

Designing ordinary public space, between revealed potential and public stance. The case of Viale Ottavio Mai in Turin

*Original*

Designing ordinary public space, between revealed potential and public stance. The case of Viale Ottavio Mai in Turin / Crotti, Massimo; Germak, Claudio; Tonti, Ilaria; Hetman, Janet. - ELETTRONICO. - (2024), pp. 915-940. (Intervento presentato al convegno City Street 5 tenutosi a Lisbona (PRT) nel 12-14 October 2022).

*Availability:*

This version is available at: 11583/2988668 since: 2024-05-14T10:40:11Z

*Publisher:*

FCT (Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology)

*Published*

DOI:

*Terms of use:*

This article is made available under terms and conditions as specified in the corresponding bibliographic description in the repository

*Publisher copyright*

(Article begins on next page)

# Book of Proceedings

the time<sup>of</sup> streets

INCISIONS  
OVERLAPS  
AND  
RHYTHMS

**TITLE**

City Street<sup>5</sup>

The time of streets:

incisions, overlaps and rhythms

Book of Proceedings

**EDITION**

Alessia Allegri

Francesca Dal Cin

Luis Miguel Ginja

Sérgio Barreiros Proença

**GRAPHIC DESIGN**

Elisabete Rolo

**PAGE LAYOUT**

Alessia Allegri

Lisboa, February 2024

ISBN 978-989-53462-4-0

This work is funded by national funds, through the FCT – Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, P.I., under the Strategic Project with the reference UIDB/04008/2020 and UIDP/04008/2020

City Street<sup>5</sup> was held at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian

Lisboa, 12, 13, 14 October 2022

# Book of Proceedings

the time<sup>of</sup> streets

INCISIONS  
OVERLAPS  
AND  
RHYTHMS





## Table of Contents

<b>COMMITTEES .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
<b>The Time of Streets .....</b>	<b>13</b>
 <b>1   STREET REPRESENTATION: THEORIES AND PRACTICES .....</b>	 <b>17</b>
<b>Imago or Forma Urbis? The representation of the street by the sea .....</b>	<b>19</b>
Francesca Dal Cin   Cristiana Valente Monteiro	
<b>‘You will be made most welcome’: Belfast’s small evangelical halls. ....</b>	<b>41</b>
Kevin Miller   Ian Montgomery   Catherine O’Hara	
<b>The street and the block: Reading the transition in Rimini, Italy .....</b>	<b>71</b>
Martina Crapolicchio	
<b>The street as a layer representing transitional processes .....</b>	<b>93</b>
Rossella Gugliotta	
<b>Street colours for orderly settlement image .....</b>	<b>111</b>
Matej Nikši	
<b>Walks through the painted street: Some examples of translations between painting and architecture .....</b>	<b>129</b>
Alfons Tornero Dacasa	
 <b>2   STREET MOBILITY: CURRENT AND FUTURE TRENDS .....</b>	 <b>155</b>
<b>The search for the identity of the Polish street – the role of cross-section of streets as the fundamental factor in the perception of urban space .....</b>	<b>157</b>
Rafał Mazur	
<b>Strategic, tactical urbanism for street Pedestrianization:</b>	
<b>A comparative study of streets in south Asian city .....</b>	<b>175</b>
Karthikeyan B   Karan Barpete	
<b>Mobility revolution: We make the future</b>	
<b>– Carless mobility in rural areas .....</b>	<b>195</b>
Lola Meyer   Maik Kiesler	

<b>In-Between Public and Private Space: An Analysis of Commercial Street: The Case of Hayat Sokağ/ (Life Street), Ankara, Turkey</b> .....	217
Didem Turk   Bercem Kaya	

<b>Street as a space for agreements and social transformation: the legacy of São Paulo Municipal Management 2013/2016</b> .....	237
Fábio Mariz Gonçalves	

<b>Elements and Typology of Community Space on The Example of European Cities</b> .....	253
Mia Crnić   Ilka Čerpes	

### **3 | ON STREETS: RESEARCH TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES** ..... 279

<b>Cartography of Urban Scenic Spaces in Valparaíso</b> .....	281
Andrés Garcés, Paula Olmedo	

<b>Form-less Street? Case of Housing Estate</b> .....	303
Liudmila Slivinskaya   Lizaveta Chepikava	

<b>Streetspace allocation – new tools and methods, with a Lisbon application</b> .....	323
Paulo Anciaes   José Pinheiro   Sandra Somsen   Inês Henriques	

<b>Phoenix Poblenu: A Toolkit to Promote Urban Vibrancy Using Morphological Metrics</b> .....	335
Stefania-Maria KousoulaSinay Coskun-Gokalp   Simone GrassoAngelos Chronis	

<b>Measuring the space quality of streets in the context of open public space in the city center: The example of Belgrade, Serbia</b> ....	355
Aleksandra Djukic   Jelena Maric   Branislav Antonic	

<b>Legibility vs. readability – Examining elements of new methodology in between transport planning and pedestrian behaviour</b> .....	373
Nikola Mitrović   Aleksandra Djukić	

<b>Beirut ARTitecture: Tactically reanimating urban public spaces for a sustainable and just future using Art and Technology – Part 1</b> .....	393
Sd. Eliesh   Rajeh Samir	

<b>Appropriation and perception as demand indicators in places of great social interaction</b> .....	415
Isabela Sollero Lemos   Katia Canova	

### **4 | THE LIFE OF STREET: COLLECTIVE MEMORIES AND MULTIPLE RHYTHMS** ..... 433

<b>Transport as a public space: criminalisation and daily experience of women in Mexico City and Beirut</b> .....	435
Carla Filipe   Christine Mady	

<b>Constructing contested spaces of the public: Exploring published photos from the streets near occupied Taksim square of 2013</b> .....	449
Kalliopi (Kallia) Fysaraki	

<b>Negotiating a Place in the City, Street practices in Beirut during Emergent Times</b> .....	<b>469</b>
Roula El-Khoury   Rachelle Saliba	

<b>The “straw route” reconnecting widespread rural heritage in Cerro al Volturmo: strategies for inner areas</b> .....	<b>485</b>
Giovangiuseppe Vannelli   Angela D'Agostino   Melina Di Tuoro	

<b>The Chinese “Streetscape” as a social and linguistic space</b> .....	<b>507</b>
Federico Madaro   Marco Trisciuglio	

<b>Mapping temporary collective appropriations in the streets of Guayaquil’s informal neighbourhoods</b> .....	<b>531</b>
Xavier Méndez Abad   Hans Leinfelder   Yves Schoonjans	

<b>The city as a scenario. Streets, squares, and churches in Barcelona</b> .....	<b>549</b>
Alba Arboix-Alió   Josep Maria Pons-Poblet	

## **5 | STREET ADAPTATION: URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS AND (A)TEMPORAL NEEDS ..... 571**

<b>Modifications in the rigid grid-plan and its streetscapes on the edge of New York City</b> .....	<b>573</b>
Gitte Schreurs	

<b>Framing urban autopoiesis: street as a track for multiple adaptive cycles</b> .....	<b>591</b>
Luca Maricchiolo	

<b>Continuity and innovation in the Avenue des Champs-Élysées project</b> .....	<b>617</b>
Giovanni Battista Cocco   Andrea Manca	

<b>From tramway-line to park – mapping the process of an urban transformation</b> .....	<b>643</b>
Saskia Gribling	

<b>Around and about motorways’ nodes. Enhancing the relationship among infrastructure and crossed territories</b> .....	<b>659</b>
Elena Fontanella   Andrea Gritti	

<b>City Streets and Linear Cities: More Than Just a Line</b> .....	<b>681</b>
Andreas L. Savvides   Kyriaki Erakleous	

<b>– a road to understand the city and the territory</b> .....	<b>697</b>
Daniel Vale	

<b>Not So Terra Firma</b> .....	<b>715</b>
George Newlands	

<b>Italian railways of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: from un-planned obsolescence to re-use. Eco-logical infrastructures between architectures, cities, and territories</b> .....	<b>739</b>
Angela D'Agostino   Giuseppe D'Ascoli	

<b>Sundays in Avenida Paulista: a car-free open space for people in São Paulo .....</b>	<b>757</b>
Camila Motoike Paim   Fábio Mariz Gonçalves	

<b>Street Life Adapting to Pandemic Lockdown Temporalities – Reflections in the Context of Greek Cities .....</b>	<b>779</b>
Charis Christodoulou	

## **6 | THE FORM OF STREETS: INTERPRETING AND DESIGNING ..... 797**

<b>Street AC (after COVID): Lagos as a case study for the Academia .....</b>	<b>799</b>
Pedro Belo Ravara	

<b>“Rua”: Heritage and Identity. Case study: “Rua do Salitre” street, Lisbon .....</b>	<b>821</b>
Lucinda Oliveira Caetano   José Luís Crespo	

<b>The role of historical streets in the urban development of the city of Piacenza .....</b>	<b>837</b>
Pasquale Mei	

<b>Street Overlaps: Decoding Lisbon Thresholds .....</b>	<b>851</b>
Youri Spaninks-Amaro   João Silva Leite	

<b>About the urban and architectural of the city: Designing the in Porto .....</b>	<b>871</b>
Ângela Brandão Moreira   Maria José Casanova   Carla Garrido de Oliveira	

<b>Reading local streets through an analysis of overlapping public-private interfaces .....</b>	<b>891</b>
Antoine Zammit   Alexandra Abela	

<b>Designing ordinary public space, between revealed potential and public stance. The case of Viale Ottavio Mai in Turin .....</b>	<b>915</b>
Massimo Crotti   Claudio Germak   Ilaria Tonti   Janet Hetman	



**ORGANISING COMMITTEE**

ALESSIA ALLEGRI  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

CHRISTINE MADY  
Ramez G. Chagoury Faculty  
of Architecture, Arts & Design,  
Notre Dame University-Louaize,  
Lebanon

FRANCESCA DAL CIN  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

JOÃO SILVA LEITE  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

LUIS MIGUEL GINJA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

SÉRGIO BARREIROS PROENÇA  
[chair]  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

**ADVISORY BOARD**

ALENKA FIKFAK  
Associate Professor, University  
of Ljubljana, Faculty of  
Architecture, Chair of Urbanism,  
Slovenia

CARLOS DIAS COELHO  
Full Professor and currently  
Dean of the Lisbon School of  
Architecture, University of Lisbon

CHRISTINE MADY  
Assistant Professor, Notre Dame  
University-Louaize, Ramez G.  
Chagoury Faculty of Architecture,  
Arts & Design, Department  
of Architecture, Lebanon

JEAN-PIERRE EL ASMAR  
Professor of Architecture

MATEJ NIKŠIČ  
Senior Research Associate,  
Urban Planning Institute  
of the Republic of Slovenia

SÉRGIO BARREIROS PROENÇA  
Assistant Professor, Universidade  
de Lisboa, Faculdade de  
Arquitetura (Lisbon School  
of Architecture)

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

ALBA ARBOIX ALIÓ  
UPC Polytechnic University  
of Catalonia, Spain

ALENKA FIKFAK  
FA, University of Ljubljana,  
Slovenia

ALESSANDRO ARMANDO  
Politecnico di Torino, Italy

ALESSIA ALLEGRI  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

ALEXANDRA AI QUINTAS  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

ÁLVARO DOMINGUES  
CEAU, FA, Universidade do Porto,  
Portugal

ANA BRANDÃO  
DINÂMIA'CET, ISCTE, Instituto  
Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal

ANA RITA OCHOA  
Universidade da Beira Interior,  
Portugal

ANTONI REMESAR  
Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

ANTÓNIO LOBATO SANTOS  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

CARLES LLOP  
UPC - Polytechnic University  
of Catalonia, Espanha

CARLOS DIAS COELHO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

CATERINA ANASTASIA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa

CEREN SEZER  
RWTH Aachen University,  
Germany

CHARIS CHRISTODOULOU  
School of Architecture, Aristotle  
University of Thessaloniki,  
Greece

CHRISTINE MADY  
Ramez G. Chagoury Faculty  
of Architecture, Arts & Design,  
Notre Dame University-Louaize,  
Lebanon

CRISTIAN SAMMARCO  
Italy

CRISTINA CAVACO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

CRISTINA HENRIQUES  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

CRISTINA JOVERT  
UPC - Polytechnic University  
of Catalonia, Espanha

DANIEL CASAS VALLE  
Universidade do Minho, Portugal

DAVID VALE  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

DUARTE SANTO  
Cornell University, United States  
of America

FEDA SALAH  
FAD, American University  
of Madaba, Jordan

FILIPA ROSETA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

FILIPA SERPA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

FILIPE TEMTEM  
EA, Pontificia Universidad Católica  
de Chile, Chile

FRANCESCA DAL CIN  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

GILBERTO CARLOS  
Escola Superior Gallaecia,  
Portugal

MARIA GRAÇA MOREIRA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

GRAZIELLA DEL DUCA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

HEBATALLAH ABOULFADEL  
Alexandria University, Alexandria,  
Egypt

IVO OLIVEIRA  
Universidade do Minho, Portugal

JEAN-PIERRE EL ASMAR  
Lebanon



JOANNA SAAD-SULONEN  
IT University of Copenhagen,  
Denmark

JOÃO CABRAL  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

JOÃO PEDRO COSTA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

JOÃO RAFAEL SANTOS  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

JOÃO SEIXAS  
Universidade Nova de Lisboa,  
Portugal

JOÃO SILVA LEITE  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

JOÃO SOARES  
DA, Escola de Artes, Universidade  
de Évora / CHAIA, Portugal

JORGE GIL  
Chalmers University  
of Technology, Sweden

JORGE MEALHA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

JOSÉ MIGUEL SILVA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

JOSÉ NUNO BEIRÃO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

KRIS SCHEERLINCK  
KU Leuven, Bélgica

LEONEL FADIGAS  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

LEONOR FERRÃO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

LJILJANA CAVIC  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

LUIGI STENDARDO  
Università degli Studi di Napoli,  
Federico II, Italy

LUÍS CARVALHO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

LUÍS MIGUEL GINJA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

MANFRED WACKER  
Stuttgart University, Stuttgart,  
Germany

MANUELA FONTE  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

MARIA MATOS SILVA  
ISA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

MARIA RUBERT DE VENTÓS  
UPC – Polytechnic University  
of Catalonia, Espanha

MARIO PARIS  
Università degli Studi di Bergamo,  
Italy

MARIKO TAKAGI  
Doshisha Women's College  
of Liberal Arts, Kyoto, Japan

MARTIN FLEISCHMANN  
University of Liverpool, United  
Kingdom

MATEJ NIKŠIČ  
FA, University of Ljubljana,  
Slovenia

MIAO XU  
Chongqing University, China

MICHELE BARALE  
Freelancer, Italy

NUNO MONTENEGRO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

NUNO TRAVASSO  
CEAU, FA, Universidade do Porto,  
Portugal

OGNEN MARINA  
University Ss. Cyril and  
Methodius, Skopje, Macedonia

OMBRETTA ROMICE  
University of Strathclyde,  
United Kingdom

PAOLA SOMMA  
Italy

PATRÍCIA CANELAS  
UCL Bartlett

PATRÍCIA PEDROSA  
CIEG, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

PATRICK JANSSEN  
School of Design and  
Environment, National University  
of Singapore, Singapore

PAU VILLALONGA  
UPC – Polytechnic University  
of Catalonia, Espanha

PAULA ANDRÉ  
ISCTE, Instituto Universitário  
de Lisboa, Portugal

PEDRO BENTO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

PEDRO JANEIRO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

PEDRO RODRIGUES  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

PIROUZ NOURIAN  
TU Delft, The Netherlands

RODRIGO COELHO  
FA, Universidade do Porto,  
Portugal

SARA SUCENA  
Universidade Fernando Pessoa,  
Portugal

SÉRGIO BARREIROS PROENÇA  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

SÉRGIO PADRÃO FERNANDES  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

SÍLVIA JORGE  
IST, Universidade de Lisboa

SIMON MOUSSALLI  
Retired, ex- American University  
of Beirut – Faculty of Engineering  
and Architecture, Lebanon

SOCRATES STRATIS  
University of Cyprus, Nicosia,  
Cyprus

SOFIA MORGADO  
FA, Universidade de Lisboa,  
Portugal

STEFANOS ANTONIADIS  
University of Padova, Itália

STEFANO TORNIERI  
Università IUAV di Venezia, Italy



## **Designing ordinary public space, between revealed potential and public stance. The case of Viale Ottavio Mai in Turin**

**Massimo Crotti**  
Politecnico di Torino  
massimo.crotti@polito.it

**Claudio Germak**  
Politecnico di Torino  
claudio.germak@polito.it

**Ilaria Tonti**  
Politecnico di Torino  
ilaria.tonti@polito.it

**Janet Hetman**  
Politecnico di Torino  
janet.hetman@polito.it

### **Abstract**

As a space of collective interaction, the multi-dimensional streets allow investigating the adaptivity in terms of social, climate and use. While architecture projects and placemaking processes have been realised, ordinary residual open spaces in the urban environment are still misused or poorly executed. Which European actions and architectural design strategies can be adopted to create such public spaces?

From this perspective, the viale Mai case study in Turin shows contradictions between its hidden potential and its actual transformation. Located in a vibrant city, where university hubs and adaptive urban renovations occur, the viale Mai is an underused and awaiting transformation street close to the new University Campus Einaudi. The site has been assumed by an academic reflection with students during three years in a Design Studio at the Polytechnic of Turin as the topic. Today, it is a new public space project held by the municipality of Turin for the European program UIA - ToNITE.

The complexity of architectural projects, demonstrated by students' work based on the critical thinking of adaptive public space, climate change, and environmental comfort, appears to be in contrast with the results of public action. Indeed, to enhance the viale Mai potential, the contribution underlines the difference between two approaches: academia's problem-setting and the problem-solving led by public action.

## **Keywords**

Ordinary street, adaptive open space, problem setting, interdisciplinary design studio, research by design.

## **Streets: the central role of ordinary public spaces**

In cities, different groups cohabit within fragmented urban contexts affected by climatic, environmental, economic, and social phenomena<sup>12</sup>. In such increasing complexity, offering a space for coexistence and equality is a challenging objective to pursue. Therefore, a new transformative approach and methodological paradigms are required to enable urbanists and designers to set up resilient governance and spaces<sup>3</sup>. According to the “eulogy of discard” (*elogio dello scarto*)<sup>4</sup>, this contribution aims to create a positive sense for the leftover city<sup>5</sup> through the ordinary public space<sup>6</sup>. Abandoned areas<sup>7</sup>, drosscapes<sup>8</sup>, *terrain vagues*<sup>9</sup> with an indeterminate shape, neglected most of the time within the prevailing patterns of urban use, reveal hidden but powerful resources of cities<sup>10</sup>. Related to the principles of everyday urbanism<sup>11</sup>, such as a frame that holds together the ordinary and the extraordinary<sup>12</sup> the inverse city seeks its meaning in everyday life. As François Jullien also stated, “to make a discard (*écart*) means to set out from the norm, to advance in an unusual way, to shift from what is expected and conventional”<sup>13</sup>. The ordinary cities contain extraordinary “spaces of the possible” where the potential for transformation is unseen. Such space ‘belongs’ to everyone; city streets are the emblematic ordinary and shared spaces where exchange and expression occur<sup>14</sup>. In addition, every urban place has a spatial, economic and social specificity transferred to the street, making it take on unique forms and configurations<sup>15</sup>.

## **The public space regeneration. Towards new attitude in design and policies.**

European policies, national and local ones, are increasingly focused and funded on the re-generation of residual open public spaces<sup>16</sup>. Instead of the already exhausted problem-solving centred on the exploration of ‘what’ to do, European actions are oriented towards a ‘problem-setting’ approach, i.e. ‘how’ to act. Generally speaking, “through

the selection, from available means, of the one best, suited to established ends"<sup>17</sup> the problem solving approach handles problems recognised as already given. This problem-solving attitude was common in European urban design during the '80s. Public spaces projects, seen in cities like Barcelona, Berlin, and Lyon<sup>18</sup>, responded to common functions and practices by formalizing new configurations through the modelling of soils and the placement of urban furniture and lighting.

On the other hand, in recent times, a heightened complexity has been acknowledged in various types of problems, particularly in urban matters. Trends related to mobility, liveability, interactions and uses, climate, and sustainability are increasingly compounding the complexity of the urban system. In such cases, the problem-solving approach is not sufficient because "a conflict of ends cannot be resolved by the use of techniques derived from applied research. It is rather through the nontechnical process of framing the problematic situation that we may organise and clarify both the ends to be achieved and the possible means of achieving them"<sup>19</sup>. When several issues are intertwined, it is mandatory to "set the problem" to frame the context and the goals before applying one or more solutions. Public spaces and streets are contexts in which the complexity and limitations of a problem-solving approach may be highlighted<sup>20</sup>.

#### *European action.*

Everyday and tactical urbanism policies are widely supported within the 2021 and 2027 European programs. Several street space projects actively involve and encourage practices of stakeholder participation, co-design, citizen engagement, and bottom-up approach<sup>21</sup>. Within these self-management spaces, the layout is often simple so as to respond to simple needs, such as meeting, standing, playing, and urban gardening, in a mix between pedagogy and architecture<sup>22</sup>. One particularly remarkable program is the *NEB - New European Bauhaus*<sup>23</sup>. Its manifesto focuses on tactical urban practices, presenting a formula. This perspective not only regards sustainability as a goal-driven but also champions the inclusion of citizens and all potential actors. Moreover, it extends an invitation for proposals that embrace a landscape-based design approach submitted by artists, designers, architects, and engineers or young researchers, joined with institutions and communities and dense with immaterial meanings and values.

### *National and local action.*

At the Italian national level, the NRRP<sup>24</sup>, considers the historical/artistic vocations of our heritage without any opposition to the degradation of marginal areas within urban territories. In the recent past, ambitious plans, notably the City Plan (2012) and the Periphery Plan (2014), appear to have faltered due to an excessive focus on problem-solving rather than problem-setting. This is why defining and establishing design guidelines in alignment with the evolving urban context has proven to be challenging. More specifically, local urban contexts come with inherent limitations, including the substantial maintenance costs associated with public space and the lack of nonupgraded human resources at the municipal technical offices.

### **The outcomes of European Programmes in Turin. The impact on the territory.**

Located in northwestern Italy and the regional capital of Piedmont, Turin is known for its historical significance as the political capital of the Savoy Empire and then the national republic. Notably, the city is recognised as a company town due to it was an industrial production hub in the early XX century. The key sectors included the mechanical industry, exemplified by the presence of the Lingotto and Mirafiori factories under the Fiat banner, along with textiles, food, rubber, and textile industries.<sup>25</sup> A period of deep deindustrialisation and widespread decommissioning in the early 1980s was contrasted in the first decade of the 2000s with a flourishing period of radical urban transformation<sup>26</sup>. The aim was to reshape Turin's image, making the city a destination that was both attractive to tourists and culturally vibrant. In fact, from the beginning of the XXI century to the present, Turin stands as a unique case in Italy having witnessed significant post-industry innovative policies for urban regeneration and participatory governance processes. This has resulted in the emergence of new spatial and social identities, as well as flexible and adaptive cultural perspectives<sup>27</sup>. Furthermore, the city has experienced fallout from such conjunction with implications on the quality of public space<sup>28</sup>.

Substantial national and European funding marked the first innovative policies for pursuing the so-called 'complex' regeneration pro-



grams. These initiatives successfully balanced public-private collaborations and institutional initiatives in partnership with universities, placing Turin at the forefront of national urban development.<sup>29</sup> Projects for the regulation and management of urban commons include the *Rete di Case del Quartiere*<sup>30</sup> project at the local scale and at the European level programs such as URBAN<sup>31</sup>, UIA Co-City<sup>32</sup> and AxTO<sup>33</sup> projects. These multi-sectoral approaches and innovative models of urban co-governance empowered the administration to deal with complex urban challenges, leading to the creation of innovative co-design processes in a trustful interaction between the public and social actors<sup>34</sup>. This paper will consider the UIA Urban Security "ToNite"<sup>35</sup> instance, launched in February 2020. In conjunction with the Co-City civic involvement, this three-year European project focused on improving the liveability of underused sites in the Dora River area. Among 19 selected sites, the City of Turin's team of technicians identified two public spaces for rehabilitation projects. These strategic sites were chosen due to their inherent development potential. One of the two selected projects, Viale Mai a short section of street located close to the new University Campus Luigi Einaudi, serves as our case study.

### **Viale Ottavio Mai case study: from an unfinished urban axis towards a new urban street.**

The street, named Viale Ottavio Mai, is a central segment of an urban axis that traverses one of Turin's rivers, the Dora Riparia, in the northern sector of the city<sup>36</sup>. The planning of Viale Mai is rooted in the Regulatory Plans of 1906 and 1926, maintaining continuity with the nineteenth-century urban plot. (fig.01)

However, the presence of industrial gasometers in the proximity, marking one of the city's earliest manufacturing sites, resulted in the road axis remaining uncompleted in the section between the Viale Farini (eastern sector) and Viale Verona (western sector). Based on the PRG by Gregotti & Associati in 1995, only the recent transformation programs allocated consistent university facilities on the site. (fig.02)

The dismissal of the industrial site in the early '80 and the reversion into a university facilities complex has been possible thanks to the 2006 Winter Olympics when the Olympic Village Media was built. This area was subsequently reconverted into the EDISU university stu-





Fig.1 - Detail of Vanchiglia area and the Dora river. Above General Regulatory Plan of the Municipality of Turin, 1906-1908, and below a variant of 1926 PRG - Source: City of Turin 1906, 1926



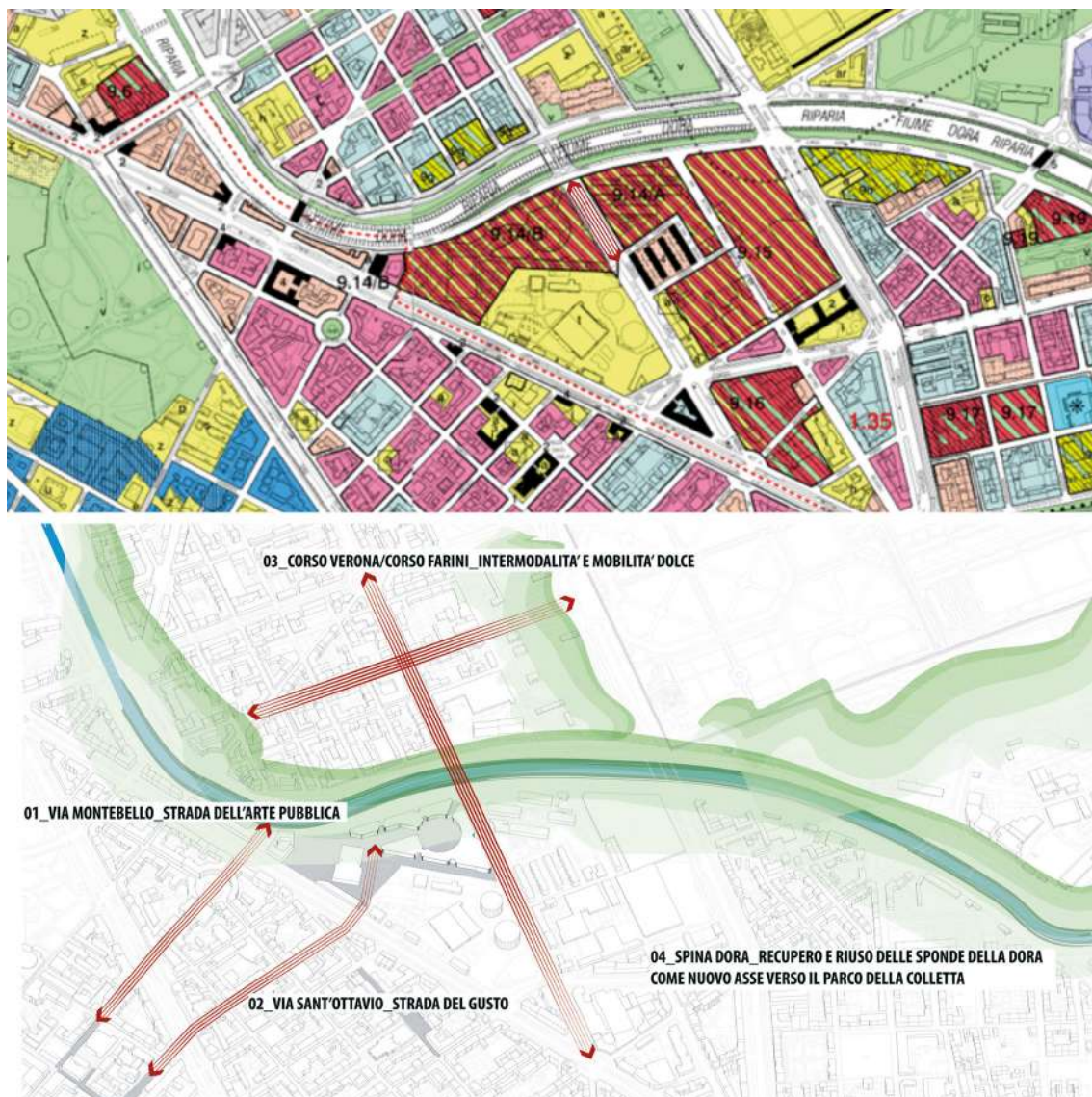


Fig.2 02 - Above: a detail of Vanchiglia area and the Dora river. General Regulatory Plan of the Municipality of Turin, Source: Gregotti Associati Studio, 1995; below axes and project opportunities in the relationship between Campus and city - source: Urban Center Metropolitano, Campus Luigi Einaudi, and territory: a working dossier, Source: UCM 2014

dent housing, and in 2012, the area was implemented with the University Campus "Luigi Einaudi", designed by Sir Norman Foster. After more than a century, the urban plot was finally achieved. (fig.03)

The new urban layout represents a paradigmatic transformation process through building design, despite any vision of the surrounding public spaces. The completion of the east-west urban axis owes its achievement to two main factors. Firstly, the continuity through viale Ottavio Mai and the footbridge over the Dora Riparia river provide a vital link to the city centre (on the east side). Secondly, the Aurora district is transforming in the west. Together, they offer opportunities to rediscover and reassign spaces with new roles. These facilitate collective urban practices related to social interactions, mobility, and urban living. Above all, they foster an understanding of the transformation processes and the values that may emerge.

The hundred-meter-long Viale Mai, alongside Foster's Campus Luigi Einaudi (shortly called CLE), plays a pivotal logistical role in mediating between the city, the university settlements, and environmental issues within the urban landscape. Despite these spatial conditions, the relationship between the open space fabric and the new university facilities remains unsettled. While the university student house EDISU is built as a closed perimeter and out of alignment with the dominant urban matrix, the CLE, despite its distinctive architectural quality, appears as an out-of-scale (or oversized) architectural object that remains somewhat indifferent to the surrounding urban periphery. Despite architectural developments, Viale Ottavio Mai has remained a construction site for over a decade, where a row of plantain trees was planted. The CLE project placed only a narrow greenbelt to create an elevation difference with the street, and the EDISU student housing complex lacked adequate street lighting. Fortunately, vehicular traffic was prohibited, yet no plans were made for students or alternative use of the public space. Moreover, any kind of activity – formal or informal – has been proposed or temporarily experimented with by the university or the municipality, which nevertheless has been it to public use. (fig.04)

A potentially empty open space near public buildings, linking two riverbanks and two neighbourhoods, lay unused, unsafe, and almost abandoned, producing a paradoxical urban condition. Nevertheless, the



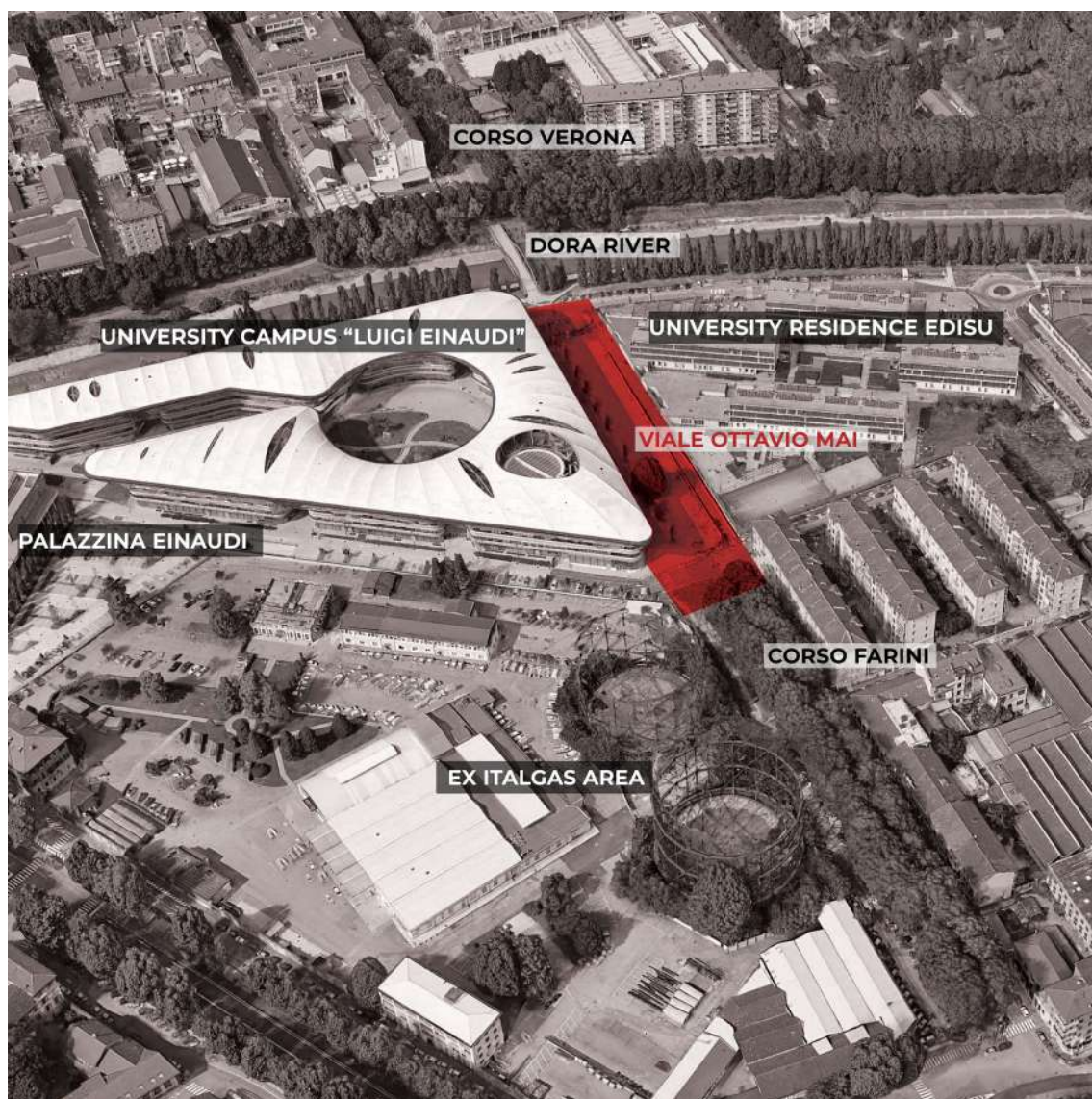


Fig.3 - Plan of the site with indications of the relevant existing buildings.- Source: Atelier INSIDE\_OUTSIDE, 2016

new urban condition and the introduction of university facilities have quickly produced a functional, temporal and spatial gap. This gap has catalyzed a series of re-signification processes in the proximity areas where bottom-up re-appropriation practices and citizenship actions are related or not to the university. This phenomenon has raised the two local universities' interest. Following the inauguration of the CLE, a group of University of Turin lecturers, led by Professor Egidio Dansero, reflected on the relationship between the new university campus and the broader territory. This research initiative, named the "CLE e/è territorio" Research-Formation Observatory, evolved from this reflection. The CLE campus was assimilated into the territory as a "transitional space" undergoing transformation. It formed a network of both open and enclosed spaces where material and immaterial inhabitation practices took place<sup>37</sup>. Moreover, the past and future vocations of these places<sup>38</sup> raised new potential functions and ordinary social interactions.

### **Interdisciplinary landscapes. A teaching experience between pedagogy, questioning research, and design.**

The core of research and educational interest for the INSIDE/OUTSIDE Design Studio (today Adaptive Open Spaces) at Polytechnic of Turin lies in the need to reflect and propose new urban spatial configurations that "reveal new scenarios where there is degradation and abandonment"<sup>39</sup>. With an integrated teaching model, three modules with different disciplinary fields shared the common view that the design actions need a cohesive vision to investigate complex settings to suggest a "change of state" for the public space design<sup>40</sup>. The design studio syllabus is training-oriented to explore the new role open space plays in urban regeneration processes, and its possible design transformations for public use, based on a thorough knowledge of the places – historical, geomorphological, built, social, and environmental<sup>41</sup>. The overarching objective is to envision multiple interpretations of the urban landscape<sup>42</sup> as culturally significant, systemically sustainable, and socially shared places. On these assumptions, a holistic approach synergises and enables the course to provide theoretical, methodological, and design insights encompassing architecture and urban design, environmental design, and technologies and energies for the environ-





Fig.4 - Viale Ottavio Mai in 2016 -  
Source: Authors, 2016

ment<sup>43</sup>. Although the strong bond, each discipline maintains its distinct identity. Architectural design explores the rehabilitation of urban public space through the lens of contemporary city ecological transitions, eco-systemic urban landscape, and adaptive and resilient open space. Environmental design aims to set up the urban scene through the principles of demanding design, systemic eco-design approach and contextually sensitive design. Technologies and energies for the environment furnish the tools to address the physical and technical challenges related to soundscape, lightscape and outdoor thermal and environmental comfort, all aligned with current regulations governing noise and light pollution control in outdoor settings. Over the span of three academic years, from 2016 to 2019, the Design Studio involved about one hundred master's students of architecture for three semesters. These students, working in groups of 2-3 members, carried out architectural investigations in public spaces within medium-small ordinary urban sites marked by contemporary critical issues: use practices, environmental and climate risks, feeling of safety, mobility issues, and outdoor wellbeing. The goal of "INSIDE/OUTSIDE" Design Studio aims to compare its design attitudes and investigate potential news assets with the more updated and troubling sites in the urban area of Turin, such as the public open spaces surrounding the two main urban universities campus in town: the brand new Campus Luigi Einaudi (design by Sir Norman Foster) by the University of Turin and the Cittadella Politecnica, the extension of Polytechnic of Turin reusing a dismissed railways fields. As almost entirely neglected by the architectural transformations, the potential of open spaces inside and around university spaces, were assumed for three academic years as design areas. Here, using architectural design as a testing tool<sup>44</sup>, facilitates a problem-setting approach to the exploration of novel and unconventional appropriations of public space. Streets and residual urban spaces are considered as an "intermediate space to encourage a social space between general and particular public life" to encourage and imagine "the informal exchange (that) can often take place in these very ordinary spaces, precisely because such spaces could not explicitly belong to any specific group or institution."<sup>49</sup>



### **Evidence of complexities: the design studio's results.**

With this framework, adaptive design solutions outcoming from the INSIDE/OUTSIDE Design Studio could offer alternative views of the city<sup>4546</sup>. Design solutions are oriented towards enhancing user integration and interaction between people and places and promoting environmental quality, from visual and thermo-acoustic well-being to appropriately using renewable energy and smart technologies. Utilising the research-by-design method, the students' projects aim to look beyond the micro-local scale in identifying conceptual and intervention models on urban public space that could confirm the identity character of Turin, both traditional and innovative. Four distinctive approaches for Viale Ottavio Mai have emerged from among the eighteen project proposals. They mainly focus on the adaptability of multiple practices, the remodelling of the ground as the main tactical design approach, the renaturalisation actions, and interactive and sharing interventions for sustainable urban regeneration. The selection of the following students' projects will illustrate these models.

#### *An adaptable public space.*

The open space is poorly infrastructure, providing the flexibility to accommodate and stimulate diversified uses, ordinary and alternative, over time, to drive innovative and disruptive practices thanks to temporary configurations and installations. The project "The M.E. line. (The Multi-Ethnic line)" (fig.05) propose a deep understanding of the district's participatory "inside", made up of multicultural and intergenerational citizen, to determine "outside" design solutions not so relevant transformative as inclusive of the cultural diversity of the contest. Three main places, inspired by ethnic and multicultural influences, are formally interconnected by continuous pedestrian and bicycle paths, weaving together and providing cohesion to a fragmented and disconnected area.

#### *Public space as a project of soil.*

This concept envisions the place as an artificial orography that engages people in new practices within open spaces, offering an alternative to a traditional horizontal space to be equipped with urban furniture. Here via Ottavio Mai is assumed as a flexible and uninterrupted continuity entity. This perspective of (micro) landscape reinforces its identity as a space in permanent mutation and redefini-



Fig.5 05 - Design Studio Project "The M.E. line. (The Multi-Ethnic line)" - Source: Dario Cangani and Beatrice Piccirillo, 2019

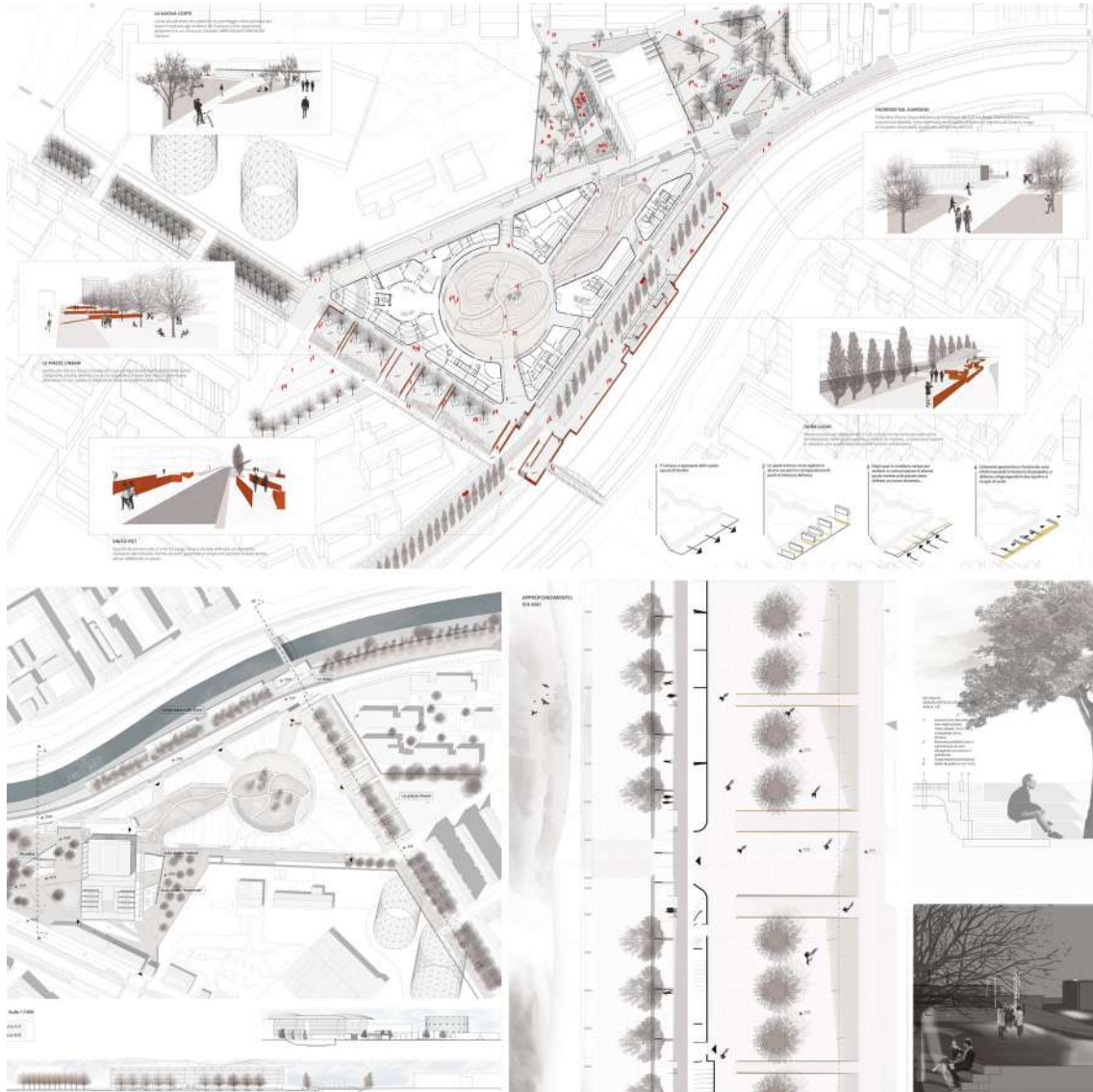


Fig.6 - Design Studio Project - "Trame in Campus" - Source: Camilla Maré, Silvia Meterc and Giulia Musso, 2017





Fig.7 - Design Studio Project "Re. vege.To" - Source: Paolo Bianco and Marcella Procaccini, 2019

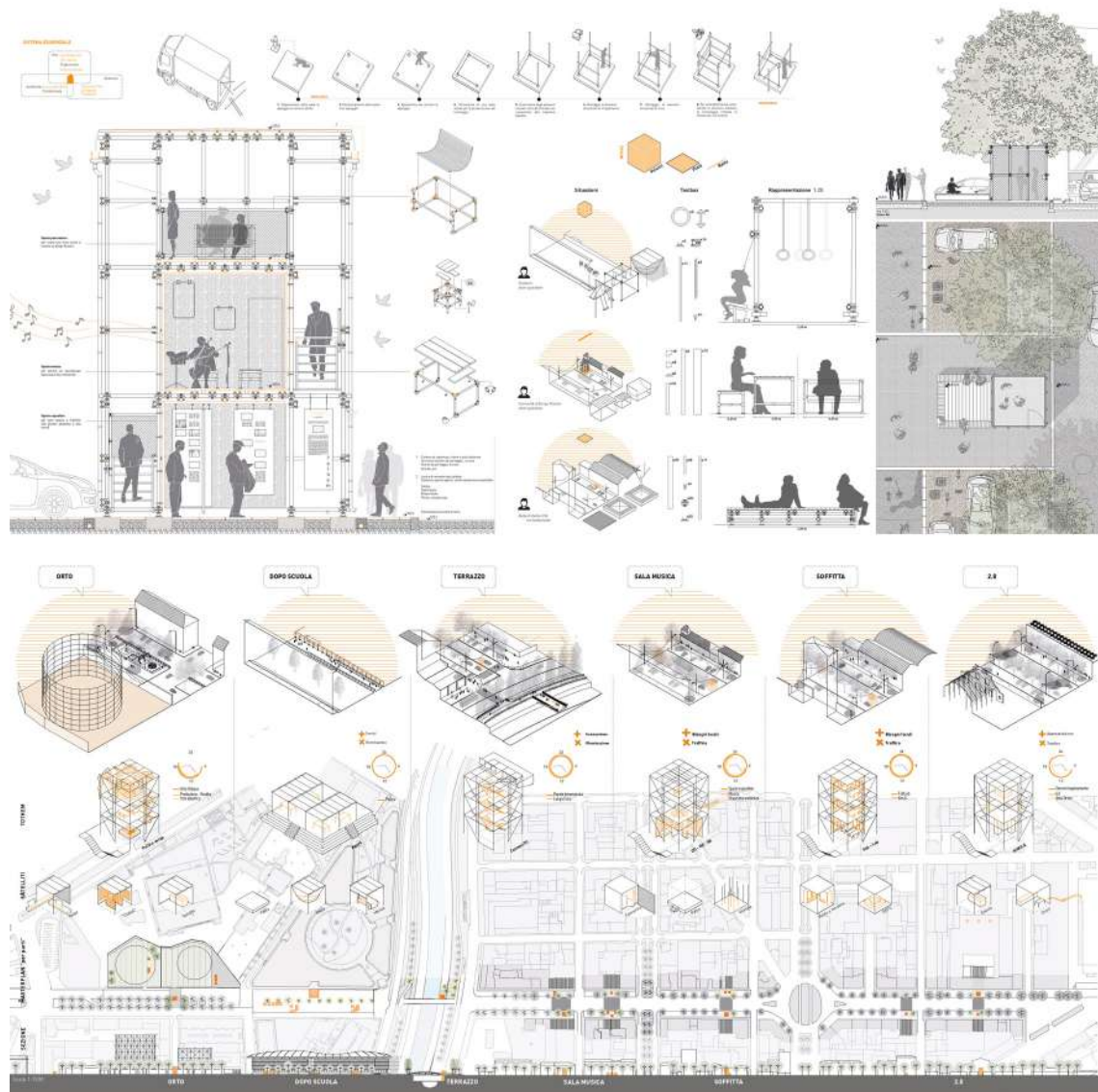


Fig.8 - Design Studio Project "Tot(h)em"  
 - Source: Lucia Miglietta and Mattia Salvador, 2019

tion. “Trame in Campus” (fig.06) is a project that architecturally translates the articulation of the ground in the relationship between the university and the pedestrian axis. It achieves this through a system of linear squares and regulated floor levels, incorporating partitions, steps and ramps. At the same time, the path and the squares generate additional spaces for interaction, leisure and relaxation, defining flexible areas for recreational and outdoor activities.

*Interactive and shared public space.*

Freed from substantial spatial transformation and functional customization, the place is taken back to mixed communities' hybrid and flexible uses. The “Tot(h)em” (fig.08) project proposes a tactical urbanism approach declined through simple, modular and flexible small-architectural solutions able to offer micro-spaces distributed in the area, conceived according to reversible, temporary, and implementable systems. Also, this proposal works not through significant transformative interventions but with a project to provide an open space serving as both a social hub and a catalyst for unconventional practices, opportunities, and interaction among users, as well as cultural, artistic and social realities of the district.

### **ToNite, a design approach as a functional program response**

The Polito design-based research groups presented the outcomes of the design studio to the Municipality of Turin and UniTo. Two exhibitions were held in the Main Hall of the CLE (fig.09) to formally contribute to developing new functional and innovative design solutions for the site. Moreover, in 2020, a public discussion forum was organized as part of the UIA “ToNite” design program. These meetings highlighted the necessity of finalizing the design phase, characterized by an unstructured and almost informal discussion on architectural aspects.

Nevertheless, the viale Ottavio Mai project was carried out by architects working in public technical offices, where usual working conditions are affected by time and technical staff shortages. Despite these conditions, the realised project, open to citizens on the 5th of October 2022, follows some programmatic guidelines that emerged from interactions with university groups and residents.

The main functions that have been confirmed were a small area for outdoor events, areas for street food, an outdoor study place, and a bar

corner. In addition, some nature-based solutions, as proposed in certain student scenarios – including a rain garden, depaving, and planting additional trees – were considered. Furthermore, the UIA "ToNite" program aimed to create a new equipped pedestrian area to enhance liveability and accessibility while preventing urban decay by developing "security by design" in areas close to the Dora River and the CLE.

The architectural concept devised by city designers involves the interconnection of specialized paths (pedestrian, bicycle, emergency road, etc.), formalized through a series of lines traced on the ground. (fig.10) On one side of the area, a linear rain garden and plantings of shrubs, hedges, and herbaceous species are distinctly separated from the adjacent cycle path. In front of the area, a double row of trees follows the existing Corso Farini double tree line. In this zone, street furniture for socialisation and leisure has been provided, including a 20-meter community table, various types of seating, ping pong tables, and shade structures. Lastly, a public lighting system has been installed, and the project features a continuous surface ground composed of different paving typologies, including incorporating asphalt, limestone, self-locking concrete blocks, and partial reuse of the existing crushed gravel paving.

### **Revealing or wasting the potential of a street. A design method to overcome.**

As affirmed by existing literature and institutional funding policies, minor and underused streets or areas play a non-marginal role in the contemporary city's public space. However, public administration often overlooks these minor streets and short road segments despite their crucial role in the broader regeneration processes.

As evidenced by the case study of Viale Ottavio Mai, despite district-level functional and architectural development, the ordinary space of the street is invested with less strategic and design attention compared to the quality and architectural value given to the surrounding buildings.

Moreover, the relevance of this street section was only highlighted through academic inquiries, extending the attention of the City of Turin. As we pointed out, the official adopted design for Viale Ottavio Mai is based on the set up of specialised spaces and street furniture



# INTORNO AL CAMPUS

da SPAZIO a LUOGO:

temi e progetti per le aree pubbliche del polo universitario Luigi Einaudi



# PRE-VISIONI SUL MAI

dal 12 al 16  
MARZO 2018

Main Hall Campus Luigi Einaudi

progetti e prospettive a confronto



Fig.9 - Poster of two exhibitions in the CLE main hall - Source: Authors 2018



Fig.10 - The Viale Ottavio Mai project  
 - ToNite UIA Torino - Source: Città di Torino - Dipartimento Fondi Europei;  
 designed by Divisione Ambiente, Verde  
 e Protezione Civile - Area Trasforma-  
 zione Periferie - Beni Comuni - Pe-  
 riferie e Arredo. Below photo source:  
 authors, 2022

placement. Also, it is lacking integrated innovative solutions, both technical and architectural, to establish functional and formal issues.

Due to the inadequate consideration of complex university neighborhood dynamics, the project risks overlooking prevailing trends in contemporary public spaces. Today, in fact, the new collective practices, the climate change adaptive strategies, and the new forms of sustainable mobility are assuming a crucial role in the choice of architectural solutions, contrasting the authorial design approach of the latest decades.

Meanwhile, the Design Studio's projects developed by young students pointed out contemporary issues and visions with technical and formal solutions aligned with the innovative European programs. These solutions would have fostered new imaginaries of public space better suited to the urban needs and practices of the university community and, at the same time, to the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhoods.

The case study of Viale Ottavio Mai highlights certain weaknesses linked to the usual "Public Works" design practice process. Without a broader dialogue with experts and a multidisciplinary academic design-based approach, projects tend to cater to existing forms of public space habitation. In contrast, adopting a problem-setting attitude and disciplinary integration could lead to more appropriate designs that enhance existing forms of inhabiting public space.

In conclusion, the students' projects are remarkable for unveiling the strategic potential role of streets in fostering a new identity and enhancing livability in a changing urban sector. It should be in the interest of the decisional and technical departments of the municipality of the city (Turin, in this case) to recognize and harness this untapped potential. To overcome this alternative approach - problem setting vs problem solving -, and to create more vibrant and responsive public spaces, the academic approach offers valuable insights for the more technical design solutions led by public offices.

## **Bibliographic references**

- 1 Papanek, V., 2022. *The green imperative. Ecology and ethics in design and architecture*. 3rd ed. London: Thames and Hudson.
- 2 Highmore, B. (2001). *Everyday Life & Cultural Theory: An Introduction*. London: Routledge.

- 3 Schröder, J., Carta, M., Scaffidi, F. and Contato, A., 2021. *Cosmopolitan Habitat: A Research Agenda for Urban Resilience*. Berlin: JOVIS Verlag.
- 4 Montanari T. (2020), "Elogio dello Scarto: dall'Italia al margine la «mossa del cavallo»" in Cersosimo, D., & Donzelli, C. (a cura di). *Manifesto per riabitare l'Italia*, Donzelli Editore, pp. 13-20.
- 5 Papastergiou, Christos. 2020. "The Leftover City: Leftover Sites as Disruptors of Urban Narratives in the Work of J.G. Ballard, Jim Jarmusch, and Wim Wenders." *Informa* 13: 208–221
- 6 Governa F., « Ordinary spaces in ordinary cities », *Méditerranée*, 127 | 2016, Online since 01 November 2016, connection on 31 March 2022
- 7 Lynch K., Southworth M. (1990), *Wasting Away*, Sierra Club Books
- 8 Berger A. (2006), *Drosscape: Wasting land in Urban America*, Princeton Architectural Press, New York.
- 9 de Solà-Morales I. (1995), "Terrain Vague" in C. Davidson (a cura di), *Anyplace*, The MIT Press, Cambridge.
- 10 Bianchetti, C. (2016). *Spazi che contano. Il progetto urbanistico in epoca neo-liberale*. Roma: Donzelli.
- 11 Crawford, M., Speaks, M., & Mehrotra, R. (2005). *Everyday urbanism*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan, A. Alfred Taubman College of Architecture.
- 12 Hall, S. (2012) *City, Street and Citizen: The Measure of the Ordinary*. London and New York: Routledge.
- 13 Jullien, F. (2014). *Contro la comparazione. Lo «scarto» e il «tra»*. *Un altro accesso all'alterità*, tr. it. di M. Ghilardi. Milano-Udine: Mimesis.
- 14 Gehl, J. (2011). *Life between buildings*. Island Press.
- 15 Highmore, B. (2011). *Ordinary lives. Studies in the Everyday*. London: Routledge.
- 16 European Commission (2022). *Horizon Europe -Work Programme 2021-2022 Culture, creativity and inclusive society*.
- 17 Schön, D. (1983). *The reflective practitioner*. New York: Basic Books. pp39-40
- 18 Carmona, M., Magalhães, C., & Hammond, L. (2008). *Public space. The Management Dimension*. London: Routledge.
- 19 *Ibidem*



- 20 Highmore, B. (2011). *Ordinary lives. Studies in the Everyday*. London: Routledge.
- 21 Manzini, E. (2021). *Abitare la prossimità. Idee per la città dei 15 minuti*. Milano: Egea.
- 22 Guerra, M., Ottolini, L. (2019). *In the street. Participatory actions in public spaces*. Mantova: Corraini.
- 23 European Commission (2022). *Horizon Europe–New European Bauhaus Nexus Report*.
- 24 As part of the Next Generation Eu program, NRRP is the Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan. An economic recovery project dedicated to member states divided into six main sectors, including digitalisation, health and ecological transition.
- 25 Castronovo, V. (1987). *Torino*. Roma: Laterza
- 26 Ciaffi D., Crivello S., Davico L., Mela A. (2019). *TORINO. Economia, Governo e Spazi Urbani in una città in trasformazione*. Rubbettino.
- 27 Centro Einaudi (2019), Ventesimo Rapporto Giorgio Rota su Torino / S.N., Torino, Centro Einaudi, pp. 129 – 152.
- 28 Mela, A. (2014). *La città con-divisa. Lo spazio pubblico a Torino*. Milano: FrancoAngeli.
- 29 Urban Center Metropolitano (2012) *Torino città universitaria*. Torino: UCM.
- 30 Born in the early 2000s from an experience of co-participation and involvement of associations, actors and local inhabitants. Since 2017, the Neighborhood Houses Network is a Social Promotion Association, composed of 8 public restrooms recovered and managed by private social actors. It is constituted as an essential local network aimed at the dissemination of good practices of innovation and urban regeneration starting from the needs of the territories, making citizens protagonists of the social and cultural life of the neighborhoods.
- 31 From 1994 to 2016, several editions of European Urban programmes funded European cities' urban projects aimed to reduce urban decay, both physical and social. Turin focused on the reuse disused buildings and industrial areas interventions for the creation of urban welfare programmes and facilities. These include, among others, three main interventions in the suburbs of Mirafiori Nord (Urban 2 Mirafiori 2001–2009) and Barriera di Milano (Urban Barriera 2011–2015).
- 32 In 2016, the City of Turin approved the Regulation of Common

Goods, entrusting the management of the regulation and the organization of agreements to the European urban development project UIA – Urban Innovative Actions – Co-City. Thanks to a European Regional Development Fund, the project is being conducted between March 2017 and February 2020 and has seen the involvement of the national ANCI, University of Turin (Department of Informatics and Department of Law), Cascina Roccafranca Foundation, and the Neighborhood Homes Network. CO-CITY was reported by the European Council as one of the ten best projects with social impact on the territory. Moreover, it has been recognized as one of the most innovative projects implemented in Europe, and presented at the Cities Forum in Oporto on January 30 and 31, 2020.

33 AxTO – Actions for Turin's suburbs – deals with urban regeneration initiatives and urban welfare models.

34 Pica K., Tonti I. (2022) “Spazi della dismissione o della contrazione? Esperienze di rigenerazione urbana area based a Torino” in Caldarice O., Cotella G., Lazzarini L., Vassallo I. (forthcoming, curated by), *Pianificare la città in contrazione. Pratiche di ricerca e traiettorie progettuali*, Milano-Roma: Planum Publisher

35 UIA – Urban Innovavion Action – Urban Security "ToNite"

36 Devoti, C. (2014). Il comparto ex Italgas: un'area di cerniera urbana. *Atti e Rassegna Tecnica Della Società Degli Ingegneri e Degli Architetti in Torino, LXVIII*, n.(La regola e l'eccezione. Il Campus Einaudi dell'Università di Torino), 32–40.

37 The University of Turin and the Metropolitan Urban Center (UCM) collaborated to draw up a preliminary dossier on the relationship between the Campus and the territory, laying the basis for further relations with Polito. As a result the organisation of a crowdmapping activity has been realized, such maps highlighted the potential role of the CLE as a hub.

38 Germak, C. (Ed.). (2004). *Strategie di immagine urbana per l'area metropolitana*. Milano: Lybra Immagine.

39 Clemente, M. (2017). Re-design dello spazio pubblico. In M. Clemente, *Cities for living* (p. 17) Milano: Franco Angeli.

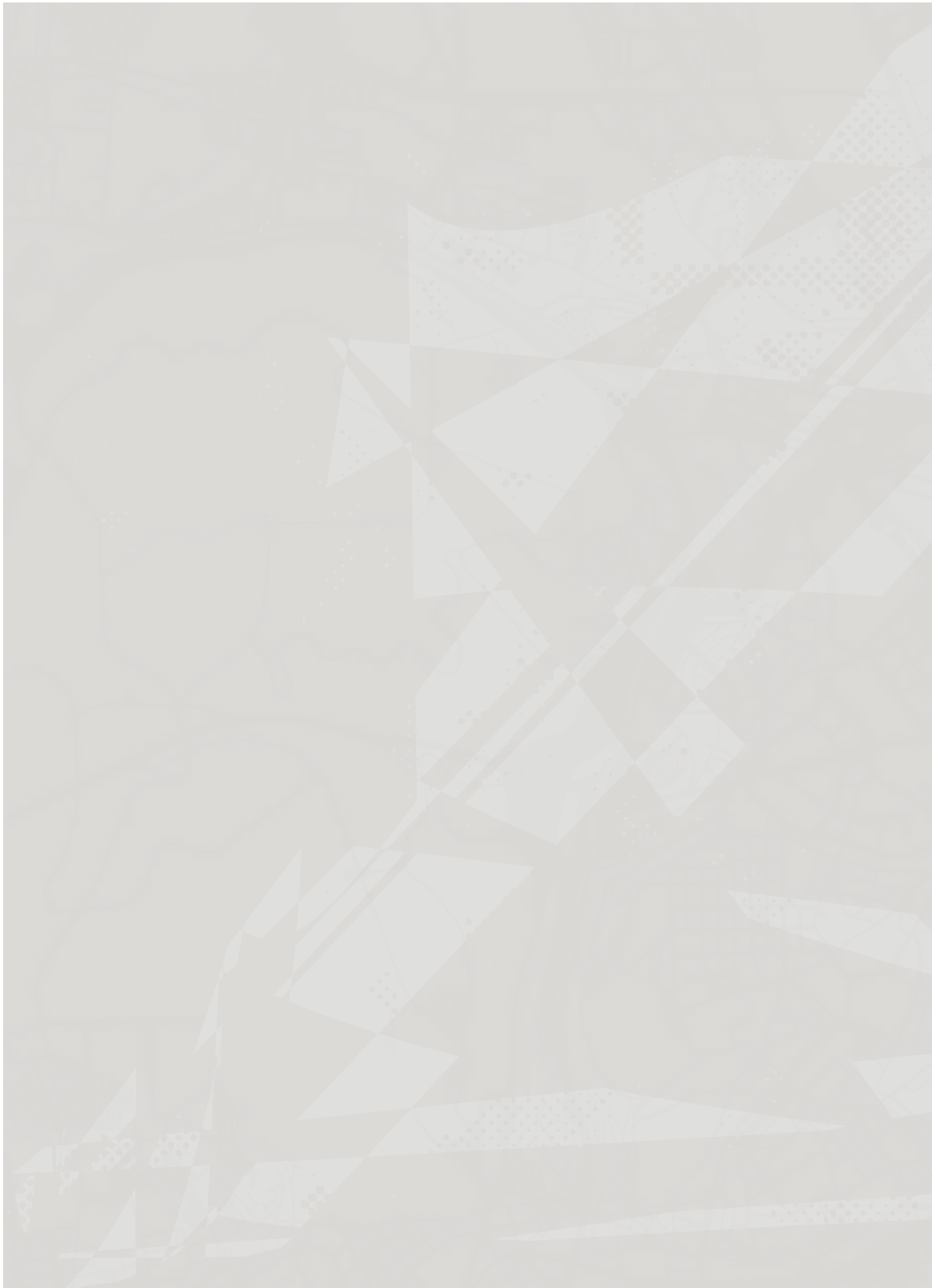
40 Cannon Ivers, B. (2018). *Staging urban landscapes. The activation and curation of flexible public spaces*. Basel: Birkhauser.

41 Bolchover, J. (2012). *Vitamin green*. London: Phaidon Press.

- 42 Filmer, A., & Rufford, J. (2018). *Performing architectures. Projects, practices, pedagogies*. London: Bloomsbury.
- 43 Thirlwall, C. (2020). *From idea to site: a project guide to creating better landscapes*. London: RIBA Publishing.
- 44 Schön, D. (1985). *The design studio*. London: RIBA Publications for RIBA Building Industry Trust.
- 45 AAVV. (2012). *Going Public. Public architecture, urbanism and interventions*. Berlin: Gestalten.
- 46 Montgomery, J. (1998). Making a city: Urbanity, vitality and urban design. *Journal of Urban Design*, 3(1), 93–116.







#### ORGANIZATION



FACULDADE DE ARQUITETURA  
LISBON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE  
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA



CIAUD  
Centro de Investigação  
em Arquitetura  
Urbanismo e Design



formaurbis LAB

#### INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS



ACADEMIA de ESCOLAS  
de ARQUITETURA e URBANISMO  
de LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA



Fundação  
para a Ciência  
e a Tecnologia



FUNDAÇÃO  
CALOUSTE  
GULBENKIAN

#### ACADEMIC PARTNERS



NOTRE DAME  
UNIVERSITY  
جامعة سيدة  
الرحمة



Univerza v Ljubljani

IT UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN



Politecnico  
di Torino



University of Stuttgart  
Germany



同志社女子大学  
Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts Founded in 1876



Urbanistični inštitut  
Republike Slovenije  
Urban Planning Institute  
of the Republic of Slovenia