in 1971. The purpose of this research is to make these events, so far documented in a non-homogeneous and fragmented way, as internal to an urban history of the city and connected to the role that architecture as a whole has played in the development of the Taranto area, within the physical limits of the two seas, its projects and its utopias.

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Value and significance of Philippe the II ordinance in the colonial Latin American cities. Buenos Aires 1532-2018

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Keywords: Buenos Aires, urban morphology, Philipp II ordinance, 'formal' city, 'informal' city, cudricula tissue

The analysis of Buenos Aires urban process of formation, development and transformation shows a common characteristic into the vast majority of Latin American urban settlements. The colonial origin is the reason of their structural uniformity based on the repetition of the urban pattern in each Spanish settlement within the American continent.

91

Philip II 1573 ordinance represents an urban system, whose beginning resides in the courtyard residential structure, that still maintains its strong value as an instrument for the cities growth. The cultural data linked to the basic house structure (casa de patio) allows the spread of colonial urban structure even to those urban areas of marginality defined today as 'informal' cities.

From this point of view we cannot deny the value of 'spontaneous planning', birthed from the colonials settlements structure, who have been able to guide the cities growth and its transformations from their origin till the most recent urban expressions.

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the crisis of this urban model, due to the lack of legislation capable of controlling the transformation and land consumption, is leading to the formation of a fragmented urban periphery, away from the logic dictated by urban structures of colonial origin.

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Urban village and its transformation in the city center of Bandung

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Keywords: Urban village, building transformation, urban form, city center

92 The development of cities in Indonesia begun since the Dutch Colonial era. In common, city centers were established in places that already have residents, near native villages, so cities become human settlements. As time goes by, cities experience various modification. The city growth makes the before native village into an urban village, located in the city center. The existence of the urban village as a residential environment in the city center is considered decent to balance the expansion of the city center to become a commercial district. Nowadays the existence of the urban village is increasingly urged by commercial functions. The decline process of the urban village is considered interesting to be studied because the building transformation that occurs has an impact on urban form.

The city center district, which at the beginning looks harmonious with rows shop houses on the roadside and the urban village behind at this moment have transformed. The shop houses are not whole anymore, divided into smaller units with different shape and styles. Most of shop houses extends backward into the urban village. What caused the building transformed? How will the building transformation affects the urban form?

The great number of building transformation is feared to eliminate the urban village as a residential district in the city center. It is also feared that the city center will not be a decent residential district any more, but become a commercial area, left empty with no inhabitants after office hour. Is this the future urban form in Indonesia?

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Mobile technology (GPS) and spatial appropriation in public spaces in São Paulo, Brazil

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Keywords: Urban cartography, mobile technology, spatial appropriation

This research aimed to investigate the spatial appropriation through the use of mobile technology (GPS) in public spaces in São Paulo, Brazil, in order to identify spatial parameters and contribute to studies on urban projects. This work focuses on the behavior of people in the city from the point of view of the use of mobile technology and the body-city relationship. When talking about the relations between the body and the city, it means bringing to the debate the spatial appropriation, displacements and daily practices.

93

Locative social networks are based on location services influencing the use and production of the contemporary city. The use of cartography becomes a frequent tool in everyday life, the map is an interface of recognition and belonging. The behavior of people in the public space reflects the performance and environmental quality. Therefore, the interpretation and understanding of the users' behaviors through the mobile technology (GPS) can contribute to institute design parameters and guidelines with a view to Urban Design and Architecture.

In this way, this work considered the following morphological aspects: a. Public place; B. Circulation of People; c. Impact on locative social networks and d. Check-in via apps. The methodology was structured in the following stages: 1. Definition of the spatial and social clipping. 2. Select and define the applications used for monitoring (GPS). 3. Field Research: Methods of behavior analysis can be subdivided into direct or indirect observation. 4. Analysis of the data obtained in previous steps based on the delimited concepts.

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Historicizing spontaneous city. Michel Ecochard and the «habitat pour le plus grand nombre» in Morocco

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Keywords: Michel Ecochard, colonial modern, Mediterranean urban form

94 In 1953 Michel Ecochard presents at IX CIAM the "Habitat pour le plus grand nombre" grid, based on CIAM grids to investigate morphologies and settlement process of Moroccan spontaneous cities. Explicit indication of these as "sources" of design expresses a double shift for Modern design. The first one is clearly perceptible in the present of Ecochard's project proposal: dealing with traditional urban space, organized according to "internal" principles and characterized by an informal and minute status, Modern architects move from an universalist design model to the declination of a contextualized method. They capture urban history, they understand its characters and they encode Mediterranean spontaneity formula applying Athens Charter principles. Thus, experimented design introjects the self-organized urban structure, based on the principle of minimum resistance, in the formulation of a planned hetero-organization.

The second shift can only be understood decades later. Took over by the population, Ecochard urban fabrics have been spontaneously adapted, leaving a sustainable legacy to Morocco (J.-L. Cohen, 1992): an evolutionary urban form based on a rooted path, and a typo-morphological paradigm. Through the transformation, Ecochard gives rise to a building typology and to an urban morphology, codified and replicated to manage urban expansion in the following years. The short present of Ecochard's action in Morocco (1948-1956) reverberates in the compression between his past and his future. In the solid roots that refers, with functionalist lucidity, to the intuitive structure of the Mediterranean space, and in new urban forms occurring thereafter in both planned action and informal city.

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The characters of French planning in the Republic of Congo during the colonization

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Keywords: Colonization, territorial planning , urban morphology, Congo, Africa

At the end of the 19th century, the colonization of Sub-Saharan Africa by european superpowers let us know the inner part of the continent, hitherto still unknown due to the difficulties it presented to those who wanted to venture out. After the Geographical Conference held in Brussels at the request of King Leopold II of Belgium in 1876, whose purpose was, nominally, to organize philanthropic and scientific missions to Central Africa, and to discover what the area hid, the Kingdom of Belgium began de facto a politics that would lead, eventually, to the creation of the Congo Free State, a colonial possession of the King himself. Central Africa was part of those areas still unexplored; the French, Belgian, German, British, launched expeditions with the aim of conquering parts of Africa still not subject to foreign control: thus they began a hunt for conquering new lands. The explorers conquered territories and planted flags of their own nation so they move soon from the conquest to territorial planning.

95

The civilization process that occurred in the colonial era gave birth to many african cities; We will deal in particular with the French colonization in the Congo and its legacy. French colonists, after the conquest of the Congolese lands, begin a general territorial planning and founded Congo main cities. We will see how this planning had to adapt to the place specificity: soil economy, land characteristics, urban morphology in general, have been the main factors that have affected the planning of Congolese territory, and this has produced different results according to different regions.

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A paradigm of the modification. About a Vittorio Gregotti's project

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Keywords: Modification, settlement process, difference, type, measure

96 The paper, through a critical reading, deals with the Vittorio Gregotti's project for the Ex Area Saffa in Venice. Studying the project as a paradigm of modification, this is a pretext to reflect on a modality of intervention in a particular existing settlement system, characterized by the unresolved overlap of two urban fabrics and by a heterogeneous and fragmented typological presence.

I think that Gregotti's project works on two concepts: that of difference and that of contamination. I consider that these concepts are the link between a morphological idea and a typological solution within a modifying method and they are useful for defining a settlement process.

Moreover, I think given that the measure is considered as the regulating principle of rationalization and mediation between context and project - it should be considered an essential instrument for the critical reading of the project as well. For this reason, through some redesigns, I would like to break the project up into its different parts and different reading levels: on the one hand, I focus on the relationship between the pre-existing settlement structure and the project to investigate the methods of reconnection, consolidation and completion; on the other one, on the relationships between type, form and space to understand the role of the context, and its advices, in design choices.

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Urban Open Spaces and the relation with Urban Development in Tirana City

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Keywords: Urban space, spatial distribution, open spaces characteristics, urban morphology

With intensive expanding and transforming urban spaces, the city of Tirana is experiencing continual rapid growth. Having plenty of open space before '90 and nowadays the reality is different, when population and living pressures are increasing, the urban developments have created a dynamic environment with different strategies and actors. Central Area are the primarily related to economic activity, where people live, work, leisure activities and natural elements are important on life quality.

97

This paper aims is to investigate the urban morphology of Tirana City by analyzing surfaces cover and the important Terminology for Urban Open Space. We use social, perceptual attributes, contrast of green and two central categories function and catchment hierarchy.

The main goals of the paper is to recognize the areas that can be typical examples to examine the effect of urban open spaces for understanding and evaluating the relation with the urban development.

The intetion is to build a framework for analyzing urban open spaces and to determine the rate of the impact in those areas and how these dynamics works influence urban space in Tirana Context.

These findings can provide comparative knowledge and helps to study the relationship between the characteristics of urban development regarding physical and the socio-economic, political, ecological functions of open spaces.

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Commercial Spaces retrofit for City Regeneration: The Case Study of Nikolai-Quartier in Hamburg

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Keywords: Commercial Spaces; Urban Regeneration; Public-Private Partnership; Integrated Management Tools

98 In history the role of cities has always been measured by the complex interweaving of the economic aspect (Weber), of material culture (Braudel), of territoriality and of its polarizations at the global scale (Wallerstein), and, more recently, of the collective syndromes of a society whose behaviours are strongly conditioned by the logic of consumption (Baumann). If trade can be recognized as a strategical factor for economic growth of the territory, a generalised criticality appears in terms of expansion and maintenance of the current assets, with consequent negative repercussions on the entire residential fabric. In particular, there is a continuous decrease and loss of status of the commercial presence in the historical centers and in the cities outskirts.

From the point of view of urban regeneration the issue of commerce must therefore be relaunched, contrasting the phenomena of de-materialization and disempowerment of the commercial experience of inhabitants and users. It is a reactive action that requires an in-depth understanding of contemporary phenomena and especially the innovative formulas that make general growth of those commercial units possible as well as sustainable in the urban body, according to a range of characterisations linked to the different parts through which the city is structured.

The polycentric context of Emilia Romagna, under the different typologies of diffused and concentrated cities, can be an ideal sample of experimental application through which to verify the development of a methodology able to connect financial-economic, marketing and social urban life aspects with those of the forms and space suitable to support the new regenerative processes.

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Understanding the Transformation of Urban patterns in Korça through Morphological Analyses

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Keywords: Urban Morphology; Pattern analyses; Historical City; Urban Transformation, Korça, Albania

The city is a demonstration of natural, socio-economic and political conditions. Depending on this, cities go through transformations that are influenced by above mentioned factors. An appropriate approach that helps to understand these transformations can be conducted through morphological analyses for different urban fabrics. In this context, this study tries to understand different urban typologies and their transformation in the city of Korça, Albania. The main components such as street, plot and building patterns are analyzed for understanding the characteristics of the spatial composition in different neighborhoods. The analyses are conducted in different scales and layers by using site observations; existing maps and processing this information by using CAD programs and GIS application. The main purpose is to understand the spatial compositions and the social dynamics that they produce.

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Korça is a city that posses a rich and diverse urban fabric developed in different periods under various socio-economic and political conditions. Particularly the urban typologies can be categorized in four main periods: Ottoman period (1450-1912); 1912-1945; Communism era (1945-1990); and pro-Communist period (1990-). The morphological analyses in this study try to understand the urban pattern of these different periods; their differences and transformations.

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Reading the Chinese Contemporary City through a morphological approach

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Keywords: China, contemporary cities, morphology, urban history

100 This paper presents the results of a doctoral research that investigates the persistence in contemporary Chinese planning of some connection with Chinese urban planning history and defined a lexicon of urban classic characters that still recur in the modern planning models.

In the field of urban studies, it discusses the problem of theory and history of planning from an alternative perspective of contemporaneity. Specifically focusing on Chinese cities, the paper explores the possibilities and the limits of drawing the Chinese case study through the typo-morphological method, strongly rooted Italian school, envisioning the potential relaunch of an abandoned and criticized approach by applying it to the Chinese contemporary urban case.

Applying the methodological approach borrowed from the Italian school of Astengo, Caniggia, Muratori, and Rossi, this work compares several cases from the early Imperial to the contemporary era studies (e.g. Nanjing, Beijing, Shenzhen, and Pujiang), focusing of the morphology of urban forms and seeking for permanent traces and analogical reiteration of similar structural elements. The aim is to demonstrate that it's possible to successfully apply methods in new ways that can, firstly, reinforce their scientific role and, secondly, reveal alternatives in driving urban research and recognizing cultural diversities. Therefore, this paper outlines that the typo-morphological method, firstly applied to the Italian and European pre-modern and modern cities, has a great potential in the understanding of a wider range of urban contexts that need to be properly investigated.

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Urban Transformation of Shkodër, Albania: A City On The Banks of Changing Rivers

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Keywords: Street Network, Arterial Roads, Balkans, Ottoman, River Morphology

The paper discusses the urban morphology of Shkodër from two perspectives of changes in river morphology and the effect of socio-cultural forces on urban form. The city is uniquely located between three rivers and a lake shore and transformed fundamentally following the Turkish conquest. Given the availability of records, the study considers a historical span going back to the antiquity to examine the diversion of rivers over time, while it focuses on the Ottoman period, 1479-1913, to discuss the finer grain transformation of the urban fabric. On the one hand, the transformation of Shkodër from a medieval to an Ottoman city shares many similarities with other Balkan cities under Turkish rule. The historic core of the city underwent a gradual conversion of the urban fabric so that the Ottoman house type intertwined into the existing medieval street network. On the other hand, in a unique way, the displacement of the surrounding rivers had two important consequences. First, it interrupted and modified the system of existing arterial roads thus affecting the street pattern in the areas already developed. Second, it caused the erosion of large swaths of the historical core and the expansion of the city northward with a pure Ottoman urban fabric of hayat houses surrounded by gardens, large urban blocks, and a dendritic street pattern. Due to the lack of detailed cartographic records for the historic period under investigation, the study infers about the street network and urban fabric based on an extensive analysis of cadastral records, photographs, written memoirs of travelers, and the remaining historical buildings.

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Bridging The Gap Between Urban Heritage Management and Community Development: A Comparative Analysis from The MENA Region

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102 This research illustrates and discusses the integration of urban heritage and community development in urban historic centers, primarily examples from the MENA region. It argues that projects for the management of urban heritage with the aim to develop local communities in urban historic centers, developed by western organizations and institutions, are not adequate to implement in other regions such as the MENA region, rather it shall have some major modifications to fit with these contexts and have fruitful results.

Therefore, it aims to analyze the experience of Jordan as a pilot case study in the MENA region by examining three projects that focus on the management of urban heritage with the aim of community development. The results of Jordan were investigated in two other countries in the MENA region in order to have a broader context for such challenges. In this research, a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods are applied.

The results of these cases were compared and accordingly, new recommendations were suggested to bring the integration of urban heritage and community development into practice in the MENA region in particular and worldwide in general.

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Sustainable design of urban heritage undertaking change: case study of the revitalization of Darb Allabana area in historic Cairo

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Keywords: change, urban heritage, Darb-Allabana, urban laboratory, platforms of coalescence

104 Cairo is a city of dense historical chronicles, enduring continuous changes. Currently its historical centre is transforming into an urban-lab searching new interpretations for urban heritage expressing contemporaneity within its authenticity. Through a dense literature review the paper discusses the transformation of open spaces in cultural heritage settings experiencing changes, addressing the complexity of applying sustainable development within historic Cairo.

Consequently, the paper validates the comprehensive theoretical study, with a practical proposal (entitled Platforms of Coalescence) developed by the author for the revitalisation of Darb Allabana urban voids. The project won a certificate of honour in a competition sponsored by the academy of scientific research and technology and launched by Lala studio. Darb Allabana is an area located in old Cairo, currently witnessing urban changes due to the latest archaeological explorations of chronological richness. This condition provides additional values for the existing urban voids, underlining opportunities of urban regeneration.

The paper tackles the practiced methodologies and sustainable design strategies transforming the areas urban voids from fragmentation to consolidation based on inducing social and cultural activities. The study adopted a series of site visits during different time intervals, exploring the areas urban richness and potentials of change. Site visits were followed by interviews with the local community and workshops integrating multidisciplinary professional experiences. The paper concludes by designing a framework guiding the sustainable revitalisation of urban heritage undertaking change. It tackles important moments of uncertainties faced by our contemporary cities which lacks both theoretical documentation as well as practical experimentations.

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River landscapes of former Yugoslavia: urban systems in the archipelago city

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Keywords: Ex-Yugoslavia, river cities, urban morphology, urban fabrics, archipelago city

The essay proposes a reading methodology focused on the urban fabric analysis of the fluvial cities, to define their identity, in the geographical context of former Yugoslavia: a territory characterized by a high degree of complexity and heterogeneity of urban phenomena and conditions. The tools used are those of the typo-morphological analysis, according to a scalar process looking at the territorial, urban and architectural dimensions. The analysis conducted on the case studies, critically selected by identifying common characteristics, has allowed to interpret and decode the urban structure of complex cities, made up of juxtaposed parts, conflicting fragments, urban islands recognizable for "an identity which reflects their history". Border towns, which have been strongly conditioned - in their development - by the many influences changing over the centuries, such as those of Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empire. "Powder keg" cities, which have been destroyed and bravely rebuilt several times, and that after the Second World War became expressions of a precise cultural and political program: the socialist and modernist ones. "Cities made of cities", which have found a model to follow in the experience of Le Corbusier and German urban planning of the 1930s. Polycentric and plural cities, with heterogeneous urban fabrics, configured as an ensemble of pieces and fragments, of types and counter-types, a juxtaposition of contradictions, a dialectical rather than a linear process. The urban forms fragmentation is a datum accepted without prejudice; an ontological truth, taken as an expression of the contemporary city aesthetic; transformed into value, it turns into an operating model for the future city.

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Shopping suburban fabrics as a contrada: reading and transformation perspectives

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Keywords: Regional shopping mall, contrada, specialization, transformation, fabric

106 The object of this paper consists of Shopping suburban fabrics. The goal is the reading of the formative and transformative process and the detection of possible future transformative phases. A reflection on the notion of contrada, as a first level of specialization in the traditional fabric and its reinterpretation in contemporary suburban fabrics with a commercial specialization, is a central part of the paper.

The reading of Shopping suburban fabrics (regional/super regional mall) is carried out in a diachronic and diatopic comparative perspective, through the comparison with traditional historical urban fabrics (characterized by a process of progressive specialization), and with urban and / or suburban special non-commercial fabrics.

Departing from the assumed perspective of a processual design philosophy, the reading phase of the formative process and the interpretation of Shopping suburban fabrics as contrada, are followed and integrated by a further part dedicated to the identification of a future transformation phase of these fabrics.

The last part of the paper about future transformation phase is intended as a projection and continuation of the formative process read in the existing fabrics and focuses mainly on: transformation of the special fabric through the ultra-specialization of the blocks and formation of special compartments by recasting/melting and knotting; further transformation of the fabric of ultra-specialized blocks by extension, overlap and integration of the network of paths through the settlement of new specialized paths and contradas, that interconnect specialized blocks to each other and the surrounding urban fabric/territory.

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Living afloat: the last trend of settling in European Metropolis

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Keywords: houseboating, waterfront, waterways

Houseboating is a relatively recent trend that since the last few decades is changing the waterfront of the main European metropolis. In fact in the last 20 year, living afloat has become a new form of settling in big cities, making the cost of dwelling more affordable and accomplishing the need of owning a space called home. These floating inhabitants belong to many different generations and lifestyles, sometimes they are young, modern nomads, sometimes just old, romantic souls.

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London, Paris and Berlin, are three examples that better show the consequences of this lifestyle to cities that weren't designed to host this kind of communities. All these cities are constantly adapting themselves to this spontaneous phenomenon; they are facing the rising number of houseboaters, struggling with the absence of dedicated infrastructure, the lack of attention to the needs of this kind of citizens and the connections between the existing neighborhoods and the new ones on the water. After this initial fracture, the dwellers of both, inland and floating areas are finally cohabitating and the houseboats are often considered as the bearers of change, authors of the requalification of abandoned spaces.

This research enlightens the transformation of these metropolis: from few houseboaters to thousands now living aboard. The aim of this work is to illustrate a way of occupying public spaces that often gives back something unexpected to the city, in terms of beauty, security and tourism. In conclusion, different processes and different strategies, different traditions linked to the inland navigations, brought to different solutions but similar results.

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Research on the form of urban productive public service facilities and the evolving mechanics analysis: the case of Nanjing city

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Keywords: Productive public service facilities, benchmark price of commercial land, urban form

108 Urban productive public service facilities are knowledge intensive and specialized customer service industries (Browning, 1975, Howells, 1986). With the development of economic globalization and the growing depth and breadth of international division of labor among countries, urban productive public service facilities are more and more important in contemporary urban spaces. What is more, the spatial distribution of urban productive public service facilities influences the whole urban form and structure which makes them one of the significant urban spatial distribution components.

This research focuses on the land use of urban productive public service facilities, taking Nanjing city as main research object, collects the primary data of public service facilities in Nanjing and uses the method of quantitative analysis. The analysis of the relations between urban spatial distribution characteristics and land market can provide a basic support platform for the problems that appeared when locating urban productive public service facilities and optimization of spatial forms during rapid urbanization.

From the perspective of self-development of urban productive public service facilities, there is a trend of "internalization" or "de-marketization" to "externalization" or "marketization". When it is reflected on spatial distribution, it needs not only considering the characteristics of the industries own development and market, but also meeting the overall urban space rules. We discuss the evolving mechanics of the distribution characteristics of productive public service facilities in two types of circumstance and wish this research could have contribution to the topic of urban spaces between form and process.

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Earth grooves and urban morphology. Canals and alleys nets in Guangzhou, China

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Keywords: Guangzhou, Pearl River delta, Water city, Urban morphology, qilou

Guangzhou (Canton), capital of Guangdong region in south China, was interested by deep changes during last decades. Still today such changes quickly modify the image of the city, which is risking to lose its identity. This research focuses on morphological changes of Guangfunan area, in the west part of Guangzhou historical part, along the trace of the west city wall, first developed in Tang dynasty (607A.D.).

Guangzhou historic center, named Xiguan District, is made by traditional architecture uniformly distributed and the urban fabric is stratified and recognizable within the compact urban path. In the core of Guangfunan area, a canal named Daguan River was created in 1472 during Ming Dynasty. It provided the Guangfunan area with a convenient condition for trading and transit in both land and seaway, so it was rapidly shaped as a major commercial and residential area in the 15th century. In the later Qing Dynasty, because of the fluvial deposits in the Pearl River, the Municipal Government covered part of the river and built houses over that course. The layout and street patterns of this area experienced a significant change following this construction. In 1912, the newly established Republican Government adopted a policy of constructing the qilous as part of the urban redevelopment policies, which construction on major commercial streets or on a road along the river side can separate pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

In 1982, Guangzhou was nominated on the national list of the Historic-Cultural Cities, as other historical cities such as Beijing, Xi'an and Nanjing. The municipal government began to establish regulations for the conservation areas. The complexity of the building types and street system makes this area a valuable case study for conducting a research on urban morphogenesis and typological process in southern China.

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Tirana's peripheries shiftings and their relations with nature

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Keywords: Landscape, periphery, urban growth, pattern

110 The uncontrolled extension of cities towards the natural environment is one of the facts we face today at our settlements. Tirana, capital of Albania hasn't been able to escape from this phenomena. Geographically speaking, Tirana is positioned in a valley, surrounded by mountain on the east side and hills which open towards the northwest side. This particular position has influenced in having an urban fabric always surrounded by natural landscape mostly of agricultural use but also recreation.

The '90 were characterized by the political and socio-economic changes and high demographic movements which caused the concentric growth of the city footprint from its center to the so called periphery, furthermore towards the existing natural environments. Areas of the city known as Selitë, Sauk, Linzë or Farkë, known before for their Mediterranean natural environment, have been transformed now days in living quarters.

This paper aims to understand the shifting of Tirana's periphery towards the natural environment and its new characteristics. This will be achieved by studying how the urban morphology in such contexts has been transformed through the last decades, focusing in areas of great significance for the city. Patterns developed, impact of the natural environment to the space composition, involvement and participation of natural environment to lifestyle, or socio-economic relations of the settlements to the environment, will be the main objectives of the study. A better understanding of these developments aims to be used as a promotor in creation of a more functional and efficient transitory space between urban and natural environment.

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The hydrographic system as an urban structure in the plain north of Naples

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Keywords: Naples, countryside, hydrographic system, urban growth

The territory of the plain north of Naples that stretches between Lago Patria, the basin of the regi lagni and Volturno regions up to the province of Caserta has represented, in recent decades, the space of natural growth and expansion of the residential, infrastructural and productive tissues of the city and the province of Naples towards the countryside.

Characterized by a particular homogeneity and regularity in the geographical, morphological and orographic aspects, the dynamics that have characterized the transformations of this area, from the post-war period until today, have been the expression of a "oil stain" growth, compared to the what the planning techniques and tools have tried to build a bank to make up for the lack of a general vision and a collective project by politics and communities, as well as the spontaneism of the phenomenon of rampant abusiveness.

The current urban structure is presented as the overlap of a series of mutually indifferent systems: residential, infrastructural, productive and rural tissues coexist without integration, in the absence of shared public space. The study therefore aims to investigate the elements and systems of the historical structure of these territories, in order to highlight the reasons related to the use and the shape of the soil, and in particular to its relationship with the hydrographic system of surface waters, regimented in the past through the grandiose work of the regi lagni to make the marshy lands cultivable, so that the recognition of these reasons in the morphology of these territories can be a guide for possible future transformations.

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Bottom-up representations of besieged urban neighborhoods

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Keywords: Extreme morphologies, Marginal identities, Urban segregation

112 On the contrary to what one thinks, the extreme morphologies are not limited to the medieval depopulated centers perched on the Apennine ridges. Indeed, often on the fringe of metropolis great communication routes, paradoxically, compress with their technological necessity spaces of isolation in which extremely heterogeneous or even contradictory urban materials arise together. The urban populations living there reflect this exceptional condition. This is the case of the Crocetta and Cornaggia districts of Cinisello Balsamo in the suburbs of Milan, besieged by a highway and an urban stretch of the Turin-Venice motorway.

The critical areas of settlement are the result of a plan that was both ambitious and disconnected, and has enclosed high density housing in little space to accommodate immigration, poor services and, later, factories or office buildings looking for spaces between the large highways.

The identity that comes out from that shapes an image that is highly recognizable from outside but it is often perceived by the citizens in the form of a temporary residence to leave as soon as possible or interpreted through the abandonment syndrome. However, the concentration in little space of contradictions and criticalities can be read as a form of spatial experiment able to bring out unexpected and creative interpretations by residents and users of the neighbourhood.

The investigation of the two-way relationship between space and people, in the form of interviews, reportage and photographic documentary, can thus return a plastic identity that is evolving into definitely interesting ways.

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When the growth of the town produces gardens

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Keywords: commons, urban orchards, sprawl town, land use, soil

The metropolis is a mother of gardens (Migge, 1919): in the beginning of the twenty century, Leberecht Migge understood that the housing reform of the Modern Movement was also the reform of the urban orchards that could expand in wide common spaces between the buildings. The parks, in which the towns finally could stay in, included a humanized nature, organized in productive and leisure areas. Migge's envisagement of "Stadtland" had many affinities with the "Extending town" by Giuseppe Samonà based on the shape as single matrix of built and cultivated spaces (Samonà, 1976). Both architects, forty years from each other and in different places of work - Germany and Italy - considered urban and rural parts of the metropolis as connected in a relationship of necessity: the big town need gardens and the crisis of the agriculture production can be partially solved thanks to the urbanization. This statement has a great potential to be explored today when, step by step, the soils are recognizing as "cultural heritage" (CoE, 2016), like archaeological or architectural monuments, to be protected and involved in the material and immaterial values of the community. People should, again, "practice", frequent the land in order to be aware of the rural dimensions of the sprawl town. On the wake of Migge and Samonà's ideas, as well the town producing gardens as qualified inter-scalar design can, at least, give a contribute to save the soils.

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The stone settlements of Basilicata and the rock archetype

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Keywords: ridge towns, excavated architecture, lithic settlements

114 Archetype of the excavation as a primal gesture of shelter and identity element of a geographic-cultural enclave, that has correspondences in many regions placed between the 30th and the 50th parallel, including in particular specific places in the Mediterranean, such as in Spain and France, in the Maghreb, in the Anatolian Peninsula, as well as in other karst areas of southern Italy. In this case, the research analyzes several ridge towns of Basilicata, whose territory is distinguished by the alternation of ridges and river valleys, at the center of millennial anthropization processes that especially during the Middle Ages structured a polycentric organism whose characters are still recognizable.

The case studies are been chosen according two elements: the first, regarding the settlement-territorial aspect, concerns the location of the towns in relation to paths and watercourses; the second, about the type-morphological aspect, concerns the relationship among the excavated settlements with the soil structure and its slope.

The aim is to identify and compare some of the main typical ways of settling in the architectural and cultural "lithic" areas, represented by the elemental approach of excavation - by subtraction of matter - up to the translation of the excavated space through its external projection as a building, which preserves tectonic vocation and expressive simplification. The understanding of this material-building-formal link, which concerns the different scales of built reality, can contribute to the definition of specific updated design strategies able to drawing - from permanences and mutations of the "lithic" palimpsest - methods and principles useful to affirm a renewed critical relationship with history.

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Pioneer examples of planned garden housing settlements in Istanbul from 1950 and still in process

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Keywords: Planned garden housing, settlement process, typo-morphological analysis, Kosuyolu

There are 10 settlements equivalent to garden suburbs in Istanbul that were designed and implemented between 1950 and 1960. They are planned on the developing axes of the period for medium- and low-income civil servant or employee families of certain government agencies. In addition to develop a new typology for that periods Istanbul, they propose solutions to increasing populations housing problem. During the period they were built, they were at the non-occupied places of the city, but since then, the city is growing due to rapidly changing political and socio-economic factors and the settlements that are at the city center now are still in transformation processes. Typo-morphological analysis of each neighborhood tell us a different transformation story according their location, their proximity to different functions, their density etc.

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One of the 10 settlements, Kouyolu was planned by a well-known Turkish architect back in the fifties and was the model for others. Its located on the development line of the city's Anatolian side. Today, the area is experiencing simultaneous changes from suburban to urban, from housing to business, from low-density to high-density. Our research concentrates on urban, spatial and social evaluations carried out for each of 843 houses with garden on the neighborhood in order to see their level of transformation. The purpose of this typo-morphological analysis is to produce information to determine spatial qualities from which we can continue to learn in order to maintain their sustainability.

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Urban development and the informality of Tirana city

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Keywords: Informal city, urban development, urban structure

116 Albania has faced different economical and political factors, external and internal ones, which influenced its development, especially the changes of regime in 1990. Albanian development, in the last decades, is characterized by emigration and internal migration, both population displacement happened in an uncontrolled way. The internal migration brought to the rapid growth of certain Albanian cities, like Tirana, Durrës, etc. Tirana, as the capital city, has quadrupled the population facing a spontaneous urban sprawl. Informal settlements were surrounding the former city due to unprepared government and local administration for these changes and rapid growth; also due to lack of appropriate legislation to take under control the development of the territory.

The informal settlements were lacking basic services and infrastructure, transforming and urbanizing the former agricultural land. The informal constructions were not build only in the outskirts, but although in the existing urban structure, modifying the existing urban form. All this informal development brings with it social, economical and cultural problematics.

This paper aims to present the structure of different morphological urban patterns, which better represent the informal development of Tirana and surroundings. The identification of the urban patterns will be based on different physical, social and cultural aspects. Reading the evolution of the urban structure, evidencing the role and influence of the informality, is very important for future decision-making of the city regulatory plan. The methodology used for this research will follow a phenomenological approach towards the understanding of the urban process, based on inquiries of different types like observational, desk research, field study and descriptive research.

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Proto-urban landscapes of Mongolia

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Keywords: Landscape, proto-urban, informal, typo-morphological analysis, design reading

The boundaries between nomadic and sedentary society have always been poorly defined within the Mongolian landscape, and their relations have always been characterised by a dual aspect: a deep hostility for their reciprocal lifestyles and, at the same time, a strong interest for their mutual economic systems, considering indeed the production complementarity. 117

Omitting the large settlements dating back to the proto-Mongol and Mongol period – of which the traces are currently subject of archaeologists – attention has now turned to the morphological characters of proto-urban settlements established in Mongolia since the early 20th century.

Despite these settlements have always attracted little interest by the scientific community perhaps because are based on settlement experiences so-called informal/spontaneous are currently at the centre of attention as involved in urban regeneration programs mainly aimed at retaining the residents, discouraging the exodus towards the metropolis of Ulaanbaatar. Based on this consideration, the paper attempts to develop a 'design reading' of some of these settlements by investigating their typo-morphological aspects, with the aim to inform new sustainable planning strategies, to the scale of landscape and thus of the urban settlement.

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Urban sprawl of informal settlements in Belgrade, Serbia. Models for standardization and reflections on recovery

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Keywords: Sprawl, informal, peri-urbanisation, deprivation, standardization

118 One of the main challenges for sustainable urban development of Belgrade with its 1.7 million citizens is prolific informal development and uncontrolled urban sprawl. These phenomena were initiated mainly because of rural to urban migrations, however they continued more intensively in the 1990s, not only because of regular migration, but as after effect of forced exile of people from Kosovo and Metohija and refugee crisis in ex-Yugoslavia wars.

The informal settlements occupy rural land in the outskirts of Belgrade, mostly by main in and out transit corridors. The characteristics of these neighbourhoods is unexpectedly high standard in residential buildings, even luxury, in contrast with unfavourable environmental conditions, the lack of urban standards and highly increased coefficients, absence of technical infrastructure or at least existence of the inadequate one, shortage of basic social and public utilities and public spaces.

Underlying conditions why so many people live in informal settlements are the high cost of "formal" housing (issues of affordability), as well as there may be discussed to less degree some aspects of residential preference. The empirical research is carried out on the examples of several urban plans for standardization, regulation and legalization of these settlements in Belgrade, which established a model for resolving the situation, with a goal to obtain better living conditions and limit the informal growth by employing urban planning tools.

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The informal city as a different way of urban regeneration

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Keywords: Informal city, fringe belts, community

This paper looks at the informal city and particularly about the main aspects and potentialities of this urban structure in Italy. Europe has been examining Italy for many years about the ineffectiveness of solutions adopted to integrate some communities, such as the gypsy community, that still live in camps. These structures do not represent an appropriate living conditions and radicalize the isolation of the social group included. But, as Antonio Tosi wrote, the camp represents also a structure of social and cultural relations and a living idea different from the apartment building. The camp represents, in spite of its deficiencies, an idea of community.

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The same idea is typical of other western informal shanty towns and even of some parts of the city where, because of economic and urban reasons (i.e. rents are cheaper and/or the urban structure can be used to re_create an idea of spread village) specific ethnic groups take up residence.

Starting from a design experimentation, developed with the Municipality of Naples about the Cupa Perillo Camp in Scampia, the paper looks at the informal city as a new way to activate an urban regeneration of the areas where this groups live, considering this people not as elements to absorb or integrate in our social, cultural and urban model but as activators able to propose, according to their own culture, different urban models that, perhaps, are closer to the main aspects of the place where they decided to take up residence or where they were confined.

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Depicting and transfiguring informal constructions in Albania

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Keywords: informal constructions, Albanian landscape, urban growth, skeleton

120 This visual research on the informal constructions built in Albania after the fall of the Socialist regime was born as a response to a landscape problem afflicting this territory. When the 1990s migratory wave found coastal towns unprepared, the growth of housing needs created a new type of land organization based on a parasitic exploitation along the coast road, where concrete frame buildings popped up.

The beauty of the Albanian landscape seems to be equivocally corrupted by the rigid reinforced concrete skeletons that measure territorial distances and scatter the view, brutally framed by structures or scratched by hovering concrete landings, in fragments.

There is a need to become aware of this reality that can not be demolished or ignored. Architecture needs to reflect and find out new visions to innovate their relationship with context/environment/landscape and ways of occupying/using/reusing and even completing the unfinished construction works.

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DESIGN

- A.3** Today's city and future shape I
- B.3** Today's city and future shape II
- C.3** Today's city and future shape III
- D.3** Urban restoration and post-trauma re-construction between conservation and innovation I
- E.3** Urban restoration and post-trauma re-construction between conservation and innovation II
- F.3** The urban project between city and nature I
- G.3** The urban project between city and nature II
- H.3** Ecological urban environments

New Forms of Living. The metaphor of the city within (and against) the city

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Keywords: Living; housing, neoliberalism, common, city within the city

124 This essay illustrates three laboratory projects of public housing within the urban structure of the Metropolitan City of Bari. The aim of the research is to define "New Forms of – collective – Living" alternative to the typical isolated family-house model. This critical thinking refers both to the city, which actual shape is the tangible reaction of neoliberalism politics and both to the weakness of the family dwelling as an expression of isolation, negating any possibility of common and sharing.

Contemporary forms of immaterial production plays also a decisive role in shaping the city and urban relationships in individualistic terms mostly within the new paradigm of the man entrepreneur of himself. Toni Negri argues that this paradigm consists in new forms of labor being now "cooperative" and organized in common. Paradoxically the individual freelance should work and perform its habitus in collaboration, which means also a correspondence in spatial needs and living, actually inadequate within social housing stock.

The project proposals consist in elaborating recurrent archetypical principles from historical and contemporary investigated paradigms – types – and their declination to three existing housing complexes of ARCA Puglia within three typical urban conditions. These strategies, which attempt is to juxtapose and integrate communal-shared facilities and spaces, established different relations with urban morphology. Existing housing, obtained as a summation of individualities, now assumes a more spatial articulated character in a sort of a micro city within the existing city, giving everyone the possibility to perform life in common. These effort means an act opposed to the private and isolated condition of neoliberalism both for family and individual workers' dwellings.

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The places of archeology in the city. Projects for the Imperial Fora

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Keywords: Urban Project, Archaeology, Imperial Fora

In our cities, the European and Italian ones especially, we recognize a complexity and a morphological and spatial richness that is the result of long and continuous additions and stratifications, as a text not simply expanded but also and above all rewritten in time. 125

The archaeological traces in these cities reach us in the form of a "fragment". Excavations often represent real "wounds" (Ricci, 2006) within the continuity of the urban fabric, i.e. morphological interruptions within the city. It is necessary to define a method for the contemporary architecture project that considers the ruins in these places as a value and not as a limit.

To do this it is necessary the deep study of modern and contemporary exempla of projects in order to define paradigms of intervention. In this case, the analysis concerns the Piranesi Award of 2016. This contribute is about the proposals of the groups composed by Linazasoro & Sánchez with B. Messina and E.Fidone, that of Iñiguez & Ustarroz with M. Iñiguez Villanueva and lastly the winning project of 2TR with L. Franciosini.

Among the presented at the call proposals, these 3 were selected because of their common and clear goal, pursued by different methods and design techniques. The aim of the 3 projects is the Reconstruction of the Spatiality of the Ancient Imperial Fora. They want to recall or reconstruct the ancient form and through a courageous act establish a new Order within this very complex and stratified place.

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The opportunity of the dismantled. An Eduardo Souto de Moura's projects for a former factory in Portalegre

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Keywords: Urban morphology, industrial heritage, void, requalification

126 Looking at the contemporary world through "the slight obsession of architecture", the end of the last century appears to be characterized by a radical "movement of retraction" of the human activity from many of the places that have been remarking its presence for years.

At the time of the loss of their function the industrial, residential, workers and lordly sites, the railway terminals, the unbuilt areas have been involved in a progressive process of decommissioning, in many cases accomplished by the abandonment of entire parts of man-made territories and with the opening of large urban voids. The urban landscape changes its nature, it shatters. Plans and ideas of cities, urban morphologies, building types, activities and social groups first compared are suddenly disconnected, others first separated are now led to communicate.

Thus the void becomes an architectural theme, which cannot be conceptually reduced to ordinary solutions: to empty, to preserve, to restructure, to reuse. The difficulties do not lie in the identification of proportionate functions, but in the interpretation of its intrinsic potentialities bound to the project of redefinition of the urban form.

The project of requalification of the former Robinson cork factory in Portalegre, Portugal, by Eduardo Souto de Moura and Graça Correia, owns the objective of maintaining and recovering the historical heritage of the site, but through the attempt to establish a connection between the pre-existing industrial enclosure and the consolidated urban context.

The architects recur to a model of occupation of the space that aims to settle a continuity capable of giving a renewed sense to the urban morphology, attenuating and reversing the disordered growth of the city that extends around it..

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New dialogues in between school and city. A study case

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Keywords: Reinforced Concrete, Architectural Language, Urban Scale, Formative Process, Construction

The theme of the transformation of school buildings is circumscribed within the specific building features of a specific era, the period between the two wars, and of which the most significant case studies for research have been identified. The case studies represent emblematic conditions for the disposal of small-medium urban portions for which a transformative action is urgently needed.

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The obsolescence of the structures, but also the necessity that they have a new role in the city, defines the preliminary selection criteria of the cases on which it is necessary to intervene. These are schools in Rome which, due to their physical and local characteristics in the urban structure, take on characters that are emblematic for research. In fact, it is a school building in which the indications dating back to 1888, the year of the first technical and hygienic regulations direct the passage from the building type to the corridor type, determine a "repetition" typical of the Italian schools of that period for the which it is possible to foresee the application of repeatable transformative techniques.

After a first phase of selection and reading of the case studies through the observations of the different disciplinary components of the research that identify potential development and critical issues, will follow the design process aimed at identifying repeatable and applicable procedures on the architectural heritage in question.

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A new School Complex in Inveruno Milan. Transformation of an industrial area

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Keywords: Industrial area, Milan, Architecture, School buildings

128 Inveruno is a small town in the Milan hinterland, located along the axis that connects Milan to Tu-rin. The town was developed around an industrial area in which there was an oil factory that is now completely dismissed and dismantled. Given the strategic importance and central location of the disused area, the administration formulates a hypothesis in which it can be converted and available for the construction of the new primary and middle school complex. The operation involves the ABC Department of the Milan Polytechnic and the numerous skills it can provide. The first goal concerning the urban structure is to redefine the open spaces that now result without hierarchy and identity. The public destination contributes to thinking about the new construction of the school complex and the open spaces that surround it as a new urban centrality. The project also assumes importance in experimentation on school buildings in relation to the new perspectives offered by the reform of the "buona scuola" reform in terms of innovation.

The project assumes the school complex as the starting point of an ideal axis that connects the green spaces of the town, along which lie the most important polarities of the urban structure.

An analysis of the effects of urban redevelopment projects in terms of increasing the urban quality

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Keywords: Redevelopment projects, investment valuation, multicriteria analysis, urban quality, urban transformation processes

The main aim of the current urban redevelopment policies is to increase the quality of the territorial contexts characterized by an inadequate level of collective infrastructures, lacking in public spaces, unsafe and located in isolated urban areas or badly connected to the rest of the city. Urban transformation processes produce different effects of raising in level of urban quality on the surrounding context and, in an increasingly minor way, on the whole city.

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The urban quality is a multidimensional and relative value, changing according to times, places, users and their different applications. The temporary and constantly evolving nature of quality perception reflects the overall material and immaterial needs of the community, making complex the mechanism to assess the changes of quality as the effect of an urban transformation intervention, as possible, in quantitative and objective terms. The topic of present paper concerns the framework outlined with a dual aim: i) to provide an overview of the state of the art on the urban quality assessment theme through the explanation of the main methodological approaches used for quality analysis; ii) to define a methodology to quantify the urban quality increase as a result of a redevelopment project. The research aims to provide an innovative tool to support decision-making both for Public Institutions and for private investors, in the case of initiatives promised in public-private partnership, as a tool able to assess the improvement of urban quality to determine the effectiveness of the initiative in social, economic and environmental fields.

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Masterplan for the historical center of Viterbo

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Keywords: Active preservation, adaptive reuse, urban infill

130 In 2016 the Municipality of Viterbo commissioned to the Sapienza department DiAP the drafting of a Masterplan for the historic center of Viterbo. The scientific director of the Masterplan, Orazio Carpenzano, together with his team (Raitano, Marcoaldi, Balducci, Bigiotti, Fiorelli, Montori) intervened using a consolidated methodology, based on a thirty year experience in historic centers planning, ideally started by Raffaele Panella with the plan for Città di Castello (Carpenzano, 1993).

The first step was to involve a group of several local experts, establishing a scientific committee composed entirely of prominent figures rooted in the territory.

The second contribution, which was decisive for consolidating the theoretical assumptions of this collective work, came from the local community through individual citizens and sector categories.

Two different ways allowed a continuous interaction between strategic planning and DiAP's purpose to design the city through architecture. The first method concerned the construction of an abacus of possible interventions on the historical center, applicable to buildings in a more or less invasive way in relation to the quality of the existing urban fabric.

The second interaction strategy between Masterplan and architecture tried to verify the contents of the thematic plans, through an international architectural design workshop.

In all the different design strategies, the new fits into the old without any formal or semantic ambiguity. Integration, if necessary, does not deny current temporality, but adapts itself to the needs and expectations of contemporary living.

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Merge teaching space and urban space. Reuse of school buildings heritage for a new didactics

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Keywords: Urban-space, teaching-space, integration, building heritage

Based on the relationship between the shape of the urban-space and the shape of the teaching space, this work aims to provide useful guidelines for the redesign of the school buildings of consolidated urban fabrics. 131

The research defines a typological abacus of school buildings and uses a historical-normative survey useful for tracing the evolution of the scholastic question. In this regard, the non-intervention has led us to face this study.

We decided to focus on the consolidated fabric, by tracking the block-like type and examining it with the aim of defining the possible interventions.

We intend to generalize the operation on the architectural type by setting a congruence relationship between the architectural quality of the building and the proposal of renewal intervention that offers, as a final result, the possibility of obtaining a compositional matrix for reuse and renewal.

In order to make flow teaching space into urban space, we decided to include civic functions within the school complexes so that they become a reference point for the community; we intend to create innovative didactic environments, to relate the design solution with the reference context and to open the school to the territory by operating on the base of the building.

As demonstration will be analyzed some examples of schools rest on the consolidated fabric of Rome; projects will be proposed and, in conclusion, the effects produced on urban form will be examined.

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Architecture in motion. Hinged spaces for future cities

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Keywords: variation, syncretism, reclaiming, urban fluidity, human perception

132 Contemporary society is an overcharged information system. Technological advances and the mechanization of construction and design practice deeply changed global culture. The issue of the identity of the city and the gradual loose of interaction between the mankind and the urban realm compel architecture and urban planning to wonder about their final purpose.

The city, as well as the universe, is a reality in a continuous state of flux (1). The interpretation methods of urban tissue and the envisioning process of future cities might consider Le Corbusier's idea of rhythm, related to his reading of the Acropolis of Athens (2), as a very current topic.

The early definition of syncretism, introduced by Plutarco to describe the Cretan alliance, suggests reflections on the essence of architecture and stimulates interesting considerations on the role of ideology in those disciplines which deal with urban, environmental and social health (3).

Several cases study disclose that the positive effects of the reclaiming of built spaces are connected to the capacity of architecture and urban planning to consider the principles of variation, permeability and interaction. The MAXXI Museum in Rome by Zaha Hadid and the StoreFront for Art and Architecture in New York City by Steven Holl (4) represent two different interpretations of urban fluidity.

The main challenge for architecture could be to stop claiming space for a self-exhibition. Reconsidering the value of human perception to rebuild the urban phenomenology and create spaces that offer a thrilling social experience might open our minds towards new horizons.

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The urban form as 'variation of identity' in a city

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Keywords: City, urban form, mosques

The essay aims to reflect, through some examples, on the way in which the urban form of a Western city reacts following the project of a mosque with a forced position. 133

Starting from the analysis of some case studies, such as the "East London Mosque" or the "Mosque and Muslim Institute" in Paris, located in a consolidated urban structure and the "Islamic center" of Washington in a different urban condition, open to nature, are proposed two projects of mosques in Naples, one in the historic center of the city, close behind to the coast line and another in the center of Barra, the eastern suburbs of Naples in a razionalist social housing.

About building an islamic center inside European cities, the first operation concerns the rotation of the prayer hall according to the orientation of the quibla (direction in arabic) to Mecca, compared to the surrounding urban structure that has a very different morphology.

So the mosque building, which in the East carries with it pieces of urban structure, for the annexation of the market, Koranic school, etc., could constitute, through a rethinking of the type, because of the updating of the rite, together the obliged position that remains indifferent to the 'rules' of the western block, in its own way, in the West, in the consolidated urban structure of the city, a possible 'variation of identity' of the form, or finding a location outside the consolidated city, recovering the possibility of to defining other spatiality, offering further opportunities to relate with others, more recent, settlement principles, in an idea of an open city.

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Tracing the contemporary city. An approach to read Santa Fe in Mexico City

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134 Urbanization in the last decades of the XX Century are often represented in a hierarchically ordered network formation that spans the globe. Global cities (Sassen, 2005) have been analyzed as a result of multiple layers and multiplicities. However, less attention has been given to way in which urban areas encompass: urban form, built environment and the essence of place (Haggard & Mang 2016).

The paper portrays the case of Santa Fe in Mexico City, located in the boroughs of Cuajimalpa and Álvaro Obregón. Santa Fe was conceived as one of the biggest financial districts in Mexico and Latin America. It was grounded on landfills and sandbanks (Pérez, 2010). The area was built as the entrepreneurs and corporations needed, in correlation to the infrastructure to promote private cars' mobility and with a lack of public amenities.

As a result, Santa Fe is workplace of thousands of citizens, dormitory city, educational center for students and place of contrasts, with a lack of public space and issues of mobility and transportation. Currently, the national authority projected to connect Toluca and Mexico City through a commuter rail that is under construction, therefore more cooperative and residential buildings will expand the area. This exemplifies the complexity in urban planning and urban form in Mexico. The study aims to analyze Santa Fe, as an area of multiplicities and under the light of the urban form, essence of place and as an urban area that evolves constantly.

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Future cities between forms of space and forms of time: the urban regeneration case of the De Cuelel site in Amsterdam

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Keywords: City making, permanent temporality, urban regeneration, community, media

In the international architectural panorama, where cultures, movements and actions are increasingly hybrid and contaminated by a global language, an element seems to emerge transversally to all the experiments underway: time. Consumption of land and natural disasters, the crisis of the real estate market due to overproduction of buildings and lack of reuse strategies, the ordinary transformations of cities, increasingly alien to urban programs and activated by the social partners, are the great problems that architecture cannot yet give concrete answers.

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In Italy, cities and architecture discount the delay in adapting to new conditions of indeterminacy, fluidity and dematerialization, not only of the existential certainties of the modern era, but also of functions and programs, construction techniques and materials technologies. The result is the permanence of elitist practices, far from the needs of the urban populations, requiring ever more space and time for their own lives. Furthermore, the lack of public interest in the city temporary aspects reveals the absence of public policies capable of triggering widespread urban regeneration processes.

The new temporary trials underway in The Netherlands are giving exemplary results, such as the De Cuelel site in Amsterdam and the Pompenburg Park in Rotterdam. Therefore, the forms of cities and buildings of the modern period become temporal algorithms, which synchronize different times, compressing/dilating space according to needs and desires. Finally, the new media will be decisive in determining the demarcation between the space forms of the 20th century and the time forms of the 21st century, which open the way to a new vision of the future, that of temporal city and architecture.

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The Relation between Cultural Identity of Urban Fabric and Public Spaces on the Topic of Slow City (Cittaslow)

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Keywords: Slow City (Cittaslow), Urban Fabric, Cultural Identity, Turkey/Seferihisar, Italy/ Città di Trani, Public Space

136 The cities of the 21st century are losing their distinctness and identities due to standardization caused by globalization. Hence, "Cittaslow movement" is one of the alternative views to the raising the life quality in the cities and creating more sustainable life systems. Accordingly; slow city movement aims to protect the urban identity, original character and culture of the city.

Slow city supporting both urban and cultural sustainability which was inspired by slowfood movement in Orvieto, Italy in 1999. Slow city criteria, consisting of about 70 items, aiming to create cities which are directed to environment, nature and human based on preserving historical and local values. In this context, the main purpose of the project is to analyze and compare the social, economic and cultural effects created by the formation of two slow cities in different countries and examine the reflection of these effects on urban public spaces.

Within this aim, in order to analyze the effects of cittaslow, Seferihisar/Turkey, and Citta di Tran/Italy will be compared as case studies. Seferihisar which is Turkey's first Cittaslow labeled destination, has regional, climatically and socio-cultural similarities with Citta di Trani of Italy. In this context, an evaluation between Seferihisar and Trani will be done, considering the effect of being Cittaslow.

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The Interaction between the Geography and Built Environment in Levent Integrated Valley System of Istanbul

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Keywords: Urban Design, Urban Metabolism, Urban Morphology, Levent Integrated Valley System, Built Environment, Topography

Istanbul is a system of plateaus and valleys in Bosphorus Topographic Structure. Among these geographical formations, Levent Plateau as a part of "Levent integrated valley system" is striking in terms of the spatial change and transformation it went through and is thus the subject matter of this study. It is evident that through an extended time frame Levent plateau was subjected to substantial spatial change through large-scale housing projects, and new plan revisions thereof in particular. These interventions all but defaced the integrated valley system.

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Based on this discourse, the present study discusses the equilibrium of the urban system (McHarg, 1969) through the background of the coexistence of the basic components of topography and ecology, and human interventions. Starting with the new millennium, Levent Plateau faced with rapid urbanization, which led to the covering of natural stream beds and construction efforts in the valleys which had previously separated neighborhoods from one another. All these amount to a structural change which can be summarized as the disintegration of the integrated valley system as the continuity of the ecological systems was disrupted.

In the study, the potentials embedded in the urban system are identified with reference to the metabolic approach (Ibanez, Katsikis, 2014), which defines the city as an ecological system, while morphological analysis (Oliveira, 2016) is employed to assess the structural changes noted above. The tools employed for spatial analysis include the comparison of aerial photographs –old and new–, plans, existing and historical maps,

Through these efforts, the study discusses the interactions between the potentials offered by the topographic and ecologic systems of Levent integrated valley system, and the planning decisions and the existing built environment, and comes up with design principles applicable to future projects to be implemented.

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Co-Cairo: A Disruptive Paradigm Re-Defining our Future Juxtapolis

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Keywords: Cairo, satellite cities, livable urbanism, future cities, disruption

138 Over the past decades, Cairo has embarked on a series of urban strategies to address overpopulation, scarcity of resources and encroachment on valuable agricultural land, among other challenges. These strategies included the creation of satellite urban centres, many of which have failed to meet their strategic targets, particularly in diversity of use and population (Sims, 2015). Part of this shortcoming may be attributed to the lack of factors of livability in many of these new satellite developments- issues such as accessibility, mobility, transportation, affordable housing, public space, cultural space, infrastructure and education. This paper proposes a disruption of the repetitive loop of such satellite city creation.

This disruption is rooted in the more granular and textured understanding of the existing fabric and urban condition that gives Cairo its characteristic qualities of liveability and vibrancy. Based on the Juxtapolis definition (Mostafa, 2016), this paper strives to identify the hybrid quality of Cairo found in its interstitiality between its urban juxtapositions. It tackles this within a temporal framework and poses the question "what will livability mean in a future Juxtapolis?".

It proposes an urban strategy based on the spatial application of shared economy notions (Hamari, 2016) within the framework of digital social space/ real-space analogies- a co-designed, co-created, co-shared and co-lived Co-Cairo.

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The Right to architecture seen as “diligent research”. Form of dissent, reclaiming space practices and the power of the project

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Keywords: heritage, modernity, language, typology, morphology

In the field of architectural and urban design, Modernity shows off itself as the liberation of rationality from the prejudices and limitations of history. As an immediate consequence, the existing city was banned and the new one was raised through an act of abstraction with a clear political significance (Marzot, 2014). Furthermore, Modernity claimed being not the result of emerging new conventions but as the natural answer to the rediscovery of a logic inherent to all human beings since ever, propelled by the industrial capitalism, considered its own more objective interpreter. This position started being questioned from post-modernity onward, by arguing the supposedly universal rationality was nothing more than a language, as such equivalent to all possible languages (Rossi, 1966). As a consequence, architectural and urban design started reflecting upon the new condition of modernity as the effect of a crisis resulting from the subversion of its socio-economic premises. In the emerging perspective, the Heritage of Modernity equals that of any other precedents (Monestiroli, 2004) and appears as the new goal. This paper aims at investigating the effect of this strategic shift both in the design practice (Ungers, 1978) and theory (Caniggia and Maffei, 2017). Different positions are compared by selecting texts and projects. The purpose is twofold: to consider the relation between urban morphology and building typology as the foundation of the new design strategies and to emphasize the emergence of a meta-linguistic approach to architecture. Globalization and its crisis seems to have opened a new perspective, where the project appears not anymore as a discipline but as the unpredictable premises of any possible science.

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Urban renewal of Oran city center into question

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Keywords: Historical center, urban renewal, townscape, morphology, public space

140 Urban renewal is a natural phenomenon in the city that has always operated through different processes of urban change. However, if this approach is not new to the city, the urban actions in the city of Oran continue to be oriented towards the construction of new peripheral districts causing an unprecedented urban sprawl. Meanwhile, the historical center of the city is losing its attractiveness facing the new neighborhoods and knows no global rehabilitation urban project. The downtown has, indeed, many assets to enhance. However, it suffers from many lacks, especially public spaces aesthetic and functional quality, connection between these spaces that remain less favorable to the pedestrian movement and also in terms of architectural insertions. The city center knows building speculation operation generating unreasonable urban renewal marked by the integration of new high rise buildings. Urban actions do not respect the architectural and urban specificities of the city center.

The issue of this paper refers to a main question: how to enhance the attractiveness of the city center and initiate a requalification process? The hypothesis we are advancing is that a reflection on the urban landscape and public spaces are the levers of the urban renewal of the city center. The aim of this study is to analyze the neglected central spaces that present urban qualities to consolidate, if not to reveal, and to highlight the constitutive elements of their landscape and urban forms.

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On the search of human willfulness that had driven the making of a city in historia: Morella

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Keywords: Urban Form, History, Architectural Design, Spatial Structure

This contribution has to do with the powers that had driven the making of a city, in a socio-physical and space-time structural chronotopic manner, following ideas by M. Bakhtin (Bakhtin 1982), P. Ricoeur (Ricoeur 2003), and GIRAS Research Group (Muntañola 2016; Saura 1997). The main case study is the historic core of Morella, in Spain, and is focused upon the analysis of the relationships between: the configurative knowledge that is embedded in the urban form, the voices of their inhabitants considered as users, and the contemporary urban design practice of the architects and town planners Enric Miralles and Helio Piñón.

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The method to study the transformations of the city is based on two different perspectives, the first based on the Italian school of urban morphology and typology (Strappa 2003), the second on space syntax, developed particularly in University College London by Bill Hillier (Hillier 1996). Space syntax analysis will be used to analyse the urban fabric in relation to its connectivity and integration, while urban morphology studies will examine how the settlement has grown and been adapted to continue suiting the living. Then, direct observation and interviews with local residents provide insight into their daily lives and will also address how they have appropriated space to suit their needs.

This analysis of the historical footprints (physical and cognitive) will allow defining the territorial heritage and the basis of a historical-structural approach to architectural design, which takes into account the characteristics of the place, its invariants and its rules of reproduction.

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Water routes and open spaces for the urban regeneration of the Kasbah of Algiers

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Keywords: Urban landscape, regeneration, water channels, open spaces, Algiers

142 Dealing in a continuous shift between preservation and innovation, projects for the restoration and regeneration of historic settlements must be grounded on the need to preserve the overall historic and cultural characteristics of the urban landscape.

This is particularly true for the World Heritage Sites that have been affected by processes of abandonment or trauma and that now need extensive and consistent actions of urban regeneration. This is the case of the Kasbah of Algiers that, after a long period of overpopulation and lack of maintenance, today need extensive actions of regeneration to return to being white, to solve problems of hydrogeological instability that caused extensive collapses of its building fabric.

Between conservation and innovation, restoration and urban regeneration, this paper aims at exploring methodologies for an urban renewal that has as its core the regeneration of the open spaces, which can be transformed into the real 'knots' of a capillary action that has as epicenters the small squares and open areas traditionally used by the local society. Reconciling the need for urban regeneration with that of maintaining the characters of integrity, authenticity and Outstanding Universal Value, it proposes to re-establish the network of water routes, channels, fountains and gardens as the streams for the urban restoration.

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Urban Design in Urban Regeneration. An Urban Design Research in Nanjing, China

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Keywords: Street space, street spatial configuration, urban form, plots, buildings

Urban design in urban regeneration in the traditional area faces more difficulties because the design aims to achieve better spatial quality based on more comprehensive contexts of social equity, urban memory and traditional urban fabric preservation. These difficulties are embodied in three aspects: the distribution and balance of public space and private space, the settlement of the contradiction between the increased building area for economical purpose and the protection of the traditional fabric, and the renewal of buildings corresponding to modern quality of life.

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The paper deals with these aspects and introduces an urban design research in urban regeneration by casing a typical traditional area in Nanjing, China. The method of reorganizing the public space is presented by considering the morphological characters of the traditional street space and the related plots' property. The distribution of operating floor area and residential one is discussed, taking into account the balance the economic interests, the return of the original residential area and other factors.

And the code to control the buildings is proposed, taking into account the solar lighting and building volume. As a result, the urban design in urban regeneration has cognized the rationality of dynamic changes of urban form, as well as the original economic and social conditions. Secondly, under the premise of protecting and fabric structure, the design has reorganized public space which native, citizens and visitors could share together. Finally, the design will make the native and sponsors both acquire profits through additional floor areas, which is important for the project to work well.

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The restoration of a notable building: Palazzo Testa-Pelosi in Frigento

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Keywords: Frigento, primary element, ancient/new

144 Within PON_MeTRiCs "Methodologies and technologies for the management and recovery of historical centres and prestige buildings" research project, the DiARC multidisciplinary research group coordinated by author, in order to verify the achieved methodological acquisitions, converged, in the research's ending phase of Experimental Development – after the examination of some exemplarizing case studies – on the area in the North-West urban fabric of the historical Centre of Frigento.

These project insights involved many disciplinary skills – the relief, the technological and environmental design, the restoration, the architectural and urban design – beginning with some basic preliminary contributions provided by the disciplines of history of architecture and the city.

All these contributions and experiments had a significant moment of synthesis and integration in the project proposals for Palazzo Testa-Pelosi. This noble building of ancient construction, now in a ruinous state, was paradigmatic of a coherent intervention with the research themes and objectives in order to recover valuable artefacts, recognizing the historical and documental value of monumentum or of primary element (Rossi, 1966) to this vestige in relation with the urban fabric (Caniggia-Maffei, 1984).

The case of Palazzo Testa-Pelosi, in this framework, is paradigmatic precisely because it raises a number of issues and theoretical and methodological hubs within research and design in the relationship between old and new, in the field of urban restoration and post-trauma building re-construction. A relationship that is particularly significant when the ancient, its vestiges being ruined largely lost their formal unity while retaining a significant testimonial value both for the urban location and for the spatial qualities, for the morphological-typological structure of which they represent a stable stage and relevant re-formulation.

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Architectural forms on archaeological ruins: a tectonic approach

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Keywords: Tectonics, Architectural design, Archaeological sites, Cultural landscape, Ruins

The tectonic dimension of architecture, with its ethical approach to the urban transformations, as prefigured by many studies as well as demonstrated by reasonable design experiences during the last decades, may be a guarantee for the contemporary urban and landscape form sustainability. But what happens when its required to establish a direct relationship with an existing structure such as a ruin, a historical trace or an ancient wall? In which way the design process starts to be influenced by the presence of the archaeological ruins and what kind of tectonic relationship could be constructed between new architecture and old constructions?

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The addition of a new building in an archaeological settlement poses a problem in terms of architectural and constructive solutions and the role of tectonics, in its semiotic and epistemological dimension, becomes fundamental in order to recover an ethical approach for the architectural design able to change the current interpretation of the Vitruvian triad in which *utilitas* (conditioned by economic rules) totally outweighs *firmitas* (ensured by technical customaries) and *venustas* (distorted by wrong cultural references), bringing it closer to a new poetic quality for the project.

The essay addresses these issues through the analysis of some architectural experiences in archaeological contexts with a view to find out new strategies and tectonic approaches more linked to the cultural identity of the places.

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Authenticity/Identity. Forms and Features of the Post-Earthquake Reconstruction

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Keywords: Safety, Identity, Morphology, Typology, Sysmic events

146 The recent and iterated seismic events that have affected the Italian Apennine regions have highlighted on the one hand the inconsistency of the preventive measures and the safeguarding of our heritage, and on the other the concern for the safety of the places, for the reconstruction of their identity and beauty. The decision to rebuild the cities "where they were" derives from the will to stay in the places hit by the earthquake as an identity choice and expression of the cultural roots of the populations in their territory. The aim of the research to which this essay refers is the definition of models for the construction / reconstruction of the Italian hill town, capable of combining the theme of safety with those of authenticity and identity.

The methodological, multidisciplinary, multiscale and experimental method is based on the identification of three intervention scales, that of the single building unit, of the aggregative forms and of the urban parts or recognizable fabrics, defining a conforming dimension of the intervention able to restore the authenticity of the places not referred to an a priori defined aesthetic identity but as the result of a design thought that consubstantially combines constructive and formal value. The case study identified is the village of Trisungo in the municipality of Arquata del Tronto, a valley settlement along the River Tronto and the Via Salaria. The project assumes the elementary urban unity as conforming dimension of the intervention, considered as a morpheme capable of expressing in an organic way the reaction between the spatial, typological and morphological characteristics of the village in their relationship with the forms of the ground and its stratigraphic composition.

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City Reading and Design Process: streets composition and building-type

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Keywords: Building-type, street, urban layout, urban morphology, Portuguese city

This communication focuses on the morphological interpretation of the city form and addresses the utility of the urban-layout as a tool for the urban form reading but also as theoretical/conceptual support for the urban-design process. Starting from the issue of the urban-layout composition with streets, particularly in regard to the "ordinary streets", i.e. common-streets serial repeated, the aim is to decode the laws or design principles behind the street-shape of Portuguese historical urban fabrics.

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The analysis of representative urban-samples allowed the recognition of the common-street and also the relationship between street-type and its repetition in urban form design. From the conjectural point of view, we reconstituted the street project design principles, based on a theoretical frame which defines the shape of the street through the serial repetition of a building-type. When we focus in this specific street-type and their production principles, the main objective is to decode the built typologies structural interference within the city streets layout, namely in the public spaces network.

With the classification of the urban composition rules, according the street production we distinguished some operative answers to the issue about the urban-layout production with streets. The urban reading concludes a set of formulas to design streets with a serial repetition of a building-type. These principles can be combined in many ways and generate a multiplicity of urban layouts. However, none of these studied streets or urban fabrics can be taken as a prescription, but should be understood as a lesson from the built-city and from the past to the city project that faces today.

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Zone Urbaine Sensible and urban regeneration: preserving place identity by improving social inclusion

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Keywords: Urban regeneration, place identity, sustainability

148 Since 20 years, France is involved by an interesting urban regeneration process which improves the quality of life in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability (Nijkamp and Perrels, 1994; Porfyriou and Sepe, 2017; Sepe, 2013a, 2014). The Zone Urbaine Sensible – ZUS, namely sensitive urban zones created in France in 1996 with Décret n°96-1156 are some disadvantaged areas supported by the PRU (Projets de Rénovation Urbaine), with the financial help of the ANRU, Agence Nationale pour la Rénovation Urbaine that manages public-private funds and is aimed at integrating people through employment.

In particular, within the Alpes Maritimes territory, 5 ZUS are located, three of these in the city of Nice, one is divided between Nice and Saint-André, and the last is located in Vallauris. In Nice, the urban regeneration of the ZUS is aimed at improving the quality of life and reduce the social differences through actions of new building, redevelopment, demolition and reconstruction. The demolition is carried out when the redevelopment, which must be characterized by principles of sustainability, is economically disadvantageous. In these contexts, urban projects mostly concern the redevelopment of public spaces and renovation of housing which fulfilled the objectives of the PLH (Programme Local de l'Habitat) to increase social development and improve the quality of life. Vieux Nice area (old town) is the historical and touristic heart of the city. The area, densely populated - 17,500 inhabitants in an area of 70 hectares - is considered a ZUS as a result of overcrowding which improves the real estate value, but decreases quality, comparable to social housing.

The project idea of the PSMV (Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur), is also in this case to improve residences replacing them with environmentally sustainable buildings, all preserving place identity. The ZUS renewal is part of a wider process of regeneration which is interesting Nice by 20 years in the framework of the PNRU, Programme National de Rénovation Urbaine. The principal aims include mixed uses to increase employment, housings and social life. The new strategy is to decrease vacant areas performing differentiated activities in different moment of a day. The challenge is both renovating the urban environment and improving social inclusion, by respecting the urban form, and preserving place identity. All in a sustainable perspective (Pendlebury and Porfyriou, 2017; Sepe, 2013b).

The paper will illustrate, the process of urban renewal which is interesting Nice since the beginning of 2000, starting from the emblematic Zone Urbaine Sensible and focusing on the questions deriving from the aforementioned challenge.

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Urban Recovering and Restoration Strategies after the Earthquake of 1915 in Marsica

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Keywords: Restoration, History of Architecture, Reinforced Concrete

The proposed paper aims to analyze the complex relationship between urban recovery and restoration works strategies of residence and historic monumental buildings after the earthquake of January 13th 1915, which destroyed Marsica, in the province of L'Aquila, central Italy, and created a lot of damages in the neighborhood. This event created a new kind of approach to buildings, focusing not only on the form, but also to the structure aspects.

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All the population had several damages to their own houses, in some cases totally destructed, so it was necessary to rebuilt new aggregates, according identified urban strategies; differently, the churches and other monumental buildings, cause their irregular form and structure, continually modified over time, had more damages of other type of architecture, so they needed different strategies for their recovery.

We will focus on the using of new technologies, in particular reinforced concrete: the using of this material in this period created the experience conditions for the new rules and guidelines in civil works and for the Brandi's critic and conservative restoration theory; we will focus on recovery/restoration case studies, which were realized in the period before the sixties; we will focus on recovery/restoration case studies, which were realized in the period before the sixties, making comparisons between each strategy.

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The opportunities for smaller villages in the rapidity of globalization: some reasoning on the villages of the “Alta Murgia”

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Keywords: Vernacular Architecture, Landscape Restoration, Land Enhancement, Minority Heritage, Enhancement of “Weak Areas”

150 The Polytechnic of Bari, for several years is developing an analysis process for the smaller cities of Alta Murgia through a network of Conventions and Framework Agreements, resulting in numerous degree theses. In particular, in this case is presented the results of some proposals carried out on the cities of Acquaviva delle Fonti, Gravina in Puglia, Altamura and Spinazzola.

The disciplinary reference framework is on the urban restoration of the minor centers, however it has quickly become clear that the disciplinary instruments on material recovery, although well established and materially effective to the objective of protection and safeguarding, are not effective for the valorization and functional recovery of sites.

This is an heritage largely private and not directly protected by law, but certainly is an expression of a strong and specific identity value of this territory, diversified in its local specifications, but uniform in a vernacular declension of basic construction according to the building techniques, materials and specific local buildings types.

This heritage shows clearly the need to be preserved and handed down, also for the protection of territories and landscapes, but at the same time strongly expresses a serious inability to self-sustain and renew itself.

The analysis system on which we are working tends therefore to constitute a network of analysis of local values to determine development processes related to the cultural supply chain that invests both the socio-economic values and the material assets of the building in order to generate complex processes self-incremental that allow the development of network synergies of local quality values (even if sometimes too weak, if taken individually) belonging to the different areas of valorization to develop a programs of attraction of population, resources and new vitality compatible with the systems of life and with the working and productive world and with the values of the contemporary age.

The challenge of the proposed paradigm is to be able to develop a new updated process of use of the sites that embody our memory and our identity, allowing us to pass on its values, updating its ways of use and the productive and relational capacity towards today's needs.

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Heritage and renewal of the historical urban ensemble of Ulcinj castle

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Keywords: Heritage, renewal, adaptive reuse, Ulcinj Castle

The fortified citadel of Ulcinj represent one of the most important urban ensemble of the Adriatic coast. Its roots go back to prehistoric times, while the life within the castle was trembled many times by the changes made by the Byzantines, Serbs, Venetians and Ottomans. The historic sites are problematic heritage because they represent the memory and identity through the centuries, stoned in archeological and architectural layers, but they also has to coexist with the new developments, dramatic changes and the people that lives in them.

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Actually, the castle suffer several difficulties: abandonment of the houses from their inhabitants which started after the devastating earthquake of 1979, leaving the inner parts of the castle in deserted silent, the inappropriate developments and illegal constructions, mostly without criteria all spread around it, and the neglect of the different stakeholders in preserving and promoting a sustainable development.

The propositions for renewal of the Ulcinj Kalaja come as a tentative to revitalize the Old Town and also to propose examples of sensitive interventions which try to preserve and conserve the cultural, historical and architectural beauty of the site but also being adapted to the new economic and social needs of the XX century. This research is a dual approach between the identification and valorization of this urban historic ensemble and design proposals which tried to integrate the physical fabric and ruins in a renewal concept so as to keep alive the old town and hence preserve and not affect the authenticity of it.

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The ancient center of Ascoli Satriano: studies on urban restoration

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Keywords: Ascoli Satriano, historical development, restructuring area, urban tissue

152 Our case study is the town of Ascoli Satriano, investigated in the specific relationship between the historical buildings stock and the Palazzo Ducale.

The urban pattern has been analyzed in order to track its historical evolution. Such analysis was mainly done by observing the current buildings, both the specialized and the basic ones. The attention was focused on the south-east area of the Palazzo Ducale and it extended to the Monastery of St. John the Baptist. This area, just in between the 10th century monastery and the Norman tower, has been identified as the main subject and so it has been examined more thoroughly, since it is part of the core of the ancient center of Ascoli.

The first issue addressed was the current lack of dialogue between the monasterial complex and the Palazzo Ducale – and between these two buildings and the basic construction developed between them. The evolution in the shapes has been studied in order to reorganize the area not on the base of abstract schemes, but arising from the analysis of the typical structures of the city. One of the main criteria that guided the studies and the proposals was the need not to mystify the urban reality of the place. For these reasons the orientations of the existing buildings have been searched and repeated and the volumes have been kept as they were, in order not to alter the existing relationships between the different masses. The difficulties related to the heights have been tackled by using terraced floors connected by ramps connecting the 15 meters of difference in height between the reference height of the castle – that is the ground attic of the east elevation – and the lowest level of the Monastery, linking the various intermediate heights of the volumes that are parts of the existing urban fabric.

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The ducal *palazzo* of Ascoli Satriano

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Keywords: Palazzo Ducale, restoration, repurposing, archeology

Our case study deals with the city of Ascoli Satriano and it has been developed by investigating the relations among the pattern of the building stock, the historical buildings and the relevant presence of the Palazzo Ducale. The Palazzo Ducale has been studied being totally aware of the importance of its identity in order to come up with design proposals which would be able to give a new vital impulse back to the entire city, by its restoration. The proposals should concern activities which combine the founding values of restoration and the cultural developments that restoration should cause. In dialectical terms the analysis concern the understanding of the building - in its physical, dimensional, material and structural aspects - in relation to a site characterized by an ancient anthropic presence. The study of the urban context has allowed us to track the evolution of the building's presence in the urban plan. All these analysis have been the basis in order to formulate design hypotheses which could be coherent with the needs expressed by the territory: the Carapelle Valley hosts several archaeological sites frequented by scholars from different parts of Europe; it would therefore be appropriate to propose suitable spaces for the scientific dissemination of the archaeological heritage and to encourage the carrying out of archaeological research and reconnaissance activities. Where to put each of the functions was chosen according to the strengths and weaknesses of each room. The solution of distribution problems, in particular vertical connections, takes into account the critical issues emerging from sudden choices of intervention attributable to previous restoration campaigns. In conclusion, all the design choices aim to create a real cultural hub that will affect the entire urban environment surrounding the building.

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City and Nature: Writings of a Fragile Balance between Erasure Overlap and Transformation

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Keywords: Geomorphological readings, landscape dynamics, visible and invisible, writings and traces, territorial experience.

154 The city "as an organism in the making in constant transformation" is the thread of the research developed in the city-landscape of Liège, where tissue morphology bears the traces of events, economic and social relations, mental and physical, which require new readings. The invisibility and the contemporary ignorance of the "morphological conditions" of the thick territory of Liège call for an urgent questioning of the practices of reading and interpretation of places to apply methods corresponding to the concept of operating history. This contribution deals with the opposition "city-countryside".

It is a duality questioning Belgian cities cyclically. Indeed, urban diffusion, as well as the quest for an ideal "countryside", are phenomena to be analysed in greater depth, by applying morphological reading methods based on geomorphological characters, reasons and intelligences, human settlements and evolutions that this system of elements makes it possible to identify and understand in time. By questioning readings, we note the lack of in-depth knowledge of morphological urban and landscape dynamics.

Returning to the interpretative reading, means to review the duality and to understand the countryside's demand. By reading specific sites, we want to deal with the persistent fragile relationship in contemporary territories, where the illegibility is the result of the loss of morphological knowledge. By reinterpreting the fictional opposition "city-countryside" as a dialectical relationship between tensions (material/immaterial, physical/mental) we understand that city is rarely the result of erasure.

This is more the visible part of an operation of overlapping or of a deeper transformation of urban and landscape components: dynamics always responding to cultural and technical objectives of people operating in the territory. These contexts show the effects of the loss of in-depth morphological knowledges. Putting into question readings means to restore lost knowledge, opening action's perspectives, reconciling city and countryside, nature and architecture.

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The historical landscape in Albania: Ottoman tradition and challenges of the new expansion

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Keywords: Albanian landscape, Ottoman city, Berat, Gjirokastrë

Albanian historical landscape is characterized by the strong ottoman influence. The most important old cities have inherited the urban and land organization typical of the Ottomans. In the two UNESCO's cities of Berat and Gjirokastra is possible to understand the rules of urban organism and its links with nature and the countryside. 155

The Balkan cities under the Ottoman influence, are the result of a continues urban balance between the nature and the settlement typology. The Albanian cities are not based on the module of the plot of the single house but on the dimension of the neighbourhood (mëhalla). The Ottoman city is the result of juxtaposition of these different and contrasting parts that are unified by the landscape and nature.

Nowadays the Albanian old cities are under protection by the governmental institutions, which take care about the buildings and the monuments inside the protected area. However the preservation of the authenticity of the city is connected with some other elements (open space, nature, landscape) that seem less important but that represent the "glue" between neighbourhoods. These connected elements are also the most exposed to risk due to the non protection by the State and interest by private persons for the construction of new buildings.

The open space and the landscape had been wildly transformed just out the boundary of the historical centre. So the challenge is how to preserve the historical landscape of the Albanian cities and the simple pleasure of observing nature and the environmental sensitiveness that represents the local culture.

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New paradigms of city-nature

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Keywords: Urban design, Physical geography, Saverio Muratori, Agostino Renna.

156 Definite and compact shapes don't characterize contemporary settlements like the ancient ones. In fact, today, cities are widespread and dispersed in the territory, connoted by open forms and extended dimensions. Urbanization techniques seem often to remain indifferent to these new urban conditions, ignoring a possible way to relate with the physical substrate on which cities are built. The impasse is that the cities, in their extensive dispersion, compare itself to different "territorial rooms" and, for this reason, it is necessary to establish a bond of mutual influence between the urban project and the geographical shapes of the territory.

In Italy, in the second half of the last century, urban design theory addressed this issue by trying to define the syntax of urban construction in relation to orography shapes. Saverio Muratori and Agostino Renna, for example, conducted some interesting design experiences, in which they recognized that the relationship between urban form and physical geography can assume a basic role for the urban design discipline.

In particular, the paper analyses two different projects that can be defined as different paradigms of the same idea of city-nature: the hill city (the project for the expansion of Ina-Casa district in Rome, by Muratori) and the hill-foot city (the project for the 'new town' of Monteruscello, Pozzuoli, by Renna).

Each project corresponds to a different interpretations of the various geographical configurations that characterize the territory itself.

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Architecture as a Chance Use of Local Differences

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Keywords: Alpine architecture, specific solutions, material, construction, structural engineering

What are architects able to control when they design buildings? The industrialization of the building process, prefabrication, unskilled labor and an investor driven building industry sets tight limits. Other professions contribute and limit the possibilities of architects because investors do not believe in good architecture. 157

Especially in mountain regions, where financial resources are limited and distances are long, specific methodological solutions can make life possible. In Grisons (Switzerland) younger generations of architects have developed their specific way to approach the tasks. It is about an attitude towards architecture as a tool, to solve spatial and organizational problems defined by structure. The architects have their work rooted in a building culture where they originate and have their offices: in a mountain setting. Here handcraft is still available and a direct common sense relation to materiality of construction, making efficient use of building materials and specified use of spatial defined structural engineering. One can find three different methodological approaches: A) Typological. The architects Men Duri Arquint, Corinna Menn and Iseppi/Kurath explore and produce a clear contemporary visions and versions based on traditional house typologies. B) Conceptual. Raphael Zuber and the architect Angela Deuber use visual structure to control building, and to open large spanning, so to be able to create a clear essence. C) Territorial. The restorations and new buildings done by Ramun Capaul/Gordian Blumenthal, Iso Huonder and Michael Hemmi occupy themselves with local questions in remote locations and its specific building conditions: Use of the local material and the precise spaces.

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Rural identity in the making. Architectural and urban design between city and nature

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Keywords: Rural identity, urban morphology, urban fringe, agricultural park

158 In his vision of the infinite city, Massimo Cacciari describes a process by which the city, in its metropolitan development, radiates from its center, overwhelming every ancient pre-existence and involving a sort of spatial crisis (Cacciari 2004). Within the expansion areas of the city, the urban project is called to shape this crisis, answering to contradictory questions (Cacciari 2009) posed by the relationship between city and nature.

In this sense, the rural landscapes of urban fringe are places in the making, characterized by the constant, changing correlation between city and nature, between architectural construction and open spaces' use and design. The interpretation of this relationship makes it possible to think about the sense of rural identity in the contemporary city and to shape it through the tools of design's coherence as suggested by Luigi Cosenza in the 17 points on rural architecture. In this framework, an interesting case study is the hill area of San Rocco, north of Naples, a peri-urban agricultural fringe between a land incision and the dense fabric of the historical center. The area has preserved a predominantly agricultural identity with cultivated open spaces and farms. Current indications of transformation for this area suggest the re-interpretation of its rural identity through the design of an agricultural park and a small settlement of rural houses.

The purpose of this work is the interpretation of the morphology in the making of this area through its design, giving voice to different phases of the same process and working on the multifaceted possibilities of connection between permanence and change, in a compatible way with its rural identity (Ricoeur 1991).

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Origin and Nature. New Settlement and Marine Biology Research Center in Favignana

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Keywords: Nature, Mediterranean sea, Architecture, Island

The research exposes the theme concerns the relationship between nature and new settlements in a strongly connoted environmental context. The intense presence of nature brings back the reflections to those experiences that have underlay so significantly the construction of the Mediterranean architecture. Favignana, near Sicily, where we planned to build a new temporary settlement for marine biology researchers, is an extraordinary mediterranean island.

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The functional hypothesis has been identified by imagining an alternative to tourism and yet understanding the limits of the temporary nature of settlements in this and islands. The theme of the new small settlement, with temporary houses, is particularly important in the Mediterranean area, on an island whose characteristics are very significant for the relationship with nature.

The theme highlights the need to identify the possible limits to define a settlement that takes into account the original local characters but that identifies the possibility of the architectural intervention innovation. The tension between permanent characters of ordinary place and the possibility of architectural evolution that determines design hypotheses between elementary architectural units and a settlement.

El Pedregal de San Angel: architecture, city and nature in Mexico City

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Keywords: Architecture, nature, urban morphologies, Mexico

160 A sea of black lava that shapes extraordinary figures, a lush vegetation that seems to shout the fertility of the volcanic soil, the bridled water that spurts incessantly from the fountains, the history of thousands of years of these places, where nature has changed and changes the landscape. About seven million square meters created by a powerful eruption of the volcano Xitle, two thousand years ago, an immense sprawl of rock with three separate layers, the result of three different eruptions.

This is Pedregal de San Angel, a vast area south-west of Mexico City, considered as untouchable as it was inhospitable: before 1940, no one had ever tried to tame it, and when they first approached it, they found it still rather magical, rich in indigenous, rare plant and animal species. The history of this part of the city is fascinating because it is as if man has suddenly discovered it, and at the same time chosen it to build the new University City with the masterplan of Mario Pani and Enrique del Moral and the huge residential complex of Jardines del Pedregal with the masterplan of Luis Barragán.

The spirit that moved the promoters and main characters of these two important projects was innovative, especially during the years when it was developed at the megalopolis of Mexico City. At the same time, it was a strong, clear statement of the essence of Mexico through two urban projects of extraordinary interest, in which cities and nature meet and recognize each other, building new urban morphologies.

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The collective housing between city and nature. The lesson of Arne Jacobsen in Copenhagen

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Keywords: City, nature, open spaces, neighborhood, collective housing

Within the theme of the conference Design. The urban project between city and nature the proposed contribution assumes the relationship between city and nature as an essential basis for the urban project. Within this general idea, the construction of residential units of dimensions that conform to human needs, conceived as constitutive elements of the city, is intended as a tool for the definition of an idea of a city made of morphologically finished parts, in which the natural fact becomes a real green infrastructure, which contains public spaces, communication and mobility infrastructures, parks, leisure facilities and agricultural land; in it we can trace the element of order and connection capable of reactivating structuring and constitutive synapses between heterogeneous urban parts.

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These issues will be developed with reference to the case study of the city of Copenhagen in Denmark. Here the Regional Plan of the Five Fingers, approved in 1949 and based on an infrastructural network and green spaces connecting fingers the axes of urban development as a strategy to control the city and its growth, has demonstrated the effectiveness of the natural connective space between the built spaces for the reorganization of urban relations on a regional scale.

Along the coast overlooking the Øresund, the three residential complexes Bellavista, Søholm and Ved Bellevue Bugt and public facilities (theater, restaurant and seaside establishment) designed by Arne Jacobsen in an area between the Bellevue beach to the east and the Deer Park and the railway line to the west, but also the civic center (library and town hall) and the housing buildings designed in Rødovre, along the north-west direction, form urban parts expressions of a coherent and city-oriented planning where the constitutive relationship with nature is the central reason.

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Building the contemporary open city

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Keywords: City, nature, elementary urban part, delimitation, disposition

162 With Modern Movement experience, the way of building the city begins to change: the close relationship between the block and the house morphology progressively overcomes the proposed to urban composition - also in relation to the changed size of the dwelling space - the serial repetition of buildings, mostly in line or with gallery. This settlement mode has introduced in the contemporary city a topological inversion different to the ancient city or a change of the relationship of density between mass and void resulting on spatial expansion.

The principle of openness, since then, has thus become the hinge principle of building of the contemporary city that no longer conforms itself through the delimitation of a closed block but through a block that could be defined as open where the important is the arrangement - not random - of buildings in space.

The concept of openness can be declined in different ways and can be referred to another concept, the one of externality introduced by Uwe Schröder. Through the Pardiè project, the German architect has introduced, in fact, a way of reading the urban space in which open space has two possible characterisations: the landscape spatiality that defines a field and the spatiality that assumes a condition of externality despite the architectural delimitation of a continuum. The paper, therefore, aims to analyze some urban compositions considered as exemplar by re-reading this dual possibility of understanding openness as a valid way of building the city today.

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Conception of Water Element as part of Urban Fabric. Cases of Developments in Middle East

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Water as an element have had a very close association between cities and it is inherent over the history of civilization (Azlina Binti Md.Yassin et. al, 2010). It played a very important role in strategic positioning and/or origin of city, development of trade and commerce and city's development. During post-industrialization era, many waterfront developments have been port zones, more closely tied to the urban fabric. Hence, launching waterfront projects has been one of the most predominant urban policies (Marshall, 2001). A paradigm shift has occurred over the decades from visualizing the waterfront as component of urban area accommodating numerous activities, to getting evolved under highly influenced notion of livability and lifestyle. Constructing new waterfront development (natural/artificial) is evolving as a new trend for real estate to compete (Dr. Ehsan Bayat , 2016). In United Arab Emirates (U.A.E) the waterside communities are favored among the elite, holiday home buyers and investors who desire for a sense of seclusion in their luxury waterfront homes, and yet have all the amenities of comfort and lavish living (Hina Navin, 2018). Current research has forecasted a little or no discussion on the aid of artificial waterfront development in cities' performance. The paper attempts to bring into the discourse this conception of water element, through case studies from U.A.E and observe if this new trend can be considered as part of the urban fabric. In conclusion, the paper will highlight the way it contributes towards city's social, economic and environmental factors.

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The future of marginal and residual spaces in contemporary peri-urban landscapes

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Keywords: Residual Open Spaces, marginal spaces, peri-urban landscape

164 In the last years, the topics of regeneration and transformation of peri-urban borders have assumed an extraordinary relevance. On one side the excessive soil consumption has obliged to reduce the advancement of urbanisation processes, to preserve permeable soil and guarantee the minimal continuity of residual open spaces.

On the other, there has been growing evidence of marginalisation and decay in the existing borders that claims for reinvention and reevaluation of open spaces and city fabric. Those are topics that introduce a relevant material for the rediscussion of the role and the limits of open space design in the contemporary cities and highlight some ambiguities that require a cultural and theoretical realignment. It can be noticed the existence of an unmotivated disjunction between the physical reality of the built environment and an idealised concept of landscape as well as an evident ambiguity in the definition of the notion of nature.

In addition to this, it is indispensable reflecting on the role played by infrastructures as substantial elements of these territories. The contribution addresses these topics to the attention of the conference presenting some studies, analysis, and strategical proposals developed during the last decade in Milan and its metropolitan area.

Here the limits of the cities are faded in the residual open spaces where the traces of the previous territorial organisation are still visible. Territories that are cut by new and old infrastructures were vast industrial brownfields demand recovering, reuse or renaturalization. Obsolescence, neglect, abandonment, and diffused marginality are the topic where landscape and architectural design can still offer a possible future.

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Cairo's Urban Mobility in Question

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Keywords: Urban mobility, Cairo's school of urban sociology, understanding Cairo

Recent studies in the realm of urban design avow for the concepts of liveable, resilient, smart, sustainable and happy cities. Such aspect has -in turn- placed emphasis on the concept of urban mobility. However, numerous literature deals with urban mobility as the everyday transportation in, across, around, or to and from cities. This draws on a focus on the physical measures of infrastructures and roads, types and capacities of transportation means, and traffic. The paper at hand argues that urban mobility is not confined to every day mobility. Rather, it is perceived as a wider-scoped concept of a socio-cultural phenomenon. Urban mobility – as tackled in this paper, is an aspect in tandem with urban characteristics. It is associated with socio-economic classes distribution in the city, either in their geographical choice of residential environments, or their transportation to and from their work environments. Hence, it is an aspect that corresponds to residents' perspectives of their city and themselves. Such an understanding of the concept should provide designers with deeper insights for creating more responsive cities.

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Understanding Cairo seems to be the ultimate challenge for any development or upgrading strategy. Contested, congested, chaotic, and out of control are a few current descriptions of Cairo. With a rapid urban decline, accompanied by an escape from the city districts to peripheral housing projects, or gated communities and luxurious compounds, and a speedy informal encroaching, the concept of urban mobility in Cairo is disputed.

This study at hand aims at providing a new definition of the concept of urban mobility. The methodology is based on a theoretical foundation arguing the mobility features in Cairo's urbanism; with reasons behind Cairene's contemporary immigration waves. Hence, is a qualitative study, exploratory in nature, based on a theoretical content analysis of literature on the theory. Then a random field survey explores a heterogeneous sample of the Cairene's perception of the concept. Tools for data gathering rely basically on a spontaneous investigation method conducted with a random sample of Cairenes. Discussion of the findings is expected to enrich the theoretical understanding of the urban mobility concept from a sociocultural point of view, as well as to contribute to "Cairo School of Urban Sociology".

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Typology and insertion of green spaces in the urban and peri-urban fabric of Kinshasa (Congo, Democratic Republic): towards a new vision of the vegetal in city

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Keywords: Green spaces, ecological infrastructure, quality of space

166 The various readings dedicated to the Kinshasa territory reveal the image of an unbridled city with a rather heteroclit urban and peri-urban patchwork fabric (De Boeck and Jacquemin 2006, Lagae 2010). In this fabric, which is constantly being densified and extended, the place of vegetal cover in the era of ecological urban planning is now emerging (Stefulesco, 1993). In a debate often dominated by a quantitative vision of green spaces, some argue that the studied city is almost devoid of it.

The study assumes that the reading of the variations of the landscape types (urban plantations) specific to the suburban informal neighborhoods is the basis of the qualitative approaches that are essential to reveal the potential of residual landscape components likely to support territorial development. This approach leads to a new vision of "the plant and green systems", even in spontaneous tissues, and redirects to the revision of the concept of quality. The analysis of the modes of self-construction and mutation of these primary artifacts, restores to them the dignity of environments of interest for the research of basic elements that can be useful to start long process of urban rehabilitation, or even reinvention of a city knowing to take advantage of the "existing natural" characters.

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Spatial design, planning processes and literary works on cities: an ontological approach for integrating heterogeneous knowledge

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Keywords: City modeling, Heterogeneous knowledge, Ontological analysis, Design, Planning processes

The aim of this research is to set up an ontology-based environment where to disambiguate and to share different perspectives and different relevant terminologies belonging to possible different agents involved in a spatial planning process. Spatial planning tries to manage complexity as the result of a recurring interaction between collective knowledge and the desired results: this requires a conscious and unambiguous knowledge sharing as the foundation of decisional and design dimensions.

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In this framework, the work proposes an ontology-based approach. Our focus is the domain of environmental and urban planning. To operate within this view, an unambiguous knowledge sharing mechanism should provide the basis for the political, decisional/strategical and design dimensions (Stufano, et al., 2017; Lapintie, 2011).

This methodology could be a strong support for sharing knowledge during planning and design processes. Technical agents like administrators, politicians, architects, associations and corporations rely on specific languages whose terminologies, although addressing the same city and its artifacts and processes, can be effectively understood only adopting their background knowledge and objectives. For an example landscape is a word belonging to poetic, narrative, descriptive language and to many other languages, and it is used with non-coincidental meanings by different technical and not technical agents (Settis, 2017).

This means that crucial (and less crucial) terms (or allocutions) like landscape, transportation and sustainable development, as starting examples, although shared across agents, are far from being neutral and can be sources of subtle misunderstanding and mismatching. An effort towards terminology clarification and shared understanding is needed.

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Measuring her City: Gender and the City of Limassol

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Keywords: Courtyard, claustal typology, Mediterranean architecture

168 The process of revealing conditions of womens agency as patrons, designers and activists in shaping urban form regards gender as an instrument of spatial knowledge, whose ever-evolving nature enables a deeper understanding of urban mechanics and supports the act of designing better places. This paper presents methods of documenting, analysing and synthesising data that examines womens presence in the public and private realms of the Cypriot city of Limassol, a coastal city of approximately three hundred thousand that witnessed notable growth in the second half of the twentieth century. Fieldwork consisted of a two-part process: a series of semi-structured interviews and a set of spatial investigations that included the mapping informal data and recordings. Interdisciplinary methods involved a grounded theory analysis, mappings of qualitative data that was extracted from the interviews and visualizations of onsite observations. The field analysis has contributed to the overarching objective of a doctoral research that investigates womens everyday experience of navigating relationships between home and work in order to elucidate spatial and perceptual boundaries that are inherent, constructed or implied.

The research builds on the position that womens place in the post-industrial city has been defined by reciprocal relationships between gender identity and urban form.

As such, an exploration of womens experiences in constructed space aims to contribute to the discourse of spatial democracy and considers gender equality a fundamental element of good urbanism and social sustainability, where the latter advocates for social process to play a more decisive role in urban development.

The impact of the Danube on settlement morphology/ waterfront context of Hungarian settlements

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Keywords: Danube, riverfront landuse, context, identity, DANUrB-project

The Danube is the longest river in Europe, which, due to its impact on history and spatial structure across the continent, has inspired countless artists and authors. As a symbolic and physical link between countries, the river has been the focus of several international projects and research initiatives. The ongoing DANUrB-Interreg project of the Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Architecture is dealing with the built and intangible heritage, identity and cross-border cultural brands linked to the Danube. Some of the main research topics are analyzing the relationship between settlements and the river, seeking out unused locations and architectural potential on the riverfront and identifying areas in similar situation along the river that can be connected by thematic routes. This requires knowledge on current and historical morphological context, which is in close connection with the above topics.

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The significance of the Hungarian Danube is highlighted by the fact that the Hungarian royal court, which changed its seat several times throughout its history, always stayed on the riverfront moving from Visegrád to Esztergom, and eventually to Buda. These locations were chosen for strategic and commercial reasons. Later, as settlements expanded, the aesthetic value of the riverbank and the surrounding landscape became an ever more important factor in the placement of buildings. Settlements started to approach the river more and more. However, the desire of being close to the water and the need for flood protection require conflicting conditions. This ambivalence in the approach to the river has been influencing riverbank settlements from the beginning, leaving a mark on their morphology.

The aim of this presentation is to showcase analyses and results of the aforementioned DANUrB-project, including the comparative analysis of significant settlements on the Hungarian Danube, focusing on morphology, water-settlement connection and spatial changes in history, as well as analyses on their current riverfront structure, landuse, building forms and development tools.

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Djemila e Timgad, order and nature

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Keywords: Ancient city, Orography, Urban Morphology

170 These two small towns of Algeria, abandoned for centuries, have been continuously at the center of numerous reflections by historians, archaeologists and architects. The reason for this interest is given by several factors related to the age of their foundation, to the comparable dimensions, to the relative proximity and to their apparently opposed settlement principle. Two cities that have had a common origin and history, rediscovered a few years later and brought to light at the same time by scholars who have worked on both sites.

Timgad and Djemila are still two paradigmatic styles of urban construction, in which the same idea of city, built in two different places, gave origin to two ways of interpreting the shape of the ground. In the city of Timgad one principle is applied, showing the strength and certainty of the rule, while in Djemila, even if the principles and rules of the Roman city are maintained, the intelligence of the ability to adapt to the specific condition of the ground form is shown

Moreover, the ruins of these two cities preserve another secret, which is not linked to their original form, but is visible in their urban expansion, in the extramoenia growth which occurred in the course of history before being abandoned. In this regard it is interesting to note that whilst in Timgad, due to the completed character of its geometry, the rear extensions arise like accidental appendages, in Djemila, the III century extension develops naturally, extending the cardo to the road of Sétif and structuring the parts of the city through a new forum dominated by the Severan temple, rebalancing the eccentric position of the original forum[1]. Their urban systems have not remained crystallized over time, but have grown, have been transformed, have accepted other functions and responded to new needs, and in this sense they are comparable to the processes of contemporary cities, continually subject to internal and external transformation, to problems of expansion and growth.

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The principle of 'water attachment' for the Chinese cities: some consideration on settlement systems in Guangdong

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Keywords: River landscape, site selection, settlement systems, Guangdong, Kaiping

The water as a resource has historically played an important role in the formation and the development of the Chinese cities; this connection was declined in many ways throughout the Chinese territory and has often determined the form of the settlement and even the characters that pertain to the architecture. This essay proposes an interpretation of the relevant contribution that the relationship with the river has given to the structure of Chinese landscape and takes into consideration some case studies located in the Guangdong region to investigate the impact that the water resources had on the evolution of the territory. As an important example, the organization and the transformation that occurred in the history of the Pearl River Delta put in evidence the prominence of the water for shaping the process of civilization in this region. The author discusses then the relationship between the form of settlements and the water resource in a specific area of the delta, analyzing some villages in the Kaiping County and elaborating on the site selection and the layout of the settlements. The aim of the contribution is to suggest a definition of the identity of these settlements in association with their geographical condition and the river landscape and to provide virtuous paradigms even to the design process of today.

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Ita | Lettura e Progetto

H.1 Lettura urbana e forma futura

H.4 Forma e struttura della città ereditata

Morfologia urbana e resilienza. Strumenti e modalità del progetto contemporaneo tra 'permanente e temporaneo'

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174 Padre Cristoforo Sarti nel suo Saggio di congetture su li terremoti afferma che "(...) gli edifici in forma consimile (rotonda) sono molto a proposito per iscarsare i danni dell'aeromoto"¹. La regolarità strutturale e morfologica degli edifici unitamente alla continuità ed omogeneità dei materiali costituiscono la condizione primigenia in materia antisismica. Infatti, la progettazione architettonica spesso precede quella strutturale: la concezione dell'architettura (intesa come definizione degli aspetti formali, estetici e distributivi), condiziona inevitabilmente la configurazione del sistema strutturale preposto a resistere alle azioni sismiche. Analogamente, in tema di disegno urbano, la storia conferma che vi sono città che a causa della loro forma risultano più resistenti, o resilienti, di altre e già in passato la ricostruzione post-sisma si è interrogata sulla morfologia urbana per far fronte all'emergenza delle catastrofi ambientali, emblematico il caso di Palmi dopo il terremoto di Messina del 1783. Oggi i Piani di Emergenza rappresentano il tentativo di fornire una risposta concreta in termini di sicurezza. La ricerca indaga quindi quali strumenti progettuali mettere in campo per prevenire ed assorbire i rischi delle calamità naturali e trasformarli in opportunità. Allo stesso tempo, i drammatici eventi del sisma mettono però in luce la sottile linea di confine che intercorre tra il concetto di temporaneo e permanente e, nella permanenza della temporaneità, l'evidente e inevitabile fenomeno che vede affiancarsi, accanto ad inagibili nuclei antichi, nuove strutture temporanee che alterano in modo 'permanente' il contesto insediativo. Il contributo qui proposto, attraverso l'analisi di alcuni casi studio nazionali e internazionali mira a fornire alcuni spunti critici in tale direzione indagando possibili approcci del progetto contemporaneo in tema di ricostruzione, resilienza e riqualificazione paesaggistica.

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La città contemporanea fra crisi di identità e ricerca di possibili istanze semantiche

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Keywords: Spazio significante, semiotica urbana, identità, permanenze, mutazioni

"lo spazio umano in genere (e non soltanto lo spazio urbano) è sempre stato significante. [...] l'abitato umano, la «οικουμένη» – come possiamo intenderlo attraverso le prime carte dei geografi greci: Anassimandro, Ecateo, o attraverso la cartografia mentale di un uomo come Erodoto – costituisce un vero discorso, colle sue simmetrie, opposizioni di luoghi, colla sua sintassi e i suoi paradigmi. [...] la concezione utilitaria di una disposizione urbana fondata su funzioni ed usi, che attualmente trionfa quasi incontrastata, è una concezione posteriore." (Roland Barthes)

Oggetto di questo contributo è riflettere sulla possibilità di riferirsi ancora oggi ad una istanza di semiotica urbana alla luce della crescente crisi di identità che attraversa la città contemporanea. Nella città antica (e soprattutto in quella greca) tale sistema s'era basato sul grado semantico-semiotico delle sue forme, che, derivato dal perpetuarsi dei principi archetipici della mimesis, s'erano tradotti nell'artificio di una propria, "autonoma" scrittura tettonica. Da qui, il consolidarsi di una "Metafisica architettonica", che, trasmissiva di significati trascendentali, aveva evoluto la forma altrimenti elusiva delle ristrette necessità funzionali.

Se ciò è ancora oggi sostenibile, bisogna allora considerare che la semiotica urbana possa prescindere dalla pura funzione utilitaristica dei suoi elementi? E questo, in un mondo che va costruendosi per "immagini" vagamente riferibili o indipendenti dalla propria funzione?

La dissertazione ha come finalità, l'affrontare specifico di questo tema; ovvero, quello di indagare la crisi della Forma urbana alla luce della perdita di identità, il tutto, secondo una prospettiva tesa a individuare possibili tracce di nuove semantiche spaziali.

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Il piano della densificazione. Edilizia di base, livello di aggregazione degli edifici e densità

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Keywords: Fiumicino, densificazione, aggregazione

176 Il presente studio, basato sul metodo "processuale", indaga il centro di Fiumicino, centro urbano a lungo considerato periferia, collocato ad est di Roma e caratterizzato dalla rilevante presenza di edilizia spontanea, apparentemente non gerarchizzata e a prevalente destinazione residenziale.

Attraverso la lettura morfologica operata alle varie scale, è stato possibile interpretare ruolo e caratteri dell'attuale organismo aggregativo, ricostruire il suo processo formativo e comprendere il ruolo dei singoli elementi fisici strutturanti la città: strade, piazze ed edifici, sia il loro rapporto reciproco.

L'analisi svolta suggerisce possibili scenari di trasformazione di Fiumicino, nonché alcuni criteri, adottabili per la rigenerazione dei tessuti edilizi: densificazione dell'edilizia su percorso matrice, specializzazione e densificazione dell'edilizia in corrispondenza dei poli, aumento della dotazione di servizi che è attualmente insufficiente.

Il processo di trasformazione e densificazione coinvolge quindi il tessuto edilizio e non più il singolo edificio generalmente inteso come costruzione stabile, dotata di copertura, isolata da strade o da aree libere o da altre costruzioni mediante strutture verticali che si elevano senza soluzione di continuità dalle fondamenta al tetto (D.G.R. Lazio 243/2017). Operazioni puntuali sui singoli edifici porterebbero infatti ad un aumento di volume della preesistenza, ma non all'aumento di densità.

Oggetto della nuova trasformazione è quindi l'edilizia di base, costituita dagli edifici e dall'area di pertinenza cui sono inscindibilmente legati. Attraverso la definizione del livello di aggregazione abitativa all'interno del tessuto da trasformare, si introduce una nuova nozione di densità che sembra comprendere, non solo il rapporto tra numero di abitanti previsti (e quindi volumi edificati) e superficie, ma l'idea di concentrazione urbana espressa dalla continuità di volumi e superfici e dall'organizzazione dei percorsi e degli spazi comuni (Marzot, 2012).

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Progetti di riqualificazione | rigenerazione urbana: occasione per un risanamento di anomalie morfologiche

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Keywords: Riqualificazione, regole morfologiche, progetto urbano

I progetti di rinnovo urbano di porzioni di città, di spazi residuali, di aree dismesse, di aree periferiche evidenziano una riflessione non sempre concorde su come trattare queste aree. Molti progetti sembrano rivolti verso l'unico obiettivo di riempire gli spazi liberi, secondo una logica più attenta ai metri cubi da costruire piuttosto che al risanamento di anomalie morfologiche, occasione per valutare e misurare le possibilità della trasformazione di questi luoghi e della città che li ha generati.

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Gli interventi in queste aree dovrebbero servire a costituire nuovi parametri di qualità urbana e a mettere a punto strumenti di progettazione di un nuovo assetto della città. Le aree su cui si interviene non sono terreni di conquista, spazi da riempire a ogni costo. Si progetta non solamente realizzando continuità edilizie ma anche producendo fratture, rafforzando parti urbane, costruendo trame urbane, riflettendo sui luoghi urbani temporaneamente non usati, ritrovando quella cultura della forma (Cusmano), che da sempre ha sotteso alla costruzione della città, e la sua capacità di trovare continuità e di mettere a punto tessere nuove.

La constatazione della perdita della forma urbana, l'insoddisfazione per le soluzioni insediative dei nuovi quartieri hanno portato a una nuova attenzione per la qualità della città fisica, a riconoscere l'importanza degli spazi aperti nella definizione della forma, struttura e articolazione dello spazio urbano e della qualità urbana, alla riscoperta degli studi morfologici, alla riconsiderazione dello spazio pubblico e dei tessuti insediativi, alle riflessioni teoriche e alle sperimentazioni per un progetto di suolo (Secchi), al rinnovato interesse per il progetto urbano e per l'Urban Design.

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Appunti per una lettura geometrico formale e tipologica della costruzione millenaria dei Sassi di Matera

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Keywords: Matera, scavo, lamione, proporzioni auree, unità di vicinato

178 La stratificazione millenaria del tipo a "lamione" nella città Patrimonio, offre una lettura geometrico-formale interna alle abitazioni che si rapporta, in pianta e in alzato, al rettangolo aureo e alle proporzioni armoniche. Nell'impianto urbano tra scavo e costruzione, si evidenziano possibili interpretazioni spaziali di geometrie che convergono, come le dita nel palmo della mano, nello spazio semi pubblico delle "unità di vicinato" e delle "camere urbane".

Le composizioni spaziali di questi manufatti in parti urbane costruite, rappresentano palinsesti di principi dell'esperienza umana dell'arte di edificare che collabora con la terra, con la forma, i materiali, l'orientamento.

L'uso sapiente del "tufo" e del tipo a "botte" con cui coprono semplici ambienti rettangolari sono in elevato geometrie di stratificazione, coperture complesse di giaciture e sovrapposizioni, di scorrimenti e rotazioni. L'accostamento di queste abitazioni alla forma del luogo esprime caratteri stabili che si fondano su regole costruttive maturate dalle pratiche e dagli avanzamenti continui, precisazioni tecniche di variazioni nella storia.

Le opportunità ambientali in continua collaborazione con le dimensioni delle abitazioni trovano nel tipo composizioni spaziali che rappresentano un quadro per una lettura insolita radicata e sostenibile.

Le parti urbane dei "vicinati" definiscono un paesaggio caratterizzato da prospettive inconsuete che accompagnano alla scoperta domestica delle "camere urbane". Le osservazioni degli spazi pubblici ricompongono forme dove i terrazzi sono il tetto delle altre case e queste poi sono strade e slarghi, "profferli" e attraversamenti.

L'analogia ad un grande organismo vivente, caratteri interni e geometrie di crescita, permette di forzare interpretazioni nella direzione evolutivista di questa opera umana: questo materiale organico si presenta come la città millenaria che conserva sapientemente una integrazione e simbiosi tra forme e tipi e modi di abitare.

Le architetture di scavo e di sottrazione sono un laboratorio per la ricerca di una idea di città densa di opportunità critiche che reinterpretiamo come principi per il progetto contemporaneo.

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La ricostruzione post sisma della città appenninica

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Keywords: Identità, sicurezza, forma della terra, morfologia urbana, nuovo e antico

Il contributo affronterà il tema -attuale e controverso- della ricostruzione degli insediamenti distrutti dal sisma, proponendo un approccio, basato su modelli insediativi, morfologici e strutturali integrati, teso a coniugare sicurezza e identità. La trattazione verterà sul caso di studio del borgo antico di Arquata del Tronto, distrutto dal sisma del 2016, rappresentativo della bellezza e della fragilità della città appenninica italiana. Essa farà riferimento ad una ricerca più ampia, condotta dall'autore, che considera la ricostruzione di un'architettura o di una città come occasione di ripensamento e rinnovamento della sua forma. Una ricerca che considera la condizione di incompiutezza della forma, determinata dalla distruzione parziale o totale, come una condizione "virtuale" di attesa e apertura nella quale la rovina, il frammento, l'impronta al suolo, oltre ad evocare la forma originaria di appartenenza, richiamano per analogia altre forme possibili capaci di reinterpretarne e rafforzarne i caratteri costitutivi.

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Il confronto "critico" con la forma antica, assunta come patrimonio materiale e immateriale, e la sua "traduzione" in una forma nuova, capace di compendiare i caratteri originari con i requisiti della sicurezza e della resistenza agli effetti del sisma, costituisce, dunque, l'oggetto centrale del lavoro.

La scelta di ricostruire la città dov'era, determinata dall'assunzione della volontà della comunità locale, impone il rapporto non solo con la topografia urbana ma anche con la forma fisica del suolo, che ha certamente condizionato la forma della città antica.

Nel progetto, la nuova città non è l'esito di una ricostruzione filologica. La sua forma, analoga a quella antica, è prima di tutto l'esito dell'intenzione di stabilire rapporti di senso con i caratteri costitutivi del luogo, delle sue forme fisiche e di quelle costruite, per rinnovarne ed esaltarne l'identità e la bellezza e, allo stesso tempo, restituirlo alla vita dei suoi abitanti.

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Monte Sant'Angelo: un'esperienza di lettura critica del centro storico

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Keywords: Monte Sant'Angelo, analisi critica, riordino urbano

180 L'occasione di una recente campagna di studi legata allo svolgimento di un laboratorio di laurea presso il corso di laurea in architettura del Politecnico di Bari, ha offerto l'opportunità di acquisire ulteriori esperienze di analisi urbana, strettamente connesse con la metodologia che è propria del restauro, alle varie scale di approfondimento.

Il centro antico di Monte sant'Angelo riassume con sintesi mirabile quelle leggi insediative che da sempre governano e segnano la nostra civiltà. In essa confluiscono i molteplici fattori ambientali, i fenomeni della macro storia e le vicende della cronaca, la imprescindibile e profonda fede cristiana che ha letteralmente modellato la città ed il territorio circostante. Il presente contributo ambisce ad offrire una lettura coerente della realtà urbana e ad individuarvi gli elementi, le tracce per la definizione di possibili modalità di riqualificazione urbanistica, attente alla tutela del ricchissimo patrimonio storico, artistico ed antropologico che fanno di Monte sant'angelo un unicum irripetibile.

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Protezione, conservazione e valorizzazione del patrimonio costruito e della città storica. Il caso di Locorotondo (BA)

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Il centro antico di Locorotondo è un insediamento della Valle d'Itria dal forte carattere identitario, per la particolarità del luogo, l'unicità del rapporto con il paesaggio agrario in lieve pendio ridisegnato dai terrazzamenti delimitati da muretti a secco, la singolarità dell'assetto urbano, dei tipi edilizi, dei materiali impiegati, delle tecniche costruttive tradizionali adottate. L'immagine del centro antico sedimentata nella memoria collettiva è affidata alla coralità dell'edilizia minuta rappresentata da case a pseudo-schiera a più piani.

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Queste, realizzate con lo stesso materiale del luogo impiegato nella costruzione dei muretti a secco, assumono una particolare connotazione per il trattamento superficiale con scialbo a base di latte di calce, e soprattutto per le cummerse, coperture a due falde con manto in chiancarelle posate in opera secondo corsi orizzontali sfalsati in arretramento seguendo il piano inclinato della falda. Mignani, sporti di gronda, apparati decorativi a corredo delle aperture, gli infissi tradizionali, ringhiere, ferrate, sono altrettanti elementi che concorrono a caratterizzare l'aspetto di Locorotondo che, per la sua singolarità, impone misure di salvaguardia.

È un insediamento solo apparentemente ben conservato, in realtà a rischio di progressivo degrado, soprattutto antropico, per l'inadeguatezza dell'edilizia di base a rispondere ai moderni standard abitativi e soggetto a interventi e riusi spesso impropri che rischiano di compromettere l'elevata qualità architettonica e ambientale dell'organismo urbano. Si pongono dunque delicati problemi di tutela e utilizzo che impongono una riflessione sulla necessità di un mirato recupero finalizzato ad una corretta fruizione attenta a preservare quei caratteri che fanno di Locorotondo un unicum irripetibile.

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Infrastrutture e città diffusa. Riuso dellex base Nato di Comiso

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182 L'ex base militare Nato di Comiso è situata al centro del bacino che gravita intorno i comuni di Comiso, Vittoria, Chiaramonte Gulfi e Ragusa; un'infrastruttura abbandonata dal 1994 che costituisce un'enorme vuoto all'interno di un territorio metropolitano diffuso, caratterizzato, oltre che dagli agglomerati urbani, anche dalla presenza di terreni agricoli, serre, masserie, e poi tante piccole abitazioni, depositi, capannoni, rivendite di auto, di mobili, negozi all'ingrosso, supermercati, bar.

Episodi differenti o ripetuti che configurano complessivamente un sistema che, nel tempo, si è auto-organizzato attraverso l'azione diretta dei privati cittadini. Un sistema discontinuo, ma comunque imperniato economicamente tanto sulla coltivazione florovivaistica e ortofrutticola, quanto sulla piccola impresa artigianale. Un impianto dove, lo stesso aeroporto, che occupa solo una piccola parte dellex base militare, stenta a integrarsi non riuscendo a produrre servizi adeguati alle potenzialità produttive della zona.

Ciò detto, senza alludere alla velleità di rimettere tutto in funzione, il nostro contributo prende spunto da una ricerca in corso sulla riattivazione delle ex basi militari e da alcune occasioni di progetto che hanno avuto lo scopo di sondare come ricollegare questa infrastruttura al suo territorio; interventi rigenerativi studiati per essere più coerenti con la forma, le esigenze, l'identità, e le trasformazioni in atto nel territorio circostante. Interventi che aggiungono poco, al più sottraggono, spostano, sostituiscono, riorganizzano e ove possibile riciclano la materia trovata: operazioni concettuali, il cui risultato finale potrebbe significare l'inizio di un nuovo immaginario collettivo, reale, da cui ripartire per riabitare questi luoghi.

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Formazione e trasformazione di piazza Cesare Battisti a Bari

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All'indomani dell'unificazione della penisola sotto i Savoia, giunge a conclusione un'importante fase di trasformazione della città di Bari. Intorno al 1860, i lotti rettangolari che componevano il quartiere nuovo, sorto a sud della città vecchia e noto con il nome di murattiano, erano stati ormai quasi interamente occupati da edifici destinati alla funzione residenziale.

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Purtroppo il borgo nuovo del capoluogo pugliese era nato per soddisfare un forte fabbisogno di abitazioni e si era sviluppato anche subendo le pressioni speculative dei proprietari dei suoli. Non soltanto fu difficile attuare il proposito di dotare la città nuova di piazze e giardini pubblici, ma fu anche impossibile la realizzazione delle scuole, benché le strutture destinate a questa funzione dovevano servire a debellare la piaga dell'analfabetismo diffuso e quindi a unificare lingua e cultura dei sudditi del neonato Regno d'Italia. Soltanto in anni più recenti, quelli a cavallo del 1900, finalmente si convenne di concentrare gli edifici destinati alla formazione secondaria intorno a quella che attualmente è nota come piazza Cesare Battisti.

Le scuole avrebbero rispettato gli allineamenti e i tipi edilizi del borgo murattiano e, nel complesso, avrebbero dato alla piazza l'aspetto di un campus asservito alle scuole in cui doveva svolgersi la formazione delle nuove generazioni. Una serie di vicende, che sono ricostruite in questo contributo, hanno compromesso il proposito iniziale, che soltanto in anni recentissimi ha trovato attuazione con la restituzione all'Università di Bari di aree ed edifici per lungo tempo occupati dal palazzo di giustizia e dagli uffici postali.

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Architettura monumentale fascista a Taranto

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184 Lo studio propone i risultati della tesi di laurea "Architettura monumentale fascista a Taranto: l'opera di Cesare Bazzani", coordinata dal prof. G.P. Consoli nel Politecnico di Bari, concentrata sull'analisi dell'architettura, e del suo ruolo, nel ventennio fascista per la trasformazione della città di Taranto che, da "una città cresciuta su sé stessa per accumulo, uno strato sopra l'altro di civiltà...una città che non ha alternativa", muta in una città costituita da nuovi ed imponenti fronti sulla costa.

Ruolo fondamentale in questo processo di evoluzione è svolto dagli accademici arch. C. Bazzani e A. Brasini, i quali impressionarono, con i loro innesti architettonici, una città che voleva riappropriarsi di una sua antica maestosità per riemergere da un periodo di decadenza sociale e architettonico-spaziale.

Su questo principio si sviluppa il progetto del lungomare monumentale che genera un raccordo tra l'affaccio al mare dell'isola, il borgo di ottocentesco e la zona di espansione, definendo un fronte destinato a diventare l'asse direzionale e commerciale della città grazie alla costruzione di numerosi edifici speciali.

Questi edifici, in alcuni casi, "si inseriscono entro il lotto con una sagoma compositiva nuova, secondo i canoni 'novecentisti' che, cioè, non si chiude alla città ricalcando il perimetro del lotto, ma si articola e si sfrangia in una forma aperta e segmentata" come accade nel palazzo delle poste e telegrafi di Bazzani e nel palazzo del Governo di A. Brasini. In altri casi, come nell'edificio della Banca d'Italia e in quello dell'ex casa del Fascio, attuale sede degli uffici della Sezione staccata della Commissione Tributaria Regionale, saturano il lotto su cui sorgono assecondando in primis l'andamento del lungomare e poi della stessa area edificatoria, facendo sì che le facciate monumentali del costruito creino un rapporto con il mare tale da segnare in maniera decisiva l'immagine, l'identità e la riconoscibilità della città dei due mari.

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Sugarcane Mills in Puerto Rico. A productive territorial system and industrial archaeology heritage in decay

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Keywords: Sugarcane mills, industrial archaeology, preservation, territorial settlements

The paper investigates and documents the raise and the decay of Sugarcane Mills a productive territorial system, a settlement system, composed by architectural warehouse, harbors and railway infrastructures in Puerto Rico. The Sugarcane Mills characterized the identity, the history and the economy of the island for more than 100 years together with their architectural elements and the workers housing settlements (formal and informal). By 1940, there were 44 mills in operation in Puerto Rico. They were – and still are – dislocated along the coasts next to logistic harbor and in the inner agricultural land. They were served by dedicated railway tracks connecting the productive areas to the coastal line. In the 1940s, however, the mills began to weaken, due to various factors. Between 1951 and 1968, 17 mills ceased operations. At the end of the 1960s, the government tried to rescue the industry through a recovery program and in 1973 created the Sugar Corporation. Despite the fact that the government became the principal sugar producer in Puerto Rico, the mills, both privately and publicly funded, were shut down, one by one. In 2000, operations ceased at the last mills still functioning: Roig in Yabucoa and Coloso, which had operated for nearly 100 years in the municipality of Aguada. The Conservation Trust of Puerto Rico has already consider the problem of Sugar Mill preservation although the economic difficulties are relevant. The paper will provide evidence of other similar case studies discussing the problem of preservation in other countries where the economic and social situation is different, considering also the most recent post-hurricane disaster events.

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