Abstracts

Urban redevelopment strategies, *Silvano Tagliagambe* (p. 7)
Given the crisis of rational-comprehensive urban planning in the sense of a linear passage from planning to implementation, it is worthwhile looking at the thinking of Musil and Wittegenstein. Both reflect on the connection between events and on the concatenation between 'things' not dominated by any law. A reading of the reality that emerges is that of a patchwork of microcosms, the fruit of partial answers and alternative representations of the states of things. To work on the idea of design means working on the categories on which it mainly hinges, those of space and time, in order to produce as many images as possible according to the conceptual approach proposed by Florenskij. Starting from the distinction between space and time, one must think of space in all its possible modalities and typologies, underlining its 'condition of possibility', by means of a renewed perception of urban settlements.
Key words: space; time; perception

Temporary reuse, *by Isabella Inti and Valeria Inguaggiato* (p. 14)
Empty spaces which still haven't found a new use, can find a temporary use in that 'meanwhile' of years and often decades, which passes between old and new use. The paper introduces six fields of investigation and study. The first section asks what temporary reuse means. The second part illustrates it with a diagram. The third part looks at case histories and international experiences. The fourth part looks at Milan as a field of investigation, design and experimentation. The fifth section presents design ideas that emerged from the research project 'Temporiuso' performed by the multiplicity.lab workshop of the Diap and by the associations Cantieri Isola and Precare.it. The sixth and last section tries to compare the work of experts and researchers on urban reuse and to raise some emerging issues.
Key words: temporary reuse; empty spaces; cases and experiences

What is temporary reuse?, *by Isabella Inti* (p. 18)
The paper investigates temporary reuse practices in empty spaces and areas that still have not found a new use and which can find temporary uses in that 'meanwhile' of years and often decades, which passes between old and new use. How does one start action-research projects on temporary re-use analysing foreign case studies and comparing them to your own urban reality?

An initial basic analysis is performed and five common factors are identified for investigation: *i*) the taxonomy of abandoned or underused urban spaces; *ii*) the actors who use, start or relate to temporary reuse projects; *iii*) the various housing, work or recreational time cycles that may be activated in these spaces; *iv*) the three macro-levels of new infrastructure and architectural action commensurate to the type and duration of the temporary reuse of the spaces; *v*) and finally the rules, procedures and legal guarantees that allowed experimental temporary reuse projects to be launched.
Key words: temporary reuse; empty spaces; urban transformations

Temporary reuse in Milan, *Valeria Inguaggiato* (p. 43)
To speak of the temporary reuse of underused or abandoned buildings or free spaces in Milan means above all to consider the physical form of the city and the changes it has experienced in recent years. It is a 'contracting' city which has lost its inhabitants and functions and which in the meantime has not developed a strong strategy to attract new ones. In this context experimental temporary reuse projects have been conducted primarily outside the public sector due mainly to the imagination and initiative of groups of activists and also of people in the world of design and creative arts who have taken action to meet specific needs: a temporary hostel for major events; the temporary headquarters of an association which works on neighbourhood events and activities of various types; a place for work and entertainment in a neighbourhood undergoing profound change. However, today even some local authorities are beginning to see temporary reuse as a possible strategy for local development.
Key words: post industrial city; temporary reuse; Milan

To design the temporary. The 'Citadel of temporary reuse' workshop, *Antonella Bruzzese and Germana De Michelis* (p. 59)
The paper reports on a workshop conducted to revisit the temporary reuse of a few properties and outdoor spaces using temporary intervention strategies and tactics. Three buildings were studied: an office block, the ex Torre dei Modelli of Breda and the factory of the company Vetrobalsamo at Sesto San Giovanni. The workshop which was conducted on site inside a temporary reused space, generated design ideas for possible projects to be carried out and also more general considerations on the subject of temporary reuse as the difference between temporary status

being 'imposed' and temporary status being 'designed' and on the subject of 'reversibility', 'flexibility' and 'adjustment'. The projects drawn up by the working groups contemplated not only architecturally possible and economically sustainable solutions, but above all practically feasible uses and the possibility of appropriation by unsatisfied demand.
Key words: Sesto San Giovanni; ex Breda; workshop

Temporary reuse *versus* temporary housing, *Gennaro Postiglione* (p. 65)
The paper addresses the subject of temporary reuse underlining that it is not a practice to be considered only when outdoor spaces and abandoned land and areas are available, but it is also an operating strategy capable of addressing even the complex phenomenon of the built city. The issue of 'temporary housing' in particular is addressed: container type dwellings can quickly and easily meet unmet demand for student accommodation consisting of around 50,000 housing units, but are we sure that the savings in terms of money will be greater than for other more conventional types of prefabricated dwellings? The author warns against abuse of the idea 'young = colour = urban vitality', and recommends incentives for the temporary use of abandoned areas which with few infrastructures can accommodate spontaneous sports and recreational activities.
Key words: container; temporary dwellings; temporary housing

Open meeting 'Temporary housing for student communities', *by Valeria Inguaggiato and Isabella Inti* (p. 69)
Accommodation for students in container type modules is common in countries in northern Europe and consists of the temporary occupation of free land waiting to be developed with accommodation and facilities for students. An initial proposal was publically presented and discussed for a plan to house students in Milan, based on a well-known project implemented by the City of Amsterdam with the firm Tempohousing. The objective during the meeting 'Temporary housing for student communities' was in fact to investigate whether container type modules might provide a solution to the housing problems of students and other disadvantaged groups who find it difficult to find accommodation on the market. Useful ideas emerged from the meeting for the design and management of these if they are approved by the municipal administration of Milan.
Key words: container; temporary houses; students

Made in Mage, the challenge of sustainable fashion to revitalise underused spaces, *Giovanni Petrini* (p. 74)
This paper discusses the advantages of matching the demand for premises from the emerging sector of sustainable fashion with the large supply consisting of abandoned and under used areas and buildings in Milan and the metropolitan area. The occasion for it was the temporary reuse project 'Made in Mage, the creation of a centre for creative and sustainable production to enhance the industrial legacy of the former Falck general warehouses, with the following objectives: stimulation and support for creative and crafts activities in the fashion and sustainable design sector; an incentive for the reuse of empty or underused buildings and spaces; combining new production businesses with enhancement of the industrial heritage of Sesto San Giovanni.
Key words: critical fashion; Made in Mage; design

Urban deserts, *Stefano Boeri* (p. 77)
Urban desertification, such as the underuse or closure of thousands of vacant apartments and offices, which if addressed could meet the needs of millions of families, disadvantaged persons and small construction firms and potentially constitute a test bed for public policies in Italy. Why not investigate the causes of this original form of urban desertification in Italy? There are basically three reasons: the lack of confidence in a property market with no certain rules; fear of losing a valuable asset forever (the fault of tenants in arrears that can't be evicted). And a third – which concerns offices – which arises from the lack of demand from service industries and from the absurd rigidity of the regulations governing use, which prohibit different and mixed uses (work and residence) in place of desks and open spaces.
Key words: urban desertification; vacant rented market; creative recovery

Temporary spaces as a gymnasium for a string of associations and small enterprises, *Davide Branca* (p. 79)
The paper investigates projects and initiatives implemented over more than 15 years connected with the concept of the promotion of youth as protagonists. The need for spaces is observed as a new opportunity to construct new practices within youth policies which will make it possible to overturn the vision of young people as a group in society with specific problems to be addressed on a sector basis and instead to consider young people themselves as a new instrument for acting on society as a whole and at the same time as a strategic resource for the redefinition of certain imbalances and for improving the quality of life in urban communities. As concerns the job outlook in the field of youth policies, the creation of incubators may constitute an innovative approach because it encourages the emancipation of intervention for and with young people from a context of mere entertainment in which it has been confined for many years. It carries the idea that youth creativity may serve society in a dual business and social role.
Key words: youth policies; youth creativity; social enterprise

Temporary reuse, as a practice that is 'learning' citizenship?, *Pierluigi Crosta* (p. 82)
Towns and cities have always been affected by continuous phenomena of 'functional' reuse and by processes of reuse that are very varied, especially if we consider service industry and ghetto transformations (including gentrification). What, on the other hand, do cases of temporary reuse suggest? It is that they can become opportunities for the inhabitants of a town or city, to 'become political actors'. This prospect places reuses practices as interactive constructs (between parties of different types and between problem issues or sectors) back at the centre of the picture. It places them as interactive constructs and not systems in order to underline their character as a product 'under construction' and not a predetermined product, which generally

means the predetermination of which parties are to be considered as actors, in which roles and for which purposes. On the other hand, reasoning in terms of constructs is a strategy to be considered effectively open with the interaction undetermined, during which (and not beforehand) the actors, the issues and the interests at stake and the relationships and the rules of the interaction, between one and another are defined.
Key words: citizenship practices; rules of interaction; demanding policies

Post-it City. The last public space of the contemporary city, *Giovanni La Varra* (p. 84)
The paper tells of a temporary phenomenon brought into play by populations which re-appropriate residual and other spaces, by reinventing them. A post-it space is an open space which manages to adopt forms which are different from the exclusive form for which it was designed. Post-it spaces bring public relationships, forms of housing, trade and commerce facilities onto the scene in a community in movement.
Key words: post-it; open city; contemporary city

Autonomy will not be given, it must be created!, *by Pulska Grupa* (p. 87)
This text, by the Pulska Grupa group of activists, describes the socio-political and community conditions in Pola on the Adriactic coast of Croatia. Its objective is to grasp specific local transformations in a very broad geo-political context. The temporary reuse methods and projects initiated by associations, artists, architects and activists in some of the abandoned spaces in the huge military naval arsenal, such as the Casoni Vecchi fort, the Karlo Rojc barracks, the former sheds, the military warehouses and the buildings on the Katarina-Monumenti Island area are exemplary of a new model for the self-management of space, the 'komunal'. Those of the Pulska Grupa use this term from Istrian dialect to mean 'common land', belonging to the commons, not governed by the state and given to the community as land for experimenting with local activities, dreams and desires.
Key words: autonomous occupation; temporary use; post-capitalist city

Raumlaborberlin and the revival of the urban style, *Katja Szymczak* (p. 91)
The reunification of the two cities of Berlin was accompanied by radical economic changes, such as the end of state subsidies for citizens in the eastern and western parts and a slow collapse of industry and an economy in free fall led to an increase in unemployment rates. The urban fabric of Berlin still shows the signs of this collapse today, with its urban fabrics and open spaces which need to be joined together. Densely urbanised parts of the city are located in the middle of huge open spaces and tracts of abandoned land. The uncertainty and openness of these abandoned spaces helped to generate a culture during the 1990s and the early 2000s, unique of its kind, of informal and temporary uses, which has developed mainly outside the rules and norms of conventional urban planning. In this context the Berlin group Raumlaborberlin recounts the history of a

decade of projects in residual spaces, abandoned buildings and on the physical and mental margins, as methods for reuse and re-appropriation.
Key words: public actions; residual spaces in Berlin; instant urban planning

Urban hybridisation, *Fabrizio Zanni* (p. 95)
A series of cultural events occurring from 2008 until 2010 at the Polytechnic of Milan produced writings and studies, some of which are gathered together here around the concept of 'urban hybridization', which relates to the possibility of organising planning and theoretical thinking around the idea of hybrids and hybridisation applied to the discipline of architecture, landscape and regional and urban planning. It is a mass of studies still in progress under various forms which will perhaps lead to the definition of significant conceptualisations. The shortage of funds for academic research has led to the use of all possible channels, of which the main one used is Diap financing for seminars and conventions. The work conducted as part of the research doctorate course has produced good results, but international and internal workshops have also been occasions for the development of ideas and very interesting personalities and intellectual work has also emerged from 'normal' teaching activity.
Key words: urban hybridization; archetypical figures; urban planning

The urban hybrid. Hypotheses of conceptualisation, *Fabrizio Zanni* (p. 96)
Work on the concept of "hybrids" opens the way for the exploration of new theoretical operators through which the urban condition can be 'attacked' and some possibilities of breaking, at least hypothetically, with the fatal reproductive logic of contemporary settlements can be sought which go beyond tired replicas of existing formulas. From a design viewpoint one possible hybrid urban space might be defined as an even dissonant composition of architectural and urban spaces defined by the intersection of different types of spatial and functional forms or by the transformation of predefined spaces, according to a genetic and not deductive conception of the design operation. The concept of 'urban hybrid' works around the concept of 'thresholds' in the sense of an interval, network or set of thresholds. It acquires meaningfulness and that is it becomes a possible design intervention strategy that 'inserts' itself inside self-reproducing urban structures to identify an internal principle of regeneration, mingling and local hybridisation.
Key words: fragment; urban hybridisation; innovation

Hybrid currents. An ontological and archetypical outline, *Lorenzo Giacomini* (p. 99)
The ontological aesthetic of René Magritte describes the world as a hybrid process of the translation and transfer of a universal likeness. Hybridisation as an ultimate and elementary dimension of material and mental relations between beings: a layer of the world which surfaces from remote depths, like the 'logical layer of the ambiguous, of the equivocal, of polarity' which mythology knew well and which appears to us today strangely akin to

the dynamics of the modern in an aesthetic and anthropological sense which brings the roots of the concept of culture into play. The centrality of the contemporary and also the universality of the category of hybridisation for architecture is projected onto this ontological background. The outline of these theses is traced here: from the epistemic model of drifting currents, the epistemic legitimation of hybridisation, to its architectural reflections, depicted in the conclusion with examples of 'archetypical currents'.
Key words: hybridisation; current; archetype

Hybridisation figures. The dialectic in the oppositions in the architectural and urban hybrid, *Elena Fontanella* (p. 106)
In order to understand in what terms hybridisation can be spoken of in the field of architecture, case studies are reviewed in 'Hybridisation figures: the dialectic in the oppositions in the architectural and urban hybrid' that belong to different times and contexts, in which the simultaneous presence of different spatial categories, typical features and levels of technology are highlighted as the result of an operation akin to that of hybridisation as this is defined in the field of science. The capacity of a hybrid to reconcile opposites and to integrate them in a result actually enriched by the dialectic between antithetic conditions is recognised and the dialectical pairs identified from a selection of references to the field of urban design is discussed: the hybridisation of open and built space and of public and private; functional *mixité* as opposed to the separation and specialisation of functions; the relationship between architecture and nature and finally that between architecture and sculpture.
Key words: typical features; spatial categories; dialectical pairs

From the hybridisation of types of public space to the uses of urban hybrids, *Paola Bracchi* (p. 115)
Is it still possible to speak of public space today? If public space means traditional models of squares, streets and parks as outdoor space, then we can say that public space as a term is now obsolete, frozen in an image which no longer responds to contemporary needs. The immobility assumed by archetypical figures is no longer valid today. Time and movement are the factors on which a design must be based. Innovation in the types of public space is needed, capable of interpreting the complexity, dynamism and stratification of contemporary towns and cities. This innovation is undoubtedly achieved through the hybridisation of traditional types: a transverse development between types of public space and inhabited space and between hybrid types and urban uses.
Key words: public space; archetypical figures; contemporary towns and cities

Hybridisation *in situ*. Working with history, *Debora Magri* (p. 121)
'Hybridisation *in situ*' is a theoretical practice of the transformation of physical space in established historical urban fabrics. The loss of the public dimension of towns and cities corresponds to the death of the *urbs,* an efficient hybrid model in which the public and private spheres are continuously combined and interchanged in a dynamic and stratified system that is continuously evolving. Hybridisation can provide an answer to

the need to transform critical historical contexts, which instead of traditional two dimensional urban growth models, use the three dimensional nature of a hybrid model which acts in the dialectic between porosity and density on the physical structure of towns and cities. This creates new opportunities for the use and enhancement of existing residual spaces and new aesthetic experiences for the re-conquest of the heart of towns and cities.
Key words: hybridisation; city; residual spaces

Fjord of Oslo. An European workshop of urban transformation, *Davide Borsa, Giovanna D'Amia* (p. 138)
The process of change which the Norwegian capital has experienced and the role of the fjord in urbanisation processes was the subject of an international seminar which was held at the faculty of Architecture and Society of the Polytechnic of Milan on 26th May 2010. The subjects addressed are summarised here in papers presented by Dag Tvilde and Marius Grønning. Museums, infrastructures, housing and advanced service industries burst onto the post-industrial scenario of the waterfront: it is a new functional mix designed and chosen by Norwegians to re-launch their capital which wishes to become a new stopping place on the European grand tour. Will the ambitious promises of the programmes be kept? Is it still possible to reconcile development with urban quality and social conquests, through democratic planning and programming procedures which maintain the centrality of the public actor as a protagonist?
Key words: deindustrialisation; planning; urban design

What is the Fjord City?, *Marius Grønning* (p. 141)
Fjord City is the slogan for the development of the Oslo waterfront. What appears as a unified design is in reality a mosaic of interventions implemented gradually under different conditions. The 1980s were characterised by a cultural orientation to give priority to the urban centre in a climate of political polarisation, economic liberalism and institutional transformation. In the 1990's the state resumed an active role, in conditions of financial crisis, launching new policies and new regulatory mechanisms. Norway re-established institutional stability in 2000 and Fjord City reflects the form of government that replaced the traditional model of social democratic planning. The organisation of decision-making for the development of the city are to be seen on this ground of interaction between physical space and the institutional sphere.
Key words: deindustrialisation; institutional transformations; urban planning

Oslo's waterfront and urban territory: dynamics of transformation, *Dag Tvilde* (p. 151)
Its location at the end of a fjord has made Oslo the largest national infrastructure hub and Norway's most important industrial city and port. Nevertheless, with deindustrialisation, its roles as city capital and the centre of an increasingly more integrated region represent the most advanced state of the transformation of urban areas. One result of the social democratic economy was the strong centralisation of administrations and R&D. With an expanding knowledge economy, the urban centre is specialis-

ing. The paradigm of global competition between urban regions and the conviction that urban development and innovation are interdependent, is influencing national policies. The state is directly involved in the construction of a new image for the urban region: Fjord City. The new waterfront, however, represents just one element in an urban and regional system that is changing profoundly.

Key words: waterfront; deindustrialisation; regionalisation

A new look at mountains. Elements for large scale planning, *Roberto Dini* (p. 158)

Insofar as it is a 'different' space the Alps constitute a special ground for experimentation in an attempt to answer some of the central questions in the debate on large scale planning: issues relating to the landscape as an asset, the links between the physical and social context, environmental sustainability, protection of historical and environmental heritage. It is fundamental to reason in terms of methods of transformation that are able to hold together images, designs and dynamics that are different in nature in order to generate 'inhabited territories' in the complexity of their values. As is true elsewhere, in an Alpine context the need emerges to consider the question of large scale architecture at the crossroads between the organisation of settlements and the morphologies of the territorial substrate with its set of housing practices and local development policies.

Key words: Alpine territory; regional planning; housing practices

Urban planning as technique: thinking based on Henri Lefebvre, *Francesco Chiodelli* (p. 164)

This paper presents a discussion on the scope of urban planning and on the nature of its knowledge starting from suggestions contained in the work of Henri Lefebvre. The first part examines this French philosopher's thinking on space and urban planning and underlines that one indication that can be grasped from it is the need to depoliticise knowledge of urban planning (to be able to re-politicise space). The second part underlines the distance that exists between this proposal and the typical assumptions on the other hand of various interpretations which have supported and currently support the need for some sort of politicisation on the part of planners (advocacy, pluralist, radical, communicative, collaborative planning). This comparison is used as a basis to trace the outline of a proposal which clearly recognises the specific limits of the discipline, arguing that it can be brought within a system of technical rules that govern the relationship between the regulation of space and social regulation.

Key words: Lefebvre; politics; technical rules

When you enter a nursery. The school for infants by Giuseppe Terragni in Como, *Andrea Di Franco* (p. 172)

The 'disarming' constitution of the nursery is a particular moment on the horizon Giuseppe Terragni's work. It is interesting to note with regard to the relationship with time and an analysis of the meaning of the architectural space that this construction was considered as a term of comparison with the rest of his work by many important critics. However it may be, to speak for this small construction of the architecture, the purpose and the space without considering the emotive horizon as the original and then interpretative material is to tell an incomplete story.

Key words: Terragni; nursery Sant'Elia; Como