

Beyond the gaze

Interpreting and understanding the city

AISU Aisu International
Associazione Italiana
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Università
degli Studi
di Ferrara

DA Dipartimento
Architettura
Ferrara

Oltre lo sguardo. Interpretare e comprendere la città

11th AISU Congress September 13-16 Ferrara 2023

Sessions

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Macrosession	1	The measured and quantified city
Session	1.1	Processes of transformation of the built city: censuses, measurements and quantifications
Coordinators	Francesco Trovò (Università IUAV di Venezia)	
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Every city is also built, made up of ancient and recent buildings, and there are already many studies dedicated to describing the construction methods of urban aggregates, organised as a repertoire of historical characters, forms, modes and techniques. Considering the aim of improving the objectives of protecting the parts of the city that express identity and significant values, all those studies and censuses able to document and, consequently, to make available to a vast public - from administrators to operators - the methods of intervention carried out are important, potentially allowing the measurement of the distance, more or less high, of the results in particular with respect to the objectives and standards of conservation of the consistency of the consolidated building stock and the historic urban landscape. By way of example only, in Veneto, thanks to the efforts of the Regional Federation of Architects' Associations (FOAV), a census portal has been created of restoration work carried out in recent years, the implementation of which will make it possible to acquire a realistic cross-section of building activity on historic buildings, both punctual and relative to current trends, potentially useful for defining future strategies. Often these census and analysis activities have concerned regulatory instruments on a national scale, such as the one concerning the interventions carried out in Venice on private buildings in the ancient city thanks to the funding of the Special Law in the period 1984-2001, which offers a fairly clear picture, with negative and positive elements, useful as a reference for planning new measures. Other similar experiences have been conducted in other regions and cities of the country. Finally, there is the issue of the outcome of interventions attributable to the application of the so-called bonuses (seismic bonus, façade bonus and ecobonus), of which today, apart from figures on the spread of cases, only rare descriptions of individual interventions are available in specialist journals. Therefore, it is hoped that systematic readings will be carried out and disseminated on a larger number of cases, albeit limited and traceable to geographical contexts, time of construction of the under-study buildings, morphological criteria, uses, etc.. They may enable a quantitative assessment of the impact of these measures and substantiate an overall judgment useful for improving their effectiveness in the near future. Therefore, it is hoped that systematic readings will be carried out and disseminated on a larger number of cases, albeit limited and traceable to geographical contexts, time of construction of the under-study buildings, morphological criteria, uses, etc.. They may enable a quantitative assessment of the impact of these measures and substantiate an overall judgment useful for improving their effectiveness in the near future.



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Macrosession	1	The measured and quantified city
Session	1.2	The Birth of an Urban Science in a Comparison between Spain and Italy
Coordinators	Juan Calatrava Escobar (Universidad de Granada), Guido Zucconi (Università Luav di Venezia)	
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Despite strong cultural ties, few opportunities have been hitherto supplied for a tight confrontation between Spain and Italy, which both have been more often engaged in a close comparison with the neighboring France. Now, a good opportunity comes from asking how and when cities started to be measured, in the two countries during the nineteenth century. This corresponds to the transition from a romantic-impressionistic attitude to a systematic, increasingly based on quantitative surveys. More than on picturesque or monumental views, the cold eye of the observer now turns to the many operational aspects of a city, as if it were to give life to a real "science". Both in Spain and in Italy, cities become for the first time a field of study, reflected not only in the numbers and graphs of the surveys, but also in journalistic reports, increasingly conceived as essays on sociology. What we should investigate are therefore times and ways of the emergence - in the two countries - of a new kind of fiction based on reality. See in Italy the birth of the "verismo", and in Spain of similar trends, together with the so-called "underground photography" which loves depicting the misery of the slums . According to these premises, the session will be open to transversal types of contributions, related not only to the work of traditional urban actors, such as engineers, architects, reformers, local administrators, and later town planners. What is also wished to be described in the meeting is the job of doctors and writers, together with new scientists, each involved in different fields, such as society, economics, statistics, anthropology.



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Macrosession	1	The measured and quantified city
Session	1.3	Measuring the environmental quality for the refurbishment and valorization of the historic city
Coordinators		Marta Calzolari (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Filippo Calcerano (CNR Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche), Pietromaria Davoli (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Elena Gigliarelli (CNR Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche), Letizia Martinelli (CNR, ISPC Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale)
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Since the earliest times, humans have built their homes, and then villages and towns, to find shelter and control microclimate. The urbanization process we are experiencing in recent decades is, on the other hand, leading to the gradual loss of the original structures of the outdoor spaces of historic cities, causing an increase in the heat island effect and a threat to the quality of life. When still present, the good practices that produced these structures are mostly known only in intuitive/qualitative terms while today there is an increasing need to "measure quality," which is determined by both objective parameters and subjective evaluations and is therefore more difficult to quantify. Urban open spaces (and their relationship to the building and its envelope) are a key resource for increasing environmental quality and attractiveness towards a more sustainable tourism. This combination of facts implies serious challenges for cities. Climate-environmental enhancement of historic cities is essential to promote cities resilient to climate change, to support sustainable urban planning, and to promote climate mitigation, as also underscored by national and international frameworks (including the PNRR program, EU Sustainable Development Goals, UNESCO conventions, WTO guide). The conference session aims to present contributions that delve into the use of innovative technologies (hard and soft) to assess and enhance the environmental quality of historic cities, considering the morphology of the urban fabric, material characteristics, land-use patterns and impact on the microclimate. The session also aims to assess the economic influence and feasibility of climate-environmental enhancement processes in historic cities and the determination of new social flows or productive activities.



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Macrosession	1	The measured and quantified city
Session	1.4	The 'new' look at Italian cities and territories between the 19th and 20th centuries: cadastral maps and aerial photographs for Digital Urban History
Coordinators		Alfredo Buccaro (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Francesca Capano (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
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The Italian cartographic production in the second half of the 19th century includes more and more precise surveys on an urban and territorial scale, that are precious for the historical analysis of the city. But, at the end of the century, new means of surveying and representing the Italian territory became available: following the law of March the 1st 1886, the municipalities adopted a geometric-particle cadastre, which for some of them was the first scientific survey of the built and rural fabric. This cartography becomes, as well as a means of fiscal control, a fundamental basis for the planning of great urban and suburban infrastructures in post-Unity Italy: approved nationally, it offers the opportunity to test urban diversities in an age of radical urban transformations. Starting from the First post-war period, another tool of knowledge was added to the cadastral one, that is the aerial photography, destined to mark a real revolution in 'looking down' on the urban realities of the twentieth century. The aerial shots at different altitudes, entrusted to the Istituto Geografico Militare, were used for the formation of aerial photogrammetric maps more and more faithful to the characteristics of the territory, but above all they represent the first aerial images of Italian cities. These new iconographic means mark the interest in a 'particular' look to urban realities, describing cities and territories in an epochal historical situation, preceding both the war devastations and the subsequent abnormal building expansions. In the context of the recent diffusion of Digital Urban History, i.e. the application of digital tools to the study of urban history, this iconographic repertoire is particularly suitable, in addition to that already known for the previous ages - just think of the so-called 'precadastral' maps of the XVI-XVIII centuries - in the formation of databases which, through the use of the Geographical Information System (GIS), can be implemented and searched over different layers, also in support of the safeguard policy entrusted to public institutions. The session intends to welcome papers dealing with urban and territorial transformations through these important means of research, that are indispensable for the knowledge of the evolution of Italian historic centers and of their own identity, but also for their recovery and enhancement.



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Macrosession 1 The measured and quantified city

Session **1.5 Cities and Migrations in Southern Europe (1600-1900)**

Coordinators Camilo Fernández Cortizo (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela), Domingo González Lopo (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela)

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Cities are important nodes of population attraction and repulsion. The demographic and economic growth of cities depends mostly on migration processes. Thus, this session will focus on the statistical-demographic analysis of migration processes, and the effects of migration on urban dynamics and on the configuration of the urban networks in Southern Europe (1600-1900):

1. Socio-demographic sources: documentary typology, and quantification of migratory flows.
2. Migrations and demographic growth (international, internal, rural-urban, and interurban scales).
3. Cities and migrations: comparative and transnational analysis.
4. Immigration and foreign population.
5. Periodicity: Quantification and evolution of flows. Migratory balances.
6. Geography of migrations: inflow and outflow areas.
7. Urban immigrants: residence area and spatial distribution.
8. Urban immigrants: personal conditions and professional positions.
9. Urban population structure: migratory determinants.
10. Migration and labour: economic migration.
11. Migration and politics: political exile.
12. Border cities: mobility patterns.



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Macrosession	1	The measured and quantified city
Session	1.6	Rural settlements and landscape: the interpretation of administrative and fiscal sources for environmental and landscape reconstruction
Coordinators		Andrea Longhi (Politecnico di Torino)
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Between the 17th and 18th centuries, the States of the ancien regime equipped themselves, in an increasingly structured and systematic manner, with territorial administration tools that investigated in detail the local resources, productive activities, environmental arrangements and social circumstances that conditioned the life and settlement and infrastructural frameworks of rural communities. The quality and quantity of these sources determine the possibility of reconstructing environmental and social frameworks, according to methods that historiography has consolidated over the course of the 20th century, with critical insights that are particularly attentive to fiscal matters and administrative surveys, used as sources for local history and for the construction of regional socio-economic overviews. The session aims to bring together and compare recent research that, capitalising on the philological approach consolidated in the study of these documentary sources, addresses the relationship between environmental history and the landscape history, understood as a system of relationships between resources and values, between the dynamics of anthropisation and processes of construction of meaning.



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Session **1.7 AI and the City**

Coordinators Skender Luarasi (Polis University Tirana), L Lazar Kumaraku (Polis University Tirana)

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Can a robot get lost in the city? Can the city escape or not be computed by artificial intelligence? The hypothesis this session aims to explore is that the very existence of (the idea of) the city as intelligent is predicated on the city's inherent non-computability and nonrepresentability by (an) intelligence. Historically, the city has not only been an object but also a model of computability. Le piante di Roma, Francesco di Giorgio's military projects, the infinite Baroque gardens, Cerdá's gridding of Barcelona, Haussmann's 'projectiling' (of) Paris with avenues, Le Corbusier's Ville Radieuse, and Christopher Alexander's urban lattices, among others, were not only projects or representations of (what could be computed in) the city, but also models aimed at encoding and computing the form and space of the city. In contrast, or in opposition with such computing ambition, the city has also embodied a limit or im-possibility of computability, as well as a potential freedom and social emancipation embedded in this very non-computability. From Jean Valjean's roaming through Paris's sewers and the barricading of the avenues in 19th century Paris, to the Situationists' psycho-geographic *Dérive* in the twentieth century, the modern city has been the unrepresentable and non-computable, impossible to be subsumed or codified under one "solar eye", to borrow a term from de Certeau. It is this proximity between the city as an absolute instrumentalization of intelligence or 'smartness' on the one hand, and the city as what triggers and gives agency to such intelligence, that sustains the city both as an epistemological and political site. This session invites papers that explore precisely such proximity in terms of the present, in an age of an ever-expanding artificial intelligence. The inquiries can be critical and operative, historiographical and architectural, and disciplinary or interdisciplinary. In what ways and senses and under what epistemological and political conditions can we talk about an urban intelligence? Are there examples of the latter? How does the instrumentalization of such intelligence bear on the form and space of the city?



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Macrosession 2 Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city

Session **2.1 Women's work in and around cities. A long-term approach**

Coordinators Paola Lanaro (Università Ca' Foscari Venezia), Edoardo Demo (Università degli Studi di Verona)

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This session will examine, in a long-term approach, the definition of women's work, first conducted in a family dimension, then progressively in the factory dimension. This evolution still hides many obscure points, which the session aims to address, while being aware that the subject is still to be analysed in its entirety. The term 'work' refers to agrarian work, industrial and manufacturing work, and commercial work. The topic of women's work is closely connected to the concept of female segregation, which also manifested itself in the spatial dimension and in the dimension of business or entrepreneurial organisation. Through a long-term approach, the aim is to open up reflection to both the early-modern age and the age of industrialisation in the Western world. The purpose is thus to bring out the leaps forward and moments of regression based on the idea that the beginning of the processes of industrialisation and equality between males and females, even in work, does not have a progressive dynamic but presents a non-linear trend. Finally, we hope that it will also be possible, through the studies presented, to start comparative processes between different urban realities.



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Session **2.2 Urban Spaces and the Gender Perspective**

Coordinators Orsetta Giolo (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Barbara Badiani (Università degli Studi di Brescia)

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The critical analysis of urban space from a gender perspective is at the centre of an important number of interdisciplinary studies and of a growing interest also in the public debate, which also involves the world of associations and institutions. Starting from this lively debate, the session intends to contribute to the ongoing discussion by investigating space - physical, symbolic, public and private space - in the city, both past and present, from a gender perspective. Feminist and queer perspectives will be the privileged point of view in the analysis of urban space, with reference to the generative possibilities of ways of appropriating, staying in, using and inhabiting urban space, as well as in relation to the processes of exclusion and marginalisation that take root and manifest themselves in the city. Particular attention will be paid, also through a historical perspective, to the intersection among gender, race and class, in the examination of the different forms of spatial discrimination, how they arise and appear and become a representation and a remainder of a different way of acting in the city. The session, therefore, will explore the following themes (but is not limited to these):

- The feminist city
- Urban spaces and the queer perspective
- Inhabiting rights in the city: criticality and potential from a gender perspective
- The space/time relationship in urban space
- The city of care and the relational dimension
- Spatial discrimination and the intersection of gender, race, class
- Women's political subjectivity and urban spaces
- The history of women in the city
- The training of planners and the gender perspective
- Practices, policies and design of urban space from a gender perspective
- Urban spaces and gender data



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.3	Heritage diplomacy: cultural heritage preservation as a tool for international relations
Coordinators		Anna Paola Pola (CNR, ISPC Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale), Emma Guarneschelli (ricercatrice indipendente)
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The preservation of cultural heritage (archaeological, architectural, and urban heritage) has been the object of domestic policies and diplomatic exchanges between states for centuries. Today, diplomatic activities based on protecting and promoting cultural heritage have broadened their scope and formed an integral part of international agendas along with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), human rights, reconstruction, and economic development. For the past couple of decades, the changes taking place in the perception and preservation of heritage witness a growing interest in heritage diplomacy, a set of processes in which cultural heritage, especially when shared among nations, becomes the subject of exchanges, collaborations, and cooperative forms of governance (Winter 2015). This session aims to investigate the role and evolution of the relationship between heritage preservation and international relations. Therefore, we intend to discuss case studies on a global scale that, since the second half of 19th century onwards, analyze how heritage diplomacy can redefine the representation and perception of a state internationally; how it is employed to promote its cultural influence (soft power); and how it acts in reshaping relations between states, transnational actors (UNESCO, etc.) and civil society with a view to inclusiveness and sustainability. We are also interested in contributions that question which global actors emerged and are emerging in this scenario (nongovernmental and philanthropic agencies, consulting companies, state-funded entities, intergovernmental organizations, etc.) and with which role; whether and how historical narratives of regional and global scales are changing; and finally, how the way heritage preservation is framed, elaborated and operationalized, also given the increasing number of non-Western countries (China, Arab Gulf States, etc.) that are investing in this form of diplomacy through institutions and initiatives aimed at heritage preservation, even beyond their borders (Winter 2014). Submissions from historians, archaeologists, architects, urban planners, and scholars in international and cultural studies are appreciated.



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.4	Perceptual patterns, urban orders. The topological organisation of disability and old age
Coordinators		Maria Giulia Bernardini (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Ciro Tarantino (Università della Calabria)
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The session regards contributions reflecting on the multiple connections that currently denote or have historically characterised the complex relationship between perceptual structures and the structuring of spaces, both by persons with disabilities and the elderly, and by 'others'. In particular, it is aimed at investigating the ways in which persons with disabilities and the elderly have been perceived for the purposes of urban planning, as well as exploring the perception of urban spaces by these subjects, verifying inclusive or exclusionary nature. Both disability and old age do not constitute given, defined and immutable realities. Rather, they are dynamic processes, in relation to which perception - understood in its collective dimension - plays an active role starting from the defining level. What is to be considered disability or old age depends, indeed, on the different historical and geographical contexts. The history of systematic power asymmetry and marginalisation affecting persons with disabilities and the elderly reveals how collective perception had also an active role in the dynamics of their inclusion and exclusion. Kept out from social and political design, represented as 'unfit' and 'unreliable', these individuals have long been regarded as disrupters of order. With their a-normality, they have required the activation of composite social defence strategies, primarily related to processes of overexposure and confinement within specific places. On this basis, they have been removed from the shared memory, through a work of erasure from the public sphere that, over time, has suffered very few exceptions, mostly on the occasion of massive and no longer concealed violations of rights. In recent times, however, these subjects are 'taking the floor', leading to a renegotiation of power relations within Western societies and to the necessary redefinition of their spaces of presence. Thus, contemporary urban space is also observed and questioned from the perceptions of these 'new' subjectivities. As a consequence, it is now possible to identify new forms of exclusion and discrimination. Moreover, from a urban planning perspective, the points of view of these 'unexpected subjects' contribute to the formulation of a universal 'from the bottom' and lead to the redefinition of urban spaces, according to an inclusive perspective of multiple particularities.



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.5	History "event" project. Perception of urban landscapes between continuity and transformation
Coordinators		Benedetta Caglioti (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Francesca Romana Fiano (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Francesco KB Simi (Sapienza Università di Roma)
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Ancient city and contemporary city appear to common perception as antithetical realities to the detriment of understanding the process that weaves its "continuum". The ancient landscape has been contemporary with all its times and the accumulations of matter and memory are the result of the innumerable selections and losses that touch what remains and what is transformed. By placing the combination of continuity/transformation at the center of the reflection, the intention is to overcome this prejudicial stereotype and perceive urban forms in all the phenomenological complexity of their temporality. Identifying in the moments of the discovery and of the project the opportunity to promote a new gaze on the tension existing between "continuity" and "transformation" of the city, the panel discusses the theme of archaeological and architectural intervention in the urban context as an "event". The event capable of encouraging a perception of urban transformations that knows how to place itself at the origin of the interpretative process of the cultural heritage and of the assignment of a shared value. Events, whether unforeseen or planned (excavations, restorations, enhancement, engagement), which guide in understanding the city in its historical sedimentation by making choices attentive to the possible configurations of the continuity/transformation combination; events that show the city thanks to inclusive planning, with attention to subjects usually excluded from the heart of urban dynamics; lastly, events capable of generating unexpected insights from which to investigate the most significant and innovative aspects of the pact between community and heritage.



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Session **2.6 History and historiography of urban design**

Coordinators Heleni Porfyriou (CNR, ISPC Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale), David Grahame Shane (Columbia University USA)

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Perceiving with the eyes, perceiving through the eyes. Physiology and psychology had met and joined forces in the analysis and design of cities (past and present) since the 19th century in an attempt to give scientific and aesthetic grounds to urban planning and design. In parallel, what lies beyond the eyes and even further, beyond the gaze – the measurable, abstract, invisible, digital city – was equally employed, since then, with all its multiform tools and approaches to organize urban space. In other words, on one hand, the city as a total work of art, the city of architects, the city of three-dimensional urban space, and on the other hand, the city of networks and blueprints (infrastructural, traffic, digital), the city of surveyors and engineers, represent the two major paradigms according to which city form was developed. This session wants to investigate urban design history, its teaching, and historiography, through these two broad apparently antithetical, at times complementary, approaches. The emphasis is not on art and culture against science and technology, or the urban out come they produced. This historiographical tradition, limited and partial in our view, has been factually overcome. The emphasis is on how space and specifically urban space was addressed, conceived, thought about, and taught, in the last two centuries, according, but not necessarily, to these two major approaches. Papers may focus on specific schools of thought or representative personalities in a single country or throughout the world and in different traditions; may follow throughout time specific trajectories; investigate the transposition of UD ideas and teachings in different countries, by following the influence of projects or publications, journals or expositions. The aim of the session is to collect papers able to address urban design history with are newed interest in urban space; able to uncover the social, political, economic, sanitary, cultural, environmental, functional, and ideological value assigned to it, in order to see urban space and its design with fresh eyes, consciously.



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.7	The restless face of the contemporary city: narratives and imaginaries on the border between formal and informal
Coordinators		Francesca Scamardella (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Alessandro Arienzo (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Francesco Casalbordino (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Maria Fierro (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
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The session aims to collect proposals that investigate one of the internal paradoxes of contemporary cities: the co-presence of the “city of the image” and the “city of the excluded”. Actually, representations of the 21st century city get an important test bench in the processes of social and cultural inclusion. The issue is not new: the city always has been the place par excellence for economical, political, cultural and social exchanges, as Marco Polo tells the Emperor of the Tartars (Calvino). This attitude to exchange seems more nuanced today, as if the urban space were becoming a place of marginalization, inequalities, denied access to rights. It is a trend that globalization has increased by favoring a paradigm of exclusion. The resulting urban transformations are fueled by a field of aspirations – mondialization. The trend is confirmed by the global city model, characterized by a homogenizing center made up of a network of hyperconnections which tends to favor conditions of marginalization and exclusion for all those subjects (individual as well as groups) who are unable to access them. Thus we get two images of the city: on the one hand, the city of images, made of strategic plans dominated by financial capital; on the other, a city of the excluded, characterized of the right to the city that shapes settlements and informal practices. Despite of their counterposition, these two phenomena are generated by common factors and shape forms and images of contemporary cities. This gaze, which caputres an intrinsic contradiction to the the urban space, determines the urgency of investigating the role and possibilities of the various disciplines, such as architecture and socio-legal sciences, of reading, interpreting, designing mondialization, its narratives and its imaginaries, on the border between formal and informal, public and private, through multidisciplinary approaches. The session encourages the presentation of highly interpretative contributions which, starting above all from case studies, highlight the relationship between the two cities described, explaining the formal, socio-legal, cultural, political, and historical reasons for their (co-)existence in the urban field.



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.8	Persistence, perception and memory on the ancient in the modern and contemporary city shape
Coordinators		Clara Di Fazio (CNR, ISPC Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale), Rachele Dubbini (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)
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Thinking about the definition of the primary elements in urban dynamics and the persistence and transformation phenomena of the built space, Aldo Rossi states «I am infact inclined to believe that persistent urban facts are identified with monuments; and that the monuments are persistent in the city and actually persist physically as well. (Except, all in all, quite special cases). This persistence and permanence is given by their constitutive value; from history and art, from existence and from memory» (A. Rossi, L'architettura della città, Turin 1995, p. 58). Starting from a similar theoretical reflection, which marks a pivotal point in studies on the subject in relation to architecture, the panel intends to deepen the analysis of the role, function and meaning of the ancient, of the monumental and immaterial traces of the past, in the processes of space and urban landscape evolution in the modern and contemporary age. It suggests the adoption of a transversal "view" on the city, "unexpected" in an attempt to move between archeology, urban planning, urban history and the sociology of culture. With reference to the aspects linked to collective memory - and to the "particular" cases of oblivion - it is also possible to focus on the phenomena of the semanticisation of spaces and places through the signs of historical memory. What elements show the results of selective mechanisms, formal and semantics, on monuments and on the past? What value do traces of antiquity assume in urban dynamics? The panel attempts to answer these questions in order to understand how the city chooses to narrate and remember itself and its history, building and transforming not only spaces, but also forms of cultural memory. The session, therefore, proposes a review in historical perspective of the following themes, which can be declined through the analysis of case studies such as, for example, specific neighborhoods or urban areas:

- Persistence and perception of the ancient in urban planning definition processes
- Erasure of the memory of ancient monuments in urban transformation
- Archeology and metamorphosis of urban space
- Quotations from the ancient in the shape of the modern and contemporary city
- Semantics of the ancient and perception of space
- Historical memory and urban planning
- Memory of the ancient and evolution of the urban landscape
- The city, its history and collective memory



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Session **2.9 City of differences**

Coordinators Chiara Ingrosso (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli), Francesca Castanò (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli)

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The right to the city today passes through the assumption of the concept of difference as the foundation of collective living: difference in income, sexuality, age, nationality, culture, even motor or perceptual accessibility. A corollary of the principle of difference is that of minority. Giving value to minorities means setting aside the universalistic and homologizing principle that sees the average (and historically the standard) as the pivotal concept in urban planning. Starting from differences and minorities, the approach to the city changes, becoming more diverse and holistic, more inclusive and sustainable. The needs of differences and minorities, such as walkability, safety, autonomy, in fact, translate for planners into specific measures concerning transport and public space, cycle paths and children's routes, places of care, schools, hospitals, collective housing, and places of leisure for all generations, from recreational clubs to playgrounds and sports areas. A history of the city based on these principles opens up to the observation of phenomena that have mostly escaped the traditional approach, focusing on spaces of relationships, spaces of exchange, intermediation and appropriation, self-organized forms of life at the local scale defined by everyday behavior, anti-metropolitan customs, social ties or conflicts that acted in opposition to the pre-ordained structures of the planned and rational city. The session is open to contributions exploring these issues through national and international case studies. The aim is to compare and value different points of view and approaches to the historical and contemporary city, in an inclusive, empathetic and comparative perspective.



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.10	Engaging communities in multi-layered cities: methods for educational approaches
Coordinators		Burcu Selcen Coskun (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Istanbul), Mesut Dinler (Politecnico di Torino)
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Contemporary theories of education highlight the crucial role of engagement with a specific context and gamification in enabling learning a particular topic or acquiring a particular skill. The scope of 'education' is wide and can be applied for different parts of the society, and the education of children and youth consist an important part of this. Heritage, with its materiality and contextuality of artefacts, places and practices, is one of the ways, which is increasingly being recognised as an inspiring platform for learning, building new skills and engaging with peers (Kisis and Tomka, 2018). At the Hague Forum organized by Europa Nostra in 2004, it was underlined that "heritage education can significantly contribute to instilling a sense of civic responsibility, tolerance and mutual understanding". On the other hand, since 2000s, there is also scholarly a growing interest on the importance of citizen engagement & education in the recognition and the protection of built environment. Related with the emerging theories on urbanism, sustainability and heritage preservation starting from the last quarter of 20th century, more scholars and organizations have started searching ways to engage society and thus, as part of the society; children and youth, with urban heritage, architectural culture and conservation of built-environment. The main objectives which triggered the scholars to work on this field depend on the latest theories of cultural heritage, which emphasize the necessity to 'create public engagement and to widen the sense of ownership of the historic and built environment' and 'to widen the sense of ownership of the historic and built environment'. As Pallasmaa (2005, 53) stated, "buildings and cities ... enable us to see and understand the passing of history, and to participate in the time cycles that surpass individual life". This session invites contributions that address the different ways of educational strategies developed for engaging communities in multi-layered cities. Papers are encouraged to discuss educational practices and to reflect on their impact on the contemporary discourse and practice. We aim for hearing a variety of education methodologies, and welcome perspectives from all over the world.



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Macrosession 2 Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city

Session **2.11 New gazes, different strategies for shared heritage care**

Coordinators Andrea Ugolini (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna), Daniela Pittaluga (Università di Genova), Alessia Zampini (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna), Eleonora Melandri (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)

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The perception of places and of the elements that shape them is constantly evolving as the gazes directed at them change. The changing “narratives”, the interpretation of the signs and the stratifications that characterize them, the discovery of material and immaterial values or the reinterpretation of those already known but observed from different perspectives, inevitably conditions the life - and often the survival - of our cities and their spaces. Places alive in the past and/or inhabited until recently, work, suffering or curative sites, often forgotten and in disuse, emerge today as new heritages essential for a new identity re-founding of their communities. Thanks to the 2005 Faro Convention, the care of these "new-old" heritage places has increasingly become a right/duty of the communities that relate to these realities and at times inhabit them. A caring process based on the study and recognition of places and artefacts involving new forms of education, new gazes of inclusion and fruition aimed at the re-appropriation of lost fragments of history. Therefore, the session welcomes all those contributions which analyse these new forms of heritage through different feeling and history-reading ways, with the necessary multiplicity of gazes proper to each community; which deal with the education of/to cultural heritage, with a strong emphasis on the concepts of identity and collective memory attentive to their inevitable processes and changes; which interrogate the importance of identity and perceptive factors of urban places from the perspective of safeguarding cultural heritage lato sensu, its specificity and contextual relationship; which propose, through these new ways of perceiving and interpreting the existent, experiences of participatory management of architectural, archaeological and natural heritage, possibly emphasizing those bottom-up safeguarding policies and practices as compared to traditional forms of protection.



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.12	Sensing (and preserving) the Dissonant Heritage: material/memories, value/disvalue, imagery/stereotypes
Coordinators	Emanuele Morezzi (Politecnico di Torino), Chiara Mariotti (Università Politecnica delle Marche), Leila Signorelli (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna), Alessia Zampini (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)	
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The session's topic concerns the preservation, communication and safeguarding of Dissonant Heritage caused by conflicts, both real (war) and regarding interpretation. It is precisely the historical architectural heritage, the object of protection and conservation, that becomes an instrument not of social unification and democracy, but of division and exacerbation of tensions between still-divided factions. On these issues, the discipline of architectural restoration found in the words of Roberto Pane in the essay "Jung and the twopoles of the psyche" (1987) a theorisation of the concept of the psychological basis which underlines how much the public's perception of heritage in conflict can be associated with Brandi's vision of historical and aesthetic concerns. The innovative scope of these concepts seems more relevant today, in the light of international phenomena such as the Cancel Culture and the protest movements against the monumentalisation of a heritage that is disowned or at the center of conflicts of interpretation. If Sharon Macdonald in her essay "Is 'Difficult Heritage' Still 'Difficult'?" (2015) questions whether dealing with a difficult heritage is nowadays a possible action compared to the damnatio memoriae of the past, and can even be considered as an action with positive effects, it still seems difficult to reach shared interpretative outcomes for those heritages whose dissonance derives, as is happening in the most recent conflicts, from a communication that deliberately manipulates stratifications of time and values to legitimise ambitions of the supremacy of ethnic, political or religious groups. Cultural Heritage becomes a cornerstone of so-called 'identity politics', and its narration plays a crucial role in hybrid warfare strategies, where the control of information (infowar) becomes to all intents and purposes a secondary weapon for the military success of operations, all the more so if this information is conveyed on platforms that easily escape forms of control of the objectivity and truthfulness of cultural content. The session attempts to reflect on the ways in which Dissonant Heritage is perceived, and thus preserved, meaning the category of heritage theorised by Tunbridge and Ashworth (1996) and attributing to 'dissonance', whether of a warlike or interpretative nature, one of the highest forms of risk threatening its permanence.



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.13	Contested touristic production of the space as landscape in the Mediterranean destinies
Coordinators		Antoni Vives Riera (Universitat de Barcelona)
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The proposed session deals first of all with the production of tourist spaces through architecture, urban planning and territorial management in the European Mediterranean, in relation to their performative character of tourist imaginaries, often previous, in which space is signified as a landscape of seduction. We are therefore interested in delving into the construction of the landscape as a tourist scenario. However, we want to go beyond the simple spatial materialisation of tourist desire, so we also consider the impact on the historical configuration of cultural identities and social subjectivities of the multiple perceptions and stereotypes that come into play, as well as the different views projected in the process. Of particular interest are the relations of social inequality established between the different actors involved in this process of spatial production, as well as the conflicts raised in the everyday uses of the performed space. From a historical perspective, we propose an archaeology of the practices and meanings of space prior to its tourist production, and of the power relations established in this process, especially from the point of view of gender, class and place. In this sense, we understand the tourist space as a device of social discipline of bodies in which difference of gender, class and territory has not only been projected and implemented from above, but also transgressed and subverted in everyday practice from below. Thus, papers on processes of production of tourist spaces through the implementation of architectural, urban and, beyond the urban sphere, territorial management projects, which have been multiplying in southern Europe since the end of the 19th century, will be welcome at the round table. In the same way, special emphasis will be placed on making visible the conflicts and unequal power relations involved in the process, as well as the transformation of these spaces through everyday subaltern practice.



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.14	Performativity, gender and conflicts of the touristic space
Coordinators		Nadia Fava (Universitat de Girona), Marisa Garcia Vergara (Universitat de Girona)
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The use of the metaphor of performance and theater in urban tourism history studies suggests that tourism performances do not start and end in places, but instead bring into play all the agents involved and their multiplicity of gazes. Tourism fosters narratives and relationships through places and transforms them with the everyday practices, imaginaries, and political ideologies that construct the heritage value of these locations. This session intends to debate the ways in which tourist spaces of the 20th and 21st centuries are socially produced, but also the ways in which these same territories, by being the product of negotiations, have been contested through practices of subjectification and subjection to the norms of tourism as a consumption practice. The purpose is to show how transactions between the performance of the tourist experience, imagined by social, economic, and cultural policies concretized by architects and urban planners, and the present dynamics of the tourist site would lead to the creation of these new spaces and landscapes. Landscapes that organize visions from inside and outside, articulating the experience and the tourist site as a scenography where actors and spectators can interchange roles and define new identities. The session will welcome communications that attempt to focus on case studies possibly from the coastal Mediterranean during the 19th i 20th century capable of stimulating reflection on the processes of production of tourist “landscapes” and the cultural values they bring into play, highlighting the conflicts, unequal power relations and gender stereotypes that are reproduced, designed, and imagined for everyday rest places. More specifically, the session includes (but is not limited to) the following themes:

- Spatial performativity formulated by tourist otherness imaginaries in relation to vacation architectures and leisure spaces
- Architectural or spatial formalization of tourism identities in tourist cities and urbanizations, campgrounds, or in large-scale planning at the national scale
- Gender roles interpreted in informal tourism spaces such as campgrounds, ephemeral events such as festivals, or others
- Comparison of gazes, identities the models of tourism and conflicts with the territories concerned (case studies on Club Méditerranée are particularly appreciated)



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Macrosession	2	Plural perceptions. Unexpected subjects and gazes on the city
Session	2.15	Urban spaces: conflict scenarios from a gender perspective. 15th-19th centuries
Coordinators		Ofelia Rey Castelao (Università Santiago de Compostela), María José Pérez Álvarez (Universidad de León)
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Cities of all kinds were and are spaces occupied by more women than men, both in Europe and America. Female immigration is the fundamental factor in this imbalance. Domestic service was the goal of most young and single women, so their relationship with the urban space was, therefore, the interior of the houses where they worked, but also went out to the streets to buy, to look for water or fuel, etc. Inside and outside the houses, the maids were daily involved in a micro-conflict: we are interested in observing the scenarios of these conflicts, what their causes were, how they were dealt with by the authorities, what control measures were adopted, etc. Women worked in many other activities, especially in small businesses: the sale of all kinds of goods in markets, streets and squares also gave rise to many situations of conflict between the women themselves over the sales spaces with the authorities for the irregularities they committed (fraud, lack of hygiene, illegal practices). The manufacture and sale of bread was an activity also carried out by women: conflicts arose due to the danger of the ovens, due to home delivery, etc. The same happened with other activities that were carried out in spaces of the city and that caused problems (laundry, fish preparation, etc.). Squares and streets were the spaces for collective conflicts and riots led by women: the use of these spaces had a high symbolic value, which are proposed under study.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.1	The Urban Public in the Modern Age: Actors, Regulations, Relationships and Production Areas
Coordinators		Giannantonio Scaglione (Università della Calabria)
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The session intends to draw scholars' attention to the topic of urban spaces intended for the trade of foodstuffs. Public markets were entrusted with the important task of supplying the population with food and necessities. For this reason, the interest of local institutions in these places was a priority. From a contemporary viewpoint, the market places of the past are highly representative and the dynamics of the activities carried out within them constitute clear indicators of the wealth of a town or city. Generally, the squares were the places assigned to periodic open-air commercial practices. They were rigorously divided according to the products being sold. Functional practices were governed by local regulations, often accompanied by iconographic representations of the space and the location of the stalls for the sale of products (fish, meat, etc.). Especially in the centuries of the modern age, markets represented one of the most important socio-economic activities in urban contexts. They were highly dynamic organisms that contributed to the formation of relations with the agricultural productive territory. The study of the types of products traded in the various historical markets offers a privileged look on the agricultural vocations of a territory, on local food consumption, on the circulation of products and on the relationship with the different, more or less similar, production areas. The session aims to stimulate an interdisciplinary comparison through contributions that analyse the relationship between the different market models and the various narratives of daily life, translated into the various categories of a city's culture and social systems. These include the level of wealth, the government structure, the size of the city, the standards of hygiene and safety, existing transport systems, different retail systems, the city-countryside relationship or circular economy practices. More specifically, the session includes (but is not limited to) the following topics:

- The market square: sociability and collective dialectics;
- The models and organization of the urban market;
- The variety of food products and the environmental context of the market;
- Construction and regulation of market squares.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.2	Living on the edges of the city in the early modern age. Uncertain centers and moving margins
Coordinators	Rubén Castro Redondo (Universidad de Cantabria), Sylvain André (Sorbonne Université)	
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If the political-judicial construction of early modern cities has been the subject of historians' attention for decades, as a probable effect, in part, for the local gears of power, the material and symbolic construction of the territories under their jurisdiction have not received the same interest. At the same time, the historiographical enthusiasm for tracing a global history of modernity has made it possible to show local-scale processes that would certainly not have come to light otherwise, but has projected onto the Western urban world the prism of a global, sometimes exaggerated, hyper connection. Escaping the fire of both tendencies, the historical depth of the margins has remained more or less invisible. Thus, little is known about the practices of territorial delimitation or the way people lived on the edge of cities, as well as the effects and transformations that institutions of municipal government have imposed - or not - on communities located on the edge their domain. To overcome the dichotomy between a regional microhistory and a global history, it is proposed here to reconsider the economic, political and social developments of modern cities based on their ability or otherwise to extend and implement their administrative power to the peripheral places of its jurisdiction. There are many hypotheses that derive from this postulate. What identities and cultures materialized in the communities that inhabited the fringes of cities or urban jurisdictions? Was the fact of settling on the administrative edge of a city a specific identity factor and differentiated by it for the neighbouring communities that settled there, or did the extension of the urban identity prevail over them? Were there divergences or even identity contradictions with respect to the intramural collective? What were the effects on the population of cities and their periphery of the territorial control and definition policies implemented by the urban councils? What forms have suburban residents taken to resist the attacks projected from the inner city by mayors, judges, unions, debt collectors or heads of jurisdictions belonging to these cities? Through which mechanisms did peripheral neighbourhood communities try to defend their customs and habits from direct attacks by urban institutions?



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Session **3.3 Trade and consumption city**

Coordinators Elena Dellapiana (Politecnico di Torino), Roberto Parisini (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)

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The session aims to observe the formation, characteristics and location of urban spaces of commerce (shopping streets, markets, centers and commercial districts, etc...) and, beyond the look, to grasp the functions they assume and the relations they establish with the practices of consumption through the making and transforming of the city, its nature, its different parts, including profiles related to environmental, cultural, identity impacts. The privileged (but not exclusive) periodization - which is to be added to the more established one relating to the 18th and 19th centuries - will be that of at least the last hundred years, strongly marked as much by urbanization and planning as by the massive expansion of commercialization and publicization, the hybridization of the American model, and the gradual spread and diversification of the rites of access to widespread wealth. The transdisciplinary perspective will have to be ensured by the variety of approaches called into question: the places and practices of consumption, in their different forms, root their dynamics in the physical geography of the city, in the flows of mobility, in the patterns of urban planning and architectural design, in the forms of urban governance, in real estate and infrastructural practices, in assigning meanings and values. They interweave (and even overlap) the expectations of social groups, the links between public and private, the progressive acceptance of a level of services to be guaranteed. They interweave as much the processes of active bottom-up interpretation of urban practices (the "inventions of the everyday") as the pathways of citizenship construction. They ultimately enable the investigation and restitution of even elusive phenomena, such as those of the overlap between the physical and immaterial. Given the possible multiplicity of scales and points of observation alluded to here, the preferable (but, again, not necessarily exclusive) dimension of the investigation appears to be that of case studies capable of helping, with their comparative potential, to fix elements of synthesis, hints of orientation always useful in governing an object of study that is potentially quite articulated and complex.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.4	The Automobile City. Construction and Urban Spaces in Italy from the Economic Boom to the Energy Crisis
Coordinators	Gabriele Neri (Politecnico di Torino), Massimiliano Savorra (Università degli Studi di Pavia)	
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After World War II, the Western world experienced what were called the "roaring years" of the automobile. Italy was no exception: it went from half a million in 1960 to about one million cars registered in 1966. From an element of leisure reserved for an elite, the automobile quickly became a mass medium, with radical consequences for the urban environment. With the aim of presenting unexplored case studies and broad historiographical visions encompassing heterogeneous disciplines, the session aims to take stock of how Italian cities adapted to the development of mass-consumption motor use. How have city plans expressly dedicated to automobiles been conceived and declined? With what cultural and operational references, from inside and outside national borders How have architects, city planners, public administrators, businesses, engineers responded? What utopian or dystopian visions have been conceived in Italy in relation to automobile use? In what terms have automotive magazines influenced and disseminated an idea of the modern city? What typologies have been influenced - and in what ways - by the pressure of mass motorization in Italian cities How did the state and major Italian companies influence the urban and architectural development related to the automobile?

In particular, reflection is invited on:

- Theoretical issues and international references
- Relationship between vehicular needs and urban spaces and monuments (Squares turned into parking lots, creation or revision of new urban axes, etc.).
- Plans and visions of cities for automobiles (Gio Ponti and Autilia, Radicals, etc.)
- Design of parking areas, urban service stations, garages and "autogrill"
- Road infrastructure (urban viaducts, ring roads, overpasses, underpasses, etc.)
- Cities in automotive magazines, house organ or dealing with issues for the modern motorist (Quattroruote, L'auto italiana, Gente motori, Autorama, Pirelli, Il gatto selvatico, Le vie d'Italia, etc.)
- Automobile and communication (semiotics of the automobile)
- The transformation of the urban landscape with respect to advertising, road signs, etc.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.5	The Automobile City. Experiences and initiatives in Italy from the austerity years to the new mobility project
Coordinators	Luca Velo (Università Iuav di Venezia), Stefano Munarin (Università Iuav di Venezia), Samuel Fattorelli (Università Iuav di Venezia)	
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Exactly fifty years have passed since the great oil crisis that, as a result of the embargo decreed by OPEC in October 1973, stopped private cars in the United States and in the allied countries in Europe, including Italy, where initiatives to rediscover active mobility and forms of new conditions of use and design of the road including also open and built space, dealing with both the public and private spheres. One of the most critical moments in the history of motorization in our country is, in the same year, the Yom Kippur Arab-Israeli war that led definitely to the embargo. “Walking Sundays” are definitely introduced alongside other early traffic measures, such as higher fuel prices and the lowering of the permitted speed on highways to 120 km/h. The reaction to the fuel crisis results in a gradual disaffection of Italians towards the automobile, bringing out new environmental sensitivities, leading to a car market crisis surpassed only by the current one. From that year's final list of 1.449 million registrations, the fall reached to 1.281 million in 1974 and 1.051 in 1975. In response to this crisis, the Italian government launched an austerity decree, which imposes, along with price increases for fuel and heating oil, also a restriction on individual travel to curb energy consumption (cutting public lighting, reducing store hours, closing cinemas, bars and restaurants early, even suspending television programs). On December 2nd 1973, it takes place the first Sunday stop for private cars and other unauthorized motor vehicles (a measure that would later also be used to limit vehicle pollutant emissions), saving 50 million liters of fuel per day “on foot” (but more frequently by bicycle). The session aims at analyzing and comparing possible project experiences and collective initiatives that can be read and reinterpreted as expressions of a change of attitude towards self-centered urban development models, reducing the processes of “self-stratification” of urban space, experimenting with and welcoming models of urban traffic control and limitations that are more respectful of environmental and social demands. The objective of the panel is part of an attempt to reconstruct the cultural roots and imaginaries underlying contemporary design oriented toward the containment or control of vehicular traffic in urban and suburban contexts, including not only the experiences related to the 15-Minute City and different policies supporting public transportation and active mobility, but also the forms of coexistence between different individual and collective mobilities.



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Session **3.6 Cities and architectures for health. Typologies, investments, processes**

Coordinators Patrizia Montuori (Università degli Studi dell'Aquila), Daniela Felisini (Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata), Chiara Rizzi (Università degli Studi della Basilicata)

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Architectures for health care represent one of the structuring nodes of the city, both historical and contemporary, and have influenced, with the different settlement, architectural and management characteristics they have taken on throughout history, the functional, spatial and economic nature of entire urban sections. From the spaces for care in medieval monasteries, to Renaissance experiments, to the modern 'cities of health' developed since the Age of Enlightenment, passing from pavilion polyclinics to contemporary monoblocs, healthcare facilities have undergone various, significant transformations connected not only to the evolution of medical science, but also to socio-economic changes in the demand for care and to new architectural and urban paradigms (e.g. biophilic design). These have been accompanied by organisational and management transformations linked to the institutions, public and/or private bodies and enterprises to which their history is linked and to the different welfare concepts and investment strategies that this plurality of actors has expressed over time. The session intends to investigate through different interpretative keys (history of architecture, history of economy and enterprise, architectural design, urban planning, etc.) these occurrences and their impact on the city, also in the light of recent processes of transformation, reuse and regeneration, and to stimulate a comparative and long-term approach on architectures for health with the aim of understanding

- the architectural, settlement, organisational and management characteristics they assume throughout history;
- their influence on the functional, spatial and economic structure of the historical and/or contemporary city;
- the role assumed by the various actors who have participated in the location and realisation of these structures;
- their degree of architectural, settlement, economic adaptability and the transformation/reuse/regeneration strategies implemented or to be implemented.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.7	Cities within cities. Merchants and urban space between integration and marginalization (11th-17th Centuries)
Coordinators	Stefania Gialdroni (Università degli Studi di Padova), Jake Dyble (Università degli Studi di Padova), Chiara Lo Giudice (Università degli Studi di Padova)	
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This session will analyse the ways in which architecture and urban space have shaped and reflected the role of merchants in the pre modern city. The so-called 'commercial revolution' of the tenth and eleventh centuries was tightly connected to the development of cities. In many of the flourishing centres of European commerce (the Italian maritime republics and Hanseatic cities, to name just the most obvious examples), the development of commerce had a decisive and long-term impact on the image of the city: fondachi, logge, mercantile tribunals, guildhalls, public squares and (sometimes) churches are the concrete inheritance of a phenomenon that was not just economic but also legal, social, and religious: in a word, cultural. If commerce is, and has always been, international by its very nature, merchants have always carried out the role of cultural intermediaries, even if this mediation is the by-product of an activity with another aim i.e., making money. In this sense merchants can be considered 'latent brokers'. Given these premises, the session will consider the following questions in a comparative and interdisciplinary key:

- In what ways did architecture and urban planning reflect the relationships between political and economic power?
- Who financed and authorized the construction of works that celebrated the role of merchants in urban space, and how?
- Which and how many spaces were set aside for foreign merchants? Which spaces tended towards their inclusion and which towards their exclusion from the rest of the urban community?
- Were there differences between the places intended for merchants hailing from different places (e.g., the 'Germans' and 'Turks' in Venice)?



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Session **3.8 The Digital City Beyond Tangible Space. Reconstructing the Cityscape and its Functions**

Coordinators Ludovica Galeazzo (Università degli Studi di Padova), Martina Massaro (Università degli Studi di Padova)

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Although being a physical and settlement construction, the city is the space of incessant social and cultural processes, the material point of encounter of political actions, economic practices, and jurisdictional operations. Studying its phenomenology means to overcome the morphological reading of the tangible heritage to interpret even the intangible aspects of the built environment. Looking at urban settlements and their transformations over time, therefore, requires understanding and describing their functional nature and internal articulations, also with respect to the radical changes that involved the historic city over the last century. The gradual dismissal of its functions and decentralisation of commercial, health or administrative activities, calls upon to reflect on the dialogical relationship between society and the urban landscape. Today, the possibilities offered by digital technologies – from mapping projects to integrated models, from geospatial databases to the most advanced virtual, augmented and immersive reality products – allow for a more comprehensive knowledge of the city. They help reconstruct not only the physical configuration and the quality of urban settlements or architectural monuments, but also to dig into the social, political-economic, and cultural dynamics that determine their organisation. The progressive disruption of barriers posed by various historical disciplines also makes it possible to launch multidisciplinary research that, leveraging on the interoperable capabilities of digital tools, opens up new paths of investigation. Digital reconstructions strongly focused on visual aspects are gradually replaced by integrated information and historical content that aim at describing the far-reaching structure of the city: from productive activities to economic practices, from demographic to census data, from social movements to cross-cultural artistic exchanges. The systematisation of heterogeneous disciplines gives rise to innovative analytical and comparative perspectives, which often exceed the narrative potentialities of traditional studies. The session welcomes papers on digital projects (at any stage of development) that describe the city, in any historical period, not only in terms of the figurative perspective of its buildings – still existing or demolished – but embracing the more complex topic of reconstructing the polysemic nature of built places.



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Session	3.9	The city between technique and aesthetics
Coordinators	Antonello Stella (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)	
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The processes of growth and transformation of the city over time have always been characterized by the dichotomy between technique and aesthetics. In particular, with the advent of the first industrial revolution, this aspect assumed particular "perceptive" importance in the urban structure following the strong increase in the infrastructures necessary for mobility. In the pre-industrial city the urban void represented a theme of "urban decorum" reserved for the human dimension, in the post-industrial one this void is inextricably linked to the dimension of the car, becoming a functional space for the car to travel until the appearance of the railways. Special architectures are born, for mobility, at various urban scales, such as railway stations, car parks, road and railway bridges and viaducts, special furnishings, which affect the aesthetics of the city, definitively changing its perception. From the post-industrial city to today, technical progress has further modified the urban dimension and the panel hopes for a multidisciplinary reflection on the transformation processes due to the new travel and/or crossing needs of contemporary cities.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.10	Cities for tourism: spatial dimension and dynamics of a new vocation
Coordinators	Betsabea Bussi (Politecnico di Torino), Giulia Viale (Politecnico di Torino)	
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Complex and multifaceted, tourism is a phenomenon with repercussions on the social, cultural, economic, political and, above all, urban dimension of the territories it affects. Capable of profoundly shaping and modifying space, from the territorial to the architectural scale, tourism has been considered both an engine of progress and urban renewal and a destructive fury of natural and cultural resources. The study of the effects of tourism on the territory and the city would deserve further reflection on urban history. The tourism literature has often focused more on the practice and its practitioners than on the territory undergoing transformation. This panel will privilege the point of view of the territory chosen, modified, and urbanised for and by tourism. With a diachronic and multidisciplinary approach, this panel aims to investigate the territorial, urban and architectural transformations in response to the tourism phenomenon in all its historical declinations, interweaving different geographies and contexts. Proposals are welcomed that reflect on the complexity of the relationship between the city and tourism in all its forms (religious, medical, cultural, recreational, ...), and that preferably move between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. The main axes of reflection, to be considered neither limiting nor exhaustive, are:

- Tourism and urban design: origins, specificities, models of a new urban type. Invention and planning of tourist resorts, tourism's contribution to the urbanisation process
- The architecture of tourism: new typologies for reception and leisure
- Local actors in tourism: role and position of administrations, elites, citizens on the transformation of the territory
- Tourism and economy: tourism as a lever for growth and a tool for functional (re)conversion for cities and territories in crisis
- Tourism and disputed territories: spatial and social conflicts and claims



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Session **3.11 Ceremonial paths as moment of urban transformation**

Coordinators Olimpia Di Biase (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Antonella De Michelis (University of British Columbia)

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The city, as built and complex organism in the making, is the tangible translation of modifications linked to historical-cultural evolutions and political-economic relations. The latter determine multiple social processes that become connecting element and, therefore, the determining reason for the transformation of the historical built intended as minor buildings, civil, civic and religious architectures, as well as aggregation and representation infrastructures. Collective public moments, resulting from complex social interactions that are determined within the urban system, can be declined in several activities that are manifestation and propaganda of economic power, political authority and religious influence. In this perspective, comes to exist the custom of resorting to apologetic moments through celebratory paths along the urban pathways, with the intent to attract public consideration and social legitimacy. This practice, from the architectural point of view, represents a moment of transformation of the city in order to "beautify" or make functional the pre-existing built context to accomplish the celebratory function. The purpose of the session, therefore, is to investigate the modifications of parts or palaces of the historical city related to those processes of celebration of power in all its declinations. It will be fundamental to identify the transformative motivation and the historical cultural context to determine and investigate the process and the transformative result within the pre-existing urban organism.



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Session **3.12 Sustainable models and strategies for safeguarding urban centers**

Coordinators Alessandra Cattaneo (Università degli Studi di Urbino Carlo Bo), Marco Pretelli (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna), Laura Baratin (Università degli Studi di Urbino Carlo Bo), Lia Ferrari (Università degli Studi di Parma)

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There are numerous urban centers that are the result of the addition of various specialized functions even more so when it comes to cities included among the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. In the relationships between the various forms of specialization (artistic, cultural, sacred, university, tourist, etc.), there are intersections and overlaps that are able to produce a surplus of meanings and opportunities for integrated management of the resource-city. Having abandoned the strategies of erasing History to make way for the present, today the process of change, necessary to satisfy the current and future needs and requirements of contemporary man, favors the preservation of the values and vocations that make each urban center a testimony unique and irreproducible, favoring stratification over replacement. The aim of the session is to collect experiences of "synergistic" management of "specialized" cities that favor the exchange of knowledge relating to practices and strategies of virtuous integration of specialisms, in a perspective in which the rigidities and "constraints" imposed by those specificities are overcome by paying attention to the general sustainability (in terms of natural, cultural, economic, etc.) of the whole. It will be appreciated the illustration of innovative and replicable models of management, conservation, and enhancement of urban centers also through the recovery and reuse of realities in total or partial abandonment, including when arising from the occurrence of natural disasters or war conflicts.

By way of example, contributions are welcome in which, with a multidisciplinary approach, topics such as:

- the safeguarding of the specificity of places through the recovery and enhancement of the tangible and intangible historical cultural heritage, implemented by encouraging the activation of virtuous circuits of management, including economic ones, of the resource-city;
- the production of new strategies for integrated conservation of the urban heritage to promote local development that also stimulates cultural growth by involving communities in the process of enhancement of the place;
- the enhancement, qualification and strengthening of tourism offer and cultural activities through the promotion and creation of territorial networks - with the involvement of stakeholders - using digital technologies to promote attractiveness;
- the implementation and/or strengthening, within public administrations, of management skills and competencies - including the updating of operational tools and the training of new specialized professionals with a view to a necessary interdisciplinary and intersectoral vision - of the complex and heterogeneous issues related to the preservation and enhancement of urban centers.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.13	"War Cities": from military enclaves to Smart Military Districts
Coordinators		Marco Falsetti (Sapienza Università di Roma)
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Since the 1980s, the process of divestment of industrial areas and large public infrastructures-which had characterized the city between the nineteenth century and the first half of the following century-has initiated a phase of profound rethinking of the role of such citadels. Military complexes, in particular, which for centuries had been true self-sufficient cities within the urban fabric, were affected in Italy as well as in the rest of Western Europe by processes of reconversion, the result of the changing needs of defense as a consequence of the change in the military paradigm. The affirmation of the professional army model as opposed to the conscription model (and the abolition of the latter) in fact made it clear that many complexes, originally designed to house thousands of soldiers, were no longer needed by the army of the future. In recent years, the defense sector has placed a strong emphasis on the need to modernize its building stock through the construction of next-generation military bases marked by energy efficiency, sustainability and functionality. This interest has often translated into a close dialogue with public administrations and land governance, in some cases also involving private individuals, who have contributed to the development (especially in competitive opportunities) of interesting urban regeneration proposals. Even more recently, alongside projects aimed at implementing the quality of the architecture of defense complexes, a model intended to revolutionize the perception of military facilities through the opening of parts of them (and their services) to the civilian population living in the surrounding areas has been developed. In fact, the idea of opening the doors of barracks expresses a strong symbolic element, that is, to allow citizenship access to places historically considered closed and inaccessible; both the "Green Barracks, Blue Bases and Blue Airfields" project, currently underway, and the more ambitious "Smart Military District," which pioneeringly applies the design principles of the Smart City to the defense sector, move in this direction. The session addresses the changing urban paradigm of "war cities", from their emergence in the industrial age to the contemporary by investigating their forms, patterns, strategies and perceptions. From the aesthetic changes introduced in Prussian barracks located in cities that have become Polish, to MVRDV's housing projects for decommissioned U.S. bases in Germany, to Defense projects in Italy the session is aimed at scholars and experts in the field interested in analyzing the change over time of war cities.



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Session **3.14 Neighbourhood churches in the post-war reconstruction**

Coordinators Riccardo Serraglio (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli),
Raffaela Fiorillo (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli)

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In the years of post-war reconstruction, the Italian authorities decided to expand the cities with suburban settlements for the lower classes. The popular neighborhoods had to include the essential social services, such as schools, sports facilities and parish centres. In particular, the “Legge Aldisio”, issued in 1952, provided to allocate state funds to Italian dioceses for the construction of neighbourhood churches. For this reason, many architects and urban planners were commissioned to design types of ecclesiastical buildings suitable for the new popular districts. In this context, different architectural forms and languages were experienced, in an attempt to adapt the new churches to the renewed liturgical ceremonies, but maintaining in them the reassuring feeling of welcome and assistance transmitted by traditional buildings. Some architects remained faithful to the style of Fascist architecture; alternatively, they elaborated solutions of historicist inspiration, falling sometimes in the imitation of the ancient but in the best expressions succeeding in original forms models derived from the past. Others, on the contrary, wanted to follow the road of modernity. Some of them developed the structural aesthetic of reinforced concrete frames and exposed brick walls, tending to equate the ecclesiastical architecture with the expressiveness of residential and industrial buildings; others experimented the construction of sails and reinforced concrete caps. It is hoped to receive in this session contributions on individual buildings or authorial productions of particular interest, drawn from the complex of ecclesiastical constructions built in the post-war reconstruction period.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.15	Bring the school back to the center of the village. Concrete experiences of participatory urban regeneration, material and immaterial, around school spaces and structures, in Italy and in Europe
Coordinators		Piero Rovigatti (Università degli Studi "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara), Ottavia Aristone (Università degli Studi "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara)
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On the basis of the example and experience of many cities in Europe (Barcelona, Paris, Brussels), but also Italian ones (Milan, Reggio Emilia, Rome), and some timid regulatory advances in Italy starting from the law on school autonomy (Presidential Decree 275/99), a new idea of school and the role and urban function of school institutions and structures, especially public ones, is making headway, even in Italy. Already in 2012, the Minister of Education, University and Research Francesco Profumo had supported the need for schools to become more and more civic centres: "The school, as a physical place, will become an environment of extended interaction and comparison, which will gradually overcome the traditional spaces of the classroom and corridors. We imagine it as a real knowledge hub. Open to students and citizens, a center of territorial cohesion and community services, areal civic centre". This idea finds greater strength today in the light of the past, dramatic experience of the pandemic emergency, which has aggravated the conditions of educational poverty (M. Rossi Doria, *Con i Bambini*, 2021), particularly in contexts of greater inequality and functional deprivation - suburbs and internal marginal areas - also suggesting the development of new educational practices, based on a different use of open spaces and greater integration of the educational offer at the urban level. Reinventing the dialogue between the school and the city (P. Pileri, 2022), opening schools as spaces for participation and community beyond school hours and seasons (G. Cantisani, 2021) to the many actors who make up the "educating communities" (Educational Territories, 2022), innovating the idea and practices of internal and external spaces, extending the educational space to the entire "educating" city (F. Lorenzoni, 2020), are the lines along which many concrete experiences move, which often start from the bottom, within participatory processes in which grassroots and neighborhood associations are the protagonists, and which can and must today intercept the resources that are put into the field with difficulty by programs of an ordinary nature (MIC, MIUR) and extraordinary (PNRR), introducing innovative ways of public-community partnership (Piano Cultura Futuro Urbano, MIC, 2021). The session is open to the critical narration of these experiences, from direct experience, or for research activities, opening the field, even in a historical key, on the ways, forms and material and immaterial aspects through which schools have played, and can return to play a key role within the urban "village".



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.16	From the Urban Vision of Radical Architecture to the Debates around Sustainable Cities and Big Data: Reconciliating the study of the historical city and the design of radical architecture and urban planning
Coordinators		Marianna Charitonidou (Athens School of Fine Arts), Giusi Ciotoli (Sapienza Università di Roma)
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The theme of the city has been central to the architectural culture of the 20th century. During the 1960s, the experimentation with new models concerning urban planning reached its peak in the work of architects and groups of architects such as Archigram, Kenzo Tange, Louis Kahn, the so-called Japanese Metabolism, Yona Friedman, Constant Nieuwenhuys, and Takis Zenetos. During the post war years architects and planners sought to rationalize and modernize cities. The great typological experimentation, already initiated by the masters of the Modern Movement and carried on an international scale, was accompanied by a utopian optimism centred on the role of new technologies and the “possible” and “future” ways of life that their generalized use would promote. Let’s think about Friedman’s and Zenetos’s interest in the city and home of the future, or the visions of fantastic and futuristic cities devised by Japanese Metabolism. The session places particular emphasis on the role that the historical city played in the approaches of the radical architects and urban planners during the 1960s and 1970s. Among the issues that are explored is the tension between architects and urban planners that supported a tabula rasa logic in urban plannings and architects and urban planners that were committed to discovering ways of bringing together modern architecture and urban planning methods and history, reconciliating the study of the historical city and the design of radical architecture and urban planning. The session aims to explore how urban planning can respond to the necessity of rethinking the concentration typical of traditional cities and their density. More particularly, it intends to shed light on the reorientation from the optimism characterising urban vision in Radical Architecture to the contemporary debates around sustainable cities and Big Data. The session, through an interdisciplinary approach, welcomes papers that propose a comparison of the new functional cities (entertainment, tourism, manufacturing centres, office places, smart cities, etc.) with respect to the urban utopia of the 1960s. Particular emphasis is placed on the shifts concerning the concept of flexibility, the psychological aspects, and the social implications of urban visions.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.17	Topicality and challenges of the “city of studies / university city” in the contemporary urban fabric
Coordinators	Antonello Alici (Università Politecnica delle Marche), Nicholas Ray (University of Cambridge), Adam Sharr (University of Newcastle), Dario Costi (Università degli Studi di Parma), Giovanni Bellucci (Università Politecnica delle Marche)	
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This session explores the spatial, cultural, architectural, economic and social character of towns and cities that are known by their association with a strong university presence. European cities such as Cambridge, Oxford, Bologna, Padua, Freiburg or Tübingen are understood as “university cities”, as are “college towns” like Princeton, Ithaca or Ann Arbor in the USA, or Stellenbosch in South Africa. Other cities, such as Newcastle in the UK, New York, Singapore or Zürich contain distinguished universities but their identities are known by different associations. We seek to inquire into the characteristics of global “university cities”, as informed by their past and present. Further, we ask what is the future for “university cities” and “cities that contain universities”? Likewise, what is the place of the university in the twenty-first century city? We invite contributions that examine, record and critically analyse forces that form “university cities” by means of comparative examples: how have the specialized forms of universities affected urban fabric? The form and structure of academic institutions has repercussions upon urbanism, urban mobilities, housing costs, environmental qualities, resource allocation, diversity and demographics. Has the longevity of universities, often over centuries, ensured richer urban form or alternatively inhibited more effective layouts? Often the presence of a university acts as a stimulus to development in other areas: scientific research, academic publishing or business more generally. In other cases, the city concerned has its own thriving economy and it could be that the university is seen as peripheral, or merely as a useful adjunct that can furnish graduates who are skilled in relevant areas. Tensions often arise when a perceived elite lives alongside less privileged inhabitants. At the same time, as the nature of the study and dissemination of learning develops in the light of emerging technologies, we anticipate a discussion as to whether privileged and specialised institutions will survive to exert influence over city-making, and if so, in what form. When new universities are conceived and are to be embedded in existing cities, or attached to their peripheries, we should also question whether traditional social or architectural patterns have any relevance, or necessarily become obsolete in the light of new social patterns and vastly more powerful techniques of communication. We seek global contributions, extending beyond European or American examples (such as British collegiate, redbrick, or “new” universities, American campuses, or Italian city-universities) to include, for example, African, Chinese, Indian and Asian models. Similarly, we seek contributions emerging from, or combining, diverse methodological approaches. The social and political characters, urban contexts and architectural languages of different cultures offer fruitful comparisons between different models of university city.



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Macrosession	3	The city of functions
Session	3.18	Podestà, administrators, functions, and cities. The role of the podestà and administrators in the functional transformations of Italian cities in the 1930s
Coordinators		Damiano Iacobone (Politecnico di Milano), Michela Grisoni (Politecnico di Milano)
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With the establishment of the figure of the Podestà in 1926 (Law n. 237 of 4 February 1926) for municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants, collegial evaluation was certainly lacking, but in many Italian cities the Podestà is a technician by training, whose task – as Giorgio Ciucci recalls – was to carry out those “public works that define a network of services of a territorial nature: not only roads and railways, but also post offices, judicial offices, etc”. The same happens with the figure of the Prefect (since 1927) with a role extended to the territory and its infrastructures. In fact, where there are no national competitions or the planners of the various Ministries, the Podestà, the Prefect and – more generally – the administrators will have an effective role in promoting urban transformations, both of an 'aesthetic' nature (the regularization of the squares, the organization of the road/visual axes) and of a strictly functional nature, promoting the creation of new 'urban equipment' for the functional improvement of the city: precisely, railways and post offices for communications, but also bank offices, competitions for master plans, up to the Exhibitions for what concerns the largest cities. Many of the transformations of Italian cities in the 1930s depended on the will and ability (or otherwise) of the administrators, in the direction of functional modernization. Sometimes these activities conflict with the activity of other operators, interpreters of other instances and protagonists in turn, such as, for example, guardianship officials; the relationships between all these subjects – who generate the project – must be contextualized in detail in the period in question and in the various realities. Contributions referring to specific cases of cities, capitals but not only, are therefore hoped for cases, in which the activity of the Podestà and the administrators has determined these transformations, framing them between the national and local scale, between the political-administrative and architectural and urban planning.



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Macrosession	4	The city as a living environment: practices, feelings, perceptions of the urban culture
Session	4.1	The city and the sacred. Community, unanimity, traditions, magic-religious polarity between 'cultured' and 'popular'
Coordinators		Rosario Chimirri (Università della Calabria)
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The landscape in which a community lives, from the urban system to the environment that surrounds it, is characterized by a symbolic universe whose meanings of propitiatory, protective, and cultural appropriation of space have come down, from protohistoric times, through long processes of transformation to our days. The phenomenon, born from man's need to fight the fear of the unknown, to sanctify new living areas, to keep away negative forces, to inhabit a 'named' space, significant, and intelligible, has progressively assumed the appearance of Christian religious customs, placing signs in the built environment, in close continuity with the ancient city. It is a dimension in which the religious buildings, the layout of streets and other expressive forms such as precautionary rites, apotropaic objects, processions, festivals, crosses, calvaries, pilgrimages, etc., that define existential spaces, appear strongly rooted in a thick historical substratum. Hence, a dense sacral structure develops, also closely related to architecture and urbanism, which becomes an important point of reference, orientation, and confine of the communities, strengthening the roots in its place, allowing, at the same time, both the conservation of the ethnic identity, the continuity of the image of the family identified with the house and the neighborhood and the historical development, in a sort of mixing between new experiences and tradition. The scenario, geographically and chronologically vast, is traced to experiences in Italy and in Mediterranean and continental Europe, including from the late Middle Ages to the Counter-Reformation and Baroque age, up to the late eighteenth century, between cities and minor centers – the examples are numerous, from the cross of streets of Cittadella to the cross of crosses of Bologna, to the crosses of churches of Utrecht and sixteenth-century Rome, beyond early Christian, to the Quattro Canti of Palermo, to the myriad of sacred signs in small villages, etc. –, of interest, due to the extensive contents, scholars of the history of urbanism and of architecture and anthropology of living, also from a contemporary perspective, but also the sociologists, planners, given the recent 'nostalgia for the sacred', that is the trend, after decades of opacity, of a return to religion in societies.



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Macrosession	4	The city as a living environment: practices, feelings, perceptions of the urban culture
Session	4.2	Exploring cities in their interstices: science and emotion in the flâneur
Coordinators		Giampaolo Nuvolati (Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca), Luca Bottini (Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca), Letizia Carrera (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro)
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The notion of flâneur – used since the end of the 19th century to designate poets, artists and intellectuals who critically observe the behavior of people as they stroll in the crowd, and codified first by Baudelaire and later in Walter Benjamin's important work on the Passages of Paris – is now of great interest again as a tool for identifying a specific way of traveling and exploring places, a particular type of reflective relationship between people and spaces. The flâneur constitutes a contradictory figure, as he is not only a passive spectator who absorbs urban reality, but he is also an active interpreter and creator who remodels the city itself with his own work. In particular, the flânerie moves towards new methodological perspectives for the study of places, cities, and territories, integrating the more usual research approaches with more original ones. Although the theme of the flânerie has been at the center of attention for almost two centuries and concerns many countries, the session will focus on the methodological experiences of integration of the various approaches as they are finding implementation in the Western world starting from the second post-war period up to today. The disciplinary perspective of the session mainly concerns the approach of urban sociology as it integrates with the historical, geographical, anthropological, and literary analysis of the city. This session therefore will collect papers that discuss the possible connections between social sciences and the practices of flânerie in the exploration of the contemporary urban environment. The contributions may address from various disciplinary angles questions such as: how can traditional research methods be combined with more emotional approaches in the analysis and interpretation of public space and its interstitial nodes? How to capture and describe the genius loci of a neighborhood or a city? For detachment of its protagonists or for deep involvement in the urban scene? How can we be spectators and actors of the daily theater at the same time? The possibility for urban sociologists to count on the historical reconstruction of the city, of the cultural models that followed one another over time, of the literary narratives, will allow them to better grasp the existing relationships between urban contexts, human actions and social phenomena referring to specific places.



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Macrosession	4	The city as a living environment: practices, feelings, perceptions of the urban culture
Session	4.3	The exiles and local traditions: the role of expats in urban identity processes. Case studies
Coordinators		Marco Folin (Università di Genova)
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While cities often tend to identify in urban images based on the idea of tradition, it is not uncommon that a leading role in the construction of local identities is played by outsiders to the latter: architects, workers, patrons (but also politicians and men of letters, officers and entrepreneurs) forced to settle in a city other than their own and to make it a privileged scene for their activities. Foreigners, hardly integrated, they sometimes prove capable of transforming their marginality into additional asset, managing to interpret the culture of their adoptive city with a greater degree of awareness than the natives themselves. History offers countless examples of this, from Apollodorus of Damascus to Leonardo da Vinci, from the Ticinese who built St. Petersburg to the many Europeans transplanted to the Americas between the 19th and 20th centuries: prominent figures, albeit often overlooked because of their eccentricity compared to the canons of municipal historiography, or to the schemes of national schools, as well as because of the challenges that the study of a wandering life poses to the researcher. Uprooted, stateless, cosmopolitan, but nonetheless or perhaps precisely because of this- figuring among the sharpest interpreters of a tradition not their own: this may appear a paradox, indeed it is an index of the inherently crossbreed nature of urban culture, and of the impossibility of studying a city as if it were an island closed in itself. Case studies devoted to any aspect related to the issues above will be welcome, without any geographical or chronological preclusion. Precedence will be given to original research, proposed in a perspective open to comparison.



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Macrosession	4	The city as a living environment: practices, feelings, perceptions of the urban culture
Session	4.4	Florence Illuminated: Visualizing the History of Art and Society
Coordinators	Niall Atkinson (University of Chicago), Anne Leader (University of Virginia), Lorenzo Vigotti (Columbia University)	
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Five American scholarly digital projects in varying stages of development form the basis of Florence Illuminated, a website built through the University of Chicago's OCHRE (Online Cultural and Historical Research Environment), which will provide not only born-digital interpretive essays and dynamic, interactive visualizations through georeferenced maps and 3D modeling, but also will serve as a portal through which users can learn more about the archival, archaeological, and historical material that led to these narrative and visual interpretations. The digital interaction among the data provided by three of these five projects will be discussed in our panel: Niall Atkinson's "Communities, Architecture, and Technology Align in Space and Time Online" (CATASTO) at University of Chicago uses ARCGIS software to create an interactive map of the city as it appeared and was inhabited in 1427. This digital mapping project transforms the real-estate information embedded in the manuscript tax returns into a visual representation of the city's social demography. Without any fixed system of addresses in the modern sense, Florentines located themselves and the physical boundaries of their properties by the identities of adjacent property owners and tenants, defining who they were within a complex social network of family members, business associates, friends, and neighbors in relation to the architectural infrastructure of the city. Anne Leader's "Digital Sepolcuario" at University of Virginia is an innovative online resource that catalogs and explicates the mosaic of tomb markers that once covered the floors, walls, and yards of the Florentine cityscape, surrounding urban dwellers and visitors with constant reminders of the city's past and the significance of this history for the city's present and future. By correlating large numbers of memorials rather than focusing on a single institution or type of monument, Digital Sepolcuario creates a topography of tombs that brings us closer to how Renaissance Europeans experienced death and commemoration. Lorenzo Vigotti's "Pupilli: Florentine Household Inventories 1382-1530" at the Medici Archive Project engages with more than 3,000 domestic inventories to reconstruct domestic and urban spaces in Florence. His project provides both qualitative and quantitative data for scholars and students to map specific domestic architectural spaces and general trends in both urban and rural settings. This rich documentation has served as a starting point for publications on the dissemination of works of art and related collection practices, the circulation of manuscripts, the presence of weapons and slaves, and the division of the household in gendered spaces.



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Macrosession	4	The city as a living environment: practices, feelings, perceptions of the urban culture
Session	4.5	Fragmented cities. Identities and social conflict in Italian and Low Countries cities in the premodern era
Coordinators		Bente Marschall (University of Antwerp), Peter Stabel (University of Antwerp)
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This session stressed the notion of extra-territoriality, the fact that many cities were divided political, juridical, cultural or social entities where single urban government does not control the total territory nor encompass all social relation within the city walls. In particular premodern cities (Medieval and Early Modern Period) were characterised by a patchwork of different juridical enclaves which directly or indirectly affected their inhabitants' economic, political and cultural life. By examining the patterns of fragmentation we will trace its effects for urban cohesion and urban agency. For many historians, the idea that cities form a unitary unit is outdated. The divided urban landscape has been central in many studies, mainly focusing on and drawing a direct link between this diverse landscape and conflicts and revolt (cf. Lantschner, 2015). Consequently, the medieval city today is generally conceived as a polycentric one, with different power constellations and juridical frameworks. The socioeconomic challenges posed by such an extra-territoriality are shown, for instance, by McSheffrey (2013) for the enclave of St. Martin le Grand in London, showing how this area functioned as a refuge, economic free zone and sanctuary. But extra-territorialities affect numerous intersections in the urban landscape, not just politically. Themes that fall within the subject matter include identity formation, migration, concentrations/positioning of certain (occupational) groups, architectural landscapes, the presence of privileged or disadvantaged groups and social and cultural inequality, etc. In short, this session aims to bring together social, political, economic and cultural approaches to the divided city.



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Macrosession	4	The city as a living environment: practices, feelings, perceptions of the urban culture
Session	4.6	European cities between the Middle Ages and early modern times: social, material and intellectual practices
Coordinators		Salvatore Bottari (Università degli Studi di Messina)
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Urban practices, that is, the various forms of symbolic and material appropriation of spaces by individuals or groups, are closely related to the construction of individual and collective identities. Religious ceremonies, city festivals, secular rituals, business transactions and the administration of justice take place in places where participants arrange themselves according to a hierarchy that connotes their identity. For this reason, analyzing the places of sociability and the practices of daily life in European cities acquires a strong political significance and is indispensable for understanding the articulation of power in ancien- regime society. This panel is aimed at those papers that intend to examine the material, social and intellectual practices taking place in urban spaces as moments of construction of political action and power hierarchies in ancien régime Europe.



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Session	4.7	The city on stage. Reappropriation of urban space and cultural and environmental strategies between the 1960s and 1980s
Coordinators		Chiara Baglione (Politecnico di Milano), Elisa Boeri (Politecnico di Milano)
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In contemporary times, urban space has continued, so as in the past, to be the scene of ephemeral events, although with different connotations, contents, processes and actors. Artistic installations and happenings, theatrical performances, musical events and fashion shows used the city as a backdrop or co-protagonist, sometimes in a spontaneous and unplanned way, in other cases as the result of precise strategies and carefully thought-out stagings. In the 1970s these events were also directed at the re-appropriation of urban space by citizens, to affirm the idea of the 'street for the people'. This was the result of that 'battle' against the car based on the desire to link the problems of the preservation and recovery of historic centres and public spaces to the environmentalist conscience that was emerging in those years in Europe and the United States. The session aims to propose some considerations on the actors, processes, ideological content of such events and the weight and role that specific urban contexts had in their conception and realisation. Through the analysis of significant case studies, the aim is to attempt a reconstruction of the design processes of theatrical, artistic or musical performances that took the urban space as a stage, as well as the collaborative relationships established between artists, directors, performers, architects and town planners. The focus is also on the way in which architects and town planners have integrated and declined these issues in their projects on an urban scale, or in which citizens' associations have used cultural and performing events held in the city as instruments of political and social influence.



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Macrosession	4	The city as a living environment: practices, feelings, perceptions of the urban culture
Session	4.8	Venice Inside Out: an observatory on the history of the city (16th-20th century)
Coordinators		Marco Capponi (Università Iuav di Venezia), Katia Martignago (Università Iuav di Venezia), Francesca Rognoni (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)
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“Venice is a city that when you get there is almost incomprehensible. It is a city out of the world. At first, I experienced it as an observatory, as if it were a great mountain peak that allowed you to look at distant horizons”. With these words, in a 1992 interview, Manfredo Tafuri recalls his arrival in Venice, a city so exceptional as to be copied and replicated throughout the world and become a paradigm. Venice, however, is also so different as to generate in those who come from outside a sense of disorientation that, once accepted, transforms the city into a privileged observatory, a true ‘theatre of the world’. The words of the Roman historian - who would penetrate the forms of Venetian time without ever abandoning his own condition (“I [...] entered it because I was at the same time in Venice and outside”) - lead us to reflect on a historically inescapable reality: that of the specific otherness of Venice. An otherness that is necessarily defined through the confrontation with the gaze of the other. Going beyond a stereotyped narration of Venice, the session intends to give space to the ‘Venices of the Others’, in order to investigate in a diachronic perspective how the perceptions of the others have reverberated on the city and its urban history, leading to the birth of new imaginaries, transformations of the city and the widespread of new readings of the present condition. In order to account for the multiplicity of the phenomena involved, the session considers a wide chronological span (16th-20th century). Applicants might focus on the 16th century, during which the Dominant used the gaze of the others to construct a new perception of itself, or on the implications of artists’ journeys, such as Michelangelo’s mysterious one and those of Pietro da Cortona and Andrea Pozzo. Other contents may include the representations of the city linked to the Grand Tour (views by Canaletto, drawings attributed to Antonio Visentini, etc.) that pushed Venetian theorists and architects to rediscover their own historicity. Lastly, papers could face topics dealing with the 20th century, when the burst of modernity, and economic, demographic and natural phenomena led to the emergence of a specific narrative on the relationship between Venice and the Other (the Renaissance, the Modern, Frank L. Wright, Le Corbusier and Louis Kahn) which, although inclined to emphasise lost opportunities, in the eyes of historians and architects made the lagoon city an allegory of the driving force of the change.



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Session **4.9 Architecture and Active Politics in Italy in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century**

Coordinators Lorenzo Mingardi (Università degli Studi di Firenze), Lorenzo Ciccarelli (Università degli Studi di Firenze)

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Why did a large number of architects, urban planners, engineers and art historians in Italy in the second half of the twentieth century choose the path of active politics? For example, Marcello Vittorini and Cesare Valle acted as ministerial officials; Bruno Zevi and Giuseppe Samonà were parliamentarians of the Republic; Giulio Carlo Argan mayor of Rome; Carlo Aymonino, Giovanni Astengo, Giuseppe Campos Venuti, Edoardo Detti, Renato Nicolini important aldermen in the country's major cities; Piero Bottoni, Luigi Cosenza, Luigi Piccinato, Mario Ridolfi esteemed city councilors. Why, while overburdened with academic, publishing and professional commitments, did they decide to devote themselves to active politics? How did these architects, urban planners, engineers, and art historians turn their cultural positions into political choices that directly affected the development of Italian cities? And finally, talking about the present time, why does the active policy front seem to have completely disappeared from the interest of architects, engineers and art historians? The session aims to welcome and discuss specific contributions on individual figures or cities, based on archival research, analyzing a broader historical, cultural and disciplinary condition that allowed and nurtured the encounter between architecture and active politics in Italy in the second half of the 20th century. The time frame considered is between Reconstruction (1945) and the judicial affair of "Mani Pulite" (1992).



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Session **4.10 The Image of the City Beyond the Perceived - Theories and Practice**

Coordinators Tarek Teba (University of Portsmouth, UK), Kawthar Bazzoun (University of Portsmouth, UK)

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The image of the city is a complex concept that is formed by different tangible and intangible ingredients; these ingredients and the specific interrelationships between them contribute to the morphology, uniqueness and character of each city. Thus, the image of the city is a holistic scene of different incidents, facts, feelings and memories that meet with structures, buildings, roads, squares and landscapes, by means of human social, economic and environmental interactions and practices. Attempts to define the image of a city have brought forward different approaches that analyzed different factors and catalysts that contributed to the way of thinking about cities and their planning. Nature and environment, structure and form, perception and meaning, as well as historic development and change are among these notions that have led the exploration of the image of the city. In addition, architectural, urban, engineering and art-based and community-informed methods are used in different ways in exploring, shaping and/or defining such an image. Human consciousness to the values of the built environment and the city components creates a daily dialogue between people and their city; this relation evokes memories and experiences and creates stories that give meanings for the surrounding spaces and structures. Therefore, this session considers understanding the role of people in creating and perceiving the image of the city as well as in informing the future development and planning of a meaningful and community engaging built environment, which can protect the visible and invisible dimensions of the city. The session invites contributions that use theoretical, practical or mixed approaches to investigate aspects linked to the image of the city and its associations with communities' perspectives, values and aspirations. The session welcomes both conventional and practice based research contributions to this topic and invites wider disciplines (e.g. Urban Design, Planning, Architecture, Art and Design) to contribute to the argument around this concept.



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Session	4.11	The changing city: urban neighborhoods between depopulation, decay, and gentrification
Coordinators		Simona Talenti (Università degli Studi di Salerno), Annarita Teodosio (Università degli Studi di Salerno)
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Many of the studies carried out so far have focused on abandoned villages and cities or large containers freed from their original functions (convents, barracks, industrial sheds, etc...). However, even more circumscribed urban areas with less stratification that, for different reasons, have emptied and degraded, could be the subject of more in-depth analysis. Neighborhoods that have grown up around industrial or tertiary districts or major railway terminals, such as the Varesine in Milan, have undergone great changes in recent decades, passing from periods of depopulation and decline to a rebirth that has often triggered risky phenomena of gentrification and loss of identity. The session, with no geographical or chronological limits, is aimed at scholars from different disciplines (architecture, urban planning, sociology, etc.) who investigate the urban process in various ways, paying particular attention to neighborhoods and areas that have undergone radical transformations, sometimes changing their perception and role within the city.



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Session **5.1 Energy, Technology and historic Environment. For a integrated Sustainability**

Coordinators Marco Pretelli (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna), Valeria Pracchi (Politecnico di Milano), Bianca Gioia Marino (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Maria Antonietta De Vivo (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna), Sara Mauri (Politecnico di Milano), Daniela Pagliarulo (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)

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The image of the city has always been strongly linked to the degree of technological advancement achieved by Mankind. Indeed, its very constitution is closely related to the ability to store energy surpluses, made possible by the transition from hunter-gatherer to agricultural civilization. In times relatively closer to us, the emergence of the industrial revolution has led to a substantial change in the image of cities, and the succession then of energy crises has brought about other changes, destined to change their morphology again, among which must be included, precisely in the time frame in which we are living, that originated by the so-called "sustainability." In recent years, in order to achieve sustainable growth of cities, European policies are increasingly pushing toward the adoption of decarbonization strategies such as replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources and increasing the energy efficiency of the building sector. Developing a critical reflection on how new energy systems and technologies relate to historic cities and landscapes and the values they carry, shaping our future living contexts, is the most daunting but also the most pressing challenge in the current landscape. In fact, the topic not only requires a high degree of awareness of the terms at stake in their conceptual declination, but also to conceive a sustainability that is 'expanded,' that is, integrated, with a working perspective based on the meeting today necessary between the instances of heritage conservation and those of energy containment. The session is therefore intended to be an opportunity for discussion on the subject of energy management and containment in urban and peri-urban areas, addressed to those who, urban planners, technologists, historians, restorers, or scholars of social phenomena, intend to illustrate significant cases or have carried out their own research in this field of investigation to expose their results.



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Session **5.2 Rhetorical and anti-rhetorical narratives in the fragile city**

Coordinators Giuseppina Scavuzzo (Università degli Studi di Trieste), Sara Basso (Università degli Studi di Trieste)

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Disciplines related to the city planning and architectural design are asked with increasing emphasis to deal with the issue of inequalities, in an attempt to contrast or mitigate them. The problem of finding adequate solutions –integrated within a more comprehensive vision of a 'just, healthy, inclusive, safe and resilient' city, evoked by European programmes and others – however continues to leave 'spaces of exception' in the body of the city: places where the combination of social vulnerability, environmental fragility and the absence of adequate housing standards, perpetuates forms of distance and/or social exclusion. The aim of the session will be to investigate how, today as in the past, the rhetorical narratives associated with certain visions elaborated for the city of the future risk remaining a lip-service paid to commonplaces, sometimes abused to the point of assuming the superficiality of slogans. Once put into practice, by confronting the city's scenarios of fragility and precariousness, such narratives can give rise to simplifications and paradoxical, contradictory or ambiguous effects, producing new and more articulated forms of inequality, perpetuating the denial of rights, accentuating social gaps and generating processes of gentrification or segregation. Through theoretical reflections, analysis of case studies, research or action experiences in specific contexts, also in a historical perspective, the session intends to explore these issues by proposing some strands of investigation - but not limiting to them:

- the first aims at addressing the opposing rhetorical narratives of hospitality and security that define the spaces for migrants and asylum seekers in our cities, marked by the ambiguity between humanitarian reasons and security logics, in any case about spaces confined and marginalised;
- the second aims to explore the spatial effects of narratives related to the themes of transition and efficiency - energetic, alimentary - which, while generating positive dynamics, risk excluding disadvantaged segments of the urban population unable to truly access the benefits of the green city in the long term;
- a third perspective suggests a reflection on the inclusion strategies for people with disabilities, especially cognitive and sensory ones, which sees the opposing rhetoric of autonomy - with risks of isolation and loneliness of individuals and families – and rhetoric of community with extreme and controversial outcomes, as in the case of the Dementia Villages.



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Session **5.3 Women's Bodies and Urban Organisms**

Coordinators Claudia Mattogno (Sapienza Università di Roma), Eliana Perotti (ricercatrice indipendente), Monica Prencipe (ricercatrice indipendente)

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In 1970, the Female Revolt Manifesto appears for the first time on the walls of Rome: with the slogan "the personal is political", the collective draws attention to the specificity of female oppression, characterized by the total control of society over the body of women. However, the female recognition of her own physicality and her otherness with respect to a hegemonic canon represents a widespread thought well before the struggles of the 1970s and starts, in many cases, from the analysis of domestic spaces, up to expanding to the investigation of the entire urban organism. This is the case of the positivist narratives which, starting from the 19th century, build the new science of Home Economics – in a very large majority female appanage – with a theoretical and practical production that does not invest only private spaces but also public ones; it expands to the developments of scientific management, which at the turn of the century colonizes both urban planning at various scales and housekeeping. Of a more properly experimental nature, other strands of thought propose new social, spatial, typological and distributive solutions, which always have bodies and life experiences as their starting point. From the formula of kitchenless houses to the so-called Einküchenhaus, that is condominiums with kitchenless apartments equipped with large community kitchens, to the housekeeping cooperative proposed by Melusina Fay Peirce, up to the pensioners and the women's clubs that mark the emergence of female professionals. Proposals such as that of the American Charlotte Perkins Gilman, who in her utopian narrative Herland (1915) describes a city planned by a female community, are joined by pilot experiences and dystopian visions, reformist approaches and new projects. The session aims to inaugurate a broad debate - transversal between history and contemporary design - on investigations, experiments and urban visions, which have placed and place at the center the measure, the needs and desires of female bodies, as a means of knowledge, attention and design in the construction of urban spaces.



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Session **5.4 Heritage making and un-making, how to reinvent the urban legacy**

Coordinators Giovanni Caudo (Università degli Studi Roma Tre), Mauro Baioni (Università degli Studi Roma Tre), Federica Fava (Università degli Studi Roma Tre), Annalisa Cicerchia (ISTAT), Flavia Marucci (Università degli Studi Roma Tre)

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The new urban condition increasingly demands a shift towards the reuse of the extant and its adaptation to contemporary needs. This makes it necessary to reflect on the one hand, on the legacies of anthropic activity and, on the other, on actions of care firmly centered on relational, immaterial and not extractive dynamics. In this scenario, communities are leading initiatives to transform and improve the value of cultural assets by actively contributing to the construction of tangible and intangible heritage. Beyond the formal recognition of cultural assets, therefore, it is possible to observe alternative ways of producing cultural heritage by re-examining the values and sentiments that link past, present and future within a complex historical perspective. It is also a question of crossing values and emotions rooted in the territory, in the processes of cultural recognition carried out by the communities. The session investigates the implications produced by this change of perspective by going through different theories, practices and policy of heritage making and un-making, i.e. situated initiatives that dynamically and openly take place through the continuous reworking of the built environment. The session aims to explore the following aspects:

- historical evolution and redefinition of the concept and values of heritage
- horizontality in the production and reworking of heritage
- processualities activated by the adaptive reuse of heritage
- innovation in the relationship between (weak) institutions and (vulnerable) groups
- enabling/affirming niches of action
- evaluation of the multidimensional nature of the impacts produced by heritage-making and un-making practices.



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Session **5.5 Beyond the Renaissance: ideal cities**

Coordinators Elena Svalduz (Università degli Studi di Padova), Mario Bevilacqua (Sapienza Università di Roma)

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The debate on ideal cities began between the 19th and 20th centuries, when urban settlements were undergoing a phase of rapid transformation: the idealization of the past ends up limiting the complexity of the phenomenon by enclosing it in a specific historiographical category. In this context, Pienza represents an exemplary case of "ideal city of the Renaissance", rediscovered in the second half of the 19th century, analyzed and proposed as an aesthetic and social harmony model. Sometimes these are cities "made to think" (according to the definition proposed by Fabio Isman) often accompanied by an ideal and philosophical tension, or a strong utopian charge. Sometimes, these are urban settlements (designed, or imagined, only in rare cases realized) whose design reflects, according to a predominantly geometric scheme, abstract criteria and principles of rationality and functionality. There is no doubt, however, that starting from the 15th century the theoretical and practical experience of the "ideal city" was so intense to make the theme one of the greatest inspiring topics. These stimulate a series of reflections in disciplines that aspired to combine functional needs and aesthetic sensibility, elements of utopian harmony and total social control by central power. The session intends to propose a broad comparison between cases of "ideal cities", with particular attention to small or medium-sized centers which at a precise moment developed their own configuration, with a notable complexity of functions, as a result of coordinated interventions. The comparison with other European realities from Antiquity to the Contemporary Age is welcomed, as well as that with other topics related to practices and theories of new founded cities and of landscape between the Middle Ages and our modern age. The session proposes to compare the history and theory of "ideal cities" also in order to develop a "platform" of shared information. This in the future can also be implemented with the aid of digital tools, for the purposes of knowledge, protection and enhancement of a historical-urban heritage today more than ever valid as a reference for the elaboration of new models of sustainable development.



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Macrosession	5	Narratives and rhetorics of the city
Session	5.6	Unveiling urban inequalities: Investigating and representing spatial dynamics of cultural heritage
Coordinators	Giulia Mezzalama (Politecnico di Torino), Mesut Dinler (Politecnico di Torino)	
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Cultural heritage can be a resource for individual and societal well-being and a key instrument in achieving sustainable development also in terms of reducing social inequalities and improving social cohesion. This role has already been highlighted by international organizations such as UNESCO, UN, ICCROM, etc. However, especially in urban contexts, cultural heritage can have even a greater role in analyzing and understanding societal dynamics in terms of inequalities. Such situations can be observed where cultural heritage, by representing and testifying urban history, conceal certain aspects or certain historic actors or communities. Therefore, an investigation of how processes of heritagization operate in urban contexts helps us understand how power dynamics operate in a society. In addition, thanks to contemporary possibilities of developing technologies, it is now possible to promote a new understanding of urban heritage fostering a new awareness of urban inequalities. In line with this context, a growing body of research demonstrates how digital tools and methodologies can help collect, analyze and represent urban heritage in an unprecedented way. The session aims to collect, compare and discuss researches on the urban inequalities' narratives, focusing particularly on contributions that show how digital and innovative methodologies may help us gain insight into social dynamics through representing the city and its history. Presenters will explore how digital tools such as GIS and spatial analysis, social media, digital storytelling, digital data narratives, can be used to map, understand and unveil the spatial dynamics of social inequalities through urban heritage and to foster greater inclusivity and equity in the interpretation of urban history. By bringing together scholars, researchers, and practitioners from different fields, this session will provide an interdisciplinary platform to discuss the potentials and challenges of using digital tools to unveil new aspects of urban history and to face the new societal challenges with an increased awareness.



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Macrosession	5	Narratives and rhetorics of the city
Session	5.7	For «the return to the human scale»: projects, prospects, utopias for an accessible and inclusive city
Coordinators		Giovanni Spizuoco (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
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In 1949, for the first issue of the magazine *Urbanistica*, Lewis Mumford published an essay titled "Planning for phases of life" where he called for a «return to the human scale» by urban planners, and therefore for the birth of a planning mindful of individuals' needs and of specific necessities related to the conditions of each person. In those years, the exit from the dark period of the Second World War rose to hope that architecture and urban planning could fully manage the processes transforming territories and communities, re-stitching deep social fractures caused by war and resolving differences among individuals. Since then, people has slowly become aware of the need to change the standardized approach to design and there have been several experiences, in administrative, social, urban and architectural fields, trying to modify the built space, technically and theoretically, in an attempt to smooth out differences and generate more inclusive cities. As noticed by Salvatore Settis, the city, and particularly the historic city, has always been «the cradle of otherness and homeland of differences» and, therefore, the way it is planned and transformed contributes significantly to increase or reduce, emphasize or conceal the perception felt by each individual of his relationship with the community. Over the past seventy years, attention to the matter of inclusiveness and, consequently, to issues of accessibility, has steadily increased and has led to the definition and recognition of new forms of discrimination and disability. This stimulated scholars and designers and encouraged experimentation, by multi-scale and multidisciplinary approaches, to develop proposals and theories on an urban, architectural and social level, in order to meet different users' needs and to abandon the dogmas of standardized design. The session seeks contributions that critically highlight design and theoretical experiences, new scenarios, past and present utopias about the relationship between city and principles of inclusiveness and accessibility, also with reference to new declinations of the concepts of disability and discrimination and new technologies, paying particular attention to built heritage and historic city.



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Macrosession	5	Narratives and rhetorics of the city
Session	5.8	Future Cities. From historical utopian narratives to graphic novel dystopias
Coordinators	Elena Dorato (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Romeo Farinella (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Alfredo Alietti (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)	
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Cities have always been confronted with ideas of the future capable of promoting changes in political and governance dynamics, socio-economic structures, and the broad field of cultural and artistic processes, foremost among them the production of urban and architectural space. Discussing about the city also meant portraying the present and future society in its articulation and complexity, as significantly represented by utopian narratives: from Thomas More to the utopian socialists of the early XX century, the idea of a just, egalitarian society characterized by the Renaissance principle of ideal cities of finding harmony in the tension between spatial and social morphology is outlined. On such a horizon, reflection on urban dystopias is paralleled. This perspective is complemented by reflections on urban dystopias. If utopia describes a society based on rationality with no apparent spatiotemporal connection to the present, dystopia interprets existing trends in which disorder, totalitarianism, alienation, homogenization and injustice dominate and takes them to their extreme consequences. Many contemporary visions of the eco-technological urban future are presented rhetorically as reassuring and harmonious images, capable of resolving existing conflicts in cities through forms of organization (order) and control increasingly linked to a technocratic drift. These urban contexts are proposed to the public and launched on the real estate market as innovative forms of smart cities, which nevertheless in many respects trace the dystopian visions typical of the cyberpunk literature of the last century. From this perspective, the session aims to gather reflections from an interdisciplinary perspective on the rhetorics addressed to the future of cities, both from a historical point of view – in particular, the utopian rhetorics that have emerged over time – and with reference to the analysis on contemporaneity and the idea of a hyperglobal, techno-regulated and, in many ways, inhuman future city. We invite submissions according to a broad spectrum of disciplines, from urban history to urban planning, from urban sociology to the analysis of literary forms and graphic novels.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.1	Topography and land use plans: the transformation of cities between survey and design
Coordinators		Fabio Cosentino (Sapienza Università di Roma)
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Throughout the 19th century, the city has been surveyed, topographically measured, studied through historical cartography and bird's-eye views, and thus reinterpreted and redesigned. Regulatory plans have been instruments of transformation, sometimes radical, and of superimposing urban models, often diametrically opposed to the historical and stratigraphic structure of the city itself. These operations have not always been comprehensive and exhaustive of the needs of the city itself, creating, in some cases, a radical detachment between old and new. The analysis of the 'wreckage' of some town plans, conceived on paper but disregarded in their realisation, has led to a 'distorted' vision of the city and how the discussion on them has been misrepresented. A discussion that has not only hinged on images of the city, but also on the story, on the comparison in the newspapers, in the academic venues, in the judgement of public opinion. Through a critical-historical approach, the session aims to analyse the formative process of the transformations by focusing on the graphic representations of the city to be transformed or not transformed, highlighting what was disregarded. The critical overlapping of drawings, views and verbal representations of the design process can become a tool for a modern reformulation of the city and its spaces.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.2	Three-Minute Architecture. The City in the Visual Media for Music
Coordinators		Ermanno Bizzarri (Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli Vittorio Emanuele III)
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In the last decades, within the contemporary collective image, music videos have contributed to the formation of a shared figurative catalogue of ideas of the city, especially among the younger generations. Thanks to the combination of visual and musical features, music videos are not only a promotional tool for new songs but also – as short films – an effective representation technique for original or adapted concepts, and also a recent tool for historiographical investigation. Citing a few examples is always reductive: from the Italian urban expansion during the mid-twentieth century shown in Mina and Raffaella Carrà's caroselli to the contemporary cities, such as M¥SS KETA's Milan or Francesco Lettieri's Naples for Liberato; from the metaphysical city by Chino Moya in St. Vincent's "Digital Witness" to the dystopic and abandoned reality in Hangzhou by Romain Gavras for Jamie xx's "Gosh", up to the revisited Metropolis by Madonna and Queen. The city has been reinvented at the service of short stories, whose length has allowed to use already depicted ideas or introduce new elements and broaden horizons about particular topics. At the same fashion, it has allowed to write a new illustrated urban history, of immediate reading and interpretation. Moreover, in a different way from traditional cinematography due to its duration, music videos, since the beginning of television and cinebox, have always had the advantage of easier fruition and wider accessibility for the audience, who has had the possibility to assimilate an urban iconography through the daily tv schedule, and then thanks to the digital platforms. The aim of the session is to start a large analysis about music videos as an incisive medium for the urban history, a pretty successful one but not so much considered. Therein the image of the city has been used or re-elaborated through several techniques, recalled from urban theories, arts, and literature, assumed as a symbol for the identity of a community or a frame of mind. To what extent is the city the protagonist of the scene and how much has it been used just as scenography? Which is the meaning that lies in a choice for a specific environment? The purpose is to discuss about the impact of music videos – through case studies or thematic analysis – on the influence in the historical and historiographical field and on the perception of the city, the relationships with other recent or consolidated methods of representation, and the creation or the repetition of urban archetypes and theoretical or realised models.



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Macrosession 6 The city as an object of representations

Session **6.3 Stage cities: the Este inside and outside their dominion**

Coordinators Beatrice Saletti (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Domenico Giuseppe Lipani (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Matteo Provasi (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)

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Self-representing, even before becoming a political necessity, it is an anthropological necessity. Within a community, who holds power has always had to represent, in addition to himself, the evidence of the inevitability of his role. During the Renaissance a radical change in the conception of the human being took place. This change invested the concept of power as well: of its nature, of the manners both of exercising it and keep it. In the fifteenth century the representation of power developed according to new canons, aimed not only to hit the audience of his subjects but also to do so by relying on beauty, harmony and balance within the public spaces. The case of the Este family was atypical in the Italian panorama: both because they lead the first lordship of the peninsula (which began in a city devoid of a popolare political party), and because its ruler members, from 1352 to 1471, were all of illegitimate birth. Endowed with boundless lands, owners of economic activities that made profits also thanks to monopolistic laws, the Estes were extremely attentive to their image. The panel welcomes papers that analyze the ways in which some Estes used public spaces to exhibit their power and arouse approval in the public of subjects.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.4	Processing, Retouching and Manipulating the Photographic Image in the Construction of the Identity of Places: Architectures, Cities and Landscapes
Coordinators	Gemma Belli (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Andrea Maglio (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)	
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Since its invention, photography has chosen places – landscapes or urban environments with related architectures – as its privileged objects of attention, representing, documenting and narrating them. At the beginning, the photographic shots were closely related to the tradition of pictorial views, but they gradually showed their ability to adapt to different uses, such as surveys and documentaries, planning activities, artworks and propaganda, even in a tourist-commercial key. In fact, the mimetic potential of photography, which is aimed at obtaining an "objective" rendering and reproduction of reality, is not the only aspect. It is actually also clear that it can be conceived as a form of representation capable of showing a reality that is richer than the usual one. Furthermore, it always requires, during its making or afterward, even minimal processing or retouching, able to intentionally modify the perception of the observer on the subject and, ultimately, of its relationship with it. In addition, photographic images can be reworked, artfully "cut" to show or not to show, and altered to support the demonstration of a thesis. They can even be meticulously manipulated to tell and orient the reading of objects and places, to convey a certain image, and to strengthen or to build an imaginary, related to a collective and ever-changing identity, which derives from a specific culture and a certain time. The session, therefore, intends to collect proposals that illustrate cases of places – architectures, cities and landscapes –, with respect to which the intentional elaboration, retouching and manipulation of the photographic image have contributed to the construction of a particular identity, with reference to authors and clients, as well as specific propaganda or "project" intentions.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.5	City in Review. Theoretical constructions, visual representations and new narratives in 20th century architectural and urban planning periodicals
Coordinators		Angelo Bertoni (Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Strasbourg), Thomas Renard (Nantes Université), Ines Tolic (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)
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The session aims to explore the role played by architectural and urban planning journals - linked to professional associations, academic and cultural circles, public institutions - in the construction and dissemination of new visions of the city, associating theoretical reflections and visual dimension. The critical reading of the existing city and its spaces offers to architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture the opportunity to rethink their theoretical construction and imagine new forms. The physical dimension of the city, as collective production, is key in the architects' reflections: the historical city is seen as an artefact inherited from the past that one wants to pass on or profoundly transform; the new towns as the expression of a habitat projected towards the future; or the experimentation of new forms of human settlements between social utopia and technological innovations. This process, developed at beginning of the 20th century, is characterized by phases of contraction and acceleration not only in the cultural areas of most intense theoretical and practical commitment (Western Europe and North America), but also in other contexts that are only apparently peripheral (Eastern Europe, Latin America, Asia). The opportunities offered by technical progress make the international dimension a feature of many periodicals, expressed both in their content and in the composition of their editorial and scientific committees. Particular attention is paid by the session to the Italian case (despite its initial absence in the outlined milieu), focussing on its interaction within the international debate and the evolution of its main content. The session aims to open a discussion on the contribution of journals to the debates on the city, analysing their theoretical contents, visual representations and narratives. Among the topics discussed:

- The genesis and life of the journal (origin, title, editorial structure, columns, international collaborations);
- The evolution of the content (scales of intervention; cultural references; schools of thought);
- The journal as a place of experimentation, with a focus on theoretical innovations and the visual representations;
- The relevance of urban issues in the journals linked to institutions (local, national, international).



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.6	'Holistic' images and narrative vis in conversation as tools for the knowledge of the urban reality
Coordinators		Valeria Manfrè (Universidad Complutense di Madrid), Concepción Lopezosa Aparicio (Universidad Complutense di Madrid), Félix Díaz Moreno (Universidad Complutense di Madrid)
e-mail		vmanfre@ucm.es

During the early modern age, the increasing fascination for urban iconography met the appearance of the literary genre of the chorography description; an example of the connection between historical and geographic knowledge to which the authors add personal field investigation to legitimate the represented chorography through empirical data. Analyzing this dual source of information, graphical and written representation, we can approach the function that temporal (historical) and spatial (geographical, chorographical) elements have as support to urban representation, casting itself towards a heterogenic narration that reorganizes narrative and represented space. Studying the processes of knowledge construction that also concretize as literary genres helps to observe the plurality of information that must have been gathered, systematized, and used to create a heterogenic iconographic corpus. The session aims to inspect and provide a relevant framework about the criteria, the perception of the city and its monuments, both written and represented, as well as about the value system adopted starting from the early modern age.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.7	Cityscapes from Northern Italy: panoramas, historic displays, immersive experiences
Coordinators	Cecilia Vicentini (Università eCampus), Stefania De Vincentis (Università Ca' Foscari Venezia)	
e-mail	cecilia.vicentini@uniecampus.it	

The cityscape consists of recognizable elements that identify it in visual and documentary sources throughout history. The panoramas of northern Italy, for their peculiar architectural forms and distinctive spaces, are characterized by the transmission of a precise visual identity. This is often in line with reality, at times it is modified by idealistic and visionary elements. The session presented is divided into two main areas of research, distant but related. On the one hand, it aims to offer cross-sectional readings of the various sources useful to the reconstruction of specific places of the city. On the other hand, starting from the results of historical surveys suggest the development of digital projects to reconstruct the original asset of places and historic apparatus. The reinterpretation of archival documents, literary texts, and figurative works (paintings, etchings, drawings, photographs) is in fact fundamental to focus on the form and value of the most representative buildings, their internal and external spaces, and differences in use. On this perspective important buildings such as government palaces are case studies to investigate how spaces persist, but by changing their structure and destination over the centuries, often preserving the role of covered identity in the public imagination (an example is the Ducal Palace of Ferrara, passed from being the place of the Este's court, to become a residence for the papal legation undergoing significant changes in the interior arrangements). The attention on ancient history suits with recent studies and projects which, using historical sources, offer up-to-date reconstructions of innovative environmental interpretations. The latest immersive technologies respond to this intent, reinterpreting the circular mechanisms of the panorama of the late 18th century, and adopting the interdisciplinary approach of Digital Humanities. In this perspective, the photo archives provide researchers with unexplored repositories to draw from, offering new narratives of city views and historical interiors, and connecting the re-use of digital cultural object to the application of virtual reality technologies. Given these considerations, proposals shall be addressed, but not limited to: the visual resources for the representation of the city, the documentary reconstruction of historic buildings (both exterior and interior), the re-use of urban palaces and the virtual transposition of historic sites.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.8	Portraits and reliefs of modern cities to illustrate, manipulate, measure, and transform
Coordinators	Francesca Capano (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Emma Maglio (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)	
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City portraits from the 15th century onwards have codified and disseminated the urban image, but also its cultural identity: it is a visual narrative in three dimensions that mainly includes bird's eye views and axonometries. This first category of representations is flanked by instrumental drawings such as topographical, pre-cadastral, and military plans, which are the result of a survey of urban space and serve to measure the city. However, these types of images have varying degrees of objectivity: their author often selects elements to be depicted or emphasised and omits others, manipulating the spatial arrangement according to the objectives of propaganda or information selection. At the end of the modern age, these two great categories of iconographic documents, having different origins, were destined to converge in the great enterprises of scientific representation of urban space, of which the topographies of Giovanni Battista Nolli for Rome and Giovanni Carafa Duke of Noja for Naples constitute two paradigmatic examples, as well as the final term of the development of the representation of cities. For this reason, the chronological range of the session is the modern age (15th-18th centuries). This session welcomes contributions focusing on projects and transformations that have affected parts of European cities or their architecture at the urban scale, by using the iconographic documents that witness these transformative processes as a privileged source. Contributions may investigate the methods of representation and their degree of objectivity, transformation at the urban scale through survey and project drawings or investigate the duality between portraits and projects.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.9	Restoration and Imago Urbis. Analogue and Digital Visions and Representations of the Urban Image between the 20th and 21st Centuries
Coordinators		Leila Signorelli (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna), Mariarosaria Villani (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Giulia Favaretto (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)
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The image of the city and its representation constitute a central node in the debate on restoration in the 20th century, in relation to both the rapid transformations and the salient events that led to a deep reorganisation of the urban centres up to the 21st century.

The debate on the relationship between Ancient and New in the “old cities”, following on from Giovannoni's theories, but also the previous prefigurations – dictated by the principles of isolation of monuments during the Fascist regime – destined to redesign the face of Italy's historic centres, initiated a phase of fervent production of “city visions” that, through competitions, exhibitions and design and planning experiences, returned a complex and articulated framework of the cultural confrontation of the period on the topic. Querelle that was accentuated after the Second World War, with often mutually antithetical positions on reconstruction – just think of the iconic debate between Berenson and Bandinelli on how to reconfigure or “not” reconstruct the lost image of Florence – highlighting the centrality of the theme of the preservation of the urban context, or of the monument, received by the 1964 Venice Charter and then arrived at today. In an excursus modifying methods and techniques of transmission, vision and representation of the heritage and historic urban contexts, from the design views of the restorers of the 1930s, who analogically enlivened their ideas of the city and new insertions in the existing, up to the contemporary works of lightscape, soundscape and mapping, using digital tools, it is possible to retrace and interpret the evolution of the urban image from the 20th century to the present day.

Starting from these premises, the session intends to explore experiences and projects that, within the framework of restoration and the instances of conservation and valorisation, contributed to the definition or redefinition of the urban image with both analogical means, through views of realised or utopian projects, and innovative approaches oriented towards the employment of digital tools.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.10	The construction site within the city and the territory in modern European cities
Coordinators	Gaia Nuccio (Università degli Studi di Palermo), Valentina Burgassi (Politecnico di Torino)	
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Construction and building site practices gained a significant place in architectural history studies of the last thirty years, as fundamental elements for the investigation and understanding of the built environment; however, the role of the building site within the urban and territorial context, studied through its iconography, represents a more recent topic of interest and susceptible to further investigation. The image of the progress of a building site is perhaps "plus captivante que celle de l'oeuvre bâtie, plus vivante, plus puissante que celle de l'édifice achevé" (Nègre, 2019). This is because it is an iconography of the "possible", and therefore an evidence of the dynamic condition of the building. Beyond the fascination with representations, the image of a building site in its urban and territorial context may be the expression of a political will, a technical necessity. It may contain a set of basic information for understanding the building's and the city's history. As a follow-up to recent major international events (exhibitions: "Dessiner pour bâtir: Lemétier d'architecte au XVIIe siècle" edited by Alexandre Cojannot and Alexandre Gady [13/12/2017 - 12/03/2018, Archives Nationales di Parigi] and "L'art du chantier. construire et démolir, du XVIe au XXIe siècle", edited by Valérie Nègre [9/11/2018 - 11/03/ 2019, Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine]) and related publications, the session aims to collect studies dedicated to architectural building site representations in the urban and territorial context, through views, and documents of scientific and technical value concerning the construction process itself, and in paintings. The pursued historiographical approach is that of investigating on reasons underlying the drafting of the graphic work and impact on the development of the project itself and its urban or rural context, through the following themes:

- The client and the subjects involved in the choices and elaboration of the graphic design
- The role of the construction site in the portrayed context.
- The graphic choices adopted in relation to the value and purpose of iconography.
- The technical, political, social role of the "photography" of the building's progress of the factory on its transformation over time and the city.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.11	The city in travellers' memoirs: between heterotopias and real spaces
Coordinators		Monica Esposito (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli)
e-mail		monica.esposito@unicampania.it

The representation and description of the city are never a simple mirror of reality and are often filtered and influenced by a series of elements including the personal cultural substratum of the observer, generating a multidimensionality of experienced spaces. In this sense, Michael Foucault defines heterotopias as places that are real, but "absolutely different" from all other spaces that are represented and modified. The session aims to reflect on the city in relation to the representations but also to the heterotopias generated specifically between the 18th and 20th century by intellectuals, writers, and travellers through the production of notebooks, travel reports, drawings and prints that were also widely circulated in the academic sphere. In this sense, the aim is to welcome multidisciplinary contributions to reflect on certain questions, for example: what practices contributed to the definitions of real and imaginary representations of the city? How did representations participate in the construction of an imaginary and image of the city, often creating stereotypes and false beliefs? How did individual experiences modify the collective perception of cities?



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.12	Portraying for reconstructing. Images and descriptions of cities affected by catastrophes between the 15th and 19th centuries
Coordinators	Armando Antista (Università degli Studi di Palermo), Gaia Nuccio (Università degli Studi di Palermo), Pelin Bolca (Politecnico di Torino)	
e-mail	armando.antista@unipa.it	

The representation of cities affected by unexpected and catastrophic events such as floods, earthquakes, fires, wars refers a rich research area. The investigation of these studies highlights their fascination exerted on the visual arts as well as great communicative power, by virtue of rhetoric, symbolic and political meanings connected to the destruction and reconstruction binomial. In this framework, this session intends to focus on the representation of the city as a tool for surveying the urban contexts, and the large-scale regions in which they are transformed, damaged or destroyed by natural and/or man-made disasters in the modern age. Particular attention is paid to the underlying "scientific" intentions, which often correspond to considerable technical advances in the organization of monitoring and intervention tools, as occurred following the Great Fire of London in 1666 or after the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. Such initiatives could be aimed at a mapping of the damage aimed at the reconstruction process, with the organization and analysis of the surveyed and documented data collection, during the post-catastrophic period and in view of the planning of the interventions, but also at further specialist insights. The reconnaissance of cities and regions affected by earthquakes, for example, could motivate the seismic analysis of the areas, the study of the geological and mechanical characteristics of the soil (eg., the studies by Deodat de Dolomieu following the Messina earthquake of 1783), even of lithotypes, in relation to the damage assessment by the built environment. Furthermore, the reconsidering of the catastrophe could stimulate historiographical analyses commissioned by intellectuals and municipalities, aimed at the study and reconstruction of cities that no longer exist (such as the "Pianta Binovini" which depicts the disappeared Ancient Noto). Contributions concerning graphic, visual or written texts produced between the 15th and 19th centuries will be accepted. The interventions describing urban contexts affected by catastrophes, constituting below inputs are highly invited:

- tools to analyze the city and the region starting from the mapping of the damage;
- knowledge raising tools preparatory to reconstruction interventions;
- manifestations of the scientific interest of intellectuals and scientists in natural phenomena;
- devices for reconstructing the lost memory.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.13	City and devotion, donation, salvation: urban representations between Sacred and Profane (XV-XX Centuries)
Coordinators		Isabella Balestreri (Politecnico di Milano), Emanuela Garofalo (Università degli Studi di Palermo)
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Cities often appear in devotional pictures, such as altarpieces, pictorial cycles, and fresco paintings, as well as in art prints and small printed books published during religious festivities or extraordinary occasions. Cities appear in sacred scenes and in the background or at the bottom of Saints. Although painted cities are easily identified, images are able to convey some messages going beyond the apparent reality. How do such portrayals of the city surpass mere observation? How do such representations transcend the gaze in representing the city? Which points of view are privileged, and which are compulsory in order to transmit a message? Who are the patrons of these depictions and what are their desired ends? Which elements of the city are highlighted, and which are left out? Are there recurring manners of representation, models and shared symbolism? Through similar questions, the session intends to develop a critical reflection on a series of urban representations often observed with superficiality or only considered as evidence on the disappearing or modifying of configurations and structures. However, these representations hold additional keys to the interpretation of these cities. In-depth analysis of individual case studies or the construction of overviews, synchronic or diachronic, and approaches oriented according to different disciplinary points of view will help to highlight the hermeneutic aspects, between sacred and profane, which this type of representation offers.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.14	Urban natures. Images and rhetoric of landscape in the contemporary project
Coordinators	Federico Ferrari (Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris Malaquais - Université Paris Sciences et Lettres), Emma Filipponi (Ecole d'Architecture de Paris-Val-de-Seine), Alessandro Benetti (Politecnico di Milano)	
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The over-use of images evoking nature to represent architectural and urban design is often dismissed as instrumental. Certainly, the ecological question, regardless of its actual urgency, is increasingly exploited for essentially communicative and commercial purposes, but the pervasiveness of the phenomenon perhaps imposes other questions: does a naturalist 'grand narrative' exist today, of which the project would be the bearer? What are the specificities of this narrative and what are the elements of continuity with its precedents from the second half of the 20th century? The proposed approach recognizes the hybrid character of the metropolitan condition - between city and country, urban and rural - by rejecting the nature-artifice dichotomy and affirming the resolutely artificial character of contemporary design. The starting point of the session proposal is the concept of *omni-landscape*. Coined by Michael Jakob (*Le paysage*, Infolio, 2008), the term describes the extreme pervasiveness of the notion of landscape, emblematic of a precise approach to interpreting contemporary reality, in which the production of images is central, and from which the architectural and urban project naturally cannot escape. The session, balanced between history and design, therefore intends to reflect on the use of the natural element in urban and design representations, from the post-World War II period to the present day, through different media - photographs, drawings, photomontages, renders - as tools for the production of narratives and imagery. The aim is, on the one hand, to delve into a phenomenon that is too often flattened by current events, historicizing it in the medium term, starting from the second half of the 20th century. On the other hand, it aims to shed new light on little-known episodes from the recent past that anticipate the *omni-landscape* in various ways. Submissions dedicated to specific case studies and/or comparisons between case studies from different disciplinary fields will be privileged. Submitted proposals can be framed within one or more of the three axes listed here and refer to their keywords. These axes are not to be considered in any way restrictive or exhaustive:

1. Public actors: images, imaginaries and identity rhetoric
2. Private actor: practices, marketing, strategies
3. Project: representation/project relationship (use of images, new digital media, etc.)



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.15	Urban Iconography and Rhetoric of Power: Cities and Capitals in the Mediterranean between the 16th and 17th Centuries
Coordinators		Maria Sofia Di Fede (Università degli Studi di Palermo), Armando Antista (Università degli Studi di Palermo)
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In the Mediterranean basin, disputed between the Spanish Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Empire, the events involving the two blocks of the Catholic and Islamic worlds between the 16th and 17th centuries developed in an extremely fragmented geopolitical framework, in a continuous mutation of territorial arrangements and political alliances. This fluid reality was more explicit in the chronic fragmentation of the Italian peninsula into more or less extensive and politically relevant state entities and in perpetual mutual conflict. Even the galaxies of the Spanish monarchy and Turkish domination had similar divisions within them, constituted as they were by aggregations of countries and territories with often very different political and cultural histories or even deep-rooted antagonism. Against this backdrop, therefore, there were many cities in the Mediterranean area that could claim ancient lineages and new ambitions: old and new capitals, cities that aspired to become one or that claimed that role, capitals “without king” and capitals “without state”, cities without institutional roles but in their own way recognized as “capitals” for economic, strategic, or confessional importance. In each of these cases, the governmental and municipal institutions obviously used the iconographic production, especially the printed works, as a formidable instrument of affirmation and propaganda, employing the best intellectual and technical resources at their disposal and investing considerable economic resources. The purpose of this session is therefore to analyze the processes and actors that in the specific urban contexts led to the construction of a repertoire of images, almost always significant, in which communities could recognize themselves and convey identity and prestige to the outside, generally using different techniques and scales: cartographies, atlases and collections of views, apparatus and reports of public festivals, paintings. The hope is that the proposed contributions go beyond the simple visual decoding, to arrive instead at unpublished and, where possible, methodologically innovative historical-critical interpretations.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.16	Analog and digital drawing to know and communicate the city historic: theoretical-applicative reflections
Coordinators		Manuela Incerti (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Alessandro Merlo (Università degli Studi di Firenze)
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The session intends to investigate how the space of graphic representation can contribute to the development of the process of analysis and knowledge of the historic city. In all ages, the methods and techniques of surveying and representation, together with all the other technical and theoretical skills, have cooperated in the development of urban design. Following this reflection, researchers are invited to carry out their own considerations on the theme of the urban form whose drawing constitutes the first possible material expression of a design intention that manifests itself to the mind. The possible areas of further study concern: the techniques and procedures of surveying (from historical to advanced integrated ones), the orientation of the city, the role of the point of view in the space of graphic representation, antagonisms and concordances between analogical drawing and digital drawing, the city and its project design, the size of the city, the geometry of the city, the color of the city, the graphic language in the communication of urban themes, the digital model of the city. The panel preferably welcomes contributions which favor the theoretical-applicative aspects inherent in the science of representation and which present original drawings by the authors.



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.17	«Epiphany of the Image». The Architect-Photographer between representation, interpretation, and preservation
Coordinators	Sara Di Resta (Università Iuav di Venezia), Giorgio Danesi (Università Iuav di Venezia)	
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The spread of photography as a tool that captures instantaneous images of the world has radically changed the approach to knowledge and representation of reality. Among the many contexts to which this assumption can be referred, architects' photographic archives represent an invaluable reservoir of documentation of the city and its architecture. At the same time, these images constitute an instrument of interpretation and expression: the authorial vision of a 'designing thought'. With what gaze does the architect observe the places he is about to modify through design? How does he choose to represent his architecture once the intervention has been realised? When 'matter' represents the field of restoration, Cesare Brandi defines it as «something that the epiphany of the image needs», i.e. its manifestation. Matter and image thus appear inseparable. At the same time, it is the images that, in numerous cases, contribute – or have contributed – to the definition of the object. There are many different aspects that contribute to creating the consolidated image of buildings and their urban context, in some cases making them 'icons': the location, the observation point, the light, the atmosphere, the gaze. What has been briefly outlined allows us to establish an indissoluble link between the work (on an architectural or urban scale) and its photographic representation as expressed by the author. Starting from these premises, the session welcomes proposals capable of fuelling an interdisciplinary and as broad as possible debate on this theme. Without excluding further proposals consistent with this premise, the insights may consider aspects such as:

- Photography and authorship: considerations starting from investigations of photographic fonds from architects' archives;
- Alterity and polysemy of the work: how does the architect's gaze differ from the professional photographer's gaze?
- Photography and the project: what role did photographs play in the architect's visions before and after realisation, also in the dissemination of the work's contents? What role did photography play in defining and understanding construction issues?
- Travel photographs: visions of architecture and the city through the architect's gaze;
- Memory and preservation: what role do the architect's photographs play in the preservation of his work?



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Macrosession	6	The city as an object of representations
Session	6.18	Experiencing Change and Uncertainty: Urban Representations in Conversation with the Built Environment
Coordinators	EAHN Urban Representations Interest Group: Anat Falbel, Jeffrey A. Cohen, Conor Lucey, Miriam Paeslack, Freek H. Schmidt, Nancy Stieber, Ines Tolic	
e-mail	anatfalbel@uol.com.br	

The Urban Representations Interest Group of the European Architectural History Network (EAHN) has been hosting conference sessions that consider the human experience of the city and in particular the emotional response to it. In previous sessions at conferences, we have focused on issues of density and of crisis. We turn now to the ways in which visual representations can manifest changing attitudes toward the urban landscape as they reinterpret it over time, provoking new design- or project-based approaches to urban space or the urban environment. The makers who produce visual representations of urban space make fundamental choices about what they show, and how they frame their depictions, whether their medium consists of perfunctory digital snapshots or time-consuming sketches, paintings, prints, or film. These views embody choices that are decidedly editorial. Through their own narrative voice, they can reveal an animated conversation among many actors, reflecting varied intentions and responses by those who shape the built environment and those who use and observe it. Over time, the selfsame buildings and spaces can elicit visual representations that reimagine those places in radically different ways, reinterpreting them to reflect contemporary concerns and issues that may or may not coincide with the original intentions of architects, planners, and patrons. In particular, such representations may indicate changes in the way those landscapes are experienced day to day, conveying a range of emotional reactions including delight and intimidation, empowerment and repression, admiration, disgust, pity, despair, or pleasure. Changes in the perception of urban landscapes as manifested in varying representations of the same place may be the result of disasters like war, floods, earthquake, or fire; they may reflect changing habits of consumption or gender roles; they may derive from demographic changes, social upheaval, or economic shifts. We wish to explore how urban representations narrate changing perceptions of and emotional responses to the built environment; and we are also inviting speculations about the generative effects of urban representations on our understanding of what “city” is. We invite proposals that investigate the re-interpretation of particular urban spaces over time through the voices speaking via visual representations. Specifically, we seek papers that demonstrate how such representations reveal changes in our consciousness and awareness of the built environment. Topics across a broad range of time periods and geographies are welcome.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.1	One hundred plans for one hundred cities. The Italian planning activity in the second post-war
Coordinators		Renzo Riboldazzi (Politecnico di Milano)
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The first hundred Italian plans based on the 1942 town planning law and interministerial decree n. 391 of 11 May 1954, just like the few plans developed between the end of the second world war and the promulgation of the same decree, represent a significant cross-section framework both regarding the Italian urban/regional design culture in the second post-war and the culture of government of cities and territories. What we can see in the Fifties of the last century is the portrayal of the attempt that Italy - the politics, the central and local government, the town planning, and ultimately the society - experienced to give towns and territories of the country a civil and rational set up. That was a huge effort, based on some legislative cornerstone but at the same time built step by step defining contents, approaches, procedures that would be at the foundation of Italian town planning in the utmost development years, that is the town planning that would design the great part of our cities urban textures. By the analysis of some town planning schemes of those years, both from the point of view of the processes and the contents, this session aims to investigate the results of this experience and his impact on the Italian urban/regional town planning culture reverberated so far.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.2	Global Cities on the water. Planification, management of projects, innovation, philosophy
Coordinators		Benedetto Ligorio (Sapienza Università di Roma)
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The development, planning and management, as well as the development of thinking related to cities on water, constitute a historical paradigm to be rediscovered. The cities on the water, from Venice to Hoi An, from Amsterdam to Saint Petersburg, from Dubrovnik to Tenochtitlán, from Hangzhou to Stockholm, are the result of settlement stratifications, as in the case of Venice or of precise development planning, as in the case of St. Pietroburgo. The systematic comparative and structural study of the different dynamics. Of planning, development and management of a peculiar urbanization with a close relationship with the natural element of water, it constitutes a peculiar and extremely interesting historical starting point for reflecting on the development of cities in symbiosis with the natural environment and the anthropization of the landscape. The historical and philosophical reflection, as well as the translation of ideas and representations of the cities on the waters have produced a literary genre which, although divided by contexts and diversified in historical phases, can be traced back to the same paradigm: how it is configured. The relationship between city and nature.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.3	Dynamic relationships between urban history, geomorphic substratum, geological phenomena: Lithology, earthquake, volcano, landslide, and river influences on town histories
Coordinators		Marco Stefani (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)
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To properly understand the urban structures, tissues, and spaces a historiographic reconstruction of their genetic processes is needed. The geomorphic substratum, the geological framework, the geographic context has always played a major role in the town histories, from controlling their nucleation site to influencing the individual building characteristics. Features much older than the town nucleation can dramatically impact on the urban history. A town “icing” a steep hill topography will be quite different in structure from a one growing within a flat alluvial plain region. The geological substratum influences the structures and forms of the architecture also by providing regionally different building materials. Throughout the Peri-Mediterranean regions, the quite active geological activity however directly interacts with the coeval, ongoing urban evolution, often in dramatic ways. Mainly Italian examples are hereafter reported, but similar phenomena are known for any geological active area. Seismic events dramatically impacted on a huge number of towns, at different levels, from damaging individual building to forcing the global reconfiguration of entire regions, such as the Sicily Val Di Noto after the 1695 earthquake, or the Lisboa area after the 1755 one. Volcanism too, even if geographically confined, dramatically impacted on towns, as in Catania. Subsidence strongly influenced the evolution of urban centres, particularly in coastal areas, such as in the vanished cities of Spina and Altinum, or in Baia-Puteoli, Ravenna, and Venice. The ongoing geomorphic evolution can also strongly impact on the urban history, as in city of Orvieto. The tightest mutual interaction between natural and anthropic factors can be however observed in towns developed on the banks of rivers experiencing an active hydrographic and depositional evolution, where the fluvial structures shaped the urban structures and were, in turn, deeply transformed by the anthropic intervention, as in the case histories of Aigues Mortes, Verona, Padua, Ravenna, and Ferrara. The conference session is open to contribution on topics belonging to the described wide spectrum of subjects, spanning from the Earth sciences to urban history and architecture. The very nature of the described phenomena suggests an interdisciplinary approach able to generate a comprehensive understanding of the urban history.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.4	Strategies, processes, and actors of the historic city transformation, between theoretical hybridizations, local contexts, and international expertise
Coordinators		Pelin Bolca (Politecnico di Torino), Angelo Bertoni (Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Strasbourg)
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The chronology of 20th century frames many events that characterized urban history: urban and rural extensions, urban renewal of historic centers, post-war and post-disaster reconstructions, and the effects of decolonization are just some of the many issues that local stakeholders, economic and social actors, architects, engineers, and planners involved in urban politics have to deal with. The session intends to explore in particular the contribution of architects-urbanists, adopting as a key to understanding the analysis of planning strategies, processes and the transnational circulation of actors, through the prism of the notion of hybridization, considered as a project and result of the comparison between different socio-economic and cultures frames. The historical investigations on the following topics will be privileged:

- The figure of the expert. In the complex contexts, new figures emerge among the experts – often an architect – members of national or international associations, and multidisciplinary professions. These actors participate in various professional networks and set the bases of their practices on the central role attributed to the urban plan and its process. In this regard, the building of professional trajectories is privileged.
- Experimental implementations and projects. The experiences conducted both in the European and non-European contexts such as colonial territories or countries in rapid urbanization processes constitute suitable laboratories for implementation of urban plans. The relationship with urban cultures, local heritage and cultural diversity can be traced through the notion of hybridization and adaptation of urban planning models and standards.
- Theoretical models and scales of intervention. Multiple actors contribute to shaping theoretical and practical models by aiming to respond to many issues such as controlling urban growth, definition of the relationship between city and rural areas or improvement of societal living conditions. The variety and multi-scalar features of interventions and their articulation to local contexts deserve particular attention.
- The role of the study and analysis of the historic city. A renewed vision of historic city has fueled a rich and complex reflection on urban planning since its professionalization, often in opposition to the principles of modern movement. Exploring this dialectic allows us to reconsider some theoretical constructions that characterized the 20th century.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.5	The tools of the architect: actors, methods and processes for the construction of the city in early modern period
Coordinators		Giulia Ceriani Sebregondi (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli), Federico Bulfone Gransinigh (Università degli Studi "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti- Pescara)
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The session intends to solicit a transversal and multidisciplinary approach to the analysis of the processes that have determined the definition of physical entity, the transformation and stratification of the urban fabric, the road system and the city in early modern period. The privileged point of view for this analysis is that of the figures who, in various ways, have been the main actors: architects, engineers, master builders or other technical characters. These will be investigated in their operational professional activity and in their practical training. In this context, the knowledge, the design and the construction of the city also take place through the use of measurement tools and methods, and of survey, restitution and representation techniques related to them. In fact, the survey, its graphic transposition, the drawing and its conventions, but also the three-dimensional models, as useful means for the design process and for observations on the materiality of architecture, have a particular importance. Other aspects of the operational background of the varied professional profiles investigated will be building evaluations, opinions on construction and other administrative procedures, but also building site tools and processes, with particular attention to the threshold between the building and the city, such as urban scenes, facades, corners, both in the design and construction phases. The theme can be sounded from the urban macro-scale to the construction site micro-scale, building a plurality of voices, which contribute to the knowledge of the architect's operational activity and material practices. The session thus intends to contribute, through the proposed interventions, to the understanding of the architect's profession in early modern period, to its evolution and its role in society, and at the same time to solicit reflections on the city, on its formative and transformative actions in their actual reality, on the actors involved, and on the design and construction processes.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.6	The fragmented city. From buildings' fragments to scraps of the urban fabric: compositions, breakdowns and restorations
Coordinators		Francesca Lembo Fazio (Sapienza Università di Roma), Veronica Balboni (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)
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The session aims at analysing the topic of the fragment at different scales - from the architectural detail to urban sections. It will be a cross-disciplinary and diachronic approach, to encourage interpretations on tangible and intangible relationships between the fragments and their historical urban contexts. Going beyond the 'poetics of the fragment' and the idea of aesthetic and compositional autonomy, papers on hermeneutic and phenomenological analysis of the topic are encouraged. Proposals can focus on: different theoretical and design approaches, both contemporaries and historical; connections between the fragment and the whole composition, as well as with other fragments; meanings and roles of shattered pieces in the layered urban composition. From fragments in the city and scraps of the urban fabric, to buildings' pieces and architectural elements included in the city - this analysis in different times and scales gives the opportunity to go through varied interpretations: the traumatic or spontaneous events causing the fragmentation; historical interpretations and approaches towards the fragments; the remnant as cause for reflection or to solve project design. The approaches towards the fragments - being part of the composition, in need of a re-composition or in shattered pieces - suggest a cross-disciplinary reflection in the fields of philology, aesthetics, art history, archaeology, and restoration. Two main topics will be examined:

- the 'poetics of the fragment' and the pieces as relics, finds, ruins, with an aesthetic and compositional autonomy. Theoretical and operating aspects in the history of the city, related to the fields of collecting, museology, archaeology, art history, and restoration.
- the fragment's phenomenology and the dilemma of the shattered pieces, seen as precarious and unsolved elements in the city. The fragment at the core of new design processes: theoretical considerations, critical approaches, design and solutions at different scales.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.7	Urban fortifications: from the need for defense to the need for landscape
Coordinators	Giulia Casolino (Università degli Studi di Trieste), Alessandra Marin (Università degli Studi di Trieste), Elisabetta Molteni (Università Ca' Foscari Venezia)	
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The space dedicated to the defense of the city left, as legacy, important urban history's signs and traces and marked the urban margins since the earliest times. Spaces not only built (from the simple city walls to the wider articulation of a defensive system built of moats, external forts circuits etc.) but also open, dedicated to the maneuver of troops and to host the inhabitants of the extra moenia territory, who sheltered in it, to the accumulation of goods and instruments of defence, up to the production of goods necessary for the survival in case of siege by the external enemy troops. In this sense, it is possible to define urban fortifications as a flexible and fundamental city infrastructure, which defined the image and history of the city for many centuries. But fortifications also represented an extraordinary instrument of innovation within the city itself, in its becoming, made of both minute events and big transformations: this by virtue of its longevity and editable nature, linked to the transformations of the military art of the relationship between cities, territory and between the different parts of the city; of its ability to influence economic, social and political-legal aspects of urban processes; also by virtue of its aptitude to generate monumental, symbolic, testimonial, etc., heritage values. The session aims to gather a plurality of interventions, dedicated on the one and to the establishment of these urban infrastructures and their relationships with cities in transformation, urban patterns located within them or growing beyond their border marked by them, reflecting on shapes and roles, main actors and processes, through the lens of the "right to defence" that they intend to set off. On the other hand, it invites to reflection on a more recent past and the future about fortifications: as an essential component, in the last two centuries, of the transformations of cities (capital or not) that have found in these spaces the possibility of renewing their image, to make up for the needs of open and common spaces and urban services, accessibility on different means, new construction and, more recently, landscape and beauty. "Rights", the latter, extended to an increasing number of subjects, on which the session intends to pay particular attention.



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Macrosession 7 The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata

Session **7.8 New Towns: Patterns, Stories, Spaces and Organization**

Coordinators Renato Sansa (Università della Calabria), Giannantonio Scaglione (Università della Calabria)

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New towns in Early Modern History were the outcomes of social and economic processes. A dynamic palimpsest which reconstruction relies on primary and secondary sources. In recent years, new towns, i.e. new urban settlements based on political, economic and architectural issues, have been largely investigated by various fields of research (history, geography, architecture, urban planning, etc.). These have provided renewed and interesting opportunities for epistemological reflections, giving rise to a heterogeneous scientific production. In the new urban settlements, especially during the Early Modern Times, choices related to the conformation of public spaces, where community life took place, recall specific geometric definitions, loaded with symbolic meanings, which in various ways refer to the forma urbis. From the Renaissance onwards, these have essentially assumed the characteristics of order and rationality, with grid or chessboard layouts, or even axial, linear, radial, polygonal or star-shaped ones. The session aims to stimulate an interdisciplinary debate, through papers, which compares new towns experience, bearing in mind the history of cities and territories, the new methods of digital reading of urban layouts and the settlement dynamics. More specifically, the session includes (but is not limited to) the following issues:

- The urban patterns of new towns;
- Settlement dynamics in new towns;
- Towns' displacement due to exogenous factors, with special reference to natural catastrophes
- Conflicts between the promoters of new towns and the inhabitants of those urban settlements



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.9	The Lost Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Memory: Noble Palaces and Urban Space beyond destruction
Coordinators		Simone Fatuzzo (Università degli Studi di Padova), Giulio Pietrobelli (Università degli Studi di Padova)
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Between the 19th and the 20th centuries, cities underwent substantial transformations which modified their urban layout and their architectural heritage. Entire medieval areas that were considered unwealthy were demolished in favor of new neighborhoods with large streets; peripheral areas that were not very urbanized were subdivided in order to give to the growing population new dwellings; the two world wars created permanent damage into the historical layout of the city, whereas the subsequent building expansion caused the latest systematic change to the cities' historical heritage. In relation to specific cases of destroyed buildings, even in consideration of larger mutations on an urban scale, the attention of scholars has been prevalently focused on the ecclesiastical heritage, neglecting, along with the so-called minor buildings, noble palaces. For centuries, these were the privileged residences of the city's elite, symbolically intertwined even by legal actions with the political, social, economic, and historical role of the family. Even if these noble palaces had been sacrificed by the modernization of the city, sometimes for the direct and personal interest of the owners or destroyed by aerial bombardments and by natural cataclysm, they interacted with the layout of their neighborhood or of their district. Due to their social, historic, architectonic, and artistic importance—which have not always been properly considered in previous studies because of their lost—such buildings have often left numerous traces in public and private archives, in the form of written or iconographic documentation. This session aims to present studies that deal with the historical vicissitudes of noble palaces and their relationships with the urban layout, especially in relation to the transformations that occurred in the 19th and in the 20th centuries and that caused the complete destruction of these palaces. In order to reconstruct the knowledge of what is lost, we encourage papers with an interdisciplinary approach, which considers urban history, architectural history, and art history, and papers that apply this methodology on diverse scales, including the city in its whole, the neighborhood, the district, the palaces.



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Session **7.10 Social, Industrial, Autarkic. Ideas for New Cities in the 20th century**

Coordinators Giorgia Sala (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Marco Mulazzani (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)

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Throughout the 20th century, new cities emerged with distinct functional specializations. These organisms were created from scratch as the outcome of wide-ranging projects that, using various models, involved a variety of protagonists. Numerous specialists with various roles were concretely engaged in defining the elements that characterize the urban structure and the functioning of the new settlements. Nevertheless, it is primarily the commissioners of the new cities, with their vision and strategies, who significantly and broadly impact a multitude of aspects, giving a precise direction to the definition of the image of the new organisms and imprinting a certain symbolic meaning on the whole operation. Italian examples, such as the newly founded cities of Agro Pontino and the Olivettian city of Ivrea, represent emblematic cases of a commission that has promoted ambitious social, political, and economic programs. The recourse to specific formal, compositional and typological choices in the definition of the urban space and architectural characters of the new settlement is carefully studied. These choices are an expression of a commission intending to condition the development of the settlement in the territory. However, in many cases, the memory of the original projects is no longer present. The form of the city is difficult to perceive or is contradicted by subsequent modifications, planned or spontaneous, which have altered both the scale of the intervention and its relations with the context. The changing circumstances that have determined the formation of new city ideas have sometimes transformed them into incomplete models. The session aims to encourage reflection on the relationship between the will of the commission and the processes of constructing new cities. With the goal of collecting a selection of exemplary cases, we intend to submit these ideas to a verification over time, with a perspective that takes into account the different scales of the project and is capable of establishing a dialectical relationship between memory and future.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.11	Beyond the curtain wall: materials, workforces, processes in the construction of the historical city's shape and image
Coordinators		Rita Fabbri (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Marco Zuppiroli (Università degli Studi di Ferrara)
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The construction of the city (in the pre-industrial era) is strongly linked to the availability of materials suitable or adaptable to the use: this determines on the one hand the development of construction procedures capable of exploiting the available resources (even when not optimal), and on the other hand the experimentation and transmission of knowledge and rules of art among the workers involved, also in collaboration with each other. Nevertheless, out of necessity or economic availability there is a circulation of materials and craftsmen from different places, in order to support specific intentions and achieve particular outcomes. In the history of architecture, innovation in building techniques has also been the prerequisite for new design and construction possibilities. Over the centuries, these factors result in the characteristics of the built, with pros and cons, in relation to the places, contexts, architectural and artistic taste, expressed in the shape and image of the buildings and, as a whole, of the city. The reading of traces and constructive or decorative evidence is fundamental to unveil techniques and construction methods, solving-problem tricks, construction and transformation phases, figurative and decorative intentions that must be correctly identified, understood, respected and handed down to the future. The session aims to focus on what lies beyond the visible appearance of built objects, in order to highlight the process that led to the current physiognomy of the buildings and the city. To pursuit this purpose, there are many tools that can be used and correlated: archival sources and historical construction documents, characterization of the materials used, identification of building processes, understanding of structures in their different and interacting components, reading of wall textures and surface finishes and decorations, intervention's experiences on the complex and concrete situation of historical buildings, which every effort of protection and restoration has to take into account.



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Macrosession 7 The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata

Session **7.12 Between nature and artifice: the greenery and the city**

Coordinators Renata Samperi (Università degli Studi di Ferrara), Stefano Zaggia (Università degli Studi di Padova)

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The session aims to explore the dynamic role of the various forms of greenery in the modern and contemporary urban development, considering conditions of particular physical proximity, but also of economic, social and cultural interaction. The following case studies are proposed as broad thematic suggestions, among many possible ones:

- Villas and gardens within cities, built in areas involved in processes of transformation, contraction and expansion of the inhabited part, with phenomena of stratification and re-signification of traces and structures, as well as changes in use;
- Gardens created in circumscribed areas of the city and hidden from the gaze;
- Nature in the city: urban gardens and city meadows;
- Greenery as an urban planning tool: public parks, tree-lined avenues, promenades.



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Macrosession	7	The making of the city: stories, processes, substrata
Session	7.13	Form and Metamorphosis of walled cities: case studies compared for proper conservation
Coordinators		Daniela Esposito (Sapienza Università di Roma) Iliaria Pecoraro (Sapienza Università di Roma)
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The session intends to compare cases of the studies on the metamorphoses undergone by walled systems in the history of cities. The method analysis is foundation on the stratigraphic reading methods of the walled villages, the material, typological-architectural-technical-constructive connections, as well as functional to the creation of urban defense systems. From this material structure, composed of finished construction elements (ashlars, bricks, etc.), re-read in diachronic terms, the change in the urban historic image changed the facies of its own skyline, from its origins to the present day. The variegated historical panorama that characterizes the Italian, European and other walled villages, between the Middle Ages and the Modern Age, appears interesting, especially in relation of the renewed and current conservation and enhancement action. The study the relationships betewen nature of the subsoil and the orography of the territories is related whit the evolutionary stories of the construction sites construction of the ancient city walls. The session also intends to deepen the impact exercised on historical-evolutionary processes of an economic and social nature. This process modifie the appearance and shape of the walls. For example, following the sale of building land on the extrados of the city walls, with the creation of successive elevations, making a significant variation in the density of openings on the walls themselves. At the same time, the session explores any relationships that the construction of the walls has with the choice of building materials (binders, aggregates, etc.), with supply quarries, with on-site and ongoing processing techniques of work. The session is open to the comparison between analogous, divergent or coincident case of studies by type of system; for morpho-typological evolution over the centuries; for use derived from particular lithological-extraction conditions, also in relation to the location of the walls with respect to the trend of main, historical, strategic road axes; in the landscape fruition-visual of the walls close to the coast or on the paths of ridge in the mountains.



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Macrosession	8	The expanded and the shrunken city
Session	8.1	The fluid city between consciousness waste and enlightenment: foundation, growth, degrowth in search of the foundations of a new social compact
Coordinators	Federico Maria Jelo di Lentini (Università di Catania), Nicola Cavallotti (Università degli Studi di Milano), Davide Crimi (ricercatore indipendente)	
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What is the usefulness of a city idea, if there is one? And what if there is not even a city idea? The twentieth century has led us to progressively understand that there is no "objective" reality, that things are not as we see them (The Betrayal of Images, Magritte would have said). Our very life, to some extent, is not what it is but is what we imagine it to be: imagination, if it cannot abolish given conditions, can certainly contribute to the overcoming of limits or the building of new ones. To enhance urban space, one must know its history. There are no shortcuts; and the way has to be done on foot, walking: one will discover the reasons for the contracted city, with its suburbs in the center, and the dilated city, with its townships, characters in search of an author (and symbols). The paradigm of the fluid city is manifested in its constituent elements: identity (enhancement of cultural specificities and vocations), interactivity (openness to confrontation, exchange, tourism), interdisciplinarity and Multisectoriality (intersection of skills, knowledge and know-how), potentiality (seeing the idea), economic sustainability (concreteness of relationships), dynamism (constantly imparting energy, both when results are seen and, above all, when they are not seen) and, finally, disruption: because if an operation has impact, it always creates a disruptive effect. The itinerant logic of the inner-city journey methodologically assumes reference to the noble and established examples: on the one hand, the Bloomsday, James Joyce's celebration in the pattern of single-day travel in the city following the routes and flâneries of Ulysses; on the other hand, Jane Jacobs' critical interpretation form as direct observation of real life. Next to the *télos* (τέλος) the association between monuments and historical figures intended as a joyceano purpose, contemporary technology allows us to place a technique (τέχνη) to make the experience mnemonically deep and more incisive, with the appearance in hologram of the evoked characters, so as to actualize the work of imagination (μαγεία). The dissipation of the illusion takes place through the production of new images, renewing the cycle; most importantly, replacing the negative ones with others suitable for the harmonic change demanded by the age.



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Session **8.2 Spazio Libero: slack space and the medium-sized city**

Coordinators Alberto Geuna (Politecnico di Milano), Antonello Alici (Università Politecnica delle Marche), Niccolò Suraci (Politecnico di Torino), Quirino Spinelli (ricercatore indipendente), Enrico Vercellino (ricercatore indipendente)

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Slack space is an expression originating from the computer world, which describes the remaining space available on a hard drive. The English author Jeremy Till used it in the first decade of the 2000s to represent an inherent capacity of architecture to appropriate the dilated space of the contemporary city. The slack space is an intrinsic feature of every conurbation, it is intimately linked to contemporary urban characteristics and is expressed in proportion to the territorial palimpsest on which it is held. The session intends to continue a debate initiated with the first edition of Spazio Libero festival in Ferrara (15-30 April 2023), financed by the Directorate General for Contemporary Art of the Ministry of Culture, which proposes a reflection on the methods of use and the opportunities inherent in the idea of slack space in the context of the middle-sized Italian and European city. A large part of the settlement structure of our country is characterized by a widespread presence of conurbations of intermediate size, difficult to trace back to small towns or cities: impossible to trace a univocal definition method, whether transversally crossing urban studies, or taking into consideration a specific geographical context. Precisely because of its medium-sized condition, conurbations generically neither large nor small, this size of city seems to be based rather on a very broad range of aspects, which well describe the complexity of circumscribing the field. Some characters can guide this action: demography is probably the first relevant data, which photographs the mix of young and old population, as well as the weight of the population that lives in more or less urban or rural contexts; secondly, the diversification and weight of economic activity; thirdly, infrastructure, private and public transport networks, access to public services; finally cultural institutions and educational institutions. In such a varied and complex context, the session proposes the observation of architectural practices capable of reinterpreting slack space, constituting new perspectives for the middle-size city. What does it mean to observe slack space in the context of a middle-sized city? What practices is it crossed by and what economies does it drive? What kind of space does it describe, by which actors is it promoted, to which community is it oriented? In such a varied and complex context, the session proposes the observation of architectural practices capable of reinterpreting slack space, constituting new perspectives for the middle-size Italian city. What does it mean to observe slack space in the context of a middle-sized city? What practices is it crossed by and what economies does it drive? What kind of space does it describe, by which actors is it promoted, to which community is it oriented?



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Session	8.3	Productive-commercial sites and architectures for leisure: history, reuse, and issues concerning the restoration of twentieth-century urban memories
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From the twentieth century to the present day, the structures for production and commerce and the places for leisure have played a central role in shaping the evolution of contemporary cities, being often true and proper social infrastructures. While in a first phase the presence of places dedicated to productive-commercial activities (industrial and power plants, wholesale and local markets) and to performances (theaters, cinemas, concert halls) influenced the growth and development dynamics of entire urban sectors, the more recent transformations, instead, have often led to the abandonment of places and structures, resulting in decline, neglect, and new 'incompatible' uses. However, such places are still filled with meanings for the collective identity, which, through the permanence of memory, holds strong ties between the community and the material structures, between what used to be, what remains, and what could be in the future. Poised between the not-anymore of decommissioned architectures and the not-yet of available architectures requiring new uses and compatible repurposing, after losing their original function they bear witness to the legacies of the past cities emerging in the form of traces and stratifications in the existing city, thus exemplifying the nature of the city as a palimpsest. Certainly, the rewriting dynamic, that is the project, is asked not only to preserve the permanences and the 'values', but also to define 'innovative' proposals able to establish new relationships and at the same time meet the new functional, social, and cultural needs. It is a theme that, at present, requires new keys to interpret these 'consumed' urban spaces and start new life cycles. Frequently, however, the process of building future scenarios reveals tensions and conflicts among the actors and stakeholders involved, so that alongside or in contrast to the official plans, unexpected processes and bottom-up practices operate to reclaim these symbolic spaces. The session aims at analysing the transformation dynamics of productive-commercial and leisure places of the twentieth century – often playing the role of social infrastructures – by exploring past pathways and present tendencies, as well as at analysing the relationship established between the historical container and the aforementioned transformation dynamics, to understand how to meet, when the need have changed, both the demands of preservation and those of transformation-innovation.



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Session	8.4	Fluid Cities: spaces, times and relationships of the contemporary city
Coordinators	Federica Fiorillo (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli), Michele Cerro (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli)	
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The phenomenon of migration, which has affected small towns since the birth of industrial cities, still represents, to this day, a critical social issue to be discussed. As the latest historiographical investigations show, most of the small towns in inland areas are protagonists of significant impoverishment in terms of resources and, mainly, human capital. Here the multidisciplinary vision of the so-called "Fluid City," to use a still effective paradigm coined by mathematician Sandra Bonfiglioli in 1990. This city idea is proposed as a strategic tool for the enhancement and regeneration of smaller towns, in line with the technological innovations of contemporaneity. Connection, relationship, integration. An urban dimension, in which the agorà is transformed into a system of interactive and interdisciplinary contacts, which are freed from space-time limitations, losing their physicality. This dynamic allows the user to have a new perceptual experience of the city. Transformed into a non-place, or rather, an integrated system of non-places, it enables simultaneous communication with the rest of the world. In the "Fluid City," says Maurizio Corrado, "The electronic medium eludes distance, not annulling it but ignoring it." An international dimension, in which technological innovation is perfectly integrated with local realities and territorial identities, generating knowledge flows that are sustainable and, above all, accessible. The spread of this new urban dynamic allows, on the one hand, to decongest and decentralize the overcrowded contemporary metropolises, and on the other, to mitigate the phenomena of depopulation of smaller towns, through the enhancement of the dematerialized communication channel. In this sense, what are the new characteristics of the contemporary city? What needs does it have to satisfy? How does the new city experience affect sociological and anthropological dynamics? The session aims to investigate and deepen the experiences, national and international, of "Fluid City" as an accelerator of relationships as well as a driver of new functions to enhance the cultural and natural heritage of the places.



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Session **8.5 Italian cities outside of Italy**

Coordinators Riccardo Serraglio (Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli),
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The history of emigration is a diachronic phenomenon, characterized by intense flows of Italians abroad, induced by particularly difficult political and economic conditions. The extreme poverty and the lack of prospects for improvement have led many Italians to move to distant countries. Under particular conditions, the phenomenon of emigration has caused the displacement abroad of homogeneous communities from regions and territories of southern or northern Italy. Many times migration has been generated spontaneously, but in some cases it has been regulated by political decisions. For example, in the the post-war period the democratic government planned the emigration of low-skilled workers as an effective tool to ease the social pressure caused by the huge demand for jobs. Consequently, using part of the financial resources acquired through the Marshall Plan, the italian government favored the expatriation of a considerable number of workers reactivating the paths of the great migrations towards South America of the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth century. We want to verify whether the Italian communities transferred to foreign nations, in different historical periods, have produced settlements similar to those of the motherland, both in the forms of architecture and urban planning both in the social structure o community relations, spontaneously or through regional and urban planning operations.



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Session	8.6	From Manufactures to Urban Industries: Factories and Welfare in the Italian Cities between the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries
Coordinators	Giovanni Luigi Fontana (Università degli Studi di Padova), Edoardo Currà (Sapienza Università di Roma)	
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In morphologies and lifestyles of contemporary urban realities, one can well discern the effects of a "making" and a "being city" linked to the presence and prominence of modern industrial enterprise within or close to the historic built environment. There are many and well-characterized historical narratives that can be traced and that sometimes stand in continuity with the vocations of manufacturing production in a particular context, while at other times they manifest themselves as pure juxtapositions, born out of the convergence of entrepreneurial initiative and the availability of cheap labor. In the wide range of the observable experiences between these two extremes, the different cases confirm that such presences have decisively influenced the evolution of the city or at least significant parts of it. On the one hand, through subtraction, with the closed enclosures of the places of production impenetrable to most, and on the other hand, through the built and infrastructural ramification of the productive, economic and social realities. This innervation ranges from the necessary infrastructural connections, such as roads, railway lines, bridges or canals, to responses to the residential, social-health and cultural needs of workers. If company towns, built inside or outside the existing urban entity, allowed the proposition of typological and urban models that influenced the birth and the main postulates of the Modern Movement, is it possible to identify, in the urban vicissitudes of the long period, invariants, innovative elements and experimental specificities that the existence of the factory in the city determined on the built, human and social? The investigation, which has been underway for some time by scholars, aims to capture the different seasons and multiple faces of a phenomenology that, in identifying the characters of the city between the 19th and 20th centuries, constitutes a fundamental field of research, planning and design for the present and future of Italian cities.



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Session	8.7	Historical heritage and oblivion. Strategies, methods, case studies for the enhancement of systems, landscapes and architectures
Coordinators		Manfredi Leone (Università degli Studi di Palermo), Giancarlo Gallitano (ricercatore indipendente), Carlotta Fazio (ricercatrice indipendente)
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The contemporary city is the result of a system of connections and overlaps which over the centuries have generated the new forma urbis. Fierce and uncontrolled processes in the recent history of places have often generated territories and urban systems in conflict, conditions and occasions in which the monumental historical heritage is put at risk, faces the oblivion of recognizability in its own identity and in the places themselves, regardless of whether sections of buildings or complex systems. This condition is the result of city building processes, which in the modern era are formed through studies, plans and projects, but which are often the result of illegality and lack of control of the territory. Even large settlement operations of new neighborhoods by great masters have not given the desired results, causing violent transformations that have erased signs and legacy of the historical heritage with the complicity of a quantitative urban planning dedicated only to compliance with the rules. Recently some European and Italian cities have embarked on paths of regeneration and recovery of the link with the historical fabric, with the monumental architectural heritage, even contemporary, through enhancements of the existing and new additions. Pedestrianism, slow mobility, networks, recognition of hidden or suffocated places and landscapes, are the keys to a new interpretation of portions of the city that fail to emerge and be recognized for the value they really have, while the need for reconnection is evident and enhancement of important signs of urban history in relation to the current and contemporary urban scenario. UNESCO recognition of heritage could be a high-level key to understanding some success or failure stories, as an operational or evaluation paradigm. The session intends to investigate and reflect on urban experiences or on the configurations of places that can be identified in this case study.

