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DASP YEARBOOK 2025

ENVIRONMENTS

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Politecnico di Torino
Dipartimento di Architettura e Design

DASP YEARBOOK 2025

ENVIRONMENTS

PhD in Architecture.
History and Project

DAD | Department of Architecture and Design
Politecnico di Torino

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FOREWORD

Preface

Filippo De Pieri

The first volume of the Yearbook of the Doctoral program "Architecture. History and Project" (or DASP, as the Italian acronym goes) was published in 2023. It bore the title "Space" and offered a near-geographical representation of the distribution of research within the program, understood as a sort of archipelago with its separate islands and occasional interconnections. By placing the word "Environments" in the title page of this new edition of the Yearbook, we would like to emphasize a different aspect of the program: its ongoing evolution, its responsiveness to changing contexts, and the emergence of a growing set of reciprocal interrelations between the research works documented in the following pages.

DASP originated in the early 2010s from the fusion between two previously existing doctoral programs – one in architectural design, the other in architectural history. The dialogue between *storia* and *progetto* – the Italian words convey a number of nuances that cannot be easily reflected by the English translation – had been, well before that, one of the central factors behind the creation of what has today become the Department of Architecture and Design. DASP was therefore deeply rooted in a research tradition well exemplified by the intellectual trajectory of key figures such as Roberto Gabetti and Carlo Olmo. Over time, the original idea behind the program – investigating the mutual relationships between the stratified temporalities and the manifold rationalities that contribute to shaping the built environment – has acquired additional nuances and implications against the backdrop of the changes affecting global architectural culture. The dual polarity of history and project appears today less as an opposition between two clearly defined disciplinary sectors than as a starting point to explore the growing complexity of architectural knowledge and its hybridization with methodological, epistemological and ethical suggestions coming from a plurality of fields of inquiry.

In this respect, the title "Environments" is more than just a metaphor. The presence of environmental humanities within doctoral studies in architecture has been one of the most striking aspects of change in recent international research. It can be detected in some of the topics of the theses of the latest (40th) cycle of the DASP program, in the evolution of its teaching activities, and in a subtler, and possibly deeper way in the reconfiguration of the tools of inquiry shared by many investigations. Although this is not the only direction towards which the doctoral program is evolving, it offers a good example of how the key questions behind it are being reshaped on a daily basis by the emergence of broader research trends and by the questions posed by society at large.

2024/25 marked the first academic year in which the three doctoral programs existing within the Department of Architecture and Design at Politecnico di Torino collaborated in a few common initiatives and understood their role within the Department as jointly aimed at promoting top-tier research within the context of an architectural institution. The single most important undertaking was the organization of the DAD PhD Day, a yearly event marking the opening moment of the academic year and involving the three doctoral programs, as well as the whole Department, in a discussion about the state, perspective and role of PhD research. DASP consolidated this trend by reshaping its traditional mid-term review moment as a public exhibition, open to the Politecnico community and centered upon the display and informal discussion of ongoing works. Ana Tostões, who closed the DASP Day with a keynote lecture, shares some of the impressions collected during the event in her postface to the present edition of the Yearbook.

The following pages capture DASP at the peak of a phase of expansion. Italy's national post-Covid recovery plan for the years 2021–26, generally known as PNRR (*Piano nazionale di ripresa e resilienza*) and part of European Council's Next Generation EU program, has among other things dedicated a substantial amount of resources to funding doctoral scholarships for the three doctoral cycles (38, 39 and 40) documented here. This has contributed to pushing DASP towards the unprecedented overall size of about fifty candidates being simultaneously enrolled, while also stimulating a differentiation of research topics and experiences.

On a different level, the theses collected here also show the increasingly international dimension of the DASP community. Over the years, DASP has developed a privileged relationship with Chinese universities, well-illustrated by the joint PhD curriculum with Tsinghua University, called "Transnational Architectural Models in a Globalized World", and by the increasing presence of PhD candidates fully funded by China Scholarship Council (CSC) scholarships. 2025 has also seen the consolidation of research collaborations with countries in the Balkan areas, with two theses activated within a tri-lateral agreement with universities in Skopje and Belgrade. Besides these institutionalized exchanges, the individual trajectories of the future PhDs – be they international candidates who pursue a degree in Torino or Italian ones who develop international topics and collaborations – are crucial in the development of a plural and multicultural research setting.

The sharing of research questions and results and the development of a collective conversation has been part

of DASP's approach since the early days of the program. Doctoral education is not intended as an individual experience, to be carried out in an exclusive relationship with one or more supervisors, but rather as a collective exploration aimed at fostering the development of critical awareness and intellectual mobility. This is an increasingly difficult goal to achieve in a global research environment marked by hyper-fragmentation and extreme competition. To this end, the program offers a varied catalogue of courses and seminars – some of them aimed at providing essential methodological tools, others at involving candidates in ongoing research projects – and contributes to the organization of specific workshops in partnership with various international institutions.

Starting in 2025, DASP has added to the Academic Board a group of 'tutors', intended as early career researchers that operate as a scientific and organizational support to both the professors and the candidates within the program. The four tutors have been instrumental, among other things, in organizing the DASP Day, in collecting the material for the Yearbook and in giving shape to the new version of the DASP website. Their introduction to the present publication outlines some of the challenges that the PhD program will likely have to face in the near future: how to remain explorative, and responsive to changing trends in architectural and historical inquiry, while building a cohesive scholarly community and firmly placing an emphasis upon a few shared and clearly recognizable research priorities.

Introduction
DASP PhD Program: A Critical Overview

Valentina Burgassi, Valerio Della Scala, Elena Guidetti, Sofia Nannini

Across the research questions raised by the 46 ongoing theses of the DASP PhD program, diametrically opposed attitudes seem to emerge. On the one hand, certain theses build upon a critical approach, more oriented towards theoretical exploration and characterized by an intrinsic pessimism regarding the state of the built environment. On the other hand, some theses instead show a quasi-positivist attitude, often relying on urban and architectural research as tools for problem-solving. This clearly simplistic division is instrumental in introducing a key question for those involved in research programs in our field of study: should doctoral research in architecture offer solutions or provide critical inquiries? Or both?

There is no definitive answer, but keeping this question in mind could be particularly relevant for our school, which has historically oscillated between a technical, product-driven approach, influenced in part by the strong presence of engineering departments, and a more theoretical orientation rooted in the humanities. A review of the work produced by the students of the DASP program underscores the importance of approaching research as a continuous source of uncertainty: one that encourages the exploration of uncharted territories. Adopting this stance requires a healthy skepticism towards ready-made answers about what the meaning or value of research in architecture is or should be, and a willingness to challenge those assumptions continuously. It may seem extremely rhetorical, but in a period characterized by a strong verticality of research agendas, it is important to emphasize the need for a horizontal, elastic, and unbiased notion of research.

With that in mind, we would like to offer an overview of doctoral research currently in development in the DASP course, beginning with a few overarching reflections on methods and topics. The sources upon which the DASP research projects are built — which vary in type, form, and origin — make this "overview" particularly compelling. From those who mainly use archives (often scattered, ignored by previous historiography and usually non-monographic) to those who rely on ethnographic surveys — via the collection of quantitative data — a very heterogeneous picture emerges. There is also a number of dissertations moving towards a geographical dimension which, heavily relying on mapping and cartography, suggests territory and space morphology itself as a form of archive, somehow extending the boundaries of architectural knowledge and its historical stratifications.

Regardless of such differences, most ongoing PhD projects try to go beyond the idea of a single and well-defined authorship in architecture production, focusing on collective processes of design activities and thus attempting to analyze its many effects — as well as trying to write histories of the architecture profession — beyond the agency of architects themselves. This is not a casual trend: over the decades, the Department of Architecture and Design of the Politecnico di Torino has built up a long tradition of studies that investigate the complexity of architecture with a strongly critical attitude towards predominant authorial storytelling. Furthermore, whether they are historical or design-oriented, they share a political slant, as they focus on the interplay between political regimes or institutions and the design and production of the built environment.

Another key and recurring element concerns the broadening of disciplinary boundaries. There is a certain degree of porosity among the disciplines already represented in this PhD program (history, design, technology, urban studies), which also highlights a certain influence from other PhD programs active at the Castello del Valentino, particularly evident in those theses which lean towards geography (closer to the research promoted by the doctoral program in the Urban and Regional Development program) and in those which deal with the notion of heritage (doctoral program in Architectural Heritage).

While building a community that seeks to overcome rigid disciplinary boundaries is undoubtedly valuable — especially considering the limitations each field faces in addressing increasingly complex problems — it nonetheless raises an important question: what are the specific research and educational identities of the DASP PhD program? Once again, we know that this is a complex question. Rather than providing answers, it serves to fuel the discussion on the role of a PhD called: "Architecture. History and Project". After all, the specificity of any discipline is constantly being renegotiated, and its solidity is challenged by paradigm shifts affecting ideas and plans that extend far beyond a particular field.

Critical lenses of inquiry: Keywords and geographies

A close reading of the doctoral investigations currently underway within the DASP program reveals thematic and methodological diversity, alongside a set of recurring conceptual terms that serve as critical lenses, shaping how each project defines its object of study, constructs its epistemological stance, and negotiates its disciplinary position. Some cross-cutting and dynamic concepts are particularly relevant to evaluate the ongoing PhD research

at DASP: the interplay between local and global (a matter of scale); urban and rural (a matter of place); conservation and transformation (a matter of legacy); ecologies and morphologies (a mattery of analysis). These binomial lenses should be understood as semantic nodes, historically and theoretically charged, whose meanings are anything but self-evident. Their use across different theses reflects an ongoing attempt to reframe foundational concepts within architectural research, turning them into open-ended instruments of inquiry.

This shared vocabulary gains further significance when considered in relation to the wide territorial span of the current doctoral investigations. The geographic scope of the DASP theses is broad: notably, a growing number focuses on Asia and the Global South. At the same time, some research projects deal with theoretical issues abstracted from any single geographic setting. Such heterogeneity reflects a deliberate shift away from narrowly defined spatial frameworks, towards a plural and decentered geography of research. It also resonates with ongoing debates in architectural historiography that advocate for expanding beyond Eurocentric frameworks, emphasizing the need to recognize alternative genealogies, and spatial imaginaries.

On scale

Among these conceptual lenses, the notion of scale emerges with particular complexity from the current PhD theses, as it acts as a structuring principle of architectural and urban thought, facilitating between form and territory, between the immediacy of construction and the abstraction of spatial systems. Within the work carried out by DASP students, scale functions as a methodological choice, as a level at which analysis is conducted, and as a critical tool for interviewing the spatial, the political, and the epistemic dimensions of architectural construction.

Several doctoral theses engage with scale explicitly, tracing how architectural knowledge shifts across scalar registers: from construction details to the morphology of entire regions, from the socio-political micropolitics of neighborhoods to large-scale planning logics and territorial imaginaries. This multiscale orientation often mirrors the complexity of the case studies themselves, particularly in projects that explore the intersections between urban and rural dynamics, or those that examine heritage practices operating simultaneously at the local, national, and global level. In research set in contexts as diverse as Chinese megacities, Balkan borderlands, Mediterranean coastlines, or Italian alpine valleys, scale becomes a lens for understanding how architecture participates in spatial regimes of control, identity, and transformation. In transnational projects, it facilitates the analysis of global circulations of capital, expertise, and technologies, while grounding them in local material conditions. In this sense, scale resonates with the work of scholars as Henri Lefebvre, for whom spatial practice is always produced within relational and hierarchical scalar frameworks, and shaped by history, infrastructure, governance, and ideology. Scale also intersects with temporality: many PhD theses explore the scalar implications of historical processes, revealing how architectural forms operate over time, how they sediment or dissolve, how they are reactivated or erased, echoing Fernand Braudel's insight into the layered temporalities of space (l'histoire événementielle, la conjoncture, and la longue durée) allowing architecture to be read both as means of historical transformation and as outcome of enduring spatial reasons.

The purpose of this yearbook is to hold together all the ongoing PhD research projects of our program and thus offer a photography of the state of the DASP research in 2025. By doing so, we invite the readers to map the invisible networks among candidates, their similarities and differences, methodologies, and topics. We hope that this document may be useful to all currently enrolled PhD candidates, as well as to the DASP candidates of the future.

38th

CYCLE

Contemporary Garden City. Alternative Design for Post-Growth Cities

Jowita Aleksandra Tabak

Cycle	39th
Supervisors	Elena Vigliocco, Justyna Zdunek-Wielgołaska
Research Group	FULL

Can radical design solutions transform underutilized and unused urban areas into new devices for the ecological and post-growth city?

The research project idea is inspired by the work of O. M. Ungers and R. Koolhaas from 1977, titled The City in the City: Berlin, A Green Archipelago (Ungers, 2013). This visionary and architectonic masterplan proposed a new approach to city development, emphasizing degrowth principles - designed around natural voids within the city, suggesting a potential reversal of urbanization trends to achieve a balanced relationship between built and natural environments. Building upon the design approach of Ungers and Koolhaas, the core concept of the research project is to envision a new city form for post-growth cities. By conceptualizing urban voids as integral components of the city's form, the aim is to foster a reevaluation of the notion of growth and cultivate synergies between urban life and nature. Moving beyond traditional dichotomies, starting from the heightened desire for nature catalyzed by the pandemic, the research rethinks and redefines the architectonic approach to the principles in the design of cities.

The study aims to develop an alternative model for post-growth cities by shifting the focus from solid structures to voids, emphasizing the revitalization and repurposing of neglected spaces as essential for urban regeneration. Drawing on both historical and contemporary studies, as well as city design theories and projects, it proposes an approach for transitioning into the post-growth era. By examining and conceptualizing urban voids, the research analyzes underutilized and unused urban spaces alongside the city's active, functional collective elements. Together, these components form a core—a "heart" of the city—a garden space that serves both human and non-human urban dwellers. Through a transformative, post-Anthropocene approach to the regeneration process, the study aims to propose radical solutions that not only involve the reuse of existing urban structures but also their subtraction (Easterling, 2014) from the city fabric as practical actions for a post-growth future.

The research is divided into two overarching parts. The first part involves the formulation of hypotheses based on historical analysis, a literature review, urban theories, and studies. It includes examining urban development and analyzing cities' growth patterns and spatial transformations to understand the past and envision the future. It engages with and experiments on existing projects—such as Howard's Garden City, Saarinen's Decentralization Pattern, Ungers and Koolhaas's Green Archipelago masterplan, and Busquets' (2003) model of city, Ciutat Vella de Barcelona, along with plans and projects developed for the city between 2011 and 2015—as well as theories, including Trancik's (1986) theory of Lost Spaces and Koolhaas's concept of Junk Space.

hypothesis:

When reimagined through the new Contemporary Garden City Model, underutilized and unused urban areas, together with collective elements of the city, will transform into vital urban commons within green spaces, contributing to ecological regeneration and promoting a shift in societal values toward the post-growth era.

The second part focuses on developing a scientific model using case studies of Torino and Łódź, incorporating observations, experiments, verifications, and generalizations. This phase involves the analysis of the cities, including mapping common urban spaces and areas for redevelopment. Using Romano's (1993) abacus of collective themes—expanded to include contemporary urban objects and spaces—the cities are first analyzed from a positive perspective, identifying vibrant and functional urban elements. Subsequently, the research identifies hostile or underutilized areas for redevelopment—such as abandoned, lost, and junk spaces—assessing their potential for regeneration and integration into the urban fabric.

#urban voids, #subtraction, #radical design

Captions

Figure 1 - From Theoretical to Empirical: The Construction of a Hypothesis. Visual by the author, 2025.

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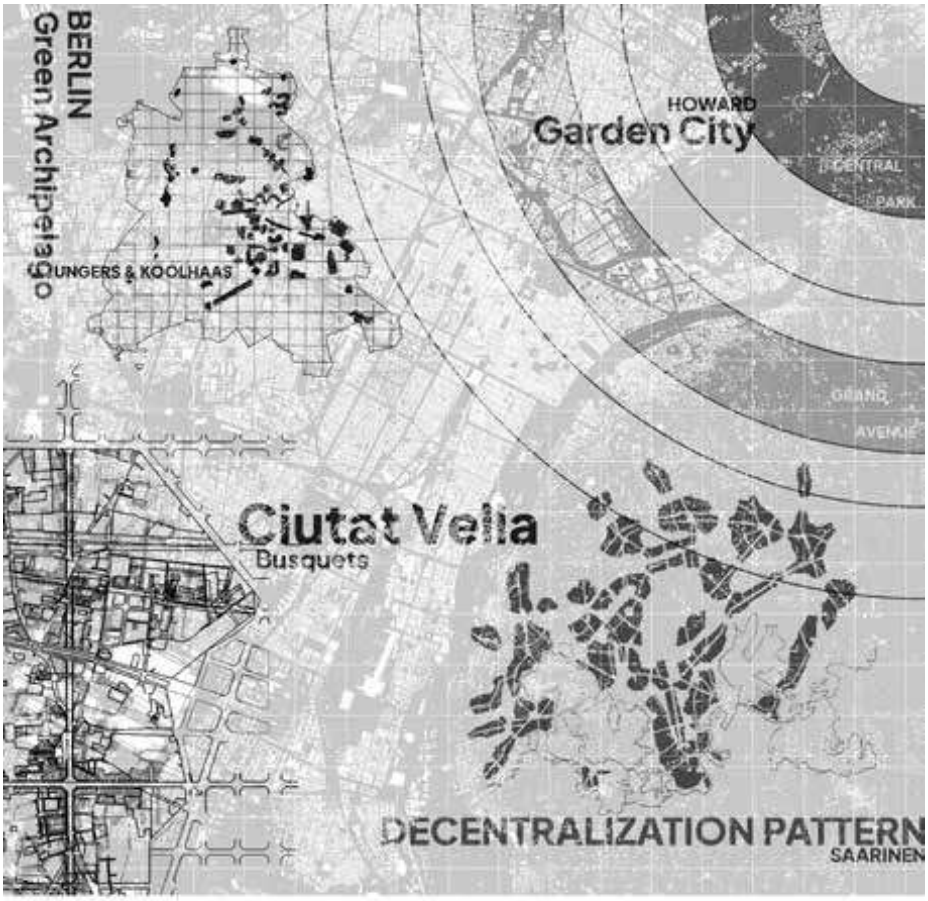
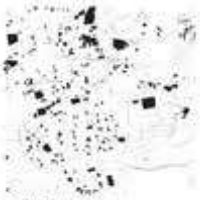


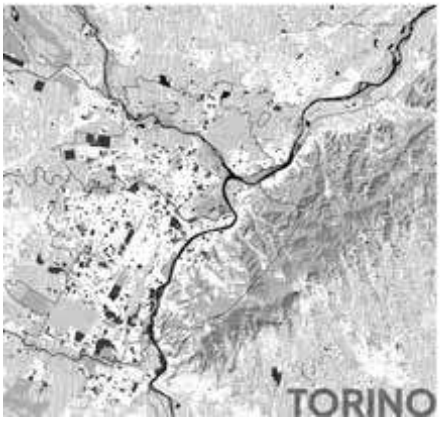
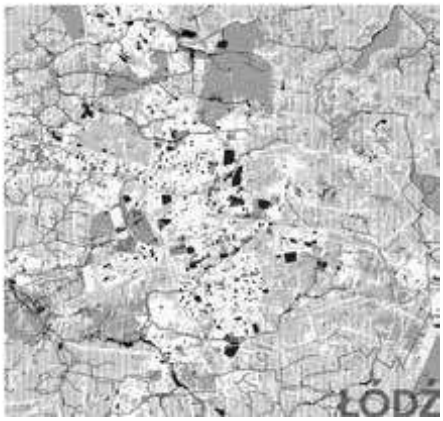
theoretical framework

hypothesis

empirical framework

agriculture


collective space

greenery: parks and forests

unused, lost, junk space