

Abstracts

Open City. Designing coexistence in the contemporary city, *Tim Rieniets* (p. 7)

Cities encourage proximity and diversity among people, goods, and information; they make possible meetings, co-operation, solidarity and the exchange of knowledge and ideas. They offer tools for commerce and the division of labour for the emancipation of different life styles. However, in order to benefit from this proximity and diversity, cities also need to be open. This paper aims to discuss and promote the spatial and social openness of cities. An open city allows equal access to available opportunities and resources, thus facilitating co-existence between different individuals and groups. The open city is not an abstract idea oriented toward philanthropy, but an urgent need in order to prepare our cities for future challenges and fully utilize their potential.

Key words: public city; urban shape; urban diversity

European cities in the global network, *edited by Roberta Cucca and Costanzo Ranci* (p. 16)

This paper considers various types of social impact from the economic growth process experienced by several European urban systems, shortly before the spread of the crises still in progress. The collection opens with an essay that transversally analyses several mechanisms that show economic growth and social inequality as connected or disconnected to one other. This line of thought is further developed by reconstructing four cases of more specific study (Barcelona, Copenhagen, Lyon and Monaco) that describe contexts that are similar because they play a certain central economic role in their respective national contexts and hold powerful transnational positions, but which belong to different welfare models. A portrait emerges marked by several common features and many points of differentiation, confirming the initial hypothesis, i.e., the importance of examining development models for cities.

Key words: economic competitiveness; social inequality; European cities

Development and inequality. A comparison of Monaco, Barcelona, Copenhagen and Lyon, *by Roberta Cucca and Costanzo Ranci* (p. 17)

This essay reconsiders and reanalyses the results of research carried out in four European cities (Monaco, Barcelona, Copenhagen and Lyon) on the social impact of the economic growth process, as well as potential tensions and trade-offs between the

mechanisms of social reproduction and competitiveness of urban systems, till shortly before the 2009 financial and economic. In particular, this article restores several essential elements relative to four aspects of the analysis: policies for attracting flows of investment, goods, and people, and for safeguarding and enhancing local liveability; the impacts of economic development models on conditions of social inequality; the policies, the housing market and the affirmation of various lines of spatial division; and the integration of immigrants into the economic and social fabric of the cities.

Key words: urban competitiveness; social inequality; residential segregation

Munich between uninterrupted growth and new urban inequalities, *Agostino Petrillo* (p. 25)

This paper discusses and shows various aspects of the city of Munich: on the one hand a successful metropolis not only on a German scale, but also on European and global scales; on the other hand an urban reality that has experienced such increases in inequality and poverty as to arouse concern despite the goals achieved. To help understand the reasons for this unparalleled growth over the last decade, a quick historical summary is presented and then emphasis is placed on development methods for an urban region in Munich much broader than the borders of the city itself. Finally, an examination is made of the policies developed by the administration of Munich showing the positive effects and overall implications for the functioning of the city.

Key Words: Munich; urban mega-region; inequality

Barcelona, between cohesion and competition, *Rossana Torri* (p. 33)

To what extent are European cities today able to nourish a 'virtuous connection' between economic competitiveness and social cohesion, to prepare urban development strategies to revitalise the economy and urban quality and the struggle against inequality at the same time? This paper examines the case of Barcelona, which has, since the 1990s, developed a strategy for introducing its image internationally through tourism, culture, and a series of large international events. The progress of Barcelona offers an interesting viewpoint on the processes of interaction between social, cultural and spatial dynamics, and the challenges this poses for the 21st century, in a period in which social inequalities seem to be growing and cities seem to be weakening in their ability to attract and retain younger populations, support the

weakest groups, and guarantee minimum conditions of well-being for new migrants.

Key words: Barcelona model; large events; urban regeneration

Copenhagen: containment of inequality or increase in segregation?, *Roberta Cucca* (p. 40)

Throughout the second half of the 20th century, Copenhagen was represented as the 'welfare city', in consideration of the high percentage of the labour force employed in the public sector, the share of social housing that characterized its housing stock and the support furnished by one of the most generous welfare systems in the world. Following a substantial financial crisis in the early 1990s and action taken by a central government oriented towards introducing a more neo-laissez-faire idea of urban development for its capital, the profile of the city was greatly modified. This paper describes the major transformations that have occurred, and in particular sheds light on how, alongside a process of economic rebirth of the city, which thanks to major infrastructural interventions became the most important hub in Northern Europe as well as one of the most liveable and sustainable cities in the world, transformations were begun that created a serious crisis for its social model.

Key words: Copenhagen; urban development; residential segregation

Lyon metropolis: economic development and social division of space, *Nathalie Kakpo* (p. 47)

This paper discusses the effects of the economic development and metropolisation of Lyon and the social division of space. It explores the residential distribution of the various socio-economic groups and extrapolates three types of relationships between social and urban change: segregation, 'embourgeoisement', and gentrification. In addition economic growth tends to reinforce the social division of space in Greater Lyon. The growing prosperity of cities that have been rich for some time is the driving force behind growing socio-territorial inequalities.

Key words: public policies; gentrification; urban change

Disputed spaces in Africa and the Middle East, edited by *Francesco Chiodelli* (p. 54)

This report collects a series of papers that investigate the relationship between planning and conflict in contexts that are 'faraway' (and often discussed very little by urban studies in Italy): Jerusalem, Dakar, Istanbul, Nairobi, Cairo, and a Sahrawi refugee camp in Algeria. The cases analysed constitute a group that is obviously non-homogeneous in terms of scale, the cultural and political context and characteristics of the conflict; despite this, they are united by being 'extreme' cases where conflicts over land use are particularly evident. Overall, they suggest how the relationship between space and conflict is not accidental, but instead 'genetic', i.e., related to the profound nature of the operations of dividing and apportioning land.

Key words: space; conflict, Africa and the Middle East

Crisis in international co-operation, co-operation in crisis. Introductory notes, *Agostino Petrillo* (p. 55)

This paper examines the current limits of international co-operation today, and interprets this crisis within the broader context of a general crisis that does not spare historically achieved balances and the distribution of wealth and power across the planet. But

this decline, if not the definitive waning of some earlier forms of co-operation, specifically opens up the possibility for new forms of co-operation, which could be re-established starting from a concept of regions that are increasingly more equal, taking cues from the globalisation of cultures and the emergence of knowledge societies that disregard national borders.

Key words: international co-operation; knowledge; territories

A war of stone and cement: the case of the Jerusalem Master Plan, *Francesco Chiodelli* (p. 59)

This paper analyses the contents of the Jerusalem Master Plan in light of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over Jerusalem. Focus is on the theme of residential construction, the treatment of which is illustrated in relation to the various groups in the population (Arabs and Jews). Generally speaking, the thesis is supported that the master plan could be considered a document substantially consistent with the Israeli strategy of controlling the city through urban policies as practiced since 1967, though it is interesting to point out some elements that run counter to this trend.

Key words: Jerusalem Master Plan; Israeli-Palestinian conflict; housing

Making space: a question of design? The case of the waterfront of Dakar, Senegal, *Maddalena Falletti* (p. 66)

In Dakar, open space represents the real condition necessary for the expression of endogenous social emancipation, attributed a key role by the literature in mitigating the polarising effects of globalisation. This paper advances the hypothesis that, faced with reaching a critical threshold in the progressive saturation of unconstructed urban space, the design of constructed space and its borders in the Senegalese capital today assumes relative autonomy in supporting (or precluding) the informal process of the reappropriation of the city. This hypothesis, supported by the results of research in the field, is tested by the diachronic spatial analysis of a specific urban area – the waterfront – in part from the perspective of a radical change in the scenario of the urban development of Dakar.

Key words: Dakar waterfront; open space; social inclusion

Who governs a sacred territory? The Layenne brotherhood between Yoff and Cambérène, *Adriana Piga* (p. 72)

Considered from an anthropological standpoint, the urban structure of Dakar is revealed as an actual compromise between various cultural matrices. A local administration with a modern, western concept operates alongside a more traditional local government, which is in turn a reflection of the syncretism between Islam and the purely Lebou religious universe. Some neighbourhoods in Dakar are still sacred territories, where the authority of the mystic orders prevails – informally but openly – over that of democratically elected government bodies. This is the case of Yoff and Cambérène, sacred places where management of the territory is entrusted to the Layenne brotherhood.

Key words: Dakar; sacred territories; Layenne

Urban rage in Istanbul. From 'Projects for urban transformation' to opposition movements, *Lea Nocera* (p. 77)

Over the past few years, a series of 'urban transformation projects' has been radically changing the face of the city of Istanbul. In line with the political project begun in the early 1980s,

aimed at reintroducing the old capital of the Ottoman Empire onto the international scene and transforming it into a global city, the hub of a network of financial services and international tourism, today radical interventions have been made in the old neighbourhoods of Gecekondu and peripheral enclaves in the city centre, provoking the removal and further marginalization of large parts of the population. The reaction of the individual inhabitants has joined with the activism of neighbourhood associations and the interests of professional groups, and become translated into many forms of opposition to the projects and the politicisation, though controversial, of these urban protests. **Key words:** urban transformation projects; gentrification; urban protest movements.

Living permanently in a temporary territory: the Saharawi refugee camps in Algeria, Lina Scavuzzo (p. 82)

This paper considers the political, social, and spatial consequences of the conflict in the Western Sahara and particularly the implications this has had in the development of refugee camps in Algeria. The essay revolves around three concepts. The first regards the support policies practiced by international governing bodies, through humanitarian aid aimed exclusively at satisfying basic needs. The second is the role international co-operation plays in the construction of a process of local development and therefore permanence in a territory the local community perceives as temporary. Finally, this paper considers the critical state created when a form of permanent habitation of a temporary territory collides with hostile environmental conditions in the absence of economic resources and above all the international policies that accompany this process. **Key words:** Sahrawi conflict; international co-operation; refugee camps

A shelter in the desert, Guido Moretti (p. 88)

«Imagine a shelter in the desert before building a house inside the walls of the city». This profound thought from Gibran (1988) lends itself to many interpretations. This paper considers traditional building techniques, typical of hostile natural environments (like the desert), which make up the invaluable heritage of knowledge that has forever helped mitigate harsh living conditions, to the point of producing advanced forms of civilization and culture where apparently not even survival seems certain (Fathy 1986; Moretti 2007). In the case of the Sahrawi camps, in southwest Algeria near Tindouf, the hostility of the natural environment has given rise to a series of ‘survival activities’, utilizing the great wealth of resources present in the culture of the desert and the people of Western Sahara. **Key words:** Sahrawi refugee camps; traditional building techniques; desert living

City of the Dead, a disputed slum in the heart of Cairo, Simona Sambati (p. 92)

Al Qarafa, City of the Dead, and its emergence in the global megalopolis of Cairo. The transformation of the monumental cemetery into a slum has produced notable contradictions in urban planning and governance policies. The inhabitants and the ancient architecture, respectively the immaterial and material patrimony of this cemetery, represent parts of a multi-layered problem that shows no alternative solutions to destruction. **Key words:** informal living; disputed space; urban policies

City of the Dead after the revolution. Urban policies and new socio-cultural challenges for Cairo, Costanza La Mantia (p. 98)

Cairo is a dense, compact megalopolis with an urban growth, mostly the victim of inadequate or non-existent planning, that spilled out during the last century into the informal sector and is powerfully threatened by the new Cairo 2050 strategic plan. Policies already partially put into action before the revolution reflected a government characterised by a top-down system of decision-making, the same system the evolution strongly placed in jeopardy. For the City of the Dead, an immense historic cemetery, still functioning and still inhabited, and a major symbol of the complexity and contradictions that distinguish Cairo, this urban policy envisaged the complete eradication of the resident community and its destruction. The lack of recognition of its rich social and cultural fabric and the complex heritage unrecognised as a resource, underline an attitude that characterises the urban policies of the deposed Regime. **Key words:** informal rents; social justice; right to a city

Counter-Mapping. A case in Nairobi, Beatrice De Carli (p. 104)

This text considers the role of mapping practices for informal settlements as (potential) agents for their transformation. Attention is focused on the case of Nairobi, Kenya. More specifically, the paper has as its objective the proposal of a possible problematic framework (geographical-political and thematic-critical) within which to observe citizen mapping in the Map Kibera Project. The ‘disputed space’ explored in this case is simultaneously the physical space of the informal settlements of Nairobi and the abstract space of cartographic representation. The latter is understood first of all as a land of confrontation between the various expressions of the ‘right to a city’, a land in other words where different practices are appraised of inclusion (or exclusion) of the inhabitants of the informal city in the processes of planning and governing the territory. **Key words:** Nairobi; informal settlements; mapping

Tools for holistic and shareable knowledge. The experience of the Map Kibera Project, Stefano Marras (p. 110)

Part of the concept of counter-mapping, the Map Kibera Project was born with the objective of supporting the development of the informal settlement of Kibera, Kenya, through the collection, analysis and distribution of detailed geo-referenced data relative to its structures and population. To this end, the project has developed a methodology tied to the use of geographical information technologies, which allow the production of multi-dimensional knowledge of the observed situation in a more comprehensible form that can also be shared. In addition to supplying a new estimate of the resident population in the settlement, spatial analysis of the data collected in a pilot area has revealed limits and risks on the structural and infrastructural levels, demographic configurations and socio-economic dynamics, creating the bases for planning and managing development programs. **Key words:** Gis; informal urban settlements; Kibera

Making and teaching, Andrea Di Franco (p. 105)

Making and teaching architecture: the relationship between professional practice and academic efforts aimed at research and teaching does not always follow a continuous line that consistently connects theoretical assumptions and concrete results.

This unavoidable gap between professional circumstances and experimental themes of the discipline becomes an opportunity for enriching the significance of both areas, establishing a more problematic but deeper notion of the discipline of design. The research intended for the pages of the departmental journal attempts to cover some works by teachers in our school, and from their interpretation the frequently complex relationship emerges between key themes in the architectural discipline and their repercussions on the level of the urban landscape.

Key words: architecture; teaching methodology; profession

Micro-agriculture and linear systems, *Alessandra Giannini, Andrea Oldani* (p. 122)

With the term micro-agriculture, we mean agriculture on a small scale (as opposed to intensive agriculture and monoculture). If horticulture is the collection of agricultural and agronomic practices aimed at the production of vegetables, urban gardening being one aspect of this, then micro-agriculture is the collection of 'small scale' agricultural practices, including horticulture (as in the case of urban vegetable gardens), fruit-growing or flower-growing. Micro-agriculture is a landscape: the collection of garden plots, and natural and artificial materials used define a unified yet diversified whole, different from the traditional agricultural landscape in its reduced scale, biological richness, the variety of materials used and the heterogeneous landscape created. Land use practices generated spontaneously can lead to projects for landscaping and reorganizing marginal areas, and the definition of a new linear landscape.

Key words: micro-agriculture; landscape; open space

Photography and visual arts in the designs of Ico Parisi, *Lucia Tenconi* (p. 137)

A day of studies held at the Politecnico in Milan dedicated to Ico Parisi has re-launched the project for publication of a monographic volume dedicated to the multi-faceted work of the this architect from Como. This project offers the opportunity to reconsider the role of photography in Parisi's designs, where a snapshot was never a detailed, truthful, immutable reproduction of reality, but a symbolic and critical representation of the subject mediated by the author, a source of creative inspiration, more images and the concretisation of utopian places. Following the evolution of Parisi's poetics through his experiences in the photographic field, this essay shows the development of the relationship between graphic representation and architectural

design, which became progressively closer until the two expressive realms almost completely overlapped, and photography itself became architecture.

Key words: Parisi; Como; photography

Is there a place for more Molière? Cultural policy and metropolitan politics after cultural Keynesianism, *Stephen W. Sawyer* (p. 145)

In Paris, the rearrangement of the balance between city, periphery and national territory creates tensions also shown in the area of cultural policies. Concentrating on the recent conflict between the Comédie Française and other local cultural actors in Bobigny, this paper shows how national initiatives for cultural planning in the metropolitan region are rooted in a project of democratisation and decentralisation on a national scale, which could be defined as 'cultural Keynesianism'. The paper maintains that similar processes and tensions are more comprehensible if placed within local cultural 'scenes' that include places designated for culture as well as other amenities and cultural practices. In this way the event in Bobigny is explained by considering the cultural policies and experiments in participatory democracy within this territorial context.

Key words: metropolisation; cultural policy; participatory democracy

Transgressing the rules. Another possible point of view, *Elisabetta Rosa* (p. 152)

This text discusses the hypothesis that rules and transgression are not two opposites or two alternatives, but that a complex, structured relationship exists between these that has (at least) two aspects: transgression of the rules and the rules for transgression. The frame of reference is the field of urban planning. Therefore I consider the rules for the use and transformation of real estate (buildings and land) and the transgression of these rules, or rather illegal, unauthorised buildings and urban planning. I analyse in particular the first of the two aspects, the transgression of rules, for which I propose an classification. This allows me to show that the world of urban transgressions is more complex and structured than is expressed by the term 'illegal', that transgressions have features that are different, differentiable, and frequently paradoxical, and above all have a deep, complex relationship with rules.

Key words: rules; actions; transgression