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CITIES IN EVOLUTION
DIACHRONIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS
Book of abstracts

VIII AACCP (Architecture, Archaeology and Contemporary City Planning) symposium, Istanbul 2021

Edited by

Alessandro Camiz, Zeynep Ceylanlı,
Zeren Önsel Atala and Özge Özkuvancı

DRUM Press
Istanbul, 2021

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General coordinators:
Per Elias Cornell, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
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Liisa Seppänen, University of Turku, Finland

Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology-DRUM laboratory, Diachronic transformations of the built environment
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Email: aaccp.2021@gmail.com
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AACCP 2021 CALL FOR PAPERS

Alessandro Camiz and Zeynep Ceylanlı

AACCP (Architecture, Archaeology and Contemporary City Planning) is a multidisciplinary and progressive network, which has gathered together researchers, experts and practitioners from various fields to discuss topics related to urban development and city planning since 2014. One of the main aims of the network is to promote collaboration between different actors and increase understanding of the profitable co-existence of the past, present and future in urban environments. With this task in mind, we are happy to invite you to the eighth AACCP symposium organized in collaboration with the Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) laboratory at Özyeğin University in **Istanbul, Turkey on April 26th-May 2nd, 2021.**

With the theme **CITIES IN EVOLUTION DIACHRONIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS** we are inviting contributors to present papers that fall within the cross section of architecture, archaeology and city planning and are related, but not limited, to the following topics:

Conference themes:

- Archaeology, architecture, survey, restoration and design, transdisciplinary and interdisciplinary studies
- Urban and rural evolution, landscape redevelopment and regeneration
- Diachronic urban-territorial studies and "longue durée" history
- Small towns: visions, ideas and realizations – principles in practice
- The role, (mis)use and utilisation of archaeology in city planning and design
- Collaboration between city planners, architects, archaeologists, designers and developers
- Public–private–people partnership in urban planning and archaeology
- Climate crisis, COVID-19 crisis, migration, cities and cultural heritage
- Museums, libraries, universities and the social perspective of heritage
- Functionality, sustainability and attraction of archaeological sites, cities and rural territorie

If you wish to participate in the symposium and present your studies, experiences and ideas at the AACCP2021 in Istanbul, please submit your proposal with an abstract (maximum 3000 characters, including the references, spaces included and a short bio 1000 characters, spaces included and a photo, using the abstract template) by **January ~~15~~ 25th, 2021**.The abstracts will be peer reviewed by the scientific committee; we will announce acceptance by email on **February 25th**. You may also participate in the meeting without a paper. The programme consists of presentations and discussions, excursions in and outside Istanbul as well as social activities that have proved to be very fruitful and to bring interesting ideas for a new kind of research and collaboration. We will publish the full programme on the website by **March 28th, 2021** after the acceptance of papers. Özyeğin University will kindly host the meeting, participation to the symposium is free, but each participant should pay for accommodation, meals, other activities and excursions. **All participants, even those who will not present a paper, should register** to the symposium by **March 1st, 2021**. We will send further details about the registration to those who have submitted an abstract by January 15th**. The abstracts already accepted for AACCP2020 in Beirut (which was cancelled) will be included in AACCP2021 Istanbul**, nevertheless, we kindly ask to the authors who intend to take part to confirm their participation by submitting online the abstract using the new template. The conference will be in a hybrid form, considered the most likely travel restrictions from/to different countries. The conference will take place in different on-site locations all connected synchronously, within this Distributed Conference Virtual Environment (DCVE), it will be possible to organise plenary and parallel sessions as well as real and virtual site visits. If you wish to organise a site visit, please **specify it in your online registration form.**.. We will publish the papers of the AACCP2021 in a PDF volume with ISBN code. Deadline for full paper submission (using the provided template is, **June 1st 2021**. In addition, selected papers might be later considered for publication on "FORMA CIVITATIS: International journal of urban and territorial morphological studies" (IJUTMS), Grünberg Verlag, Weimar-Rostock. http://www.formacivitatis.com/.

We are looking forward to spend productive days together in spring. Welcome to Istanbul.

Istanbul, October 1st, 2020.

On behalf of the organising committee:

Alessandro Camiz and Zeynep Ceylanlı

Special session: Abruzzo: a new settlement model for ghost towns?

Chair: Teresa Colletta (CIVVIH, ICOMOS)
Co-chair: Giorgio Verdiani (University of Florence)

Massimo Angrilli, Valentina Ciuffreda, *Discovering the Mediterranean. Itineraries of travelers between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries in Abruzzo region*

Laura Vivola, Claudia Genitti, Raffaello Fico, *Network strategy for culture-based development and revitalization of rural areas in Abruzzo*

Giulia Bertola, Fabrizio Natta, Francesca Ronco, *Territorial sections: a tool for the landscape morphological reading and modeling. The experience of Castelvecchio Calvisio Workshop 2020*

Thomas Greene Rankin, Francesca Ronco, *Borgo Abruzzo: New Vitality for Depopulated Villages*

Alessandro Camiz, Giulia Bertola, Özge Özkuvancı, *Post seismic typological transformation of three medieval houses, Castelvecchio Calvisio (AQ)*

Darko Reba, Olivera Markovic, Fabrizio Natta, *Online summer school in Castelvecchio 2020*

Discovering the Mediterranean. Itineraries of travelers between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries in Abruzzo region

Massimo Angrilli
UniCh, massimo.angrilli@unich.it

Valentina Ciuffreda
UniCh, valentina.ciuffreda@unich.it

Keywords: landscape, itineraries, internal territories

Abstract

The paper wants to explore internal territories of the Abruzzo region (Italy) in the footsteps of ancient paths, traced by writers and artists of the past centuries in their training journeys.
In the Late Middle Ages and the early Renaissance, Abruzzo region was protagonist of the trade exchanges between the two great cities of Florence and Naples, which took place on the famous "Via degli Abruzzi", an internal itinerary which in terms of length and morphology was preferred to the route along the Tyrrhenian coast. Thanks to this road, which passed through the cities of Perugia, L'Aquila, Sulmona, Capua and Aversa, humanistic culture and Renaissance art came and flourished in this region.
Between the eighteenth century and the second half of the nineteenth century, the first notes of travelers, such as those of Richard Keppel Craven and Edward Lear, allow us today to reconstruct the most recurring itineraries and destinations. From their stories we can perceive the changed European cultural climate, aimed at enhancing the artistic heritage subsequent to ancient times, starting in particular from the medieval world, of which Abruzzo had been a great protagonist (from the twelfth century to the late fifteenth century).
Over the centuries, and in particular between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, also thanks to the diffusion of the works of Gabriele d'Annunzio and Francesco Paolo Michetti, there is a moment of great prestige for the region, and travel was facilitated by the construction of the regional railway network, which saw the completion of the Rome-Sulmona line, in 1888, and of the Sulmona-Castel di Sangro-Isernia line in 1898.
The stories of travelers offer a snapshot of the landscapes and societies from which emerges a rich and strong civil and cultural identity, of great interest to those who wish to understand the nature of inland territories in Abruzzo region. At the same time, the value of their notes lies in having represented, for centuries, one of the major means of communication of Abruzzo's artistic heritage on an international level.
To this analysis, which will have as its purpose the reconstruction of intineraries on a new original map, with travellers' illustrations and narrations, supplemented by further materials critically interpreted by the authors of research, it adds another level, concerning the ways of using territories of inland areas, investigating changes, preserved values and added values over the centuries. It is a dialogue between knowledge of heritage, historical perspectives and future scenarios.

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Massimo Angrilli

Architect and Phd, he studied at the Architecture Faculties of Pescara and Paris-Tobiac, he received a PhD in Urbanism at the Inter-university Doctorate of Rome-Pescara in 2000, with a thesis entitled "Green Urban Network", with landscape architect Michael Hough (University of Toronto) as external tutor. He is Deputy-Director and Associate Professor in Urban Design at the Architecture Department of Pescara and visiting professor in the International Master's Degree "Landscape Intervention and Heritage Management", Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona. Author, among others, of the books "Piano Progetto Paesaggio. Urbanistica e recupero del bene comune" (with a postfazione by Francesc Munoz); "Reti verdi urbane", (with a preface by Michael Hough), author of papers published in national and international scientific magazines.

Valentina Ciuffreda

Architect and PhD student in "Earth Systems and Built Environments" doctoral school at the G. d'Annunzio University Chieti-Pescara. She graduated in Architecture in 2017 with a thesis in Urban Planning, published in "BikeFlu. Atlas of River Contracts in Abruzzo", edited by Massimo Angrilli. She combines professional work with university research, taking part in working groups and collaborating as a tutor in Urban Design classes at the School of Architecture in Pescara and in various international workshops.

Network strategy for culture-based development and revitalization of rural areas in Abruzzo

Laura Vivola
Ufficio Speciale per la Ricostruzione dei comuni del Cratere (USRC), laura.vivola@usrc.it

Claudia Genitti
Ufficio Speciale per la Ricostruzione dei comuni del Cratere (USRC), claudia.genitti@usrc.it

Raffaello Fico
Ufficio Speciale per la Ricostruzione dei comuni del Cratere (USRC), raffaello.fico@usrc.it

Keywords: local development, network, cultural heritage

Abstract

Abruzzo landscape is a set of rich and diversified natural environment and sparse built environment that represents a huge historical, artistical and cultural heritage invested with meaning, memory, and value (Filippucci, 2016). These rural areas in Abruzzo have been subject to a depopulation process over time, that has been even accelerating for effect of the earthquake of 2009 (Pesaresi, 2012). The pursuing of a strategy for the repopulation of the rural areas is key to prevent the deterioration of the environment, for the local community constitutes the key pillar for its conservation and valorisation. In order to achieve this objective, a major development strategy needs to be elaborated, as stable residency comes along with regenerated local economy.
For effect of the pandemic, we have assisted to two phenomena of interest: on one side, the implementation of smart-working has enabled people to work from anywhere other than their workplace, contrasting the rural emigration and urbanization process; on the other side, the search for slow and experiential tourism has been incredibly increasing with positive effects on the presence of tourists in Abruzzo, given the characteristics and the potential of the region.
This current situation along with the well-known debate about the way to fight the climate crisis, have offered food for thought for the key elements that should drive the development strategy in Abruzzo today.
Local economy could be improved by promoting accommodation in the houses recovered and enhanced after the earthquake and by fostering proximity trade and sustainable actions for the territory, so that more attractive condition for living and visiting may be created. It is also vital to overcome the digital divide of rural areas in order to enable people to work remotely with efficiency and to access online services too.
A system approach should be pursued that draws connections among all the different natural and built elements of the landscape, so that the single elements can acquire new value and significance as well as new perspectives within the network; as a consequence, a strengthened sense of belonging in communities and a major attractiveness for visitors and foreigners may be achieved. Culture represents the engine of sustainable growth, improving quality of life, inclusiveness and economic development.

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Laura Vivola

Laura Vivola, engineer and PhD in Design and Technologies exploitation for Cultural Heritage, following the 2009 earthquake of L'Aquila worked on the "C.A.S.E. Project" and on Reconstruction Plans. She currently works for the Special Office for the Reconstruction on private reconstruction and on the development of the territory.

Claudia Genitti

Claudia Genitti, engineer of the Ministry for Infrastructure and Transport, works since 2013 in the Special Office for the Reconstruction, set up after the L'Aquila 2009 earthquake. She coordinated the examination of the Reconstruction Plans of the historical centres and now deals with development of the territory.

Raffaello Fico

Raffaello Fico, experienced engineer in post-earthquake reconstruction, since 2019 heads the Special Office for the Reconstruction after the Abruzzo 2009 earthquake, after being in charge of Private reconstruction for the same Office since 2013. He also headed the activities for University network "ReLUIS" in the 2009 earthquake emergency.

Territorial sections: a tool for the landscape morphological reading and modeling. The experience of Castelvecchio Calvisio Workshop 2020

Giulia Bertola
Politecnico of Torino, giulia.bertola@polito.it

Fabrizio Natta
Politecnico of Torino, fabrizio.natta@polito.it

Francesca Ronco
Politecnico of Torino, francesca.ronco@polito.it

Keywords: landscape representation, virtual modelling, digital fabrication

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to describe the didactic experience about the territorial representation started during the 2nd International ISAR Architecture summer school in Abruzzo held in Castelvecchio Calvisio from July 17 to 27, 2020. The first step has been the analysis of the morphological characteristics of the District "Baronia di Carapelle" in the Abruzzo Region, a territory characterized by a high seismic risk (Cialone, Cifani, 2012). Innovative forms and tools of representation of the territory allow us to reach new ideas and concepts of landscape (Salerno 2017). The objective is to initiate a process of informative and descriptive study that brings together the historical, geometric and cartographic components with two- and three-dimensional elements of figurative and perceptual character. A process aimed to the knowledge, to the enhancement and to the preservation of the landscape heritage, that considers the drawing as a tool for critical representation of the existing. It becomes a design input and a starting point for a new process of territorial configuration. (Quici, 2008) The participants to the workshop were asked to redraw the territorial sections ("livellette") through the technique of orthogonal projections starting from the regional technical map (CTR) in scale 1:5000. Data obtained from CTR map information required the integration with an overview of the territory by using applications of panoramic views along the roads (Google Street View) to allow the understanding in height of anthropogenic constructions. Each section was based on a grid primarily set on the main axis of Castelvecchio Calvisio town and orography of the territory itself. After the re-drawing experience with students, the obtained section profiles can be used for the realization of the virtual and a physical "illustrative" model (Ronco, 2020) of the landscape. Sections are therefore the key instrument both for virtual and physical modelling, discretizing the territorial surface through its main curves. Territorial sections can be transformed in real tangible slices of a conceptual model that capture the overall structure of landscape morphology. The idea is to use mesh joinery approach (Cignoni et al., 2014) to fabricate illustrative shape approximations made up of several interlocked planar pieces. Such slices can be fabricated at a scale of 1:10.000, using the 2D cutting device of ModLab Arch Laboratory (Totrec Speedy 400®) of Politecnico di Torino. In this frame, the ModLab Arch and ModLab Design laboratories of the Department of Architecture and Design at Politecnico di Torino, where arch. Giulia Bertola and arch. Francesca Ronco are currently research assistants, could be interesting places of experimentation in prototyping, thanks to their laser cut and CNC milling machines. This work, despite its simplicity and experimental nature, could be useful to make students understand territorial geometrical matrices and the generative process of digital and physical models.

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Fabrizio Natta

Fabrizio Natta, graduated in 2019 in Architecture for Sustainable Design at the Polytechnic of Turin with a thesis entitled "Guarini's vaults in the Appartamento di Mezzanotte in Palazzo Carignano. Autograph drawings, survey and digital interpretation". The subsequent studies have seen the further deepening of the digital modeling of archival material, field practice in the stereotomic construction according to the techniques of the Spanish Gothic site, experiences of detection with laser-scanner technology in the historical architecture of Turin. Currently PhD candidate in Architectural and Landscape Heritage (XXXVI Cycle) at the Polytechnic of Turin, he is responsible as a tutor in the courses of Descriptive Geometry and Digital Representation and in the Laboratory of Drawing and Survey of the Polytechnic of Turin.

Giulia Bertola

Giulia Bertola, architect and Illustrator, Giulia Bertola collaborates with the Polytechnic University of Torino as a Research Fellow for the revaluation and enhancement in the Models Laboratory (Mod Lab Arch - DAD). She is a Ph.D. candidate in the Architecture, Building, Urban Planning and Landscape Programme of Universitat Politècnica de València with a research path focused on the study of plastic models for the story of architecture and the city and innovative integrations of narrative devices between real and virtual. Since 2018, she has been working as a tutor for the courses "Laboratory of drawing and survey of architecture" and "Representation of the project" (Polytechnic University of Torino - DAD). Driven by a passion for drawing and "making craftsmen", she has always supported her work with a deep and personal research activity in different fields of visual expression, such as painting, sculpture, graphics and illustration.

Francesca Ronco

Francesca Ronco, architect. She graduated at the Polytechnic of Turin in 2010. She soon began working as a freelance architect in architectural and interior design. The interest for the executive part of the architectural process brought her to take part in workshops that arose her practical skills, strengthened by her experience as work manager in construction sites.
After the degree she soon started to collaborate with didactic activities of the Polytechnic of Turin and she's currently tutor in the Laboratories of Drawing and Survey and in the course of Descriptive geometry and Digital representation.
From 2019 she collaborates as a Research Fellow for the revaluation and enhancement of the Models Laboratory (Mod Lab Design - DAD) and from April 2020 she is PhD candidate in Architectural, Building, Urbanism and Landscape Program of Universitat Politecnica de València, where she carries out her researches about the relationships between virtual and real modelling referred to design and architectural fields.

Borgo Abruzzo: New Vitality for Depopulated Villages

Thomas Greene Rankin
ISAR, tgrankin@post.harvard.edu

Francesca Ronco
Politecnico of Torino, francesca.ronco@polito.it

Keywords: Abruzzo, compact cities, maquette

Abstract

Nearly abandoned in the last century and further damaged by the 2009 earthquake, the sparsely populated village of Castelvecchio Calvisio lends itself particularly well to the development and implementation of cultural heritage projects based on criteria of sustainability and compatibility, a strategic direction of international reference.
The walled, oval-shaped village is located in central Italy's mountainous Abruzzo region. Its primary interest arises from the uniqueness of its well-preserved center, medieval in its urban plan and Renaissance in its architectural massing.
For over a decade, the Borgo Abruzzo Project has been committed to helping revitalize the historical town of Castelvecchio Calvisio (AQ) and surrounding region, marred by progressive abandonment and further crippled by the earthquake. It aims to achieve this mission by planning and implementing culturally, economically and environmentally sustainable solutions to the town's decline and decay, melding local values and traditions with new economic models and cutting-edge strategies for enhancing, promoting and disseminating knowledge of the area. Among the objectives of the project are the creation of a study center for Urban and Environmental Studies in the town of Castelvecchio Calvisio where workshops in fields such as architecture, urbanism, archaeology, history, agriculture, could be organized. Key to the current research is the growing role of information networks in empowering residents and administrators to connect formerly isolated rural areas to the global economy. During July 2020 an international summer school took place in Castelvecchio Calvisio, organized by the "International Society for Archeology, Art and Architecture of Rome" (ISAR). Over ten days (mostly online) there were: lectures, on-site digital survey, landscape, urban and architectural design. Four working groups were formed and the authors of this paper comprised the "Goethe workshop" together with professor John Barbour and six students from Turkey, Serbia and USA.
The working methodology was based on a continuous exchange of information through graphic representations which were collected on one shared Google® presentation file that was used also to present the work outside the group. The focus of the collective work was to revitalize the town of Castelvecchio Calvisio through punctual interventions, proposing microsurgery and parasite architecture aimed at bringing life back to the village. The proposal also called for an urban-scale 3D model through digital fabrication, based on the digital survey conducted during the summer school. The model laboratories of the Department of Architecture and Design at Politecnico di Torino (ModLab Arch and ModLab Design), where arch. Francesca Ronco is currently research assistant, could be used to build it. This model would be fabricated in the form of puzzle, divided in pieces, in order to involve people in an assembly ceremony, that can become a first step in the needed process of urban re-appropriation. The use of such a tool can be very effective, not only for marketing issues, but especially in supporting an informed dialog between the different actors involved in the process of urban transformation and for higher education in architecture and urban studies (Piga et al, 2017).

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Tom Rankin

American architect Tom Rankin received his Master's in Architecture at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design, a BA in Architecture at Princeton, and a "Laurea" in Architecture at "Sapienza" University of Rome. He has lived in Rome since 1991, engaged in design research, practice and teaching focused on the historic and emerging city and landscape as framework for sustainable urbanism and architecture. He teaches at the Università di Roma "La Sapienza" (School of Engineering), the California Polytechnic Rome Program in Architecture and the Iowa State Rome Program. He is a founding member of ISAR, a non-profit organization dedicated to Architecture, Art and Archaeology in Rome. and former Director of the association Tevereterno Onlus. Tom is the author of Rome Works: An Architect Explores the World's Most Sustainable City and has written numerous articles on sustainable urbanism and presented frequently at conferences.

Francesca Ronco

Francesca Ronco, architect. She graduated at the Polytechnic of Turin in 2010. She soon began working as a freelance architect in architectural and interior design. The interest for the executive part of the architectural process brought her to take part in workshops that arose her practical skills, strengthened by her experience as work manager in construction sites.
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Post seismic typological transformation of three medieval houses, Castelvecchio Calvisio (AQ).

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University, alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Giulia Bertola
Politecnico of Torino, giulia.bertola@polito.it

Özge Özkuvancı
Özyeğin University, ozge.ozkuvanci@ozu.edu.tr

Keywords: seismic design, architectural composition, typological process

Abstract

This paper presents three experimental projects carried out during the 2nd International ISAR Architecture summer school, held there from July 17 to 27, 2020 (tutors: Alessandro Camiz, Özge Özkuvancı, Giulia Bertola; students: Elif Gökbulut, Marija Petrović, Aslı Kankat, Cemre Uslu, Ece Alkan, Li Qingfang) for the transformation of medieval houses in Castelvecchio Calvisio, a hilltop town in Abruzzo, whose urban form and post-earthquake condition have already been studied (Cialone and Cifani, 2012).
The team created 2D drawings and 3D models by representing the main fronts of the building units. The graphic medium is a knowledge instrument beyond the mere representation of the architectural idea (De Simone, 1990), it is an imaginative practice that, through the use of advanced technologies, can trigger interaction, information sharing and knowledge transmission (Amoruso, 2019). The medieval pseudo-row houses of the walled city, in order to be rehabilitated after the earthquake, required both a structural consolidation and a typological update. After individuating the local typological process (Caniggia & Maffei, 2001) the design team outlined the possible evolution of the existing building types according to a consolidated methodology (Strappa, Carlotti, Camiz, 2016) and, after selecting three pseudo row-houses, named "A", "B" and "C", transformed them respectively into a row house and into two inline houses. Despite the radical typological transformations, all the projects followed Cesare Brandi's (1963) principles of restoration demonstrating that it is economically convenient and possible to restore the existing houses inside the walled core of Castelvecchio Calvisio (cost estimation for House "A": 1088 €/m2). The Local Administration should be given the necessary resources, and a repopulation strategy should be deployed both at national and regional level to bring new life to a town to this date almost completely abandoned.

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Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Fine Arts of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is now associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are on architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

Giuiia Bertola

Giuiia Bertola, architect and Illustrator, Giulia Bertola collaborates with the Polytechnic University of Torino as a Research Fellow for the revaluation and enhancement in the Models Laboratory (Mod Lab Arch - DAD). She is a Ph.D. candidate in the Architecture, Building, Urban Planning and Landscape Programme of Universitat Politècnica de València with a research path focused on the study of plastic models for the story of architecture and the city and innovative integrations of narrative devices between real and virtual. Since 2018, she has been working as a tutor for the courses "*Laboratory of drawing and survey of architecture*" and "*Representation of the project*" (Polytechnic University of Torino - DAD). Driven by a passion for drawing and "*making craftsmen*", she has always supported her work with a deep and personal research activity in different fields of visual expression, such as painting, sculpture, graphics and illustration.

Özge Özkuvancı

Özge Özkuvancı graduated in Architecture at Gebze Technical University and holds a Master's Degree in Architectural Design from Istanbul Technical University (2019). She is currently Ph.D. candidate in the Architecture Program of Özyegin University in Istanbul and since 2017 research assistant in the same University. She is a member of the Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology laboratory at Özyegin University.

Online summer school in Castelvecchio 2021

Darko Reba
Faculty of Technical Science, University of Novi Sad, Serbia, rebad@uns.ac.rs

Olivera Markovic
Faculty of Technical Science, University of Novi Sad, Serbia, oliveramarkovic@uns.ac.rs

Fabrizio Natta
Department of Architecture and Design, Polytechnic of Turin, Italy, fabrizio.natta@polito.it

Keywords :Urban design, architecture, summer school

Abstract

The summer school of architecture, which was supposed to be in Castelvecchio in Italy, from July 17 to 27, 2020, was held online, because of Corona virus. Universities from different parts of the world participated in the it, and teams were organized in five cathedrae. This paper will present student research at the chatedra of Urban Design named Ranko Radović. Mentors are from the University of Novi Sad, Serbia and from the Polytechnic University of Turin, Italy. Students are from University of Parma, Italy and Özegin University, Turkey. This paper is about analyzing and studying the historic city of Castelvecchio Calviso located in the Abruzzo region. Castelvecchio is walled medieval city with a specific urban form, oval-shaped village which resembles a turtle shell, this form has been preserved and unchanged to this day. The settlement is nearly abandoned in the last century and further damaged by the 2009 earthquake. The characteristic of the settlement are small buildings connected by Roman arches, which is a consequence of the seismic area where the Castelvecchio was formed. The research deals with the question of the relationship between history and dynamic, changes of urban fabric. In the process of analysis, the wider environment and history of the settlement were observed, with the intention of better understanding the current situation. Observation of the surroundings established the proximity of other, similar settlements, but also poor connections with larger cities in the region.
During the work with students, it was important to recognize the characteristics of this environment, material as well as intangible cultural heritage. Very specific elliptical compact shape of the settlement was analyzed as well as numerous abandoned houses are detected. Those process helped to clearifye all the elements that participated to this place being almost abandoned. The students analysed the wider area and tried to discover which aspects of culture, economy, history, tradition should be revalued to bring life back to the settlement. Through urban analysis and valorization of local activities, students came to conclusions that helped form an urban strategy. The paper will present a student research on the topic of regeneration of abandoned settlement.
Through the valorization of local activities, the concept of reconnection with nature and the idea of revitalizing tourism, we get student proposals for new purposes of individual buildings and rearrangements public areas in the old town. It has been proposed that public service, cultural and tourist attractive facilities are necessary for the city to get its life and function back. The production of food, wine, pottery, characteristic products and raw materials are recognized as local values that need to be highlighted to keep the spirit of the place. With proposals for the reconstruction of public areas, as well as individual houses and detailed development plans, we get solutions that can stimulate real change.

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Darko Reba

Architect, PhD full professor, teaches at University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Technical Science and Faculty of Engineering, University of Kragujevac - Serbia. He graduated at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade in 1995, received his Doctorate degree in 2005 at the University of Novi Sad. Since 2007 till 2018 he has been Director of the Department of Architecture and Urbanism of the Faculty of Technical Sciences. He is the author of a number of scientific papers published at domestic and international conferences and magazines independently and in team with colleagues. He is a participant of several scientific and research projects as Tempus, Wus, Cepus, Cost, Intereg and Erasmus. Since graduation he works as a designer and he realized projects of numerous residential, business, sports facilities. Darko published two books: Street - element of structure and identity (2010) and Street System and Urban Morphology (2016).

Olivera Marković

Architect teaching assistent, graduated from the Faculty od Technical Sciences, Department of ArchItecture, Novi Sad, Serbia in 2018, with the theme "Urban and architectural study of city area in Novi Sad". During academic studies she took part in Urbanisam desing subjects as teaching fellow. Since graduating she has been working in the private project company as an interior designer. She recived Master degree in 2019, with master thesis „Rearrangement of "Futoška market in Novi Sad". She Enrolled Phd studies in 2019. During studies she was participant of a number of scientific and research projects in cooperation with collegues.

Fabrizio Natta

Graduated in 2019 in Architecture for Sustainable Design at the Polytechnic of Turin with a thesis entitled "Guarini's vaults in the Appartamento di Mezzanotte in Palazzo Carignano. Autograph drawings, survey and digital interpretation". The subsequent studies have seen the further deepening of the digital modeling of archival material, field practice in the stereotomic construction according to the techniques of the Spanish Gothic site, experiences of detection with laser-scanner technology in the historical architecture of Turin. Currently PhD candidate in Architectural and Landscape Heritage (XXXVI Cycle) at the Polytechnic of Turin, he is responsible as a tutor in the courses of Descriptive Geometry and Digital Representation and in the Laboratory of Drawing and Survey of the Polytechnic of Turin.

Digital survey and documentation of archaeology and architecture

Chair: Giorgio Verdiani, (Univesity of Florence)
Co-chair: Claudia Pescosolido, (University of Ferrara)

Ylenia Ricci, Stéphane Giraudeau, Andrea Pasquali, *Aerial photogrammetry, laser-scanner survey and virtual tour: the foundations of urban image renewal*

Nur Erdemci, Güzden Varinlioğlu, *A Digital Humanities Project: Photogrammetry of Ertokus Caravanserai And Incir Han*

Raffaella De Marco, Elisabetta Doria, Sandro Parrinello, *Information strategy to support the building intervention in rural Middle Eastern city centers: a multi-level knowledge for the management of Bethlehem city center*

Giovanni Anzani, *Digital survey as a base for the recovery of Mezzana settlement, Tuscany: a multidisciplinary reconstruction activity*

Doruk Peker, Roberta Spallone, Alessandro Camiz, Marco Vitali, *TLS survey and architectural representation of a Genoese tower for the Museum of the city and territory of Galata*

Hasan Bora Yavuz, Can Bora Sezer, *Digital Survey and Documentation of Vlahsaray Church (Panagia Paramythia)*

Aerial photogrammetry, laser-scanner survey and virtual tour: the foundations of urban image renewal

Ylenia Ricci
Dipartimento di Architettura - Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy, ylenia.ricci@unifi.it

Stéphane Giraudeau
Dipartimento di Architettura - Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy, stephane.giraudeau@unifi.it

Andrea Pasquali
Dipartimento di Architettura - Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy, andrea.pasquali@unifi.it

Keywords: "Aerial Photogrammetry", "Digitalisation", "Virtual Reality"

Abstract

This document describes the study and elaboration phases carried out on the historical village of Bertinoro. Bertinoro is a town in the province of Forlì, on the Italian Adriatic coast. The work carried out on this historical town consists of two phases.
The first phase was the survey performed on site with digital technologies. In this phase the laser scanner survey and the photographic survey aimed to carry out both the digital photogrammetry and the acquisition of a point cloud functional to a virtual tour. The photographic survey exploited two types of image acquisition. A terrestrial and an aerial photographic campaign was conducted. In the first case it has been used a full frame Nikon D610 camera with Nikkor 24-120mm lens. In the second case a Parrot Anafi drone with a wide angle lens was used for the flights. The drone weight was reduced to 300 gr. in order to perform non-critical operations in an urban context, as required by national past legislation. Only with an aerial survey several portions of the urban fronts would have been unclear and incomplete. For this reason the photographic survey from the ground was also carried out, to complete and make more accurate the data collection through close shots. 5426 images were collected, 3302 obtained from flight operations and 2124 from ground shots. Regarding the survey with laser scanner, the data collected was organized on 515 scans done with a scanner FARO Focus 3D X330. We opted for variable instrument setting choices, depending on the characteristics of the environment to be detected. In general, we have chosen to give priority to the completeness of the data, with a more number of scans, rather than their accuracy. This has allowed us to have faster scans in larger numbers, obtaining monochromatic point clouds. The most interesting part of this phase is the processing of the photographic images.
The second phase was the elaboration of the acquired datas finalized to the realization of the last step of the research, the virtualization of the urban area surveyed. For what concern the Fortress's survey, it was carried out in a way suitable for us to achieve an output file containing the color data. After that it was possible to directly import the point cloud obtained, appropriately filtered, within the Unreal Engine software, developed by Epic Games, which allowed us to virtually recreate the environment detected. This last step was possible thanks to the new plugin in Unreal Engine, called Lidar Point Cloud. It gave us the possibility to speed up the workflow, bypassing the modelling phase of the Fortress. All the results of the research and work have formed a set of new digital information accessible in the future to scholars, municipality and local associations. The main goal was the creation of useful material for the knowledge of relevant historical elements such as the Fortress and the Wall System enhanced thanks to the realization of a virtual environment that could make the element analyzed accessible to a wider audience. This conference paper aims to showcase the effectiveness of Virtual Reality technology as a powerful tool that can be successfully applied to the research process and to the communication of the Cultural Heritage.

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Ylenia Ricci

(Viareggio, 1989), Architect and VR/AR Visualizer
Obtained her Master's Degree in 2018 at the University of Florence, where she is now Tutor of the Extended Reality Laboratory at DIDAlabs. In 2019, she spent a year in Rotterdam as a trainee at NioArchitecten. Her main focus of interest lies in Virtual and Augmented Reality technologies and their use for disseminating the built heritage. Within the Department of Architecture of the University of Florence, she supervises undergraduate and graduate students for digital survey, photogrammetry, and XR-related research. Besides her academic affiliation, she works as a freelance Architect at Ad.Ing Studio in Florence, and she is also involved in independent digital imaging projects.

Stéphane Giraudeau

(Firenze,1981), Architect and photographer
After a master's degree in Architecture he graduated from the International School of Photography in Florence and specialized in photojournalism at the Fondazione Studio Marangoni. He collaborates since 2013 with the Department of Architecture of Florence (DiDA) and its photographic laboratory (LFA) as well as with several architectural firms and public administrations. The passion for photography combined with research leads him to implement his knowledge with the use of drone in the field of photogrammetric and photographic survey. He has to his credit numerous personal and collective exhibitions and numerous publications. Since 2018 he has a research grant at the Informatic Laboratory of the Department of Architecture (LiA) of the University of Florence of which he is Tutor of the Digital Photography for Architecture course.

Andrea Pasquali

(Biella, 1985), Architect
Degree in Architecture in 2011 at the University of Florence. In 2020 post-graduation at the second-level professional Master's programmes in Documentation and Management of Cultural Heritage. Currently PhD student in Survey and Representation of Architecture and the Environment at Department of Architecture of Florence.
Technologist at the Informatic Laboratory of the Department of Architecture of the University of Florence (LiA). Since 2011, teaching assistant at the Architectural Drawing course and since 2012 tutor and teaching support in the use of software for digital surveying, photogrammetric processes, management and processing of digital graphics in 3D environment. As a matter of fact in research on new technologies and cultural heritage. Since 2018 member of reviewers college of the conference on Cultural Heritage and New Technologies – Stadtarchaologie in Wien.

A Digital Humanities Project: Photogrammetry of Ertokus Caravanserai And Incir Han

Nur Erdemci
Istanbul Technical University
nur.erdemci1@gmail.com

Güzden Varinlioğlu
Izmir University of Economics
guzdenv@gmail.com

Keywords: photogrammetry, digital humanities, caravanserai

Abstract

The documentation techniques in humanities disciplines like archaeology and history of art and architecture have changed and developed in the 21st century. There are new computer-based documentation techniques widely using in humanities with data collection in the field and archaeological site. One of these techniques is photogrammetry which has become quite common today because it is accessible for anyone who has a camera and a computer. This article aims to show the possibilities of building a 3D photogrammetry model using photographs taken for various purposes at various times. Many successful projects in the world create 3D models by collecting photographs previously taken for different purposes without going to the field which is called arm chair archaeology. The two projects that we referring are the 3D model of Kronentor in Zwinger project and New Palmyra Project. By referring to these projects and explaining the possibilities, we will describe how we built the 3D photogrammetry model that we produced by collecting photos of Ertokuş Caravanserai and Incir Han from various sources. We selected these two caravanserais to built a 3D photogrammetry model in the context of digital humanities. However, due to Covid-19, which emerged as of March 2020, we all have been teaching and working from our homes since then. Because of this situation, we tried to build a model by collecting the photos of a caravanserai from various sources. In this context, we chose two Seljuk caravanserais and built a photogrammetry model using photos and videos previously taken for different purposes. These two caravanserais are Ertokuş Caravanserai located in Isparta, and Incir Han located in Antalya – Burdur road currently. This article aims to show the possibility of with the correct data, photogrammetry and a digital humanities studies can be done without going to the archaeological site with discussing the process, finding the proper data and photographs, problem encountered and solutions.

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Nur Erdemci

B.A.
Received her bachelor's degree in art history from Mimar Sinan University of Fine Arts in 2018 and currently she is a master's student in Istanbul Technical University, architectural history programme and she is a research assistant in Boğsak Archaeological Survey since 2016. Her work focuses specifically Late Antique and Byzantine architecture and art in Cilicia and digital humanities.

Güzden Varinlioğlu

B.Arch, M.F.A, Ph.D.
Received her B.Arch. from Middle East Technical University (2001), M.F.A. (2003) and Ph.D.(2011) degrees from Bilkent University. Research interests include computational design, digital heritage and design education.

Information strategy to support the building intervention in rural Middle Eastern city centers: a multi-level knowledge for the management of Bethlehem city center

Raffaella De Marco
University of Pavia, Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture - DICAr, raffaella.demarco@unipv.it

Elisabetta Doria
University of Pavia, Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture - DICAr, elisabetta.doria@unipv.it

Sandro Parrinello
University of Pavia, Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture - DICAr, sandro.parrinello@unipv.it

Keywords: built heritage, conservation protocols, endangered heritage.

Abstract

The urban reality of Middle East cities defines a close coexistence between their resilient historical center and the contemporary areas of expansion. The case study of the city of Bethlehem identifies a complex social reality in which remarkable architectural complexes and building construction features emerge as unique traditional examples of the stratified city. The presented research belongs to the cooperation project "3D Bethlehem - Management and control of urban growth for the development of heritage and improvement of life in the city of Bethlehem", co-financed by the Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development AICS. The international collaboration between universities, territorial administrations and professional boards is developed under the scientific coordination of the University of Pavia that plans strategies of knowledge for the urban heritage of Bethlehem. The project deals with an action of international collaboration to plan strategies of knowledge and sustainable transformation for the urban heritage of Bethlehem. The structure of the city is studied according to a computational logic that provides for the recognition of minimal units of analysis. The original nuclei, the hosh, and the different mechanisms of aggregation and development of the houses are identified. Starting from these identifications, the elements and sections that make up the fabric of the historic city are catalogued. This city partition introduces a dense organization of agglomerates constituted by Building Units of several types and variations recovered together in a harmonious and compact system. Remarkable architectural complexes and building constructive characters emerge as unique traditional examples of the stratified city, considering both the historical values and the lack of best practices for architectural conservation. The criticalities of building intervention emerge and make it difficult to support the demolition and reconstruction initiatives promoted by private owners and monitored by territorial administration, while preserving the local heritage. The digitization of building-related information in an information system makes it possible to aggregate and show the results of a morphological, material, and technological census. The information collected regarding the conservation and functional status of the buildings is the dataset from which it begins the structuring of building and conservation operations, compatible with the theories of urban image conservation. The information system becomes a tool for managing urban complexity in order to develop the management and maintenance of the building heritage. The final objectives are to build an archive for preserving the memory of the urban image and simultaneously to provide the municipal administration with a tool advanced from scientific research and practically applied to urban planning and management.

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Raffaella De Marco

Engineer and Architect, Ph.D., Research Fellow at DICAr Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture of University of Pavia (Italy), collaborating at DAda-LAB. Her research deals with the development of databases and reality-based models on Cultural and Endangered Heritage for conservation, valorisation and management protocols, following international policy requirements. Collaborating in international research missions on UNESCO sites, in particular in Middle East and Palestinian territories, for range-based and photogrammetric documentation at architectural and urban scale, for the definition of 3D digital databases, structural and urban models and the elaboration of Informative Management systems.

Elisabetta Doria

Engineer and Ph.D. student at University of Pavia, collaborates with DAda-LAB, PLAY lab and STEP lab (University of Pavia) for analysis of urban agglomerations, documentation of territories and historic cities in Italy and in Holy Land and database management for informative systems integrated with 3D models. From 2018, as research fellow first and Ph.Ds. nowadays, she participated in international and national activities organized by DICAr – Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture of the University of Pavia. She has participated in national and international research projects for historical, monumental and UNESCO sites, aimed at enhancing the architectural and landscape heritage through the management of digital databases and for the devising and development of protocols for conservation of urban heritage.

Sandro Parrinello

Associate professor at DICAr - Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture of University of Pavia. PhD in Representation and Survey Sciences with the title of European Research Doctor. Since 2012 he has been visiting professor at Perm National Research Polytechnic University (Russia) and in 2015 he received an honorary degree from the State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture in Odessa (Ukraine). Since 2005 he has been a member of UNESCO Red List Forum with title of expert; in 2011 he was appointed Expert and Voting member as referent for Italy to international scientific committee ICOFORT (ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage). He is director of Laboratory DAda Lab. and of joint laboratory "Landscape Survey & Design" of University of Pavia. He is responsible for numerous national and international research projects; member of editorial committees of international scientific series and journals and he has organized numerous international conferences on the subject of heritage documentation.

Digital survey as a base for the recovery of Mezzana settlement, Tuscany: a multidisciplinary reconstruction activity

Giovanni Anzani
University of Florence, Department DIDA of Architecture, giovanni.anzani@unifi.it

Riccardo Sinni
riccardo.sinni@gmail.com

Keywords: urban restoration, sustainable restoration, abandoned towns

Abstract

The village of Mezzana in the municipality of Cantagallo (Prato, Italy), has been built alfway up the south side of one of the mountains of Calvana near the Bisenzio valley, and is dating back to the second half of the sixteenth century. Originally the settlement was inhabited by several families dedicated to working in the fields and raising livestock.
Since the fifties, the migration of the inhabitants to the industrialized centers of the neighboring Bisenzio valley, first involved a transformation of the houses into holidays home in the sixties and finally caused their complete abandonment in the seventies. Since 2003, the Municipality has included the village in a recovery project, until in 2017 it was purchased by the voluntary association "Tutto è vita Onlus" in agreement with the monks community "Monaci ricostruttori nella preghiera", with the aim of rebuild it and establish a village of prayer and meditation with an active community there. It was therefore necessary to document the settlement by architectural survey, to analyze the current state de-facto of the area being acquired which was carried out using three survey methods: laser scanner to accurately determine the metric data of the artifacts, photogrammetric method for document the material data of the building facades also using historical photos and aerial photogrammetry to study and carefully document the landscape context of the area pertaining to the village. In the summer of 2017, at the time of the architectural survey, the village was almost in its entirety in a state of ruin: many parts of the walls had collapsed and the vegetation had developed up to the interiors of the buildings. The analysis and processing of the data obtained from the architectural survey, has made it possible to create a robust documentation of the current state de-facto, both of the buildings and of the surrounding area. This analysis has then constituted the necessary basis to set up a project path aimed at the landscape regeneration and the enhancement of the territory, recovering the distinctive and identifying features of the village, its territory and its history. Thanks to the start of the reconstruction of an eco-sustainable village by the voluntary association, it was possible: to begin the recovery of the buildings in the village; encourage the repopulation and the development of organic farming projects in the neighboring lands and plan the population, hospitality, and services in social, spiritual, and cultural meanings. Central fulcrum of the "Borgo tutto è vita" project is the construction of two residential structures to house the terminal ill and where to offer non-confessional medical and spiritual support.
The village will always be kept open by some families who will reside in the village together with the monks who will take care of the reception and who will ensure, as happened in the ancient abbeys, that the initiatives that affect the surrounding area start from the village.

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Giovanni Anzani

Researcher at the Florentine university since 2009, he is aggregate professor in some disciplines of representation and is involved in his research and as supervisor of degree thesis on the customization of cad systems, architectural and photogrammetric surveys. Some of his publications:
Anzani G. (2003), La fotogrammetria tridimensionale da singolo fotogramma. in Il disegno possibile: atti del XXIV Convegno internazionale delle discipline della rappresentazione nelle Facoltà di Architettura e Ingegneria (pp. 56-58). Genova, Italia: Arti grafiche LUX
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Anzani G. (2016), Algoritmi per l'ottimizzazione di estrazioni da nuvole di punti. Canada: Lulu

Riccardo Sinni

He studied at the Faculty of Architecture in Florence, graduating in 2018 with the thesis "Recovery of the Borgo di Mezzana in the province of Prato: from survey to project". At the same time he collaborated as a 3d modeler with MandarinoBlu and MauroVanzi in the field of Florentine goldsmithing; same role with DBF (Design Bunker Firenze) in the field of product design. In 2019-2020 he collaborates with the studio FWA (Filippo Weber Architects), dealing with architectural visualization. Currently he is interested in issues related to the world of 3d modeling, rendering and architectural visualization.

TLS survey and architectural representation of a Genoese tower for the Museum of the city and territory of Galata

Doruk Peker
Politecnico of Torino, dorukpeker@pekerler.com.tr

Roberta Spallone
Politecnico of Torino, roberta.spallone@polito.it

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University, alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Marco Vitali
Politecnico of Torino, marco.vitali@polito.it

Keywords: Architectural heritage, Medieval Architecture, Digital Survey.

Abstract

Galata, one of the oldest districts in Istanbul, still shows an historical and multi-layered urban texture. In 2019, within the Urban Facade-Istanbul Waterfront international workshop, (Özyeğin University), a team led by G. Verdiani carried out a 3D laser scanner survey of Galata's city walls. The raw data therein collected became the basis for Doruk Peker's thesis in Science of Architecture at Politecnico di Torino, supervisors R. Spallone, A. Camiz, M. Vitali, as part of a joint research (Politecnico di Torino, Özyeğin University) on the fortified systems in the Mediterranean area. The thesis comprised the historical study and the representation of the semicircular tower. From the laser scanner point cloud, the drawings unified the different information for an integrated communication declaring the data accuracy through a codified system of graphic conventions. The final plans, elevations and sections, drawn in AutoCAD, aimed at recognizing the building's transformations, the different materials, and the relationship between the monument and the context. The research also outlined the damages, underlined the urgency of restoration works and suggested the design of an open air museum, entitled "Museum of the city and territory of Galata".

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Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Fine Arts of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is now associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are: architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

Roberta Spallone

Roberta Spallone, Arch., Ph.D., Full Professor at the Politecnico di Torino, Department of Architecture and Design (DAD). She teaches in the Laboratory of Drawing and Survey and Digital techniques of representation. She carried on research in the fields of history and criticism of architectural drawing and digital techniques of representation. More recent studies concern the links between digital modeling, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Augmented Reality (AR) for enhancing Built Heritage. She held invited lectures in many International Conferences, PhD and MSc International Schools.

Marco Vitali

Marco Vitali, architect, Ph.D. in "Drawing and survey for the protection of built and territorial heritage", is associate professor of Drawing (ICAR/17) at the Politecnico di Torino, Department of Architecture and Design (DAD). He is currently professor of "Drawing and survey Laboratory" and "Descriptive geometry and digital representation". His research concerns the areas of architectural, urban and environmental survey, descriptive geometry and digital-parametric representation, fields in which he has published more than ninety works and has lectured in many international conferences.

Doruk Peker

Doruk Peker, graduated in Architectural Sciences at Politecnico di Torino with a thesis on the Digital Survey of Galata Genoese Tower in Istanbul. He is a managing partner at Pekerler İnşaat, a company specialized in conservation and restoration of cultural heritage, operating in Turkey and worldwide for over 70 years. He is an expert in managing the conservation of ancient buildings and archaeological sites from the beginning to the end of the process.

Digital Survey and Documentation of Vlahsaray Church (Panagia Paramythia)

Hasan Bora Yavuz
Surveying Engineer, Managing Partner at Litech Mühendislik,
bora.yavuz@litech.com.tr

Can Bora Sezer
Department of Communication Design, OzU VR Lab, Özyeğin University, Turkey
bora.sezer@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: Laserscanning, Photogrammetry, Capturing Reality

Abstract

Cultural heritage recording is a prime application for terrestrial laser scanners due to the high spatial resolution, high accuracy and fast data capture rates offered by this technology. (Lichti D D & Gordon S J, 2004). In addition to terrestrial laser scanner (TLS) data, photogrammetry, allows surveyors to produce point cloud data from images, collected by cameras, drones where we need extra texture information and the places can not be reached by TLS. Digital and 3D data, rich visual images obtained by digital close-range photogrammetry, and orthophoto images of edifices, are governed and shepherded in documentation and future conservation projects. (HM Yilmaz, M Yakar, SA Gulec, ON Dulgerler- Journal of Cultural Heritage, 2007)
In this particular project, Vlahsaray Church (Panagia Paramythia), was surveyed and documented with a combination of laser scanning, drone and hand held camera images. This dataset was used for creating orthophotos of floorplans, sections, elevation views along with a 3D model of the remains of the building.

Hasan Bora Yavuz

Graduation: Yıldız Technical Uni.Geodesy & Photogrammetry Engineering in 2008,
Work Experience :
Sistem Comp. Tech. Serv.
TPS / GNSS Sales & Technical Support HDS (Laser Scanning) Sales & Support - 2009-2014
Faro Technologies – Turkey
3D Documentation Sales Manager -2015
Leica Geosystems – EMEA Emerging Markets Dubai3D Data Specialist - 2015-2016
Mobile Mapping Segment Manager – 2016-2017
Litech Engineering – Turkey
Managing Partner – 2017 – on
Independent Researcher
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Hasan_Yavuz4/publications

Can Bora Sezer

OzU VR Lab Head for Virtual Reality & Immersive Design
http://vr.ozyegin.edu.tr/

Besides being a communication Design instructor at Özyeğin University, Sezer is a PhD candidate for Design, Technology, and Society in the same institution, and has established the OzU VR Lab focused on creative Extended Reality applications. His main research areas are, teaching virtual reality design, Developing immersive training environments, and gamified immersive museum experiences.

The archaeology of architecture, the architecture of archaeology I

Chair: Renato Capozzi, (University of Naples "Federico II")
Co-chair: Jan Gadeyne, (Temple University, Rome)

Riccardo Renzi, *Baghdad Unesco heritage site, archeology of post-war sites. Memory of places. New design museum and cultural center*

Maria Elisa Amadasi, *Between past and present: Aqua Virgo through the time*

Francesca Coppolino, *Inclusive edges. Strategies of interactions between ancient and contemporary city of Pompeii*

Ilaria Cristofaro, *The Equisolar Axis in Urban Morphology: Pompeii, the Solstices and Sunlight Irradiation*

Fabio Guarrera, Mirco Cannella, *A hypothesis for the redevelopment of the Archaeological Park of Agrigento*

Chiara Barone, *Ru(in)park. An urban museum of widespread remains in the archaeological site of Miróbriga*

Baghdad Unesco heritage site. Memory of Places. New design museum and cultural center

Riccardo Renzi
University of Florence, Architecture Department – DIDA
riccardo.renzi@unifi.it

Keywords: Memory, Museum, Baghdad

Abstract

This proposal focus on contemporary architecture as an operative answer for post-war urban and rural places and is inserted in Contemporary Architectural and Urban design relationship with tradition and identity of Places research carried out by the author inside the University of Florence, Architecture Department - Dida.
The objective of the research is pursued working on architecture of Museum typology, its variation over time, its main relevance in urban transformations and as a tool, a cultural heritage high tool, for urban recovery and refurbishment. Research is carried out deeply both in theoretical aspects of Architectural and Urban Design bonding design process with Place, its memory and its sincronic and diacronical development and with pratical aspect of design.
Some of the Places that have been investigated have as a common condition of post-war sites and some of them have been recognized and protected by UNESCO in the Near East including Aleppo in Syria, Baghdad and Mosul in Iraq, Bamyian and Kandahar in Afghanistan.
This proposal speech presents the project for the new design Museum and cultural center to be developed in a destroyed-bombed site inside the central core of Baghdad city. The area, close to the Hay al Seray palace (today's Quishla cultural center), was originally transformed in the early XXth century, when the original short and small buildings were demolished for hosting a new complex inspired by european architecture language and european use of space.
This research began in 2017 from the Rifat-Chadrji prize competition of the area, which aim was to protect and to preserve identity of place and its cultural heritage creating a new building as cultural center, and continued until 2020 as University research.
Research work have been carried out trying to establish a deep bond with this far away and high emotional Place recognized as cultural heritage context.
That part of the research has been focus on critical redraw of places and its main built architectures, in order to learn and understand natural and anthropic rules and traditions, to discover hidden metrical rules and space declinations, to unearth stratigraphy proportions and traces of urban landscape identity.
Some part of the XXth century transformations of the area are still visible despite the general destruction of buildings happened in 2004 war activities. These architectural elements elected as young urban-archeological finds, have been used inserted as part of the new building proposal for the museum, especially trying to match the identity of the places during the time.

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Riccardo Renzi

Riccardo Renzi, Architect, PhD, is Assistant Professor Researcher in Urban and Architectural Design at Architecture Department – Dida of University of Florence, were teaches in Master degree both in italian and in english and also in the Specialization School. His research fields focus both on italian architecture of the XXth century and on architectural design process, methods and variation of characters mainly through the lens of Museum typology.
His work on architectural and urban design takes part from the memory as main actor in design process, affecting both research and teaching methods, mainly focusing on role of contemporary architecture in relationship with tradition and identity of places.
Author of several books, essays and articles in scientific magazines, some of his building projects are prized in international competitions, published and hosted in international exposition of architecture.

Between past and present: Aqua Virgo through the time

Maria Elisa Amadasi
PhD student
Sapienza, University of Rome
mariaelisa.amadasi@uniroma1.it

Keywords: Roman aqueducts, landscape archaeology, historical sources

Abstract

Aqua Virgo is the oldest Roman aqueduct still functioning in Rome. It has characterized not only the countryside to the east of the capital, but also the city centre, and even now it supplies water to some of the symbolic fountains of Rome.
When discussing the ancient Roman aqueducts, what usually springs to mind is the image of the monumental archways that spanned entire valleys, a widespread theme in the 19th century art and literature. Different is the case of Aqua Virgo which, running mostly underground, has left very few archaeological remains on the surface. Nevertheless, even if the visual impact of the Virgo was inevitably much lower than that of the aqueducts with monumental arches, it has represented a significant element of the landscape and affected the urban planning and land exploitation through the centuries.
The continuous activity of Aqua Virgo has been assured by its mainly underground route, which preserved it from the test of time and destruction. But to keep it active, regular operations of cleaning, restorations and even rebuilding were a necessity. During the 16th century the popes, which sought to have a plan of modernization of Rome and its infrastructure, showed interest in Aqua Virgo and the restoration of its whole conduit. From that moment, reports of damages, and related maintenance and restoration works have been regularly recorded.
Starting from the study of ancient sources, archival documents and cartographies, this research aims to investigate the mutual relationship between the aqueduct and the landscape.
Geology and orography of the crossed areas have influenced Aqua Virgo and its route towards Rome. Depending on the nature of the soil, different techniques and materials have been employed, as well as different planning strategies have been taken to avoid inaccessible terrain and densely inhabited areas. Geoarchaeology, along with field walking surveys and a more direct analysis of the monument features, would offer new data. This new information would provide the foundation for a better comprehension of the diachronic transformations of Aqua Virgo in its geographical, social and cultural context.
By comparing the structure and its surroundings with the cited archival works, it would be possible to identify the sections of the aqueduct which are completely rebuilt or no longer visible, either because of destruction or urban expansion. At the same time, it would give the possibility of distinguishing the newer sections and possible modifications from the ancient ones.

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Maria Elisa Amadasi

Maria Elisa Amadasi, PhD student in Classical Archaeology at Sapienza University of Rome. She graduated in Classical Archaeology from Sapienza University of Rome (2019), with a Master dissertation on the Trajan aqueduct entitled "Acquedotto Traiano-Paolo: testimonianze archeologiche e studi storico-archivistici dell'area del lacus Sabatinus".
She is currently collaborating with Sovrintendenza Capitolina of Rome in a scientific project on the Trajan aqueduct. Her contribution to the project "Acquedotto Traiano: dall'identificazione del condotto antico alla formazione della coscienza archeologica" will be published in the volume "Aqua Traiana: le indagini fra Vicarello e Trevignano. Nuove acquisizioni e prospettive di studio" Cifarelli, F. M. and Marcelli, M. (eds.), Roma: Gangemi Editore SpA (in press).

Inclusive edges. Strategies of interactions between ancient and contemporary city of Pompeii

Francesca Coppolino
Department of Architecture DiARC, University of Naples Federico II, francesca.coppolino@unina.it

Keywords: archaeology, edge, inclusion

Abstract

Considering the persistence of conditions of isolation and marginality that often characterize the archaeological space in relation to the urban space, the contribution aims at investigating the issue of archaeological fences, based on the relationship between inclusion and exclusion of spaces, materials, figures of the urban archaeological area, which highlight its detachments and discontinuities with the contemporary city. There is a "horizontal stratigraphy" (Purini, 2015) that shows the relationship between the archaeological area and the contemporary city through the combination of several elements belonging to different times (Ricci, 2013).
It is possible to identify different declinations of the archaeological enclosures: enclosure as an infrastructure, enclosure as a physical or perceptive barrier, enclosure as abandonment, enclosure as a layer, enclosure as a temporal cut, enclosure as fragmented sequence. At the same time, it is possible to identify different "degrees of permeability" of the borders through which to try to establish new relationships.
So, an architectural design topic of great importance for the intervention in archaeological areas consists in breaking of the fences, that implies the exploration of possible dynamics of transformation of the segregation of these urban parts in relation to their surrounding context. By breaking of the fences, the enclosures of the archaeological areas become a system of transitions with variable thicknesses, walls, paths, gates, public spaces, related to the ruins.
To investigate these issues, the research work takes into consideration the case study of the archaeological city of Pompeii, a real "city within the city" where the topic of the reconfiguration of the surrounding excavations is crucial. In Pompeii there is a circuit of different "thicknesses" along the edge of the ancient city, consisting of urban fragments of different nature, in which multiple spaces of relationship between the inside and outside of the excavations can be identified.
Archaeological fences can then be transformed from separating elements to inclusive edges (Richard Sennett, 2019), through the definition of strategies of interaction that connect the ancient city with the archaeological city, such as: strategies of connection on a urban scale, through the definition of a unitary reconnection project with other archaeological areas or with significant morphological features of the landscape; strategies of connection along the edge, through the definition of a park of the walls as an element of mediation between inside and outside; strategies of stratifications, that define connection between above and below, acting between the layers through the realization of underground paths, raised paths and small elements.
In this perspective, the archaeological edges become the place in which to experiment connection devices that can reinsert the ancient site in an urban dynamic, also offering a design future for unfinished spaces, neighboring isolated architectures and real places of waste.

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Francesca Coppolino

Architect, PhD in Architectural and Urban Design. She is currently a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Department of Architecture DiARC of the University of Naples Federico II. She has been Visiting Scholar at NTUA University of Athens. Her research interests are focused on the relationship between architecture, ruins and public space in the contemporary city. She has been part of research groups, participated in national and international workshops and conferences and she is the author of publications on the topics of the architectural design in archaeological contexts and in consolidated urban contexts. She is a tutor in international level II Masters, such as the Erasmus Master ALA Architecture Landscape Archeology (La Sapienza University of Rome, Federico II of Naples, NTUA of Athens, UC of Coimbra). As a designer, she has participated in national and international design competitions, combining theory and practice of architecture.

The Equisolar Axis in Urban Morphology: Pompeii, the Solstices and Sunlight Irradiation

Ilaria Cristofaro
Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli
ilaria.cristofaro@unicampania.it

Keywords: orientation, sun, urbanism

Abstract

The morphology of urban form is here approached with the critical tools of skyscape archaeology, within a broader discourse on the relationship between natural elements and the anthropised form. The morphological data focus of the investigation is urban orientation as delineated by the street system and network from the ancient times. The case study presented is the archaeological site of Pompeii, although the research has a wider perspective on specific solutions of orientation in the whole Campania plateau from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period (Bonghi Jovino, 2011). The orography of the terrain, the line of river and seacoast, the viability from and towards the countryside have been constrains to the urban morphology, together with the attempt to get the most equilibrate solar irradiation across the year. This study is considering the sun azimuth and altitude changing parameters at a precise latitude to put in evidence the coincidence with the settlement design and the sun path. Results show that the city of Pompeii had its main east-west axes diverging from the cardinal points in order to align towards the point above the local horizon where the sun rise at summer solstice with an intentional foundation ritual (Cristofaro and Silani, 2020). This precise choice may be interpreted through the lens of Gaetano Vinaccia's idea, where microclimatic aspects were decisional criteria for ancient planning (Chiri and Giovagnorio, 2015; Montavon, 2010, pp. 21-22). Awareness of local winds and the sun thermal factor for urban morphology were already exposed in ancient text such as Hippocrates' On Air, Water and Places and Vitruvius' De Architectura. According to data acquired in the present investigation, Pompeii urban grid reflects Vinaccia's equisolar axis for temperate climate, with the equalisation of sunlight among all the four sides of building blocks as the rule for an annual solar control (Vinaccia, 1939, pp. 210-215). This precise urban morphology produces a logical, rational, functional idea of the concept of city in the Archaic period strictly related with the observation of the sky, where the religious and ritual aspects of setting boundaries and diving space according to cosmological principles should not be seen in contradiction but in complementary dichotomy. In Pompeii foundation, urban pattern and morphology can be read as part of an environmental design related to orientation rules for a rationalised sun exposure.

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Ilaria Cristofaro

Ilaria Cristofaro is a PhD candidate in Cultural Heritage at Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Italy. Her interdisciplinary research investigates the astronomical orientation of temples and cities in ancient Campania from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period, supervised by archaeologist Prof. Carlo Rescigno. I.C. is an astronomer with a specialisation in cultural astronomy, archaeoastronomy & skyscape archaeology. She holds a B.Sc. in Astronomy at Alma Mater Studiorum Univerisità di Bologna, Italy, and an M.A. in Cultural Astronomy & Astrology at University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK. She is president director of Osservatorio Astronomico Sirio at Castellana Grotte, BA, Italy (https://www.osservatorioastronomicosirio.it/), member of Società Italiana di Archeoastronomia (SIA), the European Society for Astronomy in Culture (SEAC) and the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA), and collaborates with the Sophia Centre for the Study of Cosmology in Culture.

A hypothesis for the redevelopment of the Archaeological Park of Agrigento

Fabio Guarrera
Department of Architecture, University of Palermo
arch.fabioguarrera@gmail.com

Mirco Cannella
Department of Architecture, University of Palermo

Keywords: "archaeological survey", "archaeological design", "archaeological representation"

Abstract

With this abstract we intend to present a research still in progress, based on the collaboration between two researchers structured in two different disciplinary sectors - "architectural composition" and "representation of architecture" - in the Department of Architecture of the University of Palermo.
A research aimed at defining a redevelopment of the tourist use of one of the most important archaeological sites in the Mediterranean: Agrigento's Archaeological Park.
Three fundamental strategic actions guide this interdisciplinary research: "survey", "design" and "representation". Four are the fundamental goals of the intervention.
The first goal is to read - through the survey conducted with laser scanning and photogrammetric techniques - the areas of the gymnasium, the Roman temple and the space and valley that separates these two areas, as well as the elaboration of 3D models.
The second goal is the project of paths into the archeological area, aimed at connecting the gymnasium area with the Museum, to close the circular route of the park and to create stopping points and landscape observation points. Actually, in fact, in the park there are inaccessible areas and cul de sacs that prevent the correct display of archaeological "vestigia" of great interest, but marginal compared to the main tourist routes.
The third goal is the revision of the entrance and visit routes inside the Archaeological Museum, without however modifying the set-up system. In this sense, a new volume is planned to include and cover the excavations of the Roman temple and the Greek bouleterion discovered only after the museum was built. In this case, the intervention is configured as an extension of the existing museum complex which, through this new configuration, assumes a new centrality in the general system of visits.
The fourth and final goal is the representation of the landscape and architectural redevelopment project through feature-based augmented reality techniques, aimed at visualizing and verifying the design solutions in situ using mobile devices. A research based on the conviction that "survey", "project" and "representation" are three fundamental and parallel moments of the transformation process of the archeological space.

Fabio Guarrera

Fabio Guarrera (Leonforte, 1980). Architect and PhD in Architectural Composition. From 2020 he is Rtd-A at the Department of Architecture of the University of Palermo, where he teaches "Morphologies and Types of Architecture" and "Architectural Design". His studies focus on three main areas of study: the relationship between history, nature, composition and expression in the architecture of the "other modern" and "post-modern"; the dialectic between contemporary design and the "character" of the traditional landscape; the problem of urban centralities and urban edge in the contemporary city.

Mirco Cannella

Mirco Cannella (Trento, 1982) Architect and Researcher in Representation of Architecture. In 2011 he obtained the title of PhD in "Sciences of the Survey and the Representation" at the Department of Architecture of the University of Palermo. His research activity is focused on the study, documentation, geometric analysis and representation of architecture through the use of the most advanced 3D digital survey and representation technologies. He is the titular professor of the "Computer Design and Representation Laboratory" of the course of study in Industrial Design, and of "Interactive graphics for the web" in the master's degree course in Design and Culture of the Territory of the University of Palermo.

Ru(in)park. An urban museum of archaeological fragments in Miróbriga

Chiara Barone
Department of Architecture, DiARC, University of Naples "Federico II", chiara.barone@unina.it

Keywords: urban park, archaeological fragments, Portugal

Abstract

The topic of the contribution concerns the archaeological park in its non-traditional meaning, through a vision that rejects the separation of the ancient city from the contemporary one, by promoting the intersection of urban, archaeological and naturalistic aspects. The intersection should be the main feature of a design approach, which attempts to underline the potentialities hidden in the complex network of urban relations.
These issues have been addressed in a research design carried out between Italy and Portugal, at the University of Naples "Federico II" (IT) and the University of Evòra (PT).
The research work aims at re-interpreting the existing urban relationships, by defining new hybrid configurations for the enhancement of the archaeological emergencies, where "a possible continuity between public space and archaeological space, between the thresholds and limits […] is the way through which the destinies of the contemporary city and its oldest parts can interact" (Tsiomis, 2002, p.182).
The most emblematic example is the city of Athens, where the architectural and urban paths, proposed by Yannis Tsiomis, for the archaeological area of the Acropolis, emphasizes a public space that leads to the contemporary city. A "promenade archéologique" that shows the palimpsest of the place, breaking the division between the ruins space and the public space of the contemporary city.
The possibility of defining connections between large ruins parks and the urban context has already been investigated in big archaeological cities, such as Rome and Pompeii, where archaeological dynamics have always been a focal point, highlighted by a widespread tourism that allowed these ruins not to be forgotten. In this context, what happens to smaller archaeological cities?
The history of the Mediterranean cities displays also other realities: in Portugal, Spain and Italy there are many unknown archaeological remains, archaeological fragments, unexplored and "intermittent" (Settis, 2004).
In particular, the proposed research work deals with the case of the city of Santiago do Cacém, in which the archaeological area of Miróbriga, one of the biggest cities in "Roman Portugal", seems to be completely separated from the urban and landscape context.
Through the insertion of new architectural grafts, it is possible to integrate new functions that give rise to hybrid configurations, able to make the archaeological fragments the core of a large open-air ruin's museum, an archaeological and urban park that changes simultaneously with the city, in time and space, in a continuous metamorphic process. In this way, ruins could be part of the urban context, witness of a culture that reappears in daily city life.

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Chiara Barone

She is a fellowship at the Department of Architecture of the University of Naples "Federico II" and her research is focused on the relationship between architecture, archaeology and surrounding context.
She started to deepen these topics during a period of research abroad, held at the University of Evora, in Portugal, supervised by prof. arch. J. M. Rocha. Then she graduated summa cum laude at the University of Naples "Federico II", under the supervision of prof. arch. P. Miano, applying the studied topics to the architectural and urban design project.
In her current research she is continuing to explore the topic of "Architecture, archeology and landscape" through theoretical research and participation in architectural competitions. Moreover, she is attending a second level Master's degree on landscape design issues.

The archaeology of architecture, the architecture of archaeology II

Chair: Per Elias Cornell, (University of Gothenburg)
Co-chair: Zeren Önsel Atala, (Özyeğin University)

Aneta Skalec, *Marketplaces next to the Nile in Ptolemaic Egypt*

Lâtife Summerer, Julia Koch, *In Search of the Lost City of Pompey the Great: Urban Development in Pompeiopolis (Paphlagonia)*

Ayça Arslan, *Terrace Houses In Archaeology And Architecture*

Paolo Maranzana, Cavalazzi Marco, *Marginal land and water management in Roman and Byzantine city hinterlands: Ravenna (Italy) and Galatia (Turkey) compared*

Rosa Fiorillo, *Aspects of Late Antique and Medieval Urbanism in Southern Italy. The case of Salerno*

Marketplaces next to the Nile in Ptolemaic Egypt

Aneta Skalec
anetaskalec@gmail.com

Keywords: Marketplace, ancient Egypt, Nile.

Abstract

Our vision of marketplaces in antiquity is largely shaped by the appearance of Ancient Greek agoras, which formed the centre of the city, containing the main administrative buildings, religious shrines, and commercial activities. As such they played an essential role in the Greek city planning. However, marketplaces in Ancient Egypt were very different, as there was no exact place for holding markets in the city planning, despite the fact that from the mid-3rd millennium onwards, it is clear that markets and marketplaces were known there. Those markets are iconographically known from reliefs on the walls of the tombs from the Old Kingdom to the New Kingdom; none have been actually securely identified in archaeological excavations.
As Egyptian settlements were typically characterised by an organic and dense, agglutinating layout of mudbrick buildings, open spaces would have been limited and as such city squares did not exist there. Marketplaces were instead usually located close to the riverbanks. Philologically, the term mry.t, generally meaning "riverbank", is known to be used with the meaning of marketplace. It is naturally strengthened by the dominance of the Nile in the landscape as the main means of transport essential for local movement of goods.
Did anything change in this regard with Alexander the Great's conquest of Egypt in 331 BC and the seizure of power by the Ptolemaic dynasty? So far, no square has been discovered in Egypt that would resemble a Greek agora and date back to the Ptolemaic times. We have archaeological evidence of the existence of monumental squares only from Roman times, but even then they are very few (Marina el-Alamein, Narmuthis).
As stated by Brian Muhs, riverbanks probably continued to serve as marketplaces in the Ptolemaic Period, though there are no tomb scenes or ship's logs to confirm this. However, we have other sources at our disposal that date back to that period and clearly indicate the existence of marketplaces located next to the river, which have so far been completely overlooked. They are papyri – both Demotic and Greek ones. In this paper I will discuss all papyrological testimonies at our disposal, that is three documents – P. Hausw. 18 (Edfu, BC 212), P. Ryl. Dem. 32 (Pathyris, BC 204), UPZ I 19 (Memphis, BC 163) and information resulting from them, in particular in terms of marketplaces' location in relation to settlements and market's surrounding – whether there were some kinds of structures and of what kind. This analysis will allow us to understand why Egyptian marketplaces are so difficult to find archaeologically. However, it is not completely impossible, as will be shown on the example of Naukratis located in the Nile Delta.

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Aneta Skalec

Dr Aneta Skalec - papyrologist, archaeologist and Roman lawyer. A graduate of MA studies in archeology at the Institute of Archeology at the University of Warsaw and MA studies in law at the Faculty of Law and Administration at the University of Warsaw. In 2016, she received a PhD in law at the Faculty of Law at the University of Warsaw with a specialization in legal papyrology and Roman law, on the basis of her PhD thesis entitled „The neighborhood law in the light of the papyri from Greek-Roman Egypt". Since 2015, she has been a coordinator of Polish-Italian cooperation within the Warsaw Mummy Project, and since 2017 a member of the Gebelein Archaeological Project. Participant of archaeological excavations in Ukraine, Libya and Egypt. Author of articles on archeology, papyrology and ancient religions. Currently not affiliated.

In Search of the Lost City of Pompey the Great: Urban Development in Pompeiopolis (Paphlagonia)

Lâtife Summerer
Arkin University of Creative Arts and Design
Kyrenia, North Cyprus
latife.summerer@arucad.edu.tr

Julia M. Koch
Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Germany
julia.koch@archaeologie.uni-giessen.de

Keywords: Pompeiopolis, geophysics, excavation.

Abstract

After his victory over Mithridates VI, King of Pontos, the Roman general Pompey founded in 64/63 BC a series of cities to secure the newly conquered Northern Anatolia for Rome. He named one of these cities after himself: 'Pompeiopolis', 'the city of Pompey'. It should quickly become the most important city within the North Anatolian urban network. Temporarily it was also the administrative seat of the Roman province of Paphlagonia. It´s importance was reflected in a magnificent urban development; elaborate monumental public buildings like gymnasia, theatres and thermal baths were built, and the citizens lived in rich villas. Late antique and Byzantine sources tell us of the unique splendour of the city. The city's heyday ended in the 6th century at the latest: possibly as a result of an earth quake and also due to effects of the invasions of the Sassanids and then the Arabs. Pompeiopolis fell into disrepair and was more and more forgotten. It was not until the early 19th century that the city came back into general awareness: the French consul of Sinope, Pascal Fourcade, succeeded in rediscovering the old city of Pompey in the overgrown settlement hill near the modern city of Taşköprü. But no large-scale excavations followed. Rather, the ruins that were still standing until the 19th and early 20th centuries were gradually removed to be used as building material to serve for the development of the nearby town of Taşköprü as well as the surrounding villages.
An internationally organised multidisciplinary research project for a holistic investigation of Pompeiopolis was carried out between 2006 and 2016. Although no remains were visible on the surface, a systematic geophysical survey over the hill detected the outline of a large city with roads, monumental buildings, baths and two theatres that were successively archaeologically investigated. This paper will present the results of these archaeological investigations and draw outlines of the urban development from the foundation of Pompeiopolis to its transformation to the county town Taşköprü.

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Lâtife Summerer

Prof. Dr. Lâtife Summerer studied Classical Archaeology, Ancient History and Ethnology at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich, received her PhD in Classical Archaeology at the same University in 1996 and completed her habilitation thesis in 2005. She taught Classical Archaeology at the universities in Munich, Regensburg, and Eichstätt in Germany and at the University of Kastamonu in Turkey. Currently she is head of Archaeology and Art History Department at the Arkin University of Creative Arts and Design in Kyrenia, North Cyprus. She directed excavations at the Roman City Pompeiopolis between 2006-2016.

Julia M. Koch

Dr. Julia M. Koch studied Classical Archaeology, Prehistoric Archaeology and Art History at the Rupprecht-Karls-University in Heidelberg, the National Kapodistrian University in Athens and the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich and received her PhD in Classical Archaeology at the same University in 2018. Currently she is Assistant professor of Classical Archaeology at the Justus-Liebig-University in Giessen, Germany. She has been field assistant at the Pompeiopolis Excavations between 2008 and 2016.

Spatial Analyses of the Peristyle Courtyard Case of: Yamaç Houses-2, Ephesus

Ayça Arslan
Assist.Prof.Dr.
ayca.arslan@usak.edu.tr

Keywords: Ephesus Yamaç Ev-2, Peristylle courtyard, Spatiality, Daylight, Spatial Instruments

Abstract

This article exposes a comperensive investigation into spatial organization of dwelling units of an acient city with the case of 'Ephesus Yamaç Ev-2' , which constitutes a special and unique character as a; 'lively dwelling museum' that reflects the living styles, dwelling units, space organizations and spatilaity of the era which takes attention of many foreign and rural tourists every year no matter winter or summer. Thus, its found really worthy to make an investigation into the spatiality of these 7 terrace houses known as; YAMAÇ EV-2 traditionally, which accommodates special features and spatial solutions, that is beyond time, for the era that houses had been built. In this context, as the main theme of the article 'SPATIALITY'; its aimed to investigate 6 dwelling units with approxiametely 400 m2 each, that later became 7 with necesary constructions due to earthquekes and other natural issues during the years. Thus , in the article 7 dwelling units have been investigated in order to explore; the special spatiality of the terrace houses, especially focusing on the 'peristyle house' typology which is unique to Roman empire, that is a special architectural instrument due to the importance of 'peristyle courtyard' that creates; open, social, public spaces between the houses with its fountain and showpiece in the south. In addition , in the study its aimed to explore other 'architectural spatial instruments' that have been used in the terrace houses, especially the dwelling 6 has been investigated with its large apse called 'basilica' as gathering and more public and hierararchical space of the house with small side spaces as secondary spaces. Thus; in the article a comprehensive spatial analyes and investigations into space organizations of the houses have been achived. Yamaç Ev-2 has been investigated which compromises a unique and special space relations due to the topografy, where dwelling 6 peristylle courtyard transforms a scenary to the dwellings units 3-5-7 and variety of entrances 'side-front-back' street enterances also come forward. Each dwelling is unique by its liminal design (entrance hall), as entrance to the house due to the natural usage of environment and topografy. An other special issue of the terracce houses is the daylight source which is achieved by peristlyle courtyard in the complex and this source of 'daylight instrument : peristyle courtyard' have been inverstigated with its spatiality and space realations. As the methodology , space analyses have been realized over 2d plans and spatial investigations have been realized by elevations and 3d models of dwelling spaces that have been collected through academic literature such as; books, articles, international conferences , in addition examinations and taken photographs in the site by author has been also used during spatial analyses. Thus, in the article its mainly aimed to explore speacial spatiality of the Yamaç Ev-2 dwelling units due to its topografy and discover space relations around the Peristyle courtyard, space organizations around the courtyard as source of daylight to the inner spaces. At the end its aimed to examine dwelling spaces through ; 'depth-density-integration' relations of the spaces to the courtyard.

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Marginal land and water management in Roman and Byzantine city hinterlands: Ravenna (Italy) and Galatia (Turkey) compared

Paolo Maranzana
Boğaziçi University
Department of History
paolo.maranzana@boun.edu.tr

Marco Cavalazzi
University of Bologna
Department of History and Cultures
marco.cavalazzi3@unibo.it

Keywords: marginal land, Roman and Medieval urbanism, and climate change.

Abstract

This paper discusses the development of Roman and Byzantine city hinterlands in relation to environmental and climatic stress over time. It focuses in particular on reclamation and exploitation of marginal lands as well as the infrastructure built to use them. The overall conclusion of this paper is that local communities adapt, react, and resist global socio-economic and political change, and climatic transformations only have a limited impact on these choices.
The paper will address this topic comparatively by focusing on two case studies: the greater Ankara region (central Turkey), located on the arid Anatolian plateau, and Ravenna and its wetlands (northern Italy). The ecologies of both regions are very much entangled with the presence/absence of water, which needs to be managed successfully in order to exploit the available land. We consider these communities in time of political change: 1) the establishment of the Roman Empire (late 1st c. BCE), 2) the end of the Western Roman Empire (5th c. CE), and 3) the end of Antiquity (7th -8th c. CE).
In the first period (1st c. BCE), Roman Galatia was annexed to the Roman state, and urbanism developed for the first time in its history. Cities led to broad reorganization of the rural settlement pattern. In the same period, thanks to its geographical position, Ravenna was chosen by Augustus to host part of the Roman military fleet, which stimulated growth of occupation in the rural countryside as well as the emergence of a set of fluvial and road links to connect the city to its hinterland.
In the second period (5th-7th c. CE), Roman Galatia prospered as it became the buffer zone between Constantinople and the frontiers. Urban and rural communities reached their maximum expansion, and agricultural production was higher than any other region in Anatolia. Growth in occupation and production occurred in spite of a negative turn in climate (cold and dry), which was countered by a significant investment in rural villages (especially in marginal lands). Ravenna became the capital of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th c. CE, and the countryside was characterized by a strong recovery of the anthropic presence. Aristocracy strongly invested in rural agricultural exploitation, which led to further monumentalisation of pre-existing sites as well as to the reoccupation of abandoned marginal lands.
In the last period (8th c. CE), the Arabs invasion into Anatolia disrupted completely the settlement pattern of the region. Agricultural production and rural settlements dropped and only two cities survived (Ankara and Amorium) this time of crisis. Similarly, ceasing to be the capital of the Exarchate in mid of 8th c. CE, Ravenna partially lost its role as a main political and economic center, replaced by a new socio-ecological equilibrium: the new settlement pattern of the lowlands around Ravenna was characterized by a more and more frequent trend to the nucleation of the habitat.

Paolo Maranzana

Paolo Maranzana is an assistant professor in the Department of History at Boğaziçi University. His research focuses on urban systems in the Roman and Late Roman periods in Anatolia and Italy. His current work considers the nexus of economic and environmental impact of cities.

Marco Cavalazzi

Marco Cavalazzi is a faculty member of the Department of History and Culture of the Bologna University and he is carrying on his research in the field of landscape history and archeology. His interests are related in particular to the study of the rural landscape transformations from Late Antiquity to the end of Middle Ages, to the coastal and wetlands management, to the relation between city and countryside, and, from a methodological point of view, to the use of GIS technologies in these fields of research.

Aspects of Late Antique and Medieval Urbanism in Southern Italy. The case of Salerno

Rosa Fiorillo
Dipartimento di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale
Laboratorio ALPHANVS
Università degli Studi di Salerno
rfiorillo@unisa.it

Abstract

The intervention that you want to present is the result of studies that I have been conducting for years on the city of Salerno. The studies combined the archaeological investigations, the results of the CARE project (Corpus Architecturae Religiosae Europeae) and the review of the archaeological documentation made available by the Superintendence. The conspicuous amount of new data contributes, in no small measure, to the knowledge of the urban planning and the late ancient and medieval history of the city. As it is evident for many Italian centers, in the phases of transition between the Roman and the late-antique age, Salerno too underwent the abandonment and/or the fractioning of its public structures and of the big domus, saw the construction in wood and in material of recovery prevail on a building in masonry, faced the cohabitation with the dead and supported the affirmation of the new buildings of cult. The excavation data prove that the great republican and imperial buildings lie at heights below the current levels of the countryside and that their spoliation took place mostly in late antiquity, while the building material reused in the buildings of the late eleventh and twelfth centuries, and then again in the palaces built by the nobility from '500 or in the contemporary restructuring of the monastic complexes, comes from cities in the Phlegraean or Lazio or from the city of Paestum. The data overturn even more information long considered true as that of the presence in the city of an early Christian church, which in reality was never constituted, that of the presence of a Byzantine elite and, for the following centuries disassemble the data about the position of the Norman palace. Of great interest also the role of the curtis longobarde in the urban expansion, favored by the construction of churches and monasteries that saw in the centuries of the low Middle Ages the structuring of the corporations of the trades.

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Fortifications and urban heritage: documentation and restoration

Chair: Roberta Spallone, (Politecnico di Torino)
Co-chair: Fabiana Raco, (University of Ferrara)

Giulia Emilio, Giorgio Verdiani, *Painted landscapes from another age: what the Vasari's frescoes in Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, tell about urban fortifications*

Michele Coppola, Ambra Maramai, *The Cerretaccio Castle. Investigations for material history and conservation*

Giorgio Verdiani, Serena di Grazia, *The evolution of the war and the evolution of the place: fortifications across time and landscape*

Vidal Gómez Martínez, *Explicit Restoration*

Mustafa Tahir Ocak, Zeynep İnan Ocak, *Life-Saving Stations on Black Sea Coast of Istanbul as a Coastal Heritage: Threats and Potentials*

Painted landscapes from another age: what the Vasari's frescoes in Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, tell about urban fortifications

Giulia Emilio
Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy
giulia.emilio@stud.unifi.it

Giorgio Verdiani
Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy

Keywords: Military Landscape, Digital Reconstruction, Renaissance

Abstract

Palazzo Vecchio is a cultural-historical centre full of elements from different periods able to offer multiple ideas and reflections. Inside there are objects, rooms and environments that document many years of history interacting with many other realities and contexts. In particular, the "Hall of the 500", the large audience hall restored by Giorgio Vasari commissioned by the grand duke Cosimo I, shows in its sumptuous wall paintings the views of cities, places and landscapes, captured in scenes of war and siege. It is possible to observe the city walls of Pisa, the Towers of Siena and Livorno, the military fortifications of Porto Ercole and San Vincenzo, the Mediterranean coasts and the inland valleys. Different places, conquered by the Medici family, which branch off throughout Tuscany and characterize the territory. These places today appear to us transformed and modified, in part or not, in the landscape and urban fabric. In some cases, it is still possible to find the remains of the sixteenth-century defensive buildings, while in others there is no longer any trace, or at most only a few remains rest. Instead, they are legible in the paintings that identify their elements and characteristics. Therefore, the opportunity arises for a comparison between real and painted architecture. From this point of view, the frescoes in the hall not only have value as artistic works but also as historical sources and documents able to tell through painting the conformation of the sites represented with well-defined details and historical reliability. Comparing the paintings with today's urban and landscape fabric, analogies and discrepancies appear, present, missing and added objects that allow in the first place to reconstruct the analyzed structures, and also to catalogue them according to the level of knowledge acquired with a good degree of reliability of the source.
With these assumptions it was possible to model the painted defensive structures in 3D, using not only the frescoes but also writings, drawings and archive plans from the archive and also to catalogue it. A map was then edited to identify the level of knowledge achieved with each model. The aim is to increase knowledge of historical and cultural structures to enhance the city's cultural heritage.

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Giulia Emilio

Student of the Dipartimento di Architettura from 2013 to 2021, Master degree thesis in 2021, passionate scholar on built and cultural heritage, various experience in digital survey and heritage documentation. Participation in the survey of Palazzo Vecchio, Florence in 2019-2020.

Giorgio Verdiani

Ph.D. in 2004, former Researcher, then Associate Professor at the DIDA in Florence since 2006. He had classes for UNIFI and for other institutions. Active in various activities and international conferences on Cultural Heritage and Information Technologies.

The Cerretaccio Castle. Investigations for material history and conservation

Michele Coppola
DIDA, Dept. of Architecture
University of Florence, Italy
michele.coppola@unifi.it

Ambra Maramai
University of Florence, Italy
ambra.maramai@stud.unifi.it

Keywords: castle, tower, collapse

Abstract

The present study analyze one of the many castles that are part of the Chianti area, the Cerretaccio Castle. The importance of the site is linked to historical and architectural reasons that distinguished it in the Middle Ages in the context of the battles between Siena and Florence. The collapse of the tower, which today appears as a series of fragments lying on the ground, contributes to the charm of the place. The goal of the study is to analyze the ruins of the tower and hypothesize its original state, in order to understand the causes of decay and collapse and plan interventions or protection measures. The study consisted of an overall investigation of the property and a specific study on the tower. The main tool used in this work was a digital survey which allowed the planimetric and 3D reconstruction of the site. All the individual fragments resulting from the collapse of the tower have been acquired and this has allowed a virtual reconstruction that could return a credible hypothesis of the configuration of the structure in the phases preceding the collapse. The result made it possible to proceed according to the methods of architectural archeology, using tools to deepen the typological investigation of the building, allowing to know its materials and construction techniques, typological variations and to hypothesize a placement with respect to the wall circuit. Thanks to the support of structural modeling, it was possible to clarify the possible options related to the collapse of the tower. Issues related to the state of conservation of the entire site, now in a state of ruin, were also examined in depth. These investigations made it possible to draw up an overall analysis for the protection of the site, making it possible to identify the main threats and assess the vulnerability of the portions involved, suggesting some guidelines to hinder its decay.

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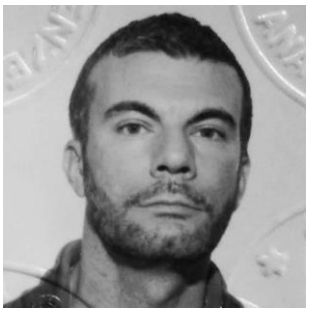

Michele Coppola

Architect, PhD in Conservation of Architectural Heritage (2012), he obtained a Master in Medieval Archeology (2006) and a specialization in Archaeological Restoration (2006). Since 2012 he has been Researcher in Restoration (SSD ICAR/19 - Restoration) at the Department of Architecture of the University of Florence and performed seminarial educational activities in international fields. Since 2019 he has held the Restoration Laboratory course at the UNIZKM University of Tirana. He has always based his training not only on the contents of the restoration, but also on the firm connection to historical disciplines and the methods of investigation of archeology. He is scientific director of the LARC (Laboratory of Architecture, Restoration and Conservation) of the DiDA (Department of Architecture). In 2018 he obtained the National Scientific Qualification for 2nd level Professor in the competition sector 08/E2, Restoration and History of Architecture.

The evolution of the war and the evolution of the place: fortifications across time and landscape

Giorgio Verdiani
Dipartimento di Architettura (DIDA)
University of Florence, Italy
giorgio.verdiani@unifi.it

Serena Di Grazia
Maieutiké, Cultural Association
Florence, Italy
geol.digrazia@gmail.com

Keywords: Geomorphology, Castles, Workability

Abstract

Human settlements often manifest two main needs: living in the best comfortable way and living in the safer possible way. Building and planning made outside of these two basic concepts start being frequent only when the need for "being in a place" become stronger than practical exploit of the landscape resources. The extended system of fortifications all around the Mediterranean area and in general worldwide shows an imposing approach in the territorial management and defence. Knowledge of the territory has always been the basis for design, geology and geomorphology are elements that man has always taken into account. The landscape transformation is an element that men have to consider, but the time of these transformations is quite different from the human in military transformations, but one is strictly merged with the other. The rules guiding interventions changed continuously, in the beginnin g geology and geomorphology were the first resources. Natural or excavated caves and tunnels was the first idea allowing a safe hiding place, and somewhere trap the enemy. When better construction technologies became available, the walls and fortresses evolved from wooden to stone solutions, and/or passing from structures aimed to keep at bay infantry and attacking machines (catapults, rams, movable towers) to systems thought to protect from cannons and to use them to shot at the attackers. After the invention and refinement of the air warfare the present evolution made preferable to hide in structures completely underground or organized beneath large concrete shield with mimetic options. In a certain way, the fortifications seem to complete a long parabolic path, from the underground rupestrian refuge to the underground anti-nuclear facility. At the point of inversion, we can register a change in the use of natural landscape: geology is no more a limit for the project but rather a characteristic of the territory to be taken into consideration for the effectiveness of the result. The rules and choices in planning in different places were guided by fundamental options: the geology and geomorphology influenced directly the results of unconquerable citadels and the following aspect of the growing town. The genesis of the place and the development of the human skills combine in a unique history that highlight the interaction between man and landscape. In the contribution proposed here, a selection of defensive architectures across time will be analysed in a series of reflections about the continuous balance between geology and geomorphology, human choices, practical and military purposes and following influences on the urban development.

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Giorgio Verdiani

Ph.D. in 2004, former Researcher, then Associate Professor at the DIDA in Florence since 2006. He had classes for UNIFI and for other institutions. Active in various activities and international conferences on Cultural Heritage and Information Technologies.

Explicit Restoration

Vidal Gómez Martínez
Visiting Professor
Sapienza Università di Roma
vidalgomezmartinez@gmail.com

Keywords: popular explicit restoration; historical stratigraphy; architectural restoration

Abstract

Ever since Italy in the quattrocento awoke an ardent interest in classical architecture, European culture has not ceased to look back in search of artistic references, cultural identities and all kinds of arguments for the most diverse objectives. This interest, centuries later, would develop into a heritage awareness that has evolved into the concept of Cultural Heritage that we accept today and on which we continue to reflect.
From the 19th, the restoration of historic architecture has come a long way, based on theoretical and ideological approaches that have gradually shaped the rich and complex approaches that are still valid today. Viollet-le-Duc's "restauration stylistique" and the "anti-restoration movement" of John Ruskin and William Morris are the first currents with their own theorical body. Italy would take over with Luca Beltrami's and Camilo Boito's "restauro filologico", which reads architecture as a historical document within its complexity and natural evolution. Progressively, concepts such as scientific knowledge, respect for the historical phases, the need for interventions to be recognisable... were incorporated, which would end up crystallising in the Athens Charter of 1931. The destruction produced by the world wars forces a huge effort to recover Historical Heritage as a key element for the cultural recognition of the societies. In this context Cesare Brandi establishes a clear differentiation between the aesthetic and the historical instance, as well as the need to find a balance between the two in interventions and to act individually for each case according to its characteristics and circumstances. In the 21st century, we have a huge knowledge of architecture, both from indirect and direct sources, by a wide range of survey, diagnosis and monitoring techniques. We approach the intervention on Cultural Heritage with a critical sense, analysing the work in depth both from its historical and material point of view, providing different solutions for different situations, which often balance around one of the approaches described above.
However, are recurrently published interventions in which the stratification is used as a powerful plastic resource linked to the discourse of authenticity and minimal intervention and making a voluntary exhibition of the different interventions that have been carried out on the building throughout history. This is a current of work that could be called "explicit restoration", borrowing the warnings for parents in the audio-visual media with explicit contents.
The main objective of this paper is to analyse this approach, to try to establish its main criteria and to determine whether it is a true theoretical current. To this end, different cases will be studied, focusing on rehabilitation works for exhibition spaces, an area in which numerous interventions of this type have been identified.

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Vidal Gómez Martínez

He has made part of initiatives such as SECCION B ARQUITECTURA or SOLUCIÓN URBANA, and is currently a partner of CARLOS PEDRAZA ARQUITECOS ASOCIADOS, where develops projects of urban planning, building and rehabilitation of Historical Heritage. This career is based on teamwork and continuous training, obtaining the title of Architect with specialisations in Building and Urban Planning, as well as the Master in Architecture and Historical Heritage from the Universidad de Sevilla. Internationalisation has allowed him to carry out research stays at Campo Arqueológico de Mértola in Portugal and at Sapienza Università di Roma in Italy, where he completed his training with studies in Restauro at the Università degli Studi di Firenze. This intense research activity has resulted in numerous international congresses participations, as well as the publication of articles and monographs, mainly focused on the documentation, protection and conservation of Vernacular Architecture.

Life-Saving Stations on Black Sea Coast of Istanbul as a Coastal Heritage: Threats and Potentials

Mustafa Tahir Ocak
ITU, mustafatahirocak@gmail.com

Zeynep İnan Ocak
zeynepinann@gmail.com

Keywords: Coastal Heritage, Life-saving, Istanbul

Abstract

The political and commercial relations that the Ottoman Empire established with European countries during the nineteenth century were reflected in many areas. One of these areas was the architecture through the life-saving stations. In the Ottoman Empire, firefighters and sailors were responsible for the rescue from the sea until the mid-19th century, and there was no specialized agency in this area. The storm disaster that took place in the 1850s and the rising sea traffic in the Bosphorus showed up the necessity of such a system. Ottoman State established a commission that members come from different countries. British Admiral Henry Felix Woods participated in this commission through the British Embassy.
In 1869, Henry Felix Woods investigated the Black Sea coast to determine the locations of the ships to be placed and the stations to be used for coastal rescue missions. As a result of this determination, stations were built at certain points in the Black Sea coast of Istanbul, which is Şile in the east, and Lake Terkos in the west. There are seventeen life-saving stations and twenty rocket houses at Black Sea coastlines.
The life-saving stations built along the coastline vary according to their size and the characteristics of the area they are located in. The stations were required to be self-sufficient. Basic elements of a life-savings station usually consisted of accommodation, office, bathroom, stable, rockethouse (equipment store), and watchtowers, sometimes supplemented by the boathouse. Accommodation/office building was constructed with a timber frame system. The others were made of brick masonry.
As a consequence of organizational and technological change, many life-saving facilities have passed out of their original use. Stations have been demolished or adapted for other purposes and the accommodation has passed into private ownership. Few numbers stations also used by Coastguard Administration.
This study distinguishes, presents, and discusses the coastal heritage of the Black Sea in Istanbul and its architectural and settlement features. It shows the current conservation status of the sites and argues that the effect of the Canal Istanbul Project, which will damage the urban, natural features of İstanbul, on the coastal areas where the lifesaving stations nestled.

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Zeynep İnan Ocak

B. Arch, M. Arch, PhD.
Received her B. Arch from Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Faculty of Architecture (2004-2008). Earned her M.Arch, PhD. degree in architectural conservation from Istanbul Technical University (2011-2018), currently works at Marmara University.

Urban Fabrics and modern city planning and design

Chair: Prof. Ayşe Sema Kubat, (Istanbul Technical University)
Co-chair: Pelin Günay, (Özyeğin University)

Per Elias Cornell, Anna Wyn-Jones Frank, *Design, Aesthetics, Built Environment and the Question of Time*

Zeren Önsel Atala, *Challenges in Conservation Planning of Multi-layered Western Anatolian Cities*

İrem İpek Pişkin, Yegan Kahya Sayar, *Sustainability Of Historical Bank Buildings In The Evolving City*

Saba Innab, *Reading the Modern Narrative of Amman between the Nation and the National*

Francesco Mancini, Tanja Glusac, *"Fragment, Field and Frame". Reflection on Heritage, Contemporary City and its Identity. The case of Perth, WA*

Design, Aesthetics, Built Environment and the Question of Time

Per Cornell
Professor, Department of Historical Studies,
University of Gothenburg, Sweden
perelias.cornell@gmail.com

Anna Wyn-Jones Frank
Landscape Architect, LAR/MSA
Tengboms Architects, Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract

There are always elements of intentional design in built environment. The may be at small scales, but also at the large scale. However, in much of the debate on related issues, there has been a tendency to look at the design of towns in terms of an either or; the town is planned or it is not planned. Now, this dual thinking has obstructed more than helped the analysis of built environment. What we need is a somewhat more refined approach, looking at what is planned, and in what way, and what is less planned, and in what way, and how this relates to a prior situation of "natural environment". The individual building may a have conscious design, but it may also be a mere repetition of other existing building designs. A certain sector of a town may have an elaborate, conscious and complex design, while other parts of the same town have much less planned elements in other sectors. The element of planning, in general, may be fairly simple (like a grid-like distribution of plots and streets) or extremely intricate and complex. But there is also the question of time. Smaller changes, alterations, demolitions, the addition of new elements to a setting all affect the built environment and often run against the intention of particular design introduced earlier. Time, as I have argued before, is a vital element to the built environment, and through creating particular mixtures, it might actually make the setting a truly human place, in which no specific design (or, let us phrase it differently, no specific ideology have a total control). But demolitions, in particular, often change a setting dramatically, and through a process of selection make us "see" more of certain parts of the past than others.
All this is actually evident and should be no news to anybody. However, much work on design does not contemplate the question of time. Work on design shall take inspiration from a wide set of sources, both in a geographical sense (local, regional and global) and in the sense of time in general terms. But it must also include, to some extent, thinking the time forward, thinking the future, even if this will be, in the end, only guesswork and hopes. When addressing larger building projects, the true challenge is to find how to integrate a wide range of technical and practical specialization in order to form some kind landscape, integrating bits and pieces of the old, of the natural environment, of the new, possibly in varied forms. Actually, while administration and management has its role here, the major integrator should be an esthetics, which operates on a segment of a given landscape.
There are several problems in contemporary designs. Particular cultural features are both a potential and a problem, depending on how they are applied. A severe problem is the heavy reliance on certain available products (like, for example, the elements of building structures), and the particular interest of large entrepreneurs (e.g. large companies and real estate business). The existing socio-economic conditions also pose limits, but it should not be taken as a static, eternal "thing". Through introducing time in our minds, we also see new possibilities, and stop relying only on what is immediately available. This paper will discuss the questions exposed, using a set of simple illustrations from different times and geographies.

Per Elias Cornell
Professor, Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Anna Wyn-Jones Frank
Landscape Architect, LAR/MSA
Tengboms Architects, Stockholm, Sweden

Challenges in Conservation Planning of Multi-layered Western Anatolian Cities

Zeren Önsel Atala
Özyeğin University
zeren.onsel@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: multi-layered cities, 20th century heritage, conservation plans

Abstract

In the second half of the 19th century, railway construction started in the Ottoman Empire in order to transport the agricultural products of Western Anatolian cities to Izmir Port. Railway projects carried out by foreign companies have concentrated in Western Anatolia, thus increasing the accessibility to the region. During this period, thanks to the new transportation networks and railways, it has been possible to transport the agricultural products obtained in the cities in the region, to İzmir Port. In this way, agriculture-based trade has begun to be carried out on an international scale.
The development of trade and transportation has enabled the physical appearance of cities to change as well. The hotels, shops, coffee houses and casinos built in and around İstasyon Caddesi[1] and that will serve the new function of the period and its users have brought along the reconstruction of these areas from the 19th century. In addition to these buildings, the neighbourhoods organized according to the innovations brought by the Tanzimat and the urban design approach that changed at the beginning of the century was transferred to the Republican Period. This transfer was not only in the urban-physical form, but also in the method of preparing city maps and plans, which started to be implemented from the 1920s.
The recognition of the historical value of the urban fabric is a necessity for urban conservation. Urban areas belonging to different periods in a city that need to be treated as layers to be protected are not areas that conflict with the previous city layer, but rather areas that should be preserved together with that texture and reflect the historical period and development of the city itself. All of the structures within the designated urban site[2] boundaries are structures of cultural heritage value that will enable the protection of the area. Road texture, block and plot configuration, green areas, building-green area-designed open area relationship should be preserved. In most of the historic cities in Turkey, although conservation-oriented planning is aimed, the boundaries of the urban site are not drawn to cover a large urban area cannot prevent and manage the change that occurs each day through the destruction of the physical environment and new construction.
This paper aims to underline the challenges of rapid urban change that threatens the multi-layered Western Anatolian cities planned in the 1920s through the case study of Afyon. Urban morphological analysis and urban conservation analysis will be used as methods to reveal and discuss the current problems and weak points of the conservation plans that should be used as tools to manage the threats built heritage.

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[1] The main road connecting the public square to the railway station.

[2] Urban sites are architectural, historical, artistic and local areas of cultural and natural elements where values are increased due to their coexistence and integrity.

Zeren Önsel Atala

Born in 22.07.1983 in Istanbul, Zeren Önsel Atala is a Ph.D. candidate at Istanbul Technical University, Department of Architecture. She studied at Istanbul Technical University and had her B.S. degree in architecture in 2007 and M.Sc. degree in restoration in 2010. Her proposed title for Ph.D. dissertation is "The Conservation of Modern Architectural Heritage of Western Anatolian Cities Planned Between 1920-1960". She worked as research assistant between 2012 and 2018 at Istanbul Technical University, Department of Architecture and spent one year (October 2014-September 2015) at University of Stuttgart, Urban Design Institute, as scholar and visiting researcher. She is working as lecturer at Özyeğin University, Department of Architecture since February 2019. She is a member of ICOMOS Turkey National Committee, Docomomo Turkey and Chamber of Architects of Turkey.

Sustainability Of Historical Bank Buildings In The Evolving City

İrem İpek Pişkin
Phd. Student at I.T.U., Faculty of Architecture
Department of Architectural Conservation
archiremipek@gmail.com

Yegan Kahya Sayar
Professor at I.T.U., Faculty of Architecture,
Department of Architectural Conservation
kahya@itu.edu.tr

Keywords: Historical Bank Buildings, Urban Evolution, Adaptive Reuse

Abstract

The aim of this study is to show the importance of adaptive reuse potential of the historical bank buildings that became vacant as a result of the evolution in the city in various ways. The study focuses on the re-evaluation of the historic bank building stock, which emerged as a result of the changing banking needs due to the advancing technology and banking system, as there is no longer a need for larger bank structures.
Historic bank buildings were often built in the focal points of the city and were flamboyant buildings that once served as landmarks. They are significant examples of the architecture style of their period, because they were commissioned directly by the state to famous architects either as a private endeavor or through various professional competitions since they were some of the most prestigious buildings within the cities. Both for their architectural style and the materials used in their making, these buildings are unique cultural entities that must be conserved. However, with the changing methods of modern banking, these enormous structures have been vacated as they no longer serve the needs of these banking methods. Moreover, the relocation of financial districts to new areas due to urban transformation necessitates the adaptive reuse of these historic bank structures.
In the 19th Century, with the movement of westernization, while some of the existing building types adapted to the needs of the period, new building forms and plan schemes were born with the emergence of new functions that were not needed until then. As a product of this urban renewal, a large number of bank buildings have taken their places in major cities. Therefore, the capital city of the period, Istanbul was not only a commercial center, but also became an important financial center.
Similar to the westernization in the 19th Century, Istanbul is going through yet another urban renewal now in the 21st Century. With these new changes, the innovative banking sector that wants to identify with the contemporary side of the city has withdrawn from the historical regions and structures. In addition, with the developing technology, today's banks have turned into compact units settled in small spaces. Moreover, with the evolution of online banking, it is no longer necessary for the bank function to even have a structure. In this case, banking institutions prefer to retain only a few historical buildings, which have an important place in the history of the bank which present its old roots, emphasize its reliability, and generally be used as corporate headquarters center in metropoles.
As a reflection of technological advancement, it is possible to follow the evolution of the city through the location changes of the financial centers and assets of vacant historic bank buildings. The study aims to discuss the conservation of the historic bank structures through the adaptive reuse by taking into consideration of sustainability aspect by inspecting local and foreign examples and taking the national and international principles into consideration.

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İrem İpek Pişkin

İrem İpek Pişkin completed her bachelor's degree in architecture at Bahçeşehir University. She received a restoration master's degree at Istanbul Technical University, Department of Architecture, Restoration program. Her master thesis is "Istanbul–Beyoglu Grand Zarifi Apartment Restoration Project". Specializing in 19th century buildings, she is currently completing her Ph.D. at the same department of Istanbul Technical University. Her doctoral thesis was about the conservation problems of banks in the Ottoman Empire with the westernization in the 19th century. Concurrently, she is a master student of Kadir Has University Urban and Child Studies design program. She has nine years of work experience in many restoration and design projects of different scales, including in a variety of roles and companies. She is currently working as a project manager in the Cultural Heritage Preservation Directorate of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Cultural Heritage Department.

Reading the Modern Narrative of Amman between the Nation and the National

Saba Innab
Independent architect, urban researcher
sabainnab@gmail.com

Keywords: Contested Spaces, Spatial Representation, Nation-state Building

Abstract

The formation of Amman as the capital of the "modern state" of Jordan was a gradual process beginning in the 1950s and lasting through the 1980s, a period punctuated with over fifty planning attempts within the capital and across the country as a whole. In a city that is being constructed within the framework of nation-building, those attempts were tools of negotiation and even reclamation of spaces by the state, where the "nation" and the "national" were always contested. However, it was not until the 1980s that signifiers of the modern state started to become evident in the cityscape: the masterplan, the plaza, and the monument.
This symptom of belated modernity cannot be read outside of the ways that Amman was experiencing successive separations from Palestine; from the unification of the Banks (1949) to the disengagement of the West Bank (1987). Those "separations" varied in their intensity but were all inscribed in the cityscape, leading to inner schisms in the city structure. In the official discourse, a new phase for Amman as a modern city—in a postmodern time—was announced during the 1980s, introducing a new kind of monumentality that emphasized those schisms.
This text builds around two ceremonial events and their spatial inscriptions which may be read as an official narrative produced in the process of nation building. To understand the inscriptions of such events, we have to map history onto places and understand the genesis, shifts, abandonments, and resurgences. Those patterns chart the relationship between the ruling power, on the one hand, and the spaces and their representations, on the other. This nonlinear timeline is a record of a process of trial and error, whereby the state seems to be constantly building a "ruin" that soon will be abandoned and replaced by another in an endless process of building the "national."

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Saba Innab

Architect, urban researcher, and artist practicing out of Amman and Beirut. She holds a Bachelor of Architecture Engineering from the Jordan University of Science and Technology (2004). Her architectural practice includes working on the reconstruction of Nahr el Bared Palestinian refugee Camp in the North of Lebanon, a project nominated for the Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 2013. In 2014, she received the visiting research fellowship initiated by Studio X Amman (Columbia GSAPP), and was long-listed for the Royal Academy Dorfman Award of Architecture, 2018. In 2019, Innab co-founded OPPA, an architecture and research collective. Through research, design, mapping, model making and sculpture, Innab's work explores the suspended states between temporality and permanence, and is concerned with variable notions of dwelling and building and their political, spatial and poetic implications in language and architecture.

"Fragment, Field and Frame". Reflection on Heritage, Contemporary City and its Identity. The case of Perth, WA

Francesco Mancini
Curtin University
francesco.mancini@curtin.edu.au

Tanja Glusac
Curtin University

Keywords: Heritage, City, Urban Form

Abstract

Unlike industrial buildings which have been over years subject to adaptive reuse, heritage buildings have been increasingly prevented from participating in the recent transformations of the contemporary city due to its excessive preoccupation with preservation. Furthermore, heritage sites as extended portions of territory subject to preservation are very often defined as precincts with clear boundaries, in particular when referred to urban areas, limiting the continuity of the city in its form and experience. Exceptions to this are the centres of European cities like Rome, Paris and London which for instance all still have their historical nucleuses essential for the recognition of their city's identity.
What happens, however, when the strong historic nucleus is missing, and isolate buildings scattered across the urban landscapes are supposedly entrusted with the role of perpetuating a city's heritage and associated identity, as is the case in Perth, Western Australia? This paper argues that to date heritage has not conceived of itself as a frame which includes fragments that can be recombined in an urban field, in co-existence with a city's contemporary and former past.
We propose to consider heritage as defined through Aldo Rossi's concepts of urban form being both 'the locus of the collective memory' and the most representative tangible artefact of such memory (1982, 130, 131), as a way of responding to the pervasive loss of contemporary cities' identity. According to Richard Sennett, due to recent changes in urban modes of production and living, the individual, social, and cultural identity of a post-colonial city inhabitant's psyche is diminishing, making any connections between heritage and identity in places like Perth difficult.
We further argue that from the perspective of contemporary development of global and specifically post-colonial cities, the singular, social and urban identities are indispensable requisites for culturally sustainable cities. Through the diachronic case study comparing the evolution of the recently completed Western Australian Museum and the Government House precinct in Perth the authors aim to demonstrate that the preservation and recognition of heritage through a careful integrated manipulation of existing and new built form are essential steps in facilitating mutual recognition as part of a dynamic form of urban identity enabling innovative and multicultural social relations and acknowledgment by means of its resignification.

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Francesco Mancini

Dr Francesco Mancini serves as Associate Professor at Curtin University and as a Deputy Head of School of Design and the Built Environment. Before joining Curtin in 2015, he taught at the University of Roma Tre. Dr Mancini is an architect and a theorist interested in sustainable design, urban morphology, building typology and critical design thinking. He taught with international scholar and architect Peter Eisenman at The Cooper Union School of Architecture in New York. Mancini holds a PhD from the University of Florence.

Tanja Glusac

Dr Tanja Glusac is a senior lecturer and Director Learning and Teaching, School of Design and the Built Environment, Curtin University. Tanja holds a PhD in the field of Architecture with her interdisciplinary research focusing on re-territorialisation in relation to architecture and migrants' spatial perception. She is interested in urban form and preconceived notions and expectations impacting on the way we view and experience any given physical setting and context.

Small towns and historical urban tissues: visions, ideas and practices

Chair: Zeynep Ceylanlı, (Özyeğin University)
Co-chair: Pelin Günay, (Özyeğin University)

Teresa Colletta, *Pozzuoli. A multilayered Mediterranean port city in the South of Italy. Integrated conservation strategies of its long–lasting historical urban Landscape*

Denise Ulivieri, Stefania Landi, Marco Giorgio Bevilacqua, *Vernacular architecture and seismic cultures in small towns: knowledge analysis and strategies for conservation. The case of Ugliancaldo in Tuscany*

Michela Marisa Grisoni, *From simple past to present perfect continuous. Diachronic vision and urban plan for a small town*

Roberta Occhionigro, Ilaria Stea, Raffaele Tarallo, Matteo Ieva, *Spontaneous consciousness and critical result in urban fabric of Alberobello*

Emma Sabatelli, Antonella Roma, Maria Pia Tridente and Matteo Ieva, *Requalification of the historical fabric of Alberobello*

Lidia Errante, Alberto De Capua, *From small town principle to urban sustainability actions: A project for the INA Casa "Sbarre Inferiori" neighbourhood in Reggio Calabria*

Jelena Maric, *Creating a Digital Urban Atlas: Specificities and Role-Models*

Pozzuoli. A multilayered Mediterranean port city in the South of Italy. Integrated conservation strategies of its long–lasting historical urban landscape

Teresa Colletta
University of Naples "Federico II"
Naples, Italy
tercolletta@gmail.com

Abstract

In this presentation I would like highlight the long urban history of a Mediterranean port-town in South of Italy and its long history of resilience to react to the disasters. The objective is to stress the contemporary new opportunities, caused from the last natural catastrophes in Pozzuoli port city (Region Campania) with the renewal of the castrum"Rione Terra" in the years '70-'90 of 20th century.
Puteolis the major port-town of Roman Empire completely changes its natural and historical urban landscape with the big 1538 eruption-earthquake-seaquake with the change of its sea-level and the sink of the centre tissue Roman large masonry pear. The new urban planning by the Spanish viceroy Pedro de Toledo (1540- 1547) used the disaster as an opportunity for the improvement of a new port in a new Burg-Borgo nuovo- on the vast emerged land, in large part now existing with the pear at different level.
The new strong positive bradyseism in 1970 in the centre has put the authority in the necessity to turn away the inhabitants from the historical nucleus of Rione Terra for the bad situation of the ancient buildings. With the International Public Competition (1975)- after the public expropriation of the area (L.475,1971)- begun the re-valorization planning of the ancient Medieval nucleus of the port-city centre. The works in the"Rione Terra" caused the exceptional archaeological discoveries of the Roman town of Puteolis, under the Medieval rock nucleus and the Capitolium together now visible as new archaeological Museum, unit with the restored Baroc cathedral of Saint Procolo martire/Tempio di Augusto. This exceptional urban archaeological "discovery" is now a real opportunity to increase the cultural tourism. We work to propose the candidature of Pozzuoli with Campi Flegrei in World Heritage List since 2019-2020.

Teresa Colletta

Associate professor of Urban History
University of Naples "Federico II"
Department of Architectural Conservation and Environmental Assets
Vice-President of the Executive of ICOMOS
scientific Committee of CIVVIH
President of Mediterranean Sub-Committee of CIVVIH

Education and Diplomas
1971 Degree in Architecture, Naples University
1974 Specialist degree, Post-Graduate Specialization School on"Restoration of Monuments and Urban Historical Centres" Naples University "Federico II"

Other Cultural and Scientific Activities
-She is member of ICOMOS since 1978 and General Secretary of ICOMOS Italy (2001-2011)
-Since 1998 has been correspondent for the "Evaluation Report", Expertise for the Inscription in the UNESCO-"W.H.L", "Harbour Fortifications of Malta" (1999), "Old Town of Corfù".(2006); and for the Comments and Observations, "Desk work", concerning the " outstanding universal value" for the Nomination of Turda (Hungarian), Marvao in Portugal, Corfù historical center (2002), Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica(Italy) (2004) and for the Nomination of Alanya (Turkey) (2010) for the ICOMOS Executive Bureau,Paris; 2010-2011 collaboration in the group for scientific collaboration for the Management Plan of the Historical Centre of Naples as ICOMOSmember

Research and Publications
Research Projects as responsible coordinator: Research studies carried out with manifold topics (C.N.R. funds 1979 and 1990-92 and MURST National Programs (60% 1981-82) (40% 1990-92, 1994-96) and PRIN National (2000-2002; 2008-2010) European Creativity (2014-2015) characterized by a unitary approach to town-planning history and a constant urban conservation outlook.
She has attended numerous national and international Congresses (since the 1973) and Lectures in European Universities and she has produced more than one hundred and fifty publications: the most significant : Cracovia ed il turismo culturale in Polonia (Kracow and Cultural tourism in Poland) (1980); Piazzeforti di Napoli e Sicilia (Fortresses cities of Naples and Sicily)((1981); Atlanti di città del Cinquecento(Atlas of Renaissance Cities) (1984); Napoli. La cartografia pre-catastale (Naples . The pre-cadastral cartography)(1985); .La struttura antica del territorio di Sessa Aurunca. Il Ponte Ronaco e le vie per Suessa (Editor) (The Roman territorial structure of Sessa Aurunca and the Roman Ronaco bridge) (1989); Capri. Atlante storico delle città italiane(Italian and English) (Capri. The Atlas of Italian Historical cities) (1990); The historical centres and the seismic risk. The Naples's case, (in collaboration)(1996); Le cinte murarie urbane della Campania (The urban enceintes of Campania Region)(1996); Capua nuova e Capua Antica. Ritratti di città Multimediali, CD ROM (Portraits of Multimedial Cities)(in Italian and English)(Editor) (2000); Naples and Amalfi, city-port in the IX-XIIth Centuries (2002); Napoli città portuale e mercantile. La città bassa il porto ed il mercato dall'VIII al XVII secolo, (Naples port and market town . The Harbour and the market 8th-17th centuries)Roma,Kappa Edizioni, 2006; I punti di vista e le vedute di città (The points of view and the urban iconographies) (editor in collaboration with U.Soragni, 2 voll.)(2010); Città portuali del Mediterraneo. I luoghi dello scambio commerciale e le colonie dei mercanti stranieri nel Medioevo e in Età moderna(editor) (The Mediterranean port towns.The market places and the mercantile foreign's colonies in the Medieval –Modern ages)(2012); Città storiche e turismo culturale. Città d'arte o città di cultura? Marketing urbano o turismo di cultura?(Historical Towns and cultural tourism. Towns of the Arts or Cultural Towns? Urban marketing or Cultural Tourism?) (2013). The role of integrated urban conservation of historical cities (2013)

Vernacular architecture and seismic cultures in small towns: knowledge analysis and strategies for conservation. The case of Ugliancaldo in Tuscany

Denise Ulivieri
University of Pisa, denise.ulivieri@unipi.it

Stefania Landi
University of Pisa, stefania.landi@ing.unipi.it

Marco Giorgio Bevilacqua
University of Pisa, marco.giorgio.bevilacqua@unipi.it

Keywords: Vernacular architecture, local seismic culture, Lunigiana

Abstract

Since the 1960s and 1970s, the so-called 'inland areas' in Italy, have been subjected to progressive depopulation caused by the shift from rural life models towards urban ones. In such areas, the small towns, and in particular those located in inaccessible mountainous contexts, have undergone exponential abandonment.
The contribution focuses on the small towns of Lunigiana, a land of transit located in the inland areas of northern Tuscany, crossed by important roadways that exploit the natural valleys and passes of the Apennines and the Apuan Alps. This area is historically characterised by a high seismicity, so that local vernacular architecture was built according to specific anti-seismic techniques, tested and replicated by the local communities and expression of their own "seismic culture" (Pierotti and Ulivieri 2001; Pierotti 2003). To give some examples: the use of discharging counter arches, cantonments, buttresses, scarp walls, masonry vaults and external staircases adjacent to the building, all of which play an important role of reinforcement (Ulivieri 2016).
In this area, building regulations have often drew on the experience of local seismic cultures, and Ugliancaldo – a small town situated at 750 metres above sea level, in the municipality of Casola in Lunigiana (Ms) – is a paradigmatic example in this sense (Pierotti and Ulivieri 2001). Here, in fact, the engineer Francesco Guasti was sent by the Grand Duke to draw up a report of the damages caused by the earthquake of 1837. After understanding the effectiveness of local building techniques, he engaged local workers to build a new complex of terraced houses, which survived all the following seismic events, including the most ruinous ones in 1920 and 2013. Here, local community – the few remaining inhabitants and the second-homes owners – has repaired the damages caused by the 2013 earthquake, after the village was declared uninhabitable.
In the current technical standards for construction (NTC 2018, Circolare n.7/2019) and in the guidelines for the assessment and reduction of seismic risk in cultural heritage (MiBACT, 2010) no specific criteria are given for vernacular architecture and its irregular structural schemes (Coisson 2019).
For this reason, the contribution aims to understand the role and significance associated to small towns in Lunigiana by the regional and urban planning tools (Ulivieri and Landi 2019) and to analyse some buildings and aggregates of Ugliancaldo, which are characterized by various local earthquake resistant techniques. The methodology will be based on direct observation (Pierotti, 2003), analysis of archival data, architectural and structural survey, inventory of construction systems and techniques, conceived as a base for the structural modelling. The expected outcome is to propose flexible strategies of conservation and seismic retrofit based on vernacular earthquake resistant techniques, that should be customized on a case-by-case basis.

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Denise Ulivieri

Denise Ulivieri is a assistant professor of History of Architecture at the University of Pisa, where she teaches principles of architecture history and urban design, vernacular architecture and history of contemporary architecture. She is scientific coordinator of several research projects on historical seismic knowledge and technology in Tuscany. She collaborates with the European University Centre for Cultural Heritage, Ravello. Since 2015, she has been a member of ICOMOS Italia. She collaborates with Detroit University's Mercy School of Architecture.

Stefania Landi

Stefania Landi, MD in Building Engineering and Architecture, PhD in Architectural Restoration, is research fellow and teaches Architectural Restoration at the School of Engineering, University of Pisa. Her research interests focus on vernacular architecture and 20th century architecture conservation. Since 2016, she is member of ICOMOS Italy and ICOMOS-ISC20C, where she holds the position of Vice-president since 2020. She has published in scientific journals and books, participated in numerous international conferences on architectural conservation in Europe and lectured at the Silesian University of Technology, Poland.

Marco Giorgio Bevilacqua

Marco Giorgio Bevilacqua is full professor of Architectural Representation at the University of Pisa. His research interests are in the field of knowledge, conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage. In this context, the research topics are mainly in the field of architectural and urban survey, with interdisciplinary and methodological insights in the field of digital survey and representation for knowledge, restoration, and diagnostics. Over the years, the research has also dealt with issues of historical military architecture, up to some episodes of twentieth century architecture.

From simple past to present perfect continuous. Diachronic vision and urban plan for a small town

Michela Marisa Grisoni
Politecnico di Milano, michela.grisoni@polimi.it

Keywords: heritage, urban history, Vizzola Ticino

Abstract

The history of a place is often reduced to a few events and traced back to a few personalities, reconstructed in a discrete and partial way. Especially when we are asking about small towns, less studied, we hear two stories: one, which leads to a sclerotic literature and the oral tradition, resistant and tenacious; the other, linked to the material consistency of the architecture, spurious, uncritical and often objectively inconclusive. As the first seems to progressively leaves reality and raise to the level of ideal interpretation of some notable facts, the other opens to a variety of interpretative narratives, reserving specific attention even to the slightest and fragmentary traces of the past. The proposed case study deals with this kind of investigation.
The case study
Vizzola Ticino is a small town in Northern Italy, along the border between Lombardy and Piedmont. It is little known even though each year it is flown over by millions of passengers flying from the close intercontinental airport of Milan Malpensa. Just two events are collected in its history: the foundation of the church at the beginning of the 17th century and the modern rebirth of the village between the two world wars. Its archaeological heritage, which scholars well know, is mostly unknown by the public; the late medieval past also misrepresented; the pre-modern one largely disregarded. The town plan has inherited this selective reading of the past. Indeed, it has favored it. There is a very strong link between this small town and the history of Italian aeronautics, which is still a leading sector for local economy. Thus, that link is enhanced, like a brand, for the future take off of the village, which is currently almost abandoned.
Methodology
The study has moved along two parallel and complementary tracks: archival research and buildings survey. From the first, unpublished informations on architecture's construction were obtained. Addressed by the results of the first but also carried out in an autonomous form, the second has led to recognize and distinguish portions of masonry, including medieval ones. It came up a new proposal for the evolution of the buildings, starting to discover both the medieval church and castle.
Results
Even if as work in progress, the study has already shown the opportunity to join historical research and built archeology to reach a wider perspective on urban history. A restoration project was also re-read to underline how it may contribute not to preserve but to obliterate a substantial part of the past. The neo-medieval rebirth of Vizzola and its castle, ambiguously returning the face of the Middle Ages architecture, has set apart the pre-modern age structures of the place, like the villa. The relation of this eighteenth-century building and the landscape, already compromised at the time, is now completely threatened by the design of the airport service roads.
Future goals
Recent excavations have shown that the archaeological richness of this area is not entirely compromised. Now it is advisable to implement the urban studies, to update the town plan, and, above all, to involve stakeholders so that 'discoveries' are not reduced to an emergency experience but integrated as a forward to the contemporary project. It is a question of spreading a diachronic vision of the landscape which combine preservation and new design, giving the past a role into the present, or the present an historical perspective.

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Michela Grisoni

Michela Grisoni is an architect, cultural historian of urban planning and the built environment. Her teaching and research focus on historic preservation planning, urban conservation, history and cultural landscape studies. Her interests include theory and methods of preservation planning, cultural policy, historic site management, the interaction and criticism between heritage and tourism, the history of historic preservation. She's now focusing on the preservation of modern and post-modern architecture, on the re-use of abandoned buildings and small towns. Before joining Politecnico of Milano as untenured researcher, she has trained as professional preservationist and a visiting professor at the same university attending courses both for B.A. and M.S. Program in Building Preservation.

Spontaneous consciousness and critical result in urban fabric of Alberobello

Roberta Occhionigro
Politecnico di Bari, DICAR, Via Orabona 4, 70125, Bari, Italy
labtesialberobello2@gmail.com

Ilaria Stea
Politecnico di Bari, DICAR, Via Orabona 4, 70125, Bari, Italy

Raffaele Tarallo
Politecnico di Bari, DICAR, Via Orabona 4, 70125, Bari, Italy

Matteo Ieva
Politecnico di Bari, DICAR, Via Orabona 4, 70125, Bari, Italy

Keywords: Alberobello, Urban Fabric, Spontaneous and Critical Consciousness.

Abstract

The research carried out in the thesis laboratory at Dicar department of Polytechnic of Bari focuses on the area close to the basilica of SS. Medici, which has been excluded from the UNESCO zone, that has recognized the importance of Alberobello's urban core as a common heritage of mankind. Object of study is the analysis of the urban fabric morphology and the structural differences between the spontaneous and planned development both of the aggregative and building organism.
The research methodology has covered different fields of study: through a historical reconstruction of the city, obtained by consulting cartographic and archival sources, it was possible to identify the fabric and the chronologically oldest paths, eventually making it possible to discern the hierarchical structure of the urban fabric in its current configuration. The city has developed through aggregations of organisms, which main building typology is the Trullo, a distinctive typology that can be mostly found in a rural condition, so unusually moved to the urban environment of Alberobello.
Morphologically, in the early stages of settlement's rural development, the urban fabric of this city was formed by aggregations of building organisms gathered in courtyard neighbourhoods. This reveals a "spontaneous consciousness behaviour", which is the manifestation of human action that shows the aptitude of an acting person to adhere to habits, rules, customs and traditions that result from the built reality. An initial spontaneous phase of the building is followed by a stage in which the fabric is arranged along the implantation and connection paths. Generally, this further stage of building coincides with a critical purpose that leads to rationalise the previously formed laws in coded form. Although changeable, the way of arranging the blocks of this area, has implicated the building along the implantation path, that originated from the matrix paths before the building. Moreover, it has also caused the building along the connecting paths that sometimes complete the entire block.
Blocks do not always have a regular geometry because of the fabric planned on a grand scale. In fact, especially in expansion areas, you can often find buildings in unused spaces that need improvement actions. The aim of the study is to look for cognitive and operational method tools that are helpful with the in-depth analysis of the unique morphological-urban condition of Alberobello. This research leads to the identification of the landscape qualities that have been lost because of the continuous stratification of the city. This was necessary in order to build a plausible perspective of recovery and enhancement of the urban fabric.
This methodological practice offers the opportunity to experiment an intervention of urban regeneration in a critical and logical-dialectical way, in order to reverse the current tendency to the abandonment, that is very common in this area.

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Roberta Occhionigro

Roberta Occihonigro from Bisceglie (BAT), works in "Work On" studio of arch. A. De Feudis and eng. M. Gentile. She is master degree with honor in Architecture at Polytechnic of Bari with a thesis about "Alberobello and the Murgia of trulli". Special mention at XXX SACU award in Camerino. Licensed to work as architect in 2020.

Ilaria Stea

Ilaria Stea from Sannicandro di Bari (BA), works in "Ricerca & Progetto" studio of arch. P. Maffiola. She is master degree with honor in Architecture at Polytechnic of Bari with a thesis about "Alberobello and the Murgia of trulli". Special mention at XXX SACU award in Camerino. Licensed to work as architect in 2020.

Raffaele Tarallo

Raffaele Tarallo from Deliceto (FG), PhD scholar in Knowledge and Innovation in the Heritage Project at Polytechnic of Bari. He is master degree with honor in Architecture at Polytechnic of Bari with a thesis about "Alberobello and the Murgia of trulli". Special mention at XXX SACU award in Camerino. Licensed to work as architect in 2020.

Matteo Ieva

Matteo Ieva from Canosa (BAT), professor of Architectural and Urban Design at the Polytechnic of Bari. Secretary of ISUFitaly, co-editor of the magazine U + D urbanform and design. He tooks part in national and international conferences and design competitions, receiving awards. His long research activities is based on morphology and urban phenomenology, topic on which the design, teaching and professional activities have also focused on.

Requalification of the historical fabric of Alberobello

Emma Sabatelli
Politecnico di Bari, DICAR, Via Orabona 4, 70125, Bari, Italy
sabatelli.em@gmail.com

Antonella Roma
Politecnico di Bari, DICAR, Via Orabona 4, 70125, Bari, Italy
labtesialberobello2@gmail.com

Maria Pia Tridente
Politecnico di Bari, DICAR, Via Orabona 4, 70125, Bari, Italy

Matteo Ieva
Politecnico di Bari, DICAR, Via Orabona 4, 70125, Bari, Italy

Keywords: Alberobello, Conservation, Requalification, Valorization.

Abstract

The topic which is here introduced is the result of a study carried out within the Thesis Laboratory promoted by the Dicar Department of Politecnico di Bari. It deals with the formation and recovery/ requalification of a part of the historical town of Alberobello. The study of the phases that have determined the current arrangement of the city was conducted through the survey at different scales: the settlement-urban one, the aggregative one and finally the building one referred to the type of trullo. It represents the "concept of home" consolidated over time and it has generated numerous variants that return a significant patrimony of cases that have been arranged in a general synoptic framework, as a proof of the synchronic and diachronic changes that have occurred over time. In general, it can be seen that the masonry has sometimes undergone interventions that have altered the original configuration, and, in some cases, the elementary units have been demolished and replaced by modern buildings in contrast with the context, even altering the structure of the settlement system.
The research has particularly covered the neighborhood surrounding the Basilica of SS. Medici. An area that, despite the importance documented by archival sources, did not fall within the UNESCO perimeter of 1996, exclusively reserved for the Rione Monti and Aia Piccola. This lack of attention, concomitantly with the absence of an instrument of protection, has made possible numerous transformations, thus preventing the legibility of its characters, that often appear to be completely compromised. The recovery of this heritage can be guaranteed by an adequate policy, based on a detailed plan that includes interventions aimed at the valorization, conservation and requalification of the historical areas constituted by aggregative systems defined by the monad of the trullo.
To this end, the laboratory activities have been focusing on the reconstruction of the settlement process and on the examination of the architectural types which are present in the area under study, and that have been useful to outline a series of guidelines for the recovery of the neighborhood and its building. The didactic experimentation has also focused on an entire front of buildings where a building of a recent construction can be seen: having replaced the previous basic units, it appears to be inconsistent with the organic unit of previous fabric. The hypotheses of intervention include, as it is usual in the recovery of the historical heritage, restoration and conservative rehabilitation, but also renovation of the buildings which are in contrast with the whole to be protected. The letter category was applied to the recent building and, as per legislation, the initiation of a procedure for the delocalization of volumes has been arranged, making use of instrument of urban compensation.

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Emma Sabatelli

Emma Sabatelli from Turi (BA), Antonella Roma from Carovigno (BR), Maria Pia Tridente from Bisceglie (BAT), graduated with honors in Architecture at the Polytechnic of Bari in July 2020 with a thesis entitled "Alberobello e la Murgia dei trulli". Participation in the XXX Seminar of Architecture and Urban Culture of Camerino (CNAPPC of the province of Macerata, Università di Camerino) and recognition of the Special Mention at the SACU 2020 award. Qualified to practice the profession of Architect in November 2020.

Antonella Roma

Maria Pia Tridente

Matteo Ieva

Matteo IEVA from Canosa (BAT), professor of Architectural and Urban Design at the Polytechnic of Bari. Secretary of ISUFitaly, co-editor of the magazine U + D urbanform and design. He tooks part in national and international conferences and design competitions, receiving awards. His long research activities is based on morphology and urban phenomenology, topic on which the design, teaching and professional activities have also focused on.

From small town principle to urban sustainability actions: A project for the INA Casa "Sbarre Inferiori" neighbourhood in Reggio Calabria

Lidia Errante
Mediterranea University of Reggio Calabria, Department of Architecture and territory
lidia.errante@unirc.it

Alberto De Capua
Mediterranea University of Reggio Calabria, Department of Architecture and territory
adecapua@unirc.it

Keywords: Urban sustainability, Social Housing, Neighbourhood

Abstract

Residential neighbourhood, here intended as potential small towns, are privileged places of theoretical and practical experimentation of quality of life enhancement approaches related to several sphere of inhabiting. Concepts as proximity, '15-minute-city', urban democracy, or holistic sustainability are often associated to the urgency to rethink urban living from a social and a spatial point of view, towards an ideal of self-sufficient, liveable, dense and enjoyable small town. The project for INA Casa "Sbarre Inferiori" neighbourhood in Reggio Calabria offers the chance to develop such perspective on a real case study. Placed in a very complex urban context, the neighbourhood present a valuable architectural heritage in need of redevelopment on the one hand, and a poor quality of urban spaces in terms of opportunities and accessibility on the other. The project is, indeed, an opportunity to survey and re-contextualise a less known case within the wider literature on the Italian INA Casa Plan, which yet embed all the quality features of the time in terms of formal, spatial, environmental and technological qualities.
The aim of this contribution is to identify and develop principles according to which urban living can be re-designed and the quality of life of social housing residents can be improved from the houses to the neighbourhood scale, through a redefinition of urban forms inspired by the observation of small cities. The design of spaces, indoor and outdoor, private and public, common and collective, services and activities of everyday life, responds in fact to principles of flexibility, incrementality, proximity and urban density, with particular attention to energy and environmental performance that could be integrated without deny the formal sense of the original urban and buildings shape. In fact, the project is conceived as a set of trans-scalar micro-interventions able to provide specific responses to particular needs of domestic living - as in the case of technological and spatial additions to the buildings – also recreating a unitary and coherent form at the urban scale, introducing new and contemporary elements of design.

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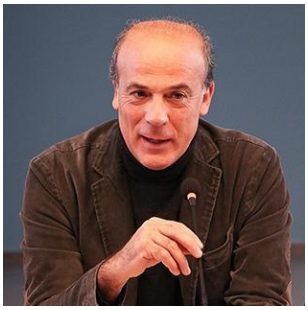
Lidia Errante

Lidia Errante (1989), Architect and PhD in Architecture and Territory XXXI cycle at the Department of Architecture and Territory of the Mediterranea University of Reggio Calabria. She is currently Postdoctoral Researcher in Sustainable Architecture in the same University. She is Teaching Assistant in Architecture Technology (SSD/ICAR 12) since 2015 and actively involved in several research activities, as relator in national and international conferences, tutor and participant in design and research workshops, co-advisor in architecture thesis dissertation on public spaces and social housing. Her research interests are focused on socio-spatial and socio-technical dynamics within urban and residential environment.



Alberto De Capua

Alberto De Capua (1964). Architect, since 2004 Professor of II fascia, in SSD ICAR 12 Technology of Architecture, at the Department of Architecture and Territory of the Mediterranea University of Reggio Calabria. Since 2018 Component of the Board of Directors of the University, Since 2012 _ 2018 Pro-Rector Delegate to the activities of Orientation of the Mediterranean University of Reggio Calabria, in 2012 _ Department Director DASTEC of the Mediterranean University of Reggio Calabria (DR 12 of 17 January 2012). PhD in Architectural Technology 8th cycle - Consortium with administrative headquarters at the ITACA Department of the University of Rome "La Sapienza". Since 1990 he has been carrying out teaching and research activities generally oriented towards the progressive deepening of the issues concerning the production processes that in their various aspects regulate the construction and transformation of the settlement environment.

The Prospects of Towns in Serbia: Current Challenges and Policy Framework

Branislav Antonić
Dr., Teaching assistant, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urbanism, Belgrade, Serbia, antonic83@gmail.com

Aleksandra Djukić
Dr., associate professor, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urbanism, Belgrade, Serbia, adjukic@afrodita.rcub.bg.ac.rs

Jelena Marić
Dr., Teaching assistant, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urbanism, Belgrade, Serbia, jelena.maric1989@yahoo.com

Keywords: town development, urban policy, urban shrinkage

Abstract

Serbia belongs to the European countries that had established a well-balanced network of urban settlements during the 19th and 20th century. This was almost an imperative in territorial policy during the socialist period, within the second Yugoslavia (1945-1991), when towns and small cities were specially supported as the main link in urban-rural cooperation network. However, this system has been critically broken since the beginnings of post-socialist transition. This period has brought a neoliberal market economy side by side with fading of the role of state institutions and the overall fragmentation of space in South-Eastern Europe. As a result, the paramount majority of towns in Serbia are shrinking today, as a sharp contrast to the rise of few big cities.
The aim of this paper is to research the official urban and territorial policy in Serbia regarding the development prospects of towns. Their challenging current state is not well defined in local context, because urban shrinkage as a critical indicator is a relatively new phenomenon in local urbanisation. In this situation, the examination how relevant Serbian legislative, planning, and strategic policy documents concern the issue of the development of (small) (big) towns vs. cities is very important and it is the backbone of this research. The guidance to examine them is the most relevant EU documents that are framed to comprehend and systemise the current role and future of (small) towns at European perspective. In line with this stance, this research presents the state of art in national urban policy in the matters of town development, as well as the possibilities how it can be modified and improved to better suits the future of Serbian towns.

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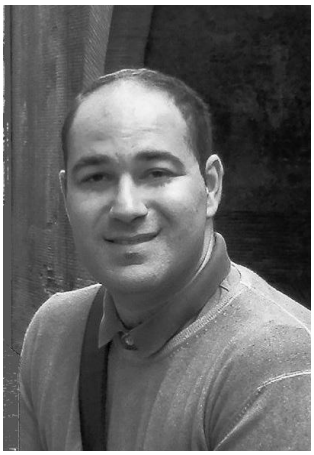

Branislav Antonić

Branislav Antonić, Dr., is a teaching assistant at the Department of Urbanism, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, Serbia. His scientific, professional and pedagogic interests are urbanism and territorial planning, with a special focus on the planning of small cities, towns, and communities and the urban dimension of housing. He is active in international and national research projects. His published works include more than 50 scientific contributions: monograph papers, article journals, conference papers, and research studies. As the coordinator or member of a working team, he has also been involved in the creation of 35 urban plans, urban design projects, and municipal spatial plans.

Archaeology and the contemporary city

Chair: Federica Visconti, (University of Naples "Federico II")
Co-chair: Zeynep Ceylanlı, (Özyeğin University)

Jan Gadeyne, *Past, present and future of the Aurelian wall in Rome*

Andrew Kranis, *Corviale: "Collective Anxiety"*

Francesca Montanaro, Giorgio Verdiani, Ylenia Ricci, Andrea Pasquali, *The remains of the Horrea Agrippiana in the Roman Forum, from survey to virtual reconstruction*

Thomas Greene Rankin, *The stratigraphic ramp in the Horrea Agrippiana*

Özge Özkuvancı, Alessandro Camiz, *Designing the northwestern edge of the Roman forum: socially distanced Antiquarium in the Horrea Agrippiana*

Past, present and future of the Aurelian wall in Rome

Jan Gadeyne
Temple University Rome, jgadeyne@temple.edu

Keywords: Rome, Aurelian walls, urban

Abstract

The proclamation of Rome to capital of Italy in 1870 radically changed the relationship of the Aurelian wall with the city and its surrounding countryside. Ever since the early Middle Ages Rome had been much smaller than the area included by the walls, but within 30 years most of the unbuilt areas within the walls had been developed and the city had started to expand outside their perimeter. Soon enough the walls came to be considered an obstacle for the urban development of Rome. This led to the demolition of parts of them to create connections between the new urban quarters and the historical center within the precinct, as well as the destruction of ancient structures in their immediate vicinity. Often the new quarters and the urban infrastructure were laid out all the way up to the walls, gradually strangulating the monument and erasing its identity and accessibility. The lack of interest for the walls also explains the neglect that the walls suffered for a long time. This caused the collapse of several sections of the walls in different parts of the city, forcing the authorities to constantly monitor the monument and intervening where necessary with emergency measures. Only recently has the role of the walls as an important asset for the city of today and tomorrow been acknowledged. This was in part due to the promotion of this extraordinary monument by neighborhood committees and cultural associations, who want to create a pedestrian and bicycle route around the Aurelian walls, referred to in the documentation as a "parco lineare" (linear park). At the same time different events have been organized to approach the inhabitants of Rome to "their" walls and to present the walls as an opportunity rather than a nuisance for the city.

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Jan Gadeyne

Lecturer in Topography and Urban History of Rome as well as in Archaeology, Art History and History of the Roman and post-Roman Mediterranean at the Rome centres of Temple University, Cornell University, Pratt Institute, Trinity College and others. Co-director of the excavations of the Piano della Civita in Artena near Rome since 2005. Co-editor with G. Smith, of: Perspectives on Public Space in Rome, from Antiquity to the Present Day, Ashgate, 2013. Member of "Intorno alle Mura", a research group for the study and promotion of the Aurelian wall in Rome and contributor to the map: Intorno alle mura di Roma. Itinerari di archeologia e architettura, Roma, 2020.

Corviale: "Collective Anxiety"*

Andrew Kranis
Faculty of Architecture, Temple University Rome (Italy)/Fellow of the American Academy in Rome (AAR), andrew.kranis@temple.edu

*Title adapted from Rhodes, J. (2008) Collective Anxiety: Corviale, Rome, and the Legacy of '68 in Log, No. 13/14, Aftershocks: Generation(s) since 1968 (Fall 2008), pp. 75-86

Keywords: housing collectivism architecture

Abstract

Mario Fiorentino's infamous kilometer-long housing project, known as Il Serpentone (the great snake), contains a small city's worth of apartments, commercial and public spaces within a single structure. This behemoth on Rome's periphery seems to embody Italy's desire to support a struggling working class economically and socially as it staggers forward in the wake of fascism, as well as the final chapter of Building-as-Social-Engineering in Europe. Can its many failures be blamed on architecture alone? We look inside, outside and over this monumental work that has been compared with the Great Wall, the Roman Aqueducts and the landscape itself. The presentation offers a brief analysis of social and urban history accompanied by a virtual tour using real time dynamic navigation through 3-D and Street View tools in Google Maps as well as pre-recorded footage.
Note: this is not a conventionally drafted paper as such, and therefore only the transcript of the verbal presentation might be adapted for publication; otherwise I would forego inclusion in the conference publication.

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Rhodes, J. (2008) Collective Anxiety: Corviale, Rome, and the Legacy of '68 in Log, No. 13/14, Aftershocks: Generation(s) since 1968 (Fall 2008), pp. 75-86

Andrew Kranis

A Columbia M.Arch, LEED-accredited professional and a Fellow of the American Academy in Rome, Andrew Kranis teaches architecture and urban design in Rome for Temple University Rome, University of Arkansas and Penn State University. He has led multidisciplinary teams in commercial and residential architecture projects and maintains a solo design practice in New York City and Rome, with clients including Whole Foods Market. His research interests are smart cities, urban housing and development, and visionary infrastructures for a sustainable future.

The remains of the Horrea Agrippiana in the Roman Forum, from survey to virtual reconstruction

Francesca Montanaro
Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy
francesca.montanaro@stud.unifi.it

Giorgio Verdiani
Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy
giorgio.verdiani@unifi.it

Andrea Pasquali
Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy
andrea.pasquali@unifi.it

Ylenia Ricci
Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy
ylenia.ricci@unifi.it

Keywords: Rome, Lasergrammetry, Photogrammetry, Digital Reconstruction, Archaeology

Abstract

The digital survey at the base of this research was originally taken during "The Roman Forum: Architecture and Archaeology" ISAR summer school in 2020, the very specific situation at that time, just in between the first and second pandemic waves, pushed the teams participating to the workshop to operate from the distance, basing all the communication on online platform, sharing the digital survey data taken in place by a specific survey group. The digital survey turned out to be very versatile for this task, even if in its huge amount of data, it allowed both a virtual exploration than a perfect base for supporting all the activities in the online classes. The area of the survey was the "Horrea Agrippiana" a sector of the Roman Forum characterized by a very variable level of details, with both large and massive remains but even thin walls, mosaics, and complex overlayed structures. The fascinating shape of the remains, strongly altered, were a difficult challenge to any interpretation of the past phases and states of the buildings before their state of ruin. After the completion of the summer school, mainly aimed to enhance the fruition of the area using new architectural interventions, the digital survey was used as a base reference for applying the procedures for an accurate reconstruction: the area was represented in its present state, interpreted, analysed and then developed into a virtual reconstruction capable to present in a more coherent way the development of the building and their relationships through their various phases. This contribution will present the various phases from the in field survey to the data treatment, to the various post-processing, to the making of the digital reconstruction and its use for creating new contents to better understand this part of the Roman Forum.

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Francesca Montanaro

(Marsicovetere, 1994), Architecture Student, DIDA/UNIFI
Student of the Department of Architecture, University of Florence. She is currently preparing her master thesis about analysis and virtual reconstruction of the Horrea Agrippiana.

Giorgio Verdiani

(Carrara, 1968), Associated Professor, DIDA/UNIFI
Researcher and later Associate Professor at the Dipartimento di Architettura (DIDA) since 2006. Starting from 2000 he had classes at the University of Florence and for other institutions. He completed his Ph.D. in 2004. From 2006 he is active in various international conferences about Cultural Heritage and Digital Media. Director of the various Laboratories at the DIDA in the period 2011-2021, Coordinator of the DIDALABS System at his Department from 2013 to 2021, Scientific responsible of the DIDA-LXR Laboratory since 2020.

Andrea Pasquali

(Biella, 1985), Architect
Degree in Architecture in 2011 at the University of Florence. In 2020 post-graduation at the second-level professional Master's programmes in Documentation and Management of Cultural Heritage. Currently PhD student in Survey and Representation of Architecture and the Environment at Department of Architecture of Florence.
Technologist at the Informatic Laboratory of the Department of Architecture of the University of Florence (LiA). Since 2011, teaching assistant at the Architectural Drawing course and since 2012 tutor and teaching support in the use of software for digital surveying, photogrammetric processes, management and processing of digital graphics in 3D environment. As a matter of fact in research on new technologies and cultural heritage. Since 2018 member of reviewers board of the conference on Cultural Heritage and New Technologies – Stadtarchaologie in Wien.

Ylenia Ricci

(Viareggio, 1989), Architect and VR/AR Visualizer
Obtained her Master's Degree in 2018 at the University of Florence, where she is now Tutor of the Extended Reality Laboratory at DIDAlabs.
In 2019, she spent a year in Rotterdam as a trainee at NioArchitecten. Her main focus of interest lies in Virtual and Augmented Reality technologies and their use for disseminating the built heritage. Within the Department of Architecture of the University of Florence, she supervises undergraduate and graduate students for digital survey, photogrammetry, and XR-related research. Besides her academic affiliation, she works as a freelance Architect at Ad.Ing Studio in Florence, and she is also involved in independent digital imaging projects.

The Stratigraphic Ramp in the Horrea Agrippiana

Thomas Greene Rankin
ISAR, tgrankin@post.harvard.edu

Keywords: archaeology, monuments, architecture

Abstract

Also titled "t/er/race" as a reference to the process of tracing and the presence of a viewing terrace, the process brought together an international team of architecture students in a positive experiment in remote site analysis and collaborative design which resulted in a proposal that was well-received by the jury. In this paper we will discuss both the process and the product.
From the initial brainstorming several goals emerged but they can be summed up in the desire to make visible traces of history which are now obscured but without privileging one historical period over the other. The team worked with a general understanding of the site, based mostly on Tom Rankin's extended experience working there with ISAR, but as the process moved forward digital data from the survey team became available and the project took more precise form. Each member of the team chose an aspect on which to focus: site planning, the section and plan, building systems and the ramp, and and site systems such as furnishings, shade, and signage. We used a shared digital sketch book, by Google Jamboard, to graphically share our thoughts while speaking in Google Meet.
We proposed an exhibition and laboratory structure on the western sloping terrain where the Via San Teodoro passes above the excavated Horrea Agrippiana site. A temporary walkway is inserted in the place of the pre-existing portico. The building itself is raised 1.5 meters above the existing ground level, allowing for future excavations below, and serves as a landing on an extended ramp which joins the ancient ground with the modern city. The ramp was a major focus of discussion during the design process and eventually was inserted surgically between the building and the retaining wall.
The proposal took into account the needs of ISAR and future archaeological teams to continue to unveil data through stratigraphic excavations, but while allowing the public to occupy and experience the site in safety.
The findings of the design research were interesting on multiple levels: pedagogy, interdisciplinary collaboration between architecture and archaeology, new models of tourism which allow greater access and engagement and embrace a multiplicity of interpretations.

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Tom Rankin

American architect Tom Rankin received his Master's in Architecture at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design, a BA in Architecture at Princeton, and a "Laurea" in Architecture at "Sapienza" University of Rome. He has lived in Rome since 1991, engaged in design research, practice and teaching focused on the historic and emerging city and landscape as framework for sustainable urbanism and architecture. He teaches at the Università di Roma "La Sapienza" (School of Engineering), the California Polytechnic Rome Program in Architecture and the Iowa State Rome Program. He is a founding member of ISAR, a non-profit organization dedicated to Architecture, Art and Archaeology in Rome. and former Director of the association Tevereterno Onlus. Tom is the author of Rome Works: An Architect Explores the World's Most Sustainable City and has written numerous articles on sustainable urbanism and presented frequently at conferences.

Designing the north-western edge of the Roman forum: socially distanced antiquarium in the Horrea Agrippiana

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University, alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Özge Özkuvancı
Özyeğin University, ozge.ozkuvanci@ozu.edu.tr

Keywords: design, archaeology, architectural composition

Abstract

The paper addresses the topic of contemporary design in archaeological areas by presenting the project of a socially distanced aquarium in the Horrea Agrippiana, at the north western edge of the Palatine hill. The project, developed during the ISAR summer school, Architecture and Archaeology in the Roman Forum, June 18-28, 2020, (tutors: Alessandro Camiz, Özge Özkuvancı; students: Cemre Uslu, Tayfun Karabayrak, Müge Elmas, Azra Ural), applied the principles of restoration introduced by Cesare Brandi to the domain of architectural composition, aiming to design innovative proposals for the ongoing archaeological excavation in the Horrea Agrippiana. The design followed the methodologies of the Italian school of urban morphology, after individuating the ongoing process of the architectural organism, it completed it by applying the principles of reversibility, compatibility, recognisability and minimum intervention (Brandi, 1963). The project defined a new entrance to the archaeological area of the Roman forum, which connects the level of the contemporary city with the level of the archaeological area; this new entrance re-establishes the relationship between the Palatine hill and the Capitoline hill, which provided the entrance to the imperial palace in this area, as Caligula transformed the temple of the Dioscuri into the vestibule of his Palace (Carafa & Ippoliti, 2019). The *spectio Capitolina* and *spectio Palatina* are the 2 foundative directions at play in this urban node, and the project re-interpreted them using a contemporary language.

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Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is now associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are on architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

Özge Özkuvancı

Özge Özkuvancı graduated in Architecture at Gebze Technical University, and holds a Master's Degree in Architectural Design from Istanbul Technical University (İstanbul, 2019). She is a Ph.D. candidate in the Architecture Program of Özyegin University and since 2017 research assistant. She is a member of the Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology laboratory at Özyegin University.

Diachronic urban-territorial studies and "longue durée" ancient history

Chair: Giulia Annalinda Neglia, (Politecnico di Bari)
Co-chair: Martin Ebert, (Norwegian University of Life Sciences)

Jan Gadeyne, Cécile Brouillard, *From the Piano della Civita to Artena: a diachronic example of urban and rural settlement patterns south-east of Rome*

Alessandro Camiz, Hasan Sercan Sağlam, Özge Özkuvancı, *The formation process of the Regio quartadecima Constantinopolitana, Istanbul*

Özge Özkuvancı, Alessandro Camiz, *Adstratum and substratum: the typological process of the patio-house in Caesaraugusta (Zaragoza)*

Louai Al Hussein, Alessandro Camiz, *From Roman to Umayyad: the formation process of the great Mosque of Damascus*

Anna Linnik, *Architecture and Landscape of the North Caucasus. Historical and procedural study of settlement systems and reconstruction of anthropization of territory. Heritage and its potential*

From the Piano della Civita to Artena: a diachronic example of urban and rural settlement patterns south-east of Rome

Jan Gadeyne
jgadeyne@temple.edu

Cécile Brouillard
cécile.brouillard@inrap.fr

Abstract

At about 50 km SE of Rome on the uttermost northern slope of the Lepini Mountains lies Artena, a hill town of ca. 14.000 inhabitants. Ca. 2 km to the south of the town is the archaeological site of Piano della Civita. Known for centuries because of its remains of a city wall and of a large artificial terrace, both in polygonal work, it has been excavated since the 1970s. The excavations have revealed an almost continuous occupation of the artificial terrace from the middle republican until the early middle ages.
Ca. 800 m away from the ancient site is a small church, sta. Maria delle Letizie. During the last world war the church was severely damaged and almost completely rebuilt afterwards. On that occasion numerous marble fragments of church decoration were recovered, that have been dated to the 9th cent.
The earliest references to the present town of Artena, originally called "Montefortino" date to the 12th cent. and refer to a fortification owned by the Conti family. The town is located at about 1 km from the church and 2 km from the ancient site of the Piano della Civita. The town, owned by the Colonna, was destroyed by order of pope Paul IV in 1557. It was afterwards reconstructed and became property of the Borghese family in the early 17th century. Several buildings from that period have been preserved, such as the "palazzo Borghese", the Borghese arch and the Borghese granary. Today, the historical center, laid out against the slope of the hill and overlooking the Sacco valley, can only be visited on foot.
The archaeological, architectural, and urban evidence preserved between the Piano della Civita and the present town of Artena represent an excellent example of the shift of gravity from one hill to another in a linear chronological sequence. The different types of settlement, from urban to rural and back to urban, that have been identified from the 4th–3rd cent. BCE until today, offer an insight in the changing relationships between the inhabitants and the surrounding territory. This is ultimately illustrated by the changing orientation of the urban center that was originally located on a hill facing southwest towards Velletri but later moved almost 180 degrees to another hill facing Palestrina to the north. In between the two locations is the church of the early middle ages that chronologically represents the liaison between the beginning and the end of the shifting process.

Jan Gadeyne

Lecturer in Topography and Urban History of Rome as well as in Archaeology, Art History and History of the Roman and post-Roman Mediterranean at the Rome centres of Temple University, Cornell University, Pratt Institute, Trinity College and others. Co-director of the excavations of the Piano della Civita in Artena near Rome since 2005. Co-editor with G. Smith, of: Perspectives on Public Space in Rome, from Antiquity to the Present Day, Ashgate, 2013. Member of "Intorno alle Mura", a research group for the study and promotion of the Aurelian wall in Rome and contributor to the map: Intorno alle mura di Roma. Itinerari di archeologia e architettura, Roma, 2020.

The formation process of the Regio quartadecima Constantinopolitana, Istanbul

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University, Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology Laboratory, alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Hasan Sercan Sağlam
Koç University, Research Centre for Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED), saglam.h.sercan@gmail.com

Özge Özkuvancı
Özyeğin University, Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology Laboratory, ozge.ozkuvanci@ozu.edu.tr

Keywords: urban morphology, medieval topography, history

Abstract

The paper addresses the topographical reconstruction of the fourteenth region (Regio XIV) of Constantinople using the scarce documental sources and archaeological data and applying the urban morphology analysis methods (Camiz, 2018). None of the buildings mentioned in the Notitia urbis constantinopolitanae have been localised with certainty yet, we may tentatively place some of them with reference to the morphology of the territory as described by Dionysius of Byzantium. The form of the site is the only permanent element in a context of continuous changes, demolitions and reconstructions. The Pontem sublicium sive ligneum, was part of a street grid system and can therefore be localised according to the formation process of the territorial organism, as the starting point for the reconstruction of the topographic mosaic. The analysis of building types, orientation, and hierarchy of paths together with the reconstruction of the territorial organism provided the general methodological framework for the placement of the fragments of history upon an historical GIS. This paper is part of a wider research project on the topography of Constantinople (Camiz, Özkuvancı and Verdiani, 2019) outlining by comparison the formation process of the Regio tertiadecima (Galata) (Saglam, 2018).

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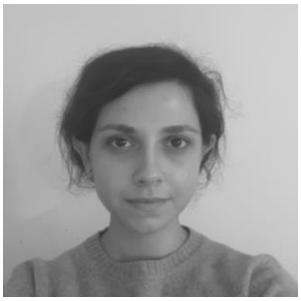
Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is now associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are on architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

Hasan Sercan Sağlam

Hasan Sercan Sağlam completed his BSc on Urban and Regional Planning in Istanbul Technical University. He completed his MA on Conservation and Regeneration in the University of Sheffield. He did his Ph.D. in Preservation of Architectural Heritage in Politecnico di Milano in 2018. He has been a member of the scientific board of Adramytteion Archaeological Field Surveys and Excavations since 2017. He was a postdoctoral fellow at Kadir Has University Istanbul Studies Centre, and worked as a part-time lecturer at Medipol University Faculty of Fine Arts Design and Architecture. He is currently a postdoctoral fellow at Koç University Research Centre for Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED). His research interests are urban history, architectural history and urban archaeology.



Özge Özkuvancı

Özge Özkuvancı, graduated in Architecture at Gebze Technical University and holds a Master's Degree in Architectural Design from Istanbul Technical University (İstanbul, 2019). She is a Ph.D. candidate in the Architecture Program of Özyegin University and since 2017 research assistant. She is a member of the Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology laboratory at Özyegin University.

Adstratum and substratum: the typological process of the patio-house in Caesaraugusta (Zaragoza)

Özge Özkuvancı
Özyeğin University, ozge.ozkuvanci@ozyegin.edu.tr

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University, alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: typological plan, typological process, patio house

Abstract

This paper reconstructs the patio-house's typological process within the walled city of Zaragoza. The hypothesis of this study is that the tissue of the walled centre of Zaragoza shows a continuous transition from the Roman domus into the patio houses following a subdivision of the original plots. Archaeological excavations in other Umayyad territories, i.e. Palmyra and Bet Shean, revealed a continuous transition from the late Roman to the Umayyad period (Raymond, 2008). Also Caniggia (2001) interpreted the residential building types in Naples as the evolution of the Roman domus substratum. On the other hand Petruccioli (2008) could not recognise traces of the transition from the Roman domus to medieval urban tissues in central Italy (including Rome), southern Italy (excluding Naples) and Provence. This study instead describes the territory as a historically identified organism (Strappa, Carlotti & Camiz, 2016) and by mounting the individual building surveys recontructs the typological plan of Caesaraugusta. The surveys were done by the Spanish topographer Dionisio Casañal y Zapatero for the Geographic and Cadastral Institute of Zaragoza in 1911. The research adopts the methodological framework developed by Caniggia and Maffei (2001), and it compares the invariant characters of individual buildings to construct the typological process. The research is based on the assumption that the patio house derived from the Roman domus, which by accepting the adstratum of the Celtiberian and the Visigothic house later developed with continuity into the Umayyad patio-house.

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Özge Özkuvancı

Özge Özkuvancı graduated in Architecture at Gebze Technical University, and holds a Master's Degree in Architectural Design from Istanbul Technical University (İstanbul, 2019). She is a Ph.D. candidate in the Architecture Program of Özyeğin University and a research assistant. She is a member of the Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology laboratory at Özyeğin University.

Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is now associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are on architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

From Roman to Umayyad: the formation process of the great Mosque of Damascus

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University, alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Louai Al Hussein
Özyeğin University, louai.hussein@ozu.edu.tr

Keywords: urban morphology, building typology, medieval history

Abstract

This research reconstructs the formation process of the great Mosque of Damascus and of the surrounding urban tissues, by re-interpreting them as the result of a continuous transition from the Roman to the Umayyad phase. Earlier studies have not supplied sufficient evidence for the exact location of the church of St. John, which was built in the area of the temple of Jupiter Damascenus (Sauvaget, 1933). The imperial palace, which is mentioned in early sources within the temple's enclosure, requires further attention, as the mosque resembles the layout of Roman praetoria in the Syrian area as well as the arrangement of the Palace of Theodoric depicted in the mosaic of S. Apollinare nuovo in Ravenna (Camiz, 2008). Former studies (Watzinger & Wulzinger, 1921) have outlined the polar relationship between the temple/palace and the columnated road, a connection surviving to this day even though only fragments of the road persist. The inner architectural order in the western side of the mosque is remarkably similar to the remains of the columnated road still visible outside the walled enclosure, and both include a pulvin on top of the capital supporting the arches of stone ashlars. This chronological marker sheds light on the construction date, supplying further elements to reconstruct the evolution of the complex, from the earlier, to the Roman transformations, to the mosque's construction which reused the enclosure, the general layout as well as many architectural elements of the former structures. The morphological analysis (Petruccioli, 1998) of the Umayyad urban tissue that developed into the temenos of the archaic temple (Neglia, 2012) is another strong indicator of the continuity in the formation process of the monument explaining why from this earlier mosque derived the model of the Ulu cami as later employed in many other examples (Strappa, 2000).

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Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is now associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are on architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

Louai Al Hussein

Louai Al Hussein holds a B.Sc. degree in Architecture and Design, (Özyeğin University, 2018). He is currently attending the M.Sc. program in Architecture at Özyeğin University under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Alessandro Camiz. He is working as a part-time architect with a professional experience of 3 years. His research interests include urban design, urban morphology, housing development, sense of place and energy efficiency.

Architecture and Landscape of the North Caucasus. Historical and procedural study of settlement systems and reconstruction of anthropization of territory. Heritage and its potential

Anna Linnik
Politecnico di Bari, Italy, a.linnik@studenti.poliba.it, anlinn@ymail.com

Keywords: North Caucasus, heritage

Abstract

This work was presented at the School of Specialization in Architectural and Landscape Heritage held at Politecnico di Bari, Italy, with the guidance of Professor Matteo Ieva.

The subject of the research is the historical process of space development, the origin and evolution of forms of architecture and urban structure in the conditions of autochthonous cultures and stylistic influences, reflected in the architectural and urban planning heritage in the North Caucasus, the farthest part of south Russian territory. This heritage is represented by architectural and natural complexes that are integral part of the landscape of the mountainous regions and foothills.
Mountains and hills divide the territory into many areas, which have their own distinctive features. Historically, this has predetermined the diversity of habitats, the diversity of flora and fauna, and contributed to the formation of ethnic diversity.
The culture of the North Caucasus populations is characterized by diverse social communities and their sustainability of traditions that have received a peculiar expression in the organization of the architectural and spatial environment.
Typological diversity of settlements and dwellings among the North Caucasus peoples is due to the difference in the natural and geographical environment, the uneven social and economic development of individual peoples in the past, as well as ethnic and cultural features. But the initial and fundamental component here is the territory itself. This way of understanding of place allows us to create the fundamental "structural" relationship between place and architecture, between the physical form of place and the built-in form of architecture.
At each stage of the history of the environment's formation, the main natural spatial properties of the region have a significant impact on the development of architecture and the territorial structure in the North Caucasus: "borderline", "peripherality", "penetrability" and "local isolation". Along with factors of social history and cultural history, they determined the uniqueness of the historical path of the formation of architectural cultures.
The heritage carries general information about the ideas, tastes, artistic preferences and character of previous generations, is the material basis that preserves the culture of peoples, memory and "spirit of the place", and guarantees the preservation of the historical and cultural identity of settlements.
The research undertaken, in addition to explaining anthropic phenomena, aims to document the architecture on the urban, aggregative and building scale that remains today, in order to testify specifically to the civilizations that have developed and stratified over time. For this reason, the study forms the basis for defining a set of guidelines for the recovery and enhancement of this heritage, which could become part of tourist routes and therefore continue to be used today.

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Anna Linnik

Anna Linnik was born in Salsk, Rostov region, Russia, in 1985. After graduating from Rostov-on-Don Construction College in 2004, started working part-time as a technician-architect at Architectural Studio "Oliva" and studying at Rostov State University of Civil Engineering. After graduating from university in 2008, she received a specialist qualification and continued to work in the studio as an architect until 2018. She has worked on various projects such as residential and public buildings, urban planning projects, as well as interior design and landscape architecture. She ran refresher courses at Institutions of Higher Professional Education in Rostov-on-Don, Russia in 2011, 2012 and 2013, participated in International summer school at Politecnico di Milano, Italy in 2015 and so on. Since 2013, she became a member of the Union of Architects of Russia. In 2020 she graduated from the School of Specialization in Architectural and Landscape Heritage held at Politecnico di Bari, Italy.

Diachronic urban-territorial studies and "longue durée" medieval history

Chair: Tolga Ünlü, (Çukurova University)
Co-chair: Anna Linnik, (Politecnico di Bari)

Hasan Sercan Sağlam*, A medievalized polis: The longue durée urban morphology of Adramytteion*

Radosveta Kirova, *Diachronic Transformation of Veliko Tarnovo's Historical Street Network: Challenging the Authentic Urban Morphology*

Ecem Boyacı, Alessandro Camiz, *Morphology of the podium house for the multi-layered history of Apollonia ad Rhyndacum (Gölyazı)*

Uzay Topal, Alessandro Camiz, *The typological process of the Anatolian houses in Tophane district, Alanya*

Feride Gül Keleş, Alessandro Camiz, *From the Anatolian house to the konak-house: the typological process in Odunpazarı, Eskişehir*

Pelin Arslan, Alessandro Camiz, *Comparing the typological process of Anatolian houses in Ortahisar and Ortamahalle, Trabzon*

A medievalized polis: The longue durée urban morphology of Adramytteion

Hasan Sercan Sağlam
Koç University, Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED), saglam.h.sercan@gmail.com

Keywords: Adramytteion, Urban morphology, Urban history.

Abstract

The ancient city of Adramytteion is located at the far end of the Gulf of Edremit and remains inside the municipal borders of Burhaniye, Turkey. It is situated on a coastal ridge with a north-south orientation and four distinctive peaks. As a polis and then an administrative, bishopric and military centre, Adramytteion had always been a significant city during the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods until its abandonment in the early 14th century. The modern neighbourhood of Ören was founded there in the mid-20th century.
The first archaeological excavation campaign of 2001-2006 had a limited extent and partially revealed the medieval state of Adramytteion (Beksaç, 2003; Çoruhlu, 2008; Sünbül, 2007). Another scientific team conducts the second one since 2012 with a much larger scale (Özgen, 2014; 2018; 2020). There were many discoveries from prehistoric, classical and medieval periods all around Ören but the ancient city lacked a comprehensive urban study. Thus, this paper aims to display its urban development and the diachronic shift of its centrum until the 14th century. For this reason, architectural discoveries and dated small findings were considered from an urban perspective and reinterpreted after the urban morphology hypotheses of the "ridge-top theory" for a continuous attractor geographical element on routes, and "limits as new centres" for the growth direction (Camiz, 2018).
Accordingly, the prehistoric Adramytteion only occupied the northernmost Bergaz Hill, in fact a cape at that time, which then silted up. The city expanded towards the south and although the Hellenistic-Roman city occupied the whole Ören area, the northern peak of Ören Hill was likely the polis' centre by the Hellenistic period, as the harbour from the 4th century BC is positioned nearby. A monumental structure from the 2nd-3rd centuries, supposedly a baths complex at Sector E around the central peak of Ören Hill is the most significant Roman public building discovery so far, which marks the continuous shift of the centrum towards the south. Meanwhile, the separate Yılanlı Hill in the east of the aforesaid monuments was presumably the necropolis of the Hellenistic-Roman city, as sarcophagi and rock-cut tombs show. The early-middle Byzantine city was seemingly concentrated around the southern peak of Ören Hill (Sector C), where a large basilica from the 7th-8th centuries positioned. A cross-in-square church from the 12th century was found in the further south of it and Adramytteion proper was diminished into only the southern section of Ören Hill by the middle-late Byzantine periods, which was hastily walled against Turkish incursions.
To conclude, archaeological evidences display that the coastal ridge with four peaks in Ören was an attractor geographical element during the urban expansion of Adramytteion, where its centrum was shifted all along from the north towards the south through centuries. Correspondingly, during each distinctive epoch, the southern urban limit along that ridge then formed the later urban core.

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Hasan Sercan Sağlam

Hasan Sercan Sağlam completed his BSc on Urban and Regional Planning in Istanbul Technical University. He completed his MA on Conservation and Regeneration in the University of Sheffield. He did his PhD on Preservation of the Architectural Heritage in Politecnico di Milano in 2018. He has been a member of the scientific board of Adramytteion Archaeological Field Surveys and Excavations since 2017. He was a postdoctoral fellow at Kadir Has University Istanbul Studies Center, and worked as a part-time lecturer at Medipol University Faculty of Fine Arts Design and Architecture. He is currently a postdoctoral fellow at Koç University Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED). His research interests are urban history, architectural heritage and urban archaeology.

Diachronic Transformation of the Traditional Street Network:
Challenging the Urban Authenticity of the Historical Town of Veliko Tarnovo (REV Abstract, different title in the program)

Radosveta Kirova
Icomos Bulgaria, kirova.radosveta@gmail.com

Keywords: traditional street network system, traditional urban morphology, urban authenticity, intensification of historical areas, conservation and management plan

Abstract

The research historical context reviews the formation of the specific historical street network of Veliko Tarnovo on the steep terrain of the Yantra River's gorge and its traditional elements that provide adequate pedestrian, animal and traditional cart vehicles' movement and ensure natural hazards' safety, as the most resilient features along with the urban scale of its urban authenticity.
The research focus includes the processes of gradual transformation and replacement of traditional infrastructure elements of the authentic street network of Veliko Tarnovo that had started over a century ago. The research investigates the contemporaneous triggers of the loss of urban authenticity such as replacement of historical houses with housing structures of intensified density and scale, introduction of motor vehicles' traffic and parking into previously ultimately pedestrian areas. The lack of communication and transportation alternative of the main street which serves as a backbone of the old town is underlined.
The revision of the contemporary context of these processes includes the cultural, transport and urban planning municipal policies, recent general development and transportation plans, heritage protection status, including overpassing the heritage protection legislative procedures.
The conclusion summarizes the significance of preservation of the historical urban infrastructure authenticity and the need of visionary urban and transportation municipal policies and adequate heritage protection instruments such as conservation and management plan for the preservation of the urban authenticity of the old town of Veliko Tarnovo.

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Radosveta Kirova

Architect Radosveta Kirova is independent scholar with research interest and publications in Medieval and Ottoman architecture, problems of heritage protection and preservation, modern architecture and modern heritage of XXth century. She holds a Master degree in Architecture at the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Sofia (2005) and a PhD in History of Architecture at the Institute of Art Studies (2016). Radosveta Kirova is co-founder of Vistra Proekt Ltd, member of Transformatori Association, ICOMOS and DOCOMOMO Bulgaria.

Morphology of the podium house for the multi-layered history of Apollonia ad Rhyndacum (Gölyazı)

Ecem Boyacı
Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture
ecem.boyaci@ozu.edu.tr

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture
alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: Urban morphology, Building typology, History of architecture

Abstract

Gölyazı (Apollonia ad Rhyndacum) is located 35 km west of the city of Bursa, within the boundaries of the Nilüfer Municipality. Most of the existing literature concentrates on the archaeological remains located on the island and peninsula of Gölyazı, studies on the evolution of the urban form are instead very scarce. This paper is part of an ongoing research aimed at filling in the gap in the existing literature by reconstructing the formation process of the urban organism, and it focuses on the northern urban tissue along the waterfront, which is one of the most significative parts for the understanding of the entire built organism (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017). In this part of the small town several Anatolian houses were built on top of the remains of the Hellenistic city walls, retaining some restraints given by the substratum. In particular one house was built on top of an earlier monumental structure, interpreted as a temple podium, which was later incorporated into the city fortifications (Aybek & Öz, 2004). We considered this structure and the surrounding urban tissue as one of the main polarities in the urban layout. The typological comparison of a selected number of Anatolian houses, the analysis of the urban grid and its main attractors, together with the close interpretation of the above-mentioned podium does shed light on the understanding of the waterfront's formation process and therefore of the entire urban organism.

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Ecem Boyacı

Ecem Boyacı graduated in Architecture at Özyeğin University (Istanbul, 2020). She attended the workshop Digital Survey in Religious Buildings in 2018 and the International Urban Design Workshop URBAN FACADE: İSTANBUL WATERFRONT in 2019 as a part of the survey team. She is currently attending the M.Sc. programme in Architecture at Özyeğin University. Her research interests include urban morphology, space syntax, history of architecture and cultural landscapes.

Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Fine Arts of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is currently associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are on architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

The typological process of the Anatolian houses in Tophane district, Alanya

Uzay Topal
Özyeğin University, Department of Architecture, Istanbul
uzay.topal@ozu.edu.tr

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University, Department of Architecture, Istanbul
alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: Urban Morphology, Typological Process, Anatolian Houses

Abstract

As a hill-edge settlement, the Tophane district is one of the well-preserved neighborhoods of Alanya, despite some ruined or, more precisely, morphologically altered Anatolian houses that show several common characteristics (Kapancı, 2008). Caniggia and Maffei (2001) described the typological process as originating from the base building type and the subsequent synchronic or diachronic variants. This paper investigates the typological process of the Anatolian houses in the Tophane district by individuating the base type and outlining the synchronic and diachronic variants. After investigating the historical maps starting from the XVI century and the existing literature, we derived the architectural surveys and photos of eight Anatolian houses from Kapancı's (2008) thesis on the Tophane district and used them to create a matrix chart describing the typological process. The parcel boundary sizes of ten ruined houses in the upper part of the district were compared with the eight selected examples verifying their compatibility. The analysis of the typological process in Tophane houses indicates all eight houses as synchronic variants but diachronically derived from the same primitive monocellular base type as visible in the remains of the older houses. The results suggest that even though there is no documentary evidence of an urban settlement before the XVI century, this hill-edge urban tissue could have been established in an early phase, before the construction of the medieval Castle in a hill-top position (Strappa, Carlotti & Camiz, 2014).

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Uzay Topal

Uzay Topal graduated (B.Arch) in Architecture at Özyeğin University (Istanbul, 2019). Before graduating, he participated in behavioral-spatial mapping studies (+10 Research Internship, Özyeğin University Campus, 2016). He is currently attending the architectural master's program at Özyeğin University and is working as a freelance architect for a year. His thesis under the direction of Prof. Dr. Alper Ünlü focuses on space syntax and human-environment behaviors. His research interests include urban morphology, urban history and theory, sustainable design, and computational design.

Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). Before graduating he cooperated with Sartogo Architetti Associati for the New Italian Embassy (Washington DC) and the Church of Jesus' Holy Face (Rome). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning of Ravenna" (Sapienza) and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami (Rome programme) and at the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Fine Arts of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS) and the Department of Interior Architecture. He is a member of ICOMOS-Italy and secretary-general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is currently an associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are in architectural design, urban morphology, and advanced technologies for the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage.

From the Anatolian house to the konak-house: the typological process in Odunpazarı, Eskişehir

Feride Gül Keleş
Özyeğin University
gul.keles@ozu.edu.tr

Alessandro Camiz
Özyeğin University
alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: Urban morphology, Typological Process, Anatolian House

Abstract

This research analyses the typological process of the Anatolian house in Eskişehir-Odunpazarı, one of the best conserved Seljuk urban settlements. Traditional houses in Odunpazarı consist mostly of two or three-storey Anatolian houses with timber structure and mud brick or wooden lath infill. These houses, belonging to the wooden-elastic cultural area, often include a cantilevered volume on the facade (Caniggia & Maffei, 2001). This cantilevered structure, called "jumba" (cumba in Turkish), is placed in the first and upper floors, enhancing the relationship between the street and the inner space and also allowing light and intervisibility (Bozdogan, 1996). The research outlines the typological process of these houses and the so-called Konak type (Unlu, 1992), here interpreted as a diachronic variant of the "iç-sofalı" Anatolian house. After examining historical maps, photographs, newspaper, historical archives and oral narratives, the research focused on the formation process of the konak-type (a multi familiar residencial type) which is here interpreted as the result of the aggregation of two "iç-sofalı" Anatolian houses, in a process that resembles some aspects of the aggregation of 2 row houses into an inline house (Caniggia, & Maffei, 2001). The conclusions strengthen the idea that Ottoman urban history, while sometimes imitating architectural elements of western derivation on the other hand developed its own building types and aggregation principles.

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Feride Gül Keleş

Feride is an architect based in Istanbul, Turkey. She received a bachelor degree with honor from the Department of Architecture at Özyeğin University in 2019. She is currently attending the M.Sc. program in Architecture at Özyeğin University under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Alper Unlu. Her primary research fields are space syntax and vernacular architecture.

Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Fine Arts of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is now associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are on architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

Comparing the typological process of Anatolian houses in Ortahisar and Ortamahalle, Trabzon

Pelin Arslan
Ozyegin University, pelin.arslan@ozu.edu.tr

Alessandro Camiz
Ozyegin University, alessandro.camiz@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: building typology, typological process, Anatolian house

Abstract

Trabzon is a palimpsest of Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman culture, hence its control position over the Black Sea navigation (Shukurov, 2012). Until the end of the 19th century, the perimeter of the city centre was drawn by the Castle's fortifications (Demirkaya, 2014). This contribution analyses the typological process of Anatolian houses in Trabzon hence the existing literature on the topic is fragmentary. According to Caniggia and Maffei (2001), the typological process originates from the base building type and the subsequent synchronic or diachronic variants. The paper questions the typological and socio-cultural evolution of these houses in such a segmented historical context. The paper considers the houses in Kaleici, Ortahisar (between the Upper Town and the Lower town) and in Ortamahalle. After the archival research, the methodology considered the variations of morphological characters outlining the synchronic and diachronic variants of the type in order to reconstruct the typological process. The selected case studies differ in period of construction, state of conservation, current usage and in terms of neighbourhood characteristics. The attractor theory (Camiz, 2018) is applied in order to analyse the location of the buildings and the relationship with the city walls, here considered as a complex attractor and repeller. The research underlines the reasons behind each house's location by examining the socio-cultural condition. The social degradation seems to have affected the diachronic transformation of the city and therefore its future development.

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Pelin Arslan

Pelin Arslan graduated (BArch) in Architecture at Mimar Sinan University of Fine Arts (Istanbul, 2014). She holds a master's degree on environmental control in architecture from Istanbul Technical University and a degree of advanced architecture and urban design from Delft University of Technology, respectively. She is currently a PhD student at Özyeğin University. Her main research interests are regenerative built environments, sustainable housing, industrial heritage and digital culture.

Alessandro Camiz

Alessandro Camiz graduated (BArch+MArch) in Architecture at "Sapienza" University (Rome, 1999). In 2007, he discussed his doctoral thesis on "History of medieval town planning in Ravenna" (Sapienza), and therein attended Post-Doctoral studies until 2014. He taught at the School of Architecture of University of Miami and at the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Fine Arts of Girne American University (Cyprus), where he directed until 2018 the International Centre for Heritage Studies (ICHS). He is member of ICOMOS-Italy, and secretary general of the Cyprus Network for Urban Morphology (CyNUM). He is now associate professor and director of the Laboratory of Dynamic Research on Urban Morphology (DRUM) at Özyeğin University, Istanbul. His main research interests are on architectural design, urban morphology and architectural heritage.

Diachronic urban-territorial studies and "longue durée" Mediterranean history

Chair: Giuseppe Strappa, ("Sapienza", University of Rome)
Co-chair: Özge Özkuvancı, (Özyeğin University)

Emma Maglio, *Mediterranean cities in transition: knowing Venetian Candia between the lines of current Heraklion*

Hülya Dışkaya, *Evaluation of Sultan Mosques in the Historical Center of Edirne*

Saliha Aslan, *Untangling Spatial Transformations: A Comparative Study on the Association Between Urban Cores and Hinterlands of Bursa and Ankara*

Mennatullah Hendawy, *Imaging Power: Visualization of Urban Development in a Mediatized world Tracing Socio-Visual Justice in Egypt*

Serena Acciai, *Eastern Mediterranean Architecture: The Rumelian House Type And Its Way Toward Modernity*

Mediterranean cities in transition: knowing Venetian Candia between the lines of current Heraklion

Emma Maglio
University of Naples Federico II (Italy), emma.maglio@unina.it / emma.maglio@gmail.com

Keywords: Candia, urban layout, built heritage

Abstract

This contribution concerns the town of Heraklion on the island of Crete, which was the capital of the Venetian Regno di Candia (1204-1669) with the name of Candia. During the last two Venetian centuries, even more after the loss of Cyprus (1573), the island became the most advanced defensive element against the Ottomans and the Serenissima carried out a significant urban and territorial renovation, promoting the construction of public works (aqueducts, loggias and fountains) and infrastructures (arsenals, barracks, hospitals and new urban walls). In the town of Candia they built a Loggia in front of the ducal palace, near the church of St. Mark and the cathedral of St. Titus: the Loggia was inspired by Sansovino's Procuratie Nuove in Venice and is one of the best examples of Cretan Renaissance architecture, although the current building is the result of a twentieth-century reconstruction. A more complex process involved the construction of the new "alla moderna" fortifications: the original project is attributed to Michele Sanmicheli, but it was completed during the 17th century under the guidance of Giulio Savorgnan. Contemporary Heraklion has today substantially absorbed historic Candia, by carrying out a deep alteration of the urban fabric and its architectural heritage, as well as by changing the relationship between the town, the sea and the hinterland. A few isolated elements survive among the recent buildings: Byzantine and Venetian churches, archaeological remains, fragments of walls and portals of medieval and modern age; the "alla moderna" urban walls are no longer a sign of the boundary between the town and its countryside, since they represent a permeable threshold in the urban continuum. In addition to the scattered material sources, however, several published and unpublished written sources – notarial acts, texts relating to estimates and public auctions, and some unpublished cadastral documents – reveal information about Candia urban layout and architecture. These data contribute to reconstruct not only some aspects of what the town was during the last Venetian centuries (as for the distribution of the urban property, the structure of the urban fabric, the architectural elements of surviving and disappeared buildings), but also an idea of what the town has been: a symbol of the Serenissima in the eastern Mediterranean, a privileged crossroads of the Byzantine and Renaissance cultures, and possibly a centre of production of art, architecture and urban planning.

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Emma Maglio

Emma Maglio, Architect and PhD, is professor in Architectural History at the University of Naples "Federico II". She was fellow at the Collegium de Lyon (IAS) and Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellow at the IMS-Forth (Rethymno, Greece). She works on Mediterranean towns and architecture in the early modern period, with particular attention to the Greek islands of Rhodes and Crete, and southern Italy. Among her latest publications: E. Maglio, Circolazione e diffusione dei disegni di fortezze in area mediterranea, in A. Buccaro, M. Rascaglia (eds.), Leonardo e il Rinascimento nei codici napoletani. Influenze e modelli per l'architettura e l'ingegneria, Naples 2020, pp. 459-469; E. Maglio, «Maisons et villages ruraux de nobles feudati en Crète vénitienne (XVIe-XVIIe siècles)», Cahiers de la Méditerranée (97/2, 2018), pp. 157-170; E. Maglio, Rhodes. Forme urbaine et architecture religieuse (XIVe-XVIIIe siècles), Aix-en-Provence 2016.

Evaluation of Sultan Mosques in the Historical Center of Edirne

Hülya Dışkaya
Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, hulya.diskaya@msgsu.edu.tr

Keywords: Sultan Mosques, Evaluation, Historical Center of Edirne

Abstract

The architectural and structural development of the Ottoman classical mosque plan types together with the centralization of the dome towards the ideal mosque plan can be traced on the three monumental Sultan Mosques located in the historical center of Edirne, the second capital of the Ottoman Empire.
In this context firstly, Eski Mosque which belongs to Early Period, has been investigated. The construction of this multi-pillared and multi domed mosque was started by Emir Süleyman Çelebi the second son of Sultan Yıldırım Bayezid in 1403 and was completed by Çelebi Sultan Mehmed in 1414. The second example is Üç Şerefeli Mosque which took its name from the minaret with three balconies, has been built by Sultan Murad II in 1438-1447. Although the mosque has a multi domed plan, it has become the symbol of the transition from multi-pillared to central domed mosque with its load bearing system. The third example, Selimiye Mosque which was built by Architect Sinan by the order of Sultan Selim II in 1568-1574, is a masterpiece of the Classical Period of Ottoman Empire. Besides being the first mosque with an ideal plan, it perfectly reflects the interior and exterior integrity of the space with its unique central dome.

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Hülya Dışkaya

She was born in Istanbul. Graduated from Yıldız Technical University Civil Engineering Department (1987), Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University Vocational School Architectural Restoration Program (1997) and Architecture Department (2000). Completed her MSc (2004) and PhD (2011) degrees in MSGSU Restoration Department. She teaches at Vocational School of Architectural Restoration Program at MSGSU.
Since 1984, she has been working in the conservation and restoration projects and applications of historic structures. Her general research topic is the seismic behaviour of timber structures, strengthening technics of traditional buildings. Making research on the historical development of traditional wooden buildings in Turkey. Survey and photography work of historical building stock across Turkey, Balkans and Europe. Participated in various national and international conferences, published articles and papers about traditional structures in Turkey and Balkans.

Untangling Spatial Transformations: A Comparative Study on the Association Between Urban Cores and Hinterlands of Bursa and Ankara

Saliha Aslan
Bursa Technical University
saliha.aslann@gmail.com

Keywords: spatial transformations, Bursa, Ankara

Abstract

The fundamental association between urban cores and hinterlands of cities was strengthened especially in the late Ottoman period under the supervision of the institutionalization of production and transportation. Discussing "commercialization of agriculture," "agricultural and industrial mechanization," and "spatial organizations" with reference to Quataert (1973), Aktüre (1981), and Tekeli (1999), this study argues that industrialization process did not only stimulate the mechanization of production and the advancement of transport technology but also fostered the diachronic spatial transformations of cities. Furthermore, with reference to Cronon (1991), Mikhail (2011), and Blau&Pupnik (2018), relationship between production and urbanism is reinterpreted through studying Bursa and Ankara. Inspiring from that, the study claims that decisive factors such as environmental problems, immigration, and the changing modes of production necessitated advanced transportation system. This requirement facilitated the widening of streets in the urban cores and peripheries, and the construction of new peripheral roads and railways linking the cities with their hinterlands at the end of the nineteenth century. When compared to the previous centuries, the spatial transformations initially began in the cores and peripheries of both cities in the late nineteenth century. This transformation was depicted most obviously in city maps which were drawn to demonstrate the current situation and prepare development plans and policies. The maps of Bursa dated 1862 and 1921 and the maps of Ankara dated 1839 and 1924 were significant maps drawn for the Ottoman cities of Bursa and Ankara. By overlapping historical maps, the study uncovers the peripheries of cities including military barracks, vineyard houses, farmlands, factories, graveyards, chestnut trees, planned neighborhoods, train stations, and urban infrastructure while also emphasizing the distinctness of cities. The historical maps, therefore, also prove the association between cities and their hinterlands which were provided through the alternative ways of transportation. Based on the reinterpretation of these historical maps, the study has two main targets: (1) to untangle the diachronic spatial transformation of both cities by comparing the late nineteenth century city maps and previous schematic maps, and (2) to uncover the association between urban cores and hinterlands of these cities. From a comparative perspective, the contribution of this study to the literature is not only to untangle the spatial transformations of cities with reference to the maps, but also to demonstrate how the maps illustrated the changing appearance of peripheries of cities around their urban cores as well as the afore-mentioned factors which were effective in their urban expansion towards their hinterlands through the construction of roads and railways.

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Saliha Aslan

Research Assistant Dr., Bursa Technical University, Department of Architecture
Education
Ph.D., METU Graduate Program in Architectural History (2014-2020)
Title of Dissertation: "From Nature to Production and Commerce: Spatial Transformation of Bursa in the Late Ottoman Period"
Advisor: Prof. Dr. T. Elvan Altan
M.Arch., Gazi University, Department of Architecture (2011-2013)
Title of Thesis: "Kent ve Mimarlığın Stratejik, Taktik ve Operasyonel Düzeylerde Tartışılması"
Advisors: Assoc. Dr. Adnan Aksu and Prof. Dr. Nur Çağlar
B.Arch., Gazi University, Department of Architecture (2006-2010) (3rd Rank Student)
Work Experience
Res. Assist. Dr., Bursa Technical University, Department of Architecture (2020-present)
Res. Assist., Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture (2016-2020)
Research Interests: urban, architectural, and environmental history, early modern and late Ottoman cities and architecture, architecture of transportation and urban infrastructure, architecture of city edges, urban expansion and urban development, architecture of industrial and agricultural sites, land-use and natural resource management.

Imaging Power: Visualization of Urban Development in a Mediatized world Tracing Socio-Visual Justice in Egypt

Mennatullah Hendawy
TU Berlin, OIB, mennatullah.m.hendawy@tu-berlin.de

Keywords:Urban planning, Justice, Visualization

Abstract

In the current globalized/mediatized age, the popular media's image of the city hardly represents the majority of citizens' everyday city experiences or perceptions of their future. This misrepresentation of urban conditions in media on one side creates processes of visibility and invisibility for the city among not only the general public but also urban planners who get enrolled in the process of producing these city/ies (images). On the other side, this effect and facilitates marginalization, disablement as well as socio-spatial injustices and the further exclusion of vulnerable groups from services and infrastructure. In Egypt, these vulnerable groups form the majority of the population. This could be term as 'Visual justice'
The focus of my cumulative-PhD is accordingly to investigate how planning knowledge is constructed and communicated in a mediatized age yet neoliberal planning context like Egypt; how urban planners are educated and how plans are communicated in order to keep (certain) political and economic agendas and ruling bodies in operation. The research aims to investigate the position of media and how it is employed in city planning in Egypt.
This is done in an attempt to understand and review urban planning theory, process and practice in the politically/economically affected context of media and academia. Using Egypt as the empirical setting for this investigation, the position of media and visualizations in planning knowledge construction, communication, and power (re)structuring is discussed with a particular focus on;
(1) the education of planners and the (re)construction of the Academic City which is on one side, exclusive to large scale urban projects , on the other side, largely dependent on visual and graphic tools;
(2) the public visual communication of planning and the (re)construction of the Mediatized/Professional City; how the public are targeted yet excluded from the planning process as well as from the process of producing these public visualizations, and what this implies for the planners who are enrolled in the process of constructing these visualizations;
(3) The state mediatization of urban projects and in a neoliberal planning/media context like Egypt and how the mediatization of urban projects in these neoliberal contexts (re)constructs urban planning and the Neoliberal City;
(4) The parallel visible cities to public versus private transportation users in this context presenting the Grounded everyday City versus the Mediatized City.
(5) the influence of these Fata Morganas (illusionary narratives) on the perception of the general public and on the visual culture(s) of Egypt's urbanization;
In the end, it is aimed to interrogate and unlearn the assumptions of/in planning about urban futures to generate a planning theory driven from the role of mediatization in enabling inclusive urban development in a neoliberal; setting. what role can mediatization of planning play in facilitating social/spatial/visual justice within the constraints of a neoliberal planning system.
The following diagram outlines the research scope.

Research scope (the perspectives of the cumulative thesis)

Mennatullah Hendawy

Mennatullah Hendawy is a PhD Candidate at the Chair of Urban Design, TU Berlin where she is co-leading two research grants. She is also a Visiting Researcher at the Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space in Erkner, Germany and an affiliated Assistant Lecturer at the Department of Urban Planning and Design in Ain Shams University in Cairo, Egypt. Mennatullah works on the intersection of urban planning, mediatisation, and justice where she is fascinated by the way knowledge, power, and agency are manifested in and co-construct cities and the public sphere. Currently, she is the Chapter leader at Viz for Social Good for Cairo.

Eastern Mediterranean Architecture: The Rumelian House Type and Its Way Toward Modernity

Serena Acciai
DIDA – Department of Architecture, University of Florence - ITALY, serena.acciai@unifi.it

Keywords: Modern Eastern Mediterranean architects, transnational cultural heritage, Rumelia.

Abstract

This paper aims to (1) analyze the spread of the traditional *sofa* house (also known as the Ottoman house) in the lands of the former Rumelia and (2) study how modern architects reinterpreted this cultural heritage during the 20th century.
The term *Rumelia* initially meant "Land of the Romans" in Turkish and referred to the lands conquered by the Ottoman Turks of the Byzantine Empire. Later on, the expression came to signify the Balkan provinces of the Empire, but after 1885 it ceased to indicate any geopolitical division. However, a shared tradition of vernacular housing - the so-called *sofa* house - continued to exist as an important element of the architectural culture of this region.
Since the 1930s, in the new nations emerging across what was once referred to as *Rumelia* from the collapse of the Ottoman empire, a group of architects (namely Dimitri Pikionis, Paul Smarandescu, Henrietta Delavrancea, Sedad Hakkı Eldem, Dušan Grabrijan, Branislav Kojić, and later Boris Čipan) have promoted the study of civil architecture as a fundamental source for the development of their modern architecture, making treasure of the housing tradition of this ancient land. This network of architects had a relevant role in the formation of a cultural awareness of the traditional housing heritage in their own countries.
In the 1930s, leaving the blanket of the Ottoman Empire behind, the idea of having a "national identity" became extremely important in the newly formed countries of the Balkans, as did the idea of a "national home": but paradoxically, modern architects from different countries in this area were inspired by the same *type* of house, the so-called *sofa* house. The well-known Turkish architect Sedad Hakkı Eldem (1908-1988) clearly identified the constitutive elements of the Turkish house type3 spread throughout the ancient territories of Rumelia and Anatolia. My research begins by examining Eldem's observations—that throughout the 500 years of its existence, the Turkish house type has undergone many developments while, at the same time, maintaining its characteristic elements. Eldem defined typology based on the role of the *sofa* in the house plan. Over time many scholars defined the same house type with various, different names, referring to the regions or ethnic groups of the inhabitants.
The proposed work will be based on selected case studies. The methodological approach is an innovative mix of typological and historical analysis, which are intertwined and inseparable from their social context. This project will be among the first to examine the transnational relevance of the cultural processes that led the above mentioned architects in the reinterpretation of the tradition. The results will constitute the first critical inquiry on how the house type of ancient *Rumelia* has been an essential source for modern architecture on the eastern side of the Mediterranean.

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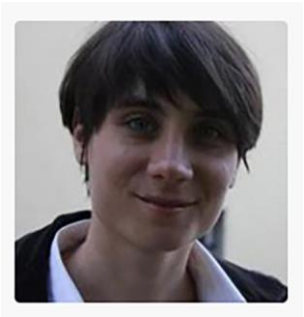

Serena Acciai

Serena Acciai is an architect with research and teaching experience in the multicultural heritage of the Mediterranean. Her work mostly focuses on the construction, perception, and representation of cultural identities through architecture. She obtained her Ph.D. (*summa cum laude*) in Architectural Design from the University of Florence, with a dissertation on *'Byzantium, Constantinople, Istanbul: fragments of generous ideas: The case-study of Sedad Hakkı Eldem*'. She has since continued this line of work at the INHA (*Institut National Histoire de l'Art*) in Paris and as a research fellow at the University of Florence. She has presented at national and international conferences; has given lectures at several Universities, including Florence, Milan, Venice, Lugano, Mendrisio, and Istanbul. In 2018 she authored the first monograph ever published in Italy about Sedad Hakkı Eldem (*Sedad Hakkı Eldem, an Aristocratic Architect and More*). She currently holds an appointment as a lecturer in Theory of Architectural Design at University of Florence and at the University Federico II in Naples.

Diachronic urban-territorial studies and "longue durée" modern history

Chair: Demet Mutman, (Özyeğin University)
Co-chair: Ezgi Çiçek, (Özyeğin University)

Orkun Dayıoğlu, *The Ottoman Revivalist Architecture and the Turkish Identity: Architecture of the Early Republican Era (1923-1950)*

Komal Potdar, *Eidetic mapping for design of historic urban landscapes in spatially heterogeneous city: Case of Jaffa, Israel*

Soizik Bechetoille, Norig Neveu, *Ma'an a crossroads city*

Frederick Biehle, *The Actual and Its Double: Experiential Learning from Historic Urban Fabric Pedagogically Considered*

Jiayao Jiang, Fellipe Decrescenzo A. Amaral, *Piazza del Popolo's Baroque character formation process and its later reformulation in the XIX century*

The Ottoman Revivalist Architecture and the Turkish Identity: Architecture of the Early Republican Era (1923-1950)

Orkun Dayıoğlu
orkundayi@gmail.com

Keywords: Turkish-Ottoman Architecture, Republican Era, Ottoman Revivalism

Abstract

At the beginning of the 20th century, the revivalist movement seen in the architecture of the Ottoman State, mainly in the beginning of the 20th century, with today's terminology "First National Architectural Style", showed itself with using the background of neo-classical movements within the context of 16th century classical Ottoman Empire architecture or using the "magnificence, beauty and technology" of Seljuk architecture. Since the proclamation of the Republic in 1923, the various reforms introduced by the bureaucratic elite, new historical and social constructions in the nation state, aim to adapt the society to a Western lifestyle and not to adhere to the cultural elements that refer to the Ottoman State. Western reforms in fields such as education and social life did not affect architecture until the 1930s and the First National Architectural Style continued to show itself in the first 10 years of the Republic. Starting from the 1930s, the modern style, which has simpler and clearer elements, begins to find its place in the public sphere by European architects. Although this period, which we can say between 1923 and 1930, is generally seen as a "contradiction" in the history of the republic, it allows the republic to construct the "Turkish" identity inherited from the Ottoman Empire through the discourse of "Turkish architecture" together with nationalist policies. The Ottoman-Turkish identity of the revivalist style, whose effects we can see in public buildings intensely, becomes the "Turkish architecture" in the efforts of "purifying Turkish history from Ottoman history" during the republican period. Until the 1950s, various researches, periodicals and monuments are also constructed in the same way, apart from the structures built on the Turkish identity in public areas. Although the contexts mentioned are designed together with the elements that symbolize the republican regime in particular, the research also aims to discuss that they reiterate the magnificence and success of various well-known Ottoman figures in history by associating them with the "Turkish" identity. In this study, the application of this revivalist approach, which we can say that it continued from 1923 to 1950, over the "Turkish" identity and what kind of context it had in the political tendencies of the period will be discussed.

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Orkun Dayıoğlu

Orkun Dayıoğlu graduated from Istanbul Medipol University, architecture department in 2019. The same year, he started his MSc education in the department of Architectural History in Istanbul Technical University. Dayıoğlu worked as a researcher in exhibitions and published articles within his current areas of interest, Turkish Architecture in Republican Era and late 19th century Ottoman Architecture.

Eidetic mapping for design of historic urban landscapes in spatially heterogeneous city: Case of Jaffa, Israel

Komal Potdar
PhD candidate at TU Delft, Netherlands and Early Stage researcher at Bezalel Academy of Arts and design, Israel
HERILAND ITN 2020
k.potdar@tudelft.nl

Keywords: Historic urban landscapes, datascape, identity and memory, mapping

Abstract

Contemporary planning practices are often characterized by phenomenon of modernization bringing about drastic transformations in the urban fabric. As per the Vienna Memorandum 2005, contemporary developments pose a challenge for historic urban landscapes for continuity of identities along with creation of new contemporary futures. These design interventions of alterations, adaptive reuses and new development may introduce spatial heterogeneity leading to deviation of historic landscape characteristics and its spatial order, which have sustained over time owing to socio-spatial dynamics and attributes. Cognizance of this socio-spatial order and attributes of value are often under-represented in the management and design of urban environments. The historic port city of Jaffa, Israel, a historic commercial port of the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman Empires, demonstrates a case of a cultural landscape. The modern city of Tel Aviv was developed as an antithesis to the derelict port town pushing it to the fringes of the modern city and making it a gentrified cultural tourist spot inflicted by neoliberal practices. This has resulted in shifting demographics and contested identities in a socially heterogeneous city facing economic pressures and spatial injustice. The research aims to explore and map a comprehensive list of attributes derived from the Historic Urban Landscape approach (UNESCO) through study of archival maps and images to document the memory of the landscape through eidetic datascaping methods. These datascapes are different from the quantitative maps which are used in conventional urban design practices but represent qualitative data as well as construct an eidetic argument documenting the cognitive boundaries beyond the protected historic areas. Such datascape will be instantiated in this research by documenting and defining attributes, performance indicators to represent value, trends and patterns of change to highlight and assess the invisible forces of socio-spatial configurations and segregation to enhance the practice of heritage design.

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Komal Potdar

Komal Potdar *is a conservation architect and a PhD candidate for HERILAND Architecture and Built Environment at TU Delft, Netherlands and Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Israel.; supported by Marie Sklodowska- Curie International Training Networks and European Union's Horizon 2020 grants. In the past she has worked as an in-house consultant with the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi (2018-19). She has received Charles Wallace India Trust fellowship for continuing professional development courses in UK (2019-20), was selected as US-ICOMOS International Exchange Programme (2017), has been awarded the INTACH Heritage Academy Research Grant (2016-17) and was associated with projects for conservation, research and outreach with CRCI India Pvt. Ltd. (New Delhi), ICOMOS India in collaboration with ICOMOS Norway.*

Ma'an a crossroads city

Soizik Bechetoille
Ph.D., AUE – Ministère de la Culture, France s.bechetoille@gmail.com

Norig Neveu
(IREMAM) Ph.D., IREMAM, France neveu@mmsh.univ-aix.fr

Keywords: Crossroads city, Ottoman's Garden, Mudbricks oases

Abstract

Until the beginning of the 20th century, Ma'ân was an important trade hub, located on the Syrian pilgrimage route to Mecca and several caravan routes. Ma'ân owes its regional influence to its position as a crossroads between two natural areas: the southern plateau of Bilâd al-Shâm, and the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula. It was an interface of regional mobility, which intensified with the construction of the Hijaz railway in 1904.
Ma'ân was famous for its gardens (orchards, dates, olive trees, and market gardening), symbols of its fertility, and for its mud-brick architecture. The latter could be seen at the same time in other cities or oases of the Arabian Peninsula as Tabuk. Today, Ma'ân remains oriented towards both north and south and still constitutes a symbolical go-between between Saoudi Arabia and Jordan. Understanding the spatial and social organization of the city allows considering its Ottoman history. Ma'ân being economically marginalized today, an historical perspective allows to tackle the national identity building process, which led to the marginalization of certain urban areas.
In this context, for the past two years, by using an interdisciplinary approach (history and architecture), we aimed to raise awareness on the built heritage of this medium-sized city. Analysing this ancient center through its heritage and its historical uses allows to understand the urban form and the ways of inhabiting it developed over time. Through the narratives of yesterday and today, through collecting and studying historical data, of individual and family trajectories, we try, with the help of numerous interviews with the owners of the gardens or with those who use them, to transcribe the different ways the inhabitants of Ma'ân have appropriated these semi-public spaces. We also draw on inventory and on the study of the typological and morphological characteristics of what makes up the urban structure.

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Soizik Bechetoille

Dr Bechetoille-Kaczorowski has a doctorate in History and history of technology. She is a state Urban Planner Architect (AUE) at the Culture Ministery in France, a Conservation Architect (architecte du patrimoine) with a postgraduate degree from École de Chaillot (Paris) and she is a research associate at IFPO.

Norig Neveu

Dr Norig Neveu is research fellow at CNRS, IREMAM (Aix-en-Provence). As a specialist of Modern history, she has been conducting research for the last ten years in the Middle East, consulting various archives and doing interviews with witnesses of history. Her present research focuses on sacred topographies and religious authorities in Jordan and the Palestine since the late 19th century. This long-term approach allows her to consider religious and cultural heritage dynamics in the Middle East as issues related to tourism. She has published several articles on local pilgrimages, heritage, religious tourism and its impact on local societies.

The Actual and Its Double: Experiential Learning from Historic Urban Fabric Pedagogically Considered

Frederick Biehle
Adjunct Professor, Pratt Institute
Coordinator, Rome Program, fbiehle@pratt.edu

Keywords: urban fabric, Nolli, experiential learning

Abstract

This paper examines the role that the anonymous fabric of the historical city can play in the design education of an architect today. Since the last half of the 20th century architectural design education has displaced the currency of actual experience and prioritized the acquisition of and communication with an advanced representational language of form. Foreign studies programs that place students into such locations as Rome for a semester of intensive study are thus introducing a fundamentally different, even disruptive learning experience. How the experience of historical cities can be formulated into a design pedagogy that offers not just mastery of the discipline, but an expanded skill set to make more inventive and ethically capable future architects is the purpose of this paper.
The pedagogy that is proposed will foreground the experience of an historical urban fabric and the intrinsic physical and perceptual discoveries that it can offer through deeper engagement. Rome will be the laboratory, introduced together with Giambattista Nolli's Grand Plan of 1748. A fragment or segment of the plan will be examined experientially to understand it intimately and determine its present-day differences: what remains the same, where and how it has been altered, and what no longer exists at all. With this contemporary iteration of the original fragment, the plan will be disassembled, as if a puzzle, into its various component parts and then speculatively remade. The result is an iterative collection of new urban fragments. Multiple solutions introduce a comparative methodology and allows associative connections to an expanded field of actual cities and places. The analytical and speculative exercise is then tested against the challenge of a design studio program and site that allows for a direct application of the methodology as a means of providing a solution.
The initial experience of Rome's historical fabric is as a labyrinth whereby one must ultimately lose their way. In this sense all that has been familiar will be lost. Orientation and wayfinding will require an awareness of physical and spatial landmarks and their uniquely episodic relationships to the supporting fabric. Building this knowledge of incremental part to the larger, not quite comprehensible whole is a cumulative process. But through it the student can build a bridge back to what they already know.

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Frederick Biehle

Frederick Biehle is a practicing architect and an adjunct professor at Pratt institute in Brooklyn, NY. He represents the fourth generation of a northern Ohio family dedicated to the fine and decorative arts. In 1986 he was awarded the prix de Rome fellowship in architecture allowing him to live and study in Italy for two years while researching the remains of ancient roman urbanism. He is the coordinator of the Pratt's Rome Program, whose curriculum focuses on learning from the fabric of the historical city. His other primary research is with affordable housing in NYC developing proposals to reinvent superblock public housing projects by reintegrating them urbanistically with their surroundings.

He has a Bachelor of Science in Architecture from the University of Virginia and a Masters of Architecture from Harvard University's GSD. He has presented his research work at the previous two AHRA conferences in the United Kingdom and several recent ACSA Conferences. His architectural design work has been published widely.

The role of elliptical squares in urban morphology: the case of Piazza del Popolo and Piazza San Pietro in Rome

Jiayao Jiang
Sapienza University of Rome
jiang.1847464@studenti.uniroma1.it

Fellipe Decrescenzo A. Amaral
Universidade Federal da Bahia
fellipe.decrescenzo@ufba.br

Keywords: Baroque architecture, urban morphology, elliptical squares

Abstract

Very distant from the prestige it once had when it was the capital of the Roman Empire, the city of Rome only gradually recovered its glory as the religious and political center of the Catholic community in the fifteenth century. In the following centuries Rome underwent a lot of important reformulations in its urban form, entrusted with facilitating the pilgrimage between its most important churches and reorganizing the streets, affirming the power of the Catholic Church and transforming the medieval city into a "modern" city. Gian Lorenzo Bernini's project for Piazza San Pietro is a splendid example of Rome's Baroque character in the 17th century. The elliptical design for the square is an expressive projection of its dome – restoring its role as the dominant axis of the composition. What's more, the form of the elliptical square had a strong power of changing the dynamic inside the city.
Among the works developed by Sixtus V and Fontana, we highlight the systematization of the routes that would form the trivium of Piazza del Popolo (Via di Ripetta, Via del Corso and Via del Babuino). In 1589, Fontana transferred an Egyptian obelisk at the meeting point of the extension of the road's axis. In the following century, the Church of Santa Maria di Montesanto and the Church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli were added to the square, initially designed by Carlo Rainaldi, using baroque scenographic devices to monumentalize the area. The construction of Piazza del Popolo had symbolic meaning in Baroque Rome. When accessing the square through the Porta del Popolo, its trapezoidal shape - marked by the obelisk - would direct the eye to the three roads whose accesses were marked by the two new churches. However, this site was immensely transformed in the nineteenth century, when the architect Giuseppe Valadier proposed a new systematization for the square, which acquired an elliptical shape like Piazza San Pietro.
The elliptical shape of Piazza del Popolo in Valadier's intervention is criticized by many authors for its lack of commitment to the Baroque character and loss of movements in depth. This article aims to analyze elliptical shape squares, as a specific physical form in the urban environment. It focuses on Bernini's and Valadier's project, assuming that both projects have the same elliptical shape but out of very different design intentions. With the discussion of landscape reorganization, transformation of the surrounding buildings, and perceptive implications of the geometry, this article reveals the connection between physical urban form and the dynamic of the city. Baroque architecture, with its special concern about motion, dynamic, form and perspective, is a great legacy of Rome, that can provide a good model and reference for contemporary urban design as well.

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Jiayao Jiang

Jiayao Jiang is a postgraduate student in Sapienza University of Rome, mastering in Architecture Conservation. She is winner of MAECI grants by Italian government and the member of ICOMOS-China. She holds the master degree of Architecture Design and History in Nanjing University, and has implemented several restoration projects in China. Her study mainly focuses on the historical city, urban morphology and conservation theories. Now she is studying in Raymond Lemaire International Center for Conservation in KUL, Belgium within an exchange program.

Climate crisis, COVID-19 crisis, migration, cities and cultural heritage

Chair: Sinan Burat, (Mersin University)
Co-chair: Zeynep Ceylanlı, (Özyeğin University)

Marcello Balzani, Federica Maietti, Manlio Montuori, Fabiana Raco, Claudia Pescosolido, *Built environment and cultural heritage identity and preservation. Safety solutions, mitigation strategies and prevention before and after the Damages*

Maria Maccarrone, *Ephemeral between post-pandemic city and nature*

Nir Buras, *From Open Space Green Zone—Back to Countryside*

Merve Güroğlu Ağdaş, Zekiye Yenen, *An Analysis of the Pandemic Impacts on the Concept of Urban Liveability and Urbanization*

Tabibou Ali Tabibou, *Climate crisis, cities and cultural heritage: case study of the island of Ngazidja (Comoros)*

Built environment and cultural heritage identity and preservation. Safety solutions, mitigation strategies and prevention before and after the damages

Marcello Balzani
After the Damages International Academy
Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara
marcello.balzani@unife.it

Federica Maietti
After the Damages International Academy
Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara
federica.maietti@unife.it

Manlio Montuori
After the Damages International Academy
Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara
manlio.montuori@unife.it

Fabiana Raco
After the Damages International Academy
Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara
fabiana.raco@unife.it

Claudia Pescosolido
After the Damages International Academy
Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara
claudia.pescosolido@unife.it

Keywords: resilience, built environment and cultural heritage, prevention and safety solutions.

Abstract

Natural and anthropic hazards on heritage and built environment, their consequences, and, most of all, their impact on society in terms of damage cannot mostly be removed. However, the limits of tolerance to their effects should be increased, reducing the level of potential disaster. Pursuing this aim, the international project "After the Damages - Prevention and safety solutions through design and practice on existing built environment. The Italian experience" was launched, starting as an advanced training project and now an International Academy focused on disaster management.
Starting from the experience gained in post-disaster reconstruction by the involved partners and the experience of disaster management, the project brings together an international and interdisciplinary team of experts. The overall project aim is to highlight recent innovations and advancements in the post-disaster management by providing the most up-to-date expertise to enable participants to play an active role in disaster risk management and respond more effectively through mitigation strategies.
The first edition of the After the Damages project focused on a comparison between different procedures adopted in crises situations' management, explained by experts from all over the world, who shared their knowledge and experiences on calamitous events and risk management, earthquakes and flooding mitigation strategies, governance actions, socio-economic aspects, and the most advanced technologies for survey, documentation, monitoring and assessment on built environment.
This wide international participation allows the comparison among different contexts, different kinds of risk and different approaches to mitigation, allowing international participants who attended the training project to assess specific case studies to achieve a real understanding on practical crisis conditions, research and application methods.
Concluded and ongoing construction sites were presented as best practices by the project partners to demonstrate the commitment and complexity of an intervention on existing built environment when a disastrous event occurs. The topic is extremely broad, since many aspects must be addressed starting from the emergency phase, to post-emergency assessment and monitoring actions, up to the recovery of the built environment and the adaptation of the communities to a new condition of sociality and accessibility.

The set of scientific contents faced by the International Academy is holistic and interdisciplinary, including climate change, solutions in risk reduction, post-disaster participatory governance tools, governance strategies aimed at environmental, social and economic resilience, integrated diagnostic survey, digitization and modeling of complex systems, monitoring and tools for an aware design applied to the conservation of the historic built heritage.
The paper will present the main outcomes from the first edition, both summing up the main case studies presented and the project simulations presented during the final workshop.

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After the Damages International Academy: https://www.afterthedamages.com/

After the Damages is the three-year advanced training project promoted by the Department of Architecture of the University of Ferrara, the Department of Engineering and Architecture of the University of Parma and the Enzo Ferrari Engineering Department of the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. The project is developed in cooperation with the Regional Agency for Reconstruction - Earthquake 2012, the Authority for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the Metropolitan city of Bologna and the provinces of Modena, Reggio Emilia and Ferrara, and the Institute for Artistic, Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Emilia-Romagna Region (IBACN), funded by the Emilia-Romagna Region as part of the Call for three-year advanced training projects in the cultural, economic and technological fields pursuant to art. 2 of the Regional Law 25/2018. The project is part of the Emilia-Romagna Smart Specialization Strategy, is implemented in collaboration with the High Technology Network, the Clust-ER BUILD, the Technopolis of Ferrara, Parma and Modena. The international partnership of universities, institutions and research centres represented in the Scientific Committee includes experts from Italy, Morocco, Brazil, France, Ecuador, China, Armenia, Spain, Greece, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Turkey, India and Slovenia.
The authors are the Co-Head Marcello Balzani, the Scientific Managers Federica Maietti, Manlio Montuori, Fabiana Raco and the Coordinator for Didactic and Organization Claudia Pescosolido.

Ephemeral between post-pandemic city and nature

Maria Maccarrone
Consorzio Ciclo Fine Vita Imbarcazioni e Mezzi Galleggianti (Italy)
maria.maccarrone@gmail.com

Keywords: Ephemeral, Future, Nature

Abstract

The project proposal will investigate the potential triggered by the exceptional nature of the CovId19 pandemic event in transition environments and open spaces, in order to identify new dynamics for the construction of values and projects in nature and in contemporary cities. For centuries, we have imagined the city as the most surprising result of our intelligence, building objects that exceed, in size and complexity, any human artifact. Each city was the material manifestation of the way we represented our thinking, until the unleashing of the pandemic event destabilized that predetermined and rigid system based on functions and made the logic of living vacillate towards other paradigms of livability. The time lived during the lockdown has circumscribed spaces, defined unusual functions, defined uses and concrete actions, altered the field of well-being and relationships, expanded the perception of interior-exterior of the different present. To renew the sense of places (the house, the city, the garden) of the different present (Carta, 2019) it is no longer enough to change the geometry, but it is the very idea of urbs (Augé, 2007) that must re-imagine the social life of the polis. In this sense, the observation of natural dynamics in its agronomic, social, cultural characteristics is particularly interesting and fruitful for obtaining new design attitudes, capable of guiding operational guidelines, aesthetic choices and concrete actions, as well as to build an instrumentation and a different theoretical vision of the housing project. For this reason, the area of the garden, the ephemeral one in particular (Maccarrone, 2009), is considered the privileged place in which to revive the values of inclusion, reciprocity, empathy, coexistence and well-being for a near biocentric future. The ephemeral, on the other hand, crosses the spaces of the contemporary (Khanna, Leaning, Macomber, 2015), creates bonds, unites and at the same time alters city and nature. In itself, the ephemeral is an apparent form that transcends in another form, it is the mutant of species (Coccia, 2020). By extension, it is the condition of life in our present liquid (Bauman, 2011). The ephemeral is taken as a category of present thought, an interpretative code or a procedural stratagem with a renewed value from which alternative and cohesive thoughts on post-pandemic spatial construction can be derived. The garden, as a deposit of the energy of a nature that never goes out (Branzi, 2018), is the condition in which the concepts of separation and fragmentation are overcome in favor of interconnection (Lumera, De Vivo, 2020) and empathy with other species. The ephemeral garden therefore intervenes as a formal expression of a common duty to maintain relationships, commune conversationis officium (Sant'Ambrogio, 387), a privileged microcosm in which the interaction between arts, knowledge and people produces a common world and ways of coexistence transferable to other scales and other environments.

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Maria Maccarrone

Maria Maccarrone is a licensed architect. Ph.D. in Architecture of Parks and Gardens and Planning (Cycle XVII) with research experiences and design practice in the field of landscape architecture, water art, artistic-critical issues related to the interdisciplinary culture of garden and ecological and environmental issues related to landscape practices. He won the Erasmus-Socrates Program (1998-1999) at the École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris-la-Villette (France) dealing with the city-countryside themes around the city of Paris. As part of his PhD, he conducts original research on avant-garde gardens at the University of Montreal's Chaire en paysage et environnement under the patronage of UNESCO (2002). Participates in the Festival International des Jardins in Métis (Québec, 2002), creating an original parterre. Since 2008 he has been involved in research and teaching at the IUAV University of Venice in the scientific disciplinary sectors of Landscape Architecture, Architectural Design, Naval Architecture, Naval and Marine Construction and Systems.

From Open Space Green Zone—Back to Countryside

Nir Buras
nburas@classicplanning.org

Keywords: openspace; countryside; classic planning

Abstract

No two places on Earth are the same. Each has its unique genius loci and precedents particular to it, and planners hope that the urban rooms, avenues, and parks we design will reflect a "natural fit" to their location and genius loci. Indeed, various cultures have methods for siting and dealing with, sun, wind, and water. Most significantly, there is no urbanism without its countryside hinterland.

From the consistent, five-thousand-year history of urbanism and countryside, we know much of what there is to know about the construction and functioning of town and country. Following the call to develop environments best suited to people by using that knowledge efficiently, reintroducing the concept of countryside may be critical to human survival.

This paper highlights the great misunderstanding in planning: the abstraction of Ebenezer Howard's notion of country as so-called green space, green zones, and green belts, so much so that countryside disappeared under sprawl. Today, we have little concept of it. But we will see how thinking about country can lead to a synthesis of the knowledge presented in the book through the concept of urban homeostasis. As a means to overcoming the challenges of the twenty-first century, certain strategies can reintegrate the responsibilities and talents of citizens into the built fabric that is bounded by countryside and industrial sites. Understanding that urban and countryside dimensions are experiential and anthropic, the fundamental experience of walking can be used to shape the dimension of urban fabric at all scales. But even though the dimensions of town and country are derived from organic calculations, urban planners have no clue what to do with the countryside. In general, rural countryside is defined by what it is not. The US government defines rural as "Whatever is not urban."

Indeed, the Catalonian planner Cerdá urged people early on to "ruralize what is urban, urbanize what is rural." Unwin realized that towns had a maximum size, and that suburbs and towns had to be differentiated. But it was Ebenezer Howard, at the turn of the twentieth century, who truly understood the vital, interstitial metropolitan fabric of country.

An instrument for the construction and symbolic interpretation of the urban environment, country is as essential to urban fabric as silence is to music and exhalation is to breathing. By structuring the holistic development of metropolitan units, country pulls us back from wall-to-wall conurbation to give our communities, cities, and metropolises breathing space.

Ultimately, conurbations such as Los Angeles, New York, Beijing, and Mexico City can be said to be composed of villages jammed together. Thus, inserting or deleting urban fabric and country in the existing matrix and organically reverting sprawl areas to country may help attain the long-term equilibrium of environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic efficiency in cities as analogous to vital organic homeostasis.

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Nir Buras

A recognized architect and urban design professional, Nir Buras, the leader of the classic planning movement, is among a handful of architects and planners with the knowledge and experience in the classical field to do civic-scale work. Bringing to the table broad experience in a diverse body of project types—civic, aviation, rail, commercial, classic planning, and traditional architecture—Buras also leads the educational and research programs at the Classic Planning Institute. A long-time architecture teacher and lecturer, Buras is a central figure in the world traditional architecture and planning community. Dr. Buras's book, The Art of Classic Planning: Building Beautiful and Enduring Communities (Harvard University Press, 2019), which has been called "a planning bible" and "the mother of all planning books." The Richard Driehaus Foundation helped fund photographic travel through 100 cities that underpinned the books messages.

An Analysis of the Pandemic Impacts on the Concept of Urban Liveability and Urbanization

Merve Güroğlu Ağdaş
M.Sc., Faculty of Architecture, Kirklareli University, Kirklareli, Turkey, merveguroglu@gmail.com

Zekiye Yenen
Prof. Dr., Faculty of Architecture, Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey, zekiye.kuleli@gmail.com

Keywords: liveability, urban, pandemic

Abstract

Cities are formed by social, economic, environmental, cultural, political and legal legislation factors over time. The pressure for urban growth entails a variety of global economic, environmental, and social challenges in cities. The easy access to the most basic societal functions such as housing, healthcare, education, security, and employment benefited by urban dwellers has turned into a new situation where not every segment of society can equally benefit from the opportunities. The pandemic still experienced has made these problems even more visible. In terms of urban planning, principles such as open green spaces, accessible infrastructure services, safe and healthy public spaces, active urban transportation systems have come to the fore. The pandemic experienced has raised awareness in terms of the various risks that cities will face. In this respect, the pandemic could be considered as an opportunity to reconsider the cities in the context of sustainability for the upcoming climate crisis and various emergencies. It is important to build liveable cities to effectively address global challenges and take advantage of the opportunities that urbanization offers. The search for liveability in cities has become a key concept around the globe. Over the last 50 years, the concept of liveability has undertaken various roles in different contexts, but noteworthy, it is mainly used in defining the relationship between human, environment, settlement, and society. The study aims to reveal the dynamics that shape the concept of liveability over time, examine how the pandemic has an impact on liveability and urbanization. Therefore, a detailed review of the literature on the concept of liveability and pandemic effects on urban liveability will be evaluated with qualitative research data. How the pandemic process transformed cities and the concept of liveability will be discussed. In the early stages of the pandemic, it was understood that the population density and mobility in the metropolitan areas and overpopulated cities are effective in the spread of the epidemic. Depending on this situation, it has been observed that individuals with suitable conditions migrate from crowded cities to summer properties and other lower density areas. And also, during the pandemic period, public transportation in cities has been seriously affected. These indicators related to the Covid-19 crisis will help to better understand the link between urban form and urban conditions and to develop post-virus cities by revealing the necessity of reconsidering cities in terms of population size, spatial structure, service provision in terms of location (and content), accessibility, environmental quality and transportation themes. This study -stemming from the idea that cities should be evaluated on the basis of the liveability- is of key importance as it: provides guidance to urban planners, local governments, and the efforts to be made as part of the education of urban planning in addressing the activities to solve urban problems within the framework of liveability on a local scale in a solution-oriented manner.

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Merve Güroğlu Ağdaş

In 2012 she graduated from Karadeniz Technical University Department of Architecture with a firsth. She received her master's degree from Yıldız Technical University, Department of Architecture in 2016. She continues her doctorate education in the city planning doctorate program, which has started at same university in 2016. She worked as a project team leader in a private architectural office nearly three years long. She has been working as a research assistant at Kırklareli University City and Regional Planning Department since 2016. Doctoral dissertation is supported within the scope of Marmara Municipalities Union PhD scholarship. Her academic interests are summarizable as basic design, urban green spaces, space perception, children and city, medium-sized cities, liveability, historical urban texture.

Climate crisis, cities and cultural heritage: case study of the island of Ngazidja (Comoros)

Tabibou Ali Tabibou
Centre National de Documentation et de Recherche Scientifique (CNDRS)
tabibou.alitabibou@yahoo.com

Abstract

This main research resume two proposals interested on the one hand, of " Role and use of cultural heritage in cities planning and construction for the island of Ngazidja (Comoros)" and the other hand "Climate crisis, cities and cultural heritage: case study of the island of Ngazidja (Comoros)".
On the top of this presentation, the Comoros inherits a diverse heritage which consists, on the one hand, of urban heritage.
Urban heritage is the focus of several researches in the social sciences and humanities in different fields of research, notably in archeology, architecture and contemporary city planning. This contribution serves to demonstrate some aspects of the urban heritage of Ngazidja. The latter is marked by the designing cities. This research describes the role and use of cultural heritage in city planning. This study focuses on the ramparts (Ngome) of certain chief towns and the old public places (Bangwe) of certain cities in Ngazidja. The research work consists in examining very specific cases concerned with the principles and practices of city planning in the past and in the present. The aim of this work is to clearly discern the evolution of city planning in the past and in the present.
This work also helps to understand the place that occupies the urban heritage of Ngazidja in the past and vis-à-vis modern construction in cities. This modern construction coexists on the one hand with cultural heritage in city planning and on the other hand endangers cultural heritage in certain city designs. This makes it possible to understand and become aware of the good or bad use of the urban heritage. This work is based on social science research done in the Arab States region.
Other point concerning this summary is about the link between climate crisis, cities and cultural heritage in relation to the designing cities in the Comoros. It is based on specific cases of environments where the cultural heritage of the Comoros, in particular, of Ngazidja is actually affected by the climate crisis. Cities and all representations of cultural heritage draw consequences linked to the climate crisis. This climate crisis is linked to natural phenomena.
This research work focuses on cities and coastal areas.
Coastal areas are places where part of the towns of Ngazidja Island exist with a strong presence of cultural heritage. In some coastal regions, there are monuments and sometimes archaeological sites.
This work consists in demonstrating that the climate crisis generates very varied and specified aspects compared to the environments to be studied for the case of the island of Ngazidja in the Comoros archipelago.
The designing cities on the island of Ngazidja represents a particular study conditioned by the rising waters. These are the cases of flooding caused by overflowing rivers and heavy rain in some solid cities and sea erosion in certain coastal regions. The presence of the Karthala volcano on the island of Ngazidja, which is still active, also makes it possible to observe other climatic crises which are worth mentioning during this reflection, such as volcanic eruptions.
The last subject of this work is to clarify the situation of cities and the different places where there is a cultural heritage threatened or endangered due to the climate crisis.

Tabibou Ali Tabibou

Mr. Tabibou Ali Tabibou is Comorian . He currently holds several responsibilities within the National Center for Documentation and Scientific Research (CNDRS) of the Comoros such as : head of the National Museum of the Comoros, manager of archaeological missions, referent of the Historical Iconotheque of the Indian Ocean and the Historical Sound Archives of the Indian Ocean at the National Center for Documentation and Scientific Research of the Comoros. Tabibou also holds the post of Vice-President of international council on monuments and sites- Comoros (ICOMOS-Comoros). Tabibou, he is graduated in Masters of Archaeology / Art History at the University of Antananarivo in Madagascar. He has obtained his BA in History from the University of the Comoros.

He is the author of the publications below:

2021 : « Menaces du patrimoine culturel : le cas des Comores », Maarifa, Scientific Review of the University of the Comoros.
2018 : « La poterie locale des Comores : cas d'étude au profit de l'Education au Patrimoine et de développement », Act of Colloquium and Ya Mkobe N° 23- 24, special Colloquium, CNDRS.
2017 : « Esquisses des grandes périodes historiques des Comores », Ya Mkobe, N° 21-22, Special Cultural heritage, CNDRS
2016 : « Le modèle économique des Comores dans la période précoloniale », The History Project (Joint Center for History and Economic ; Institute for New Thinking(INET), University of Cambridge and Harvard University), Reference: http://histproj.org/completed/Tabibou.pdf

He took part in the organization of various exhibitions :

2020 :
-Exposition virtuelle/Approche iconographique de l'architecture dans le sud –ouest de l'océan indien, https://www.ihoi.org/app
-Exposition virtuelle /Transports dans le sud –ouest de l'océan indien, https://www.ihoi.org/app
-Exposition virtuelle/ Portrait dans le sud –ouest de l'océan indien, https://www.ihoi.org/app

The role, (mis)use and utilisation of archaeology in city planning and design

Chair: Liisa Seppänen, (University of Turku)
Co-chair: Pelin Günay, (Özyeğin University)

Ulla Lähdesmäki, *Use of Archaeological Sites in Urban Land Use: examples of Marginal Archaeological Heritage in Tampere Region, Finland*

Urban Nilsson, *Rock formations as part of the cityscape in Stockholm – history and management*

Mia Åkerfelt, Anna Wilczyńska, Tzafrir Fainholtz, *From crisis housing to cultural heritage. The changing views on exported Finnish wooden houses from the post-war decades*

Andrine Nilsen, *On the Prevalence of Timber-framing in Central Sweden*

Luca Placci, *Alvar Aalto and the "Florence in the North". Visions, Realizations and Utopia in Early 1920s Finland*

Maitri Dore, *Heritage-making in changing environments: Theoretical approaches and their role in the West Link infrastructure project, Gothenburg*

Use of Archaeological Sites in Urban Land Use: examples of Marginal Archaeological Heritage in Tampere Region, Finland

Ulla Lähdesmäki
PhD archaeologist
Pirkanmaa Provincial Museum, retired, Society of Cultural Environment Research in Finland
ulllah@utu.fi

Keywords: archaeological site, land use, marginal heritage

Abstract

In my research work I have focused on the preservation of archaeological sites in rural and urban land use in Tampere Region, Southern Finland. While the research reflects various impacts of modern land use on endangered archaeological sites the results also relate to the use (or the lack of use) of archaeological heritage in the region.
In Tampere Region most archaeological sites are situated in rural environment and the minority are preserved in towns and cities in densely built environment. During the last decades most of the planning and building actors have regarded the compulsory antiquarian legislation as the premise and primary reason to preserve archaeological sites. The values and significance of the remains and information and stories connected to the sites have rarely been their motives for the preservation of archaeological heritage in development projects. This leads to the fact that archaeological heritage is very marginal in its present modern environment. Even though the site may remain intact in new development, it has often little or no connection to the present living environment. There are good examples of well maintained significant sites in Finland, but at the same time it has been a tendency that archaeological sites loose values and meaning in urban development.
Since less than five percentage of archaeological sites in Tampere Region are maintained as attraction sites or provided with signs or information posts, they are clearly unused heritage resource. An example of improving the position of archaeological and built heritage is Adopt a Monument -programme started in the region. It enables local communities to preserve and utilise local heritage sites. This may have a positive impact on the role of archaeological heritage in future planning and building activities.
The issue of marginalized archaeological heritage has a connection to another theme in the symposium: the collaboration of heritage experts and antiquarian authorities with city planners and developers. There is a definite need in Finland to increase more intensive educational and research collaboration between those actors. The paper discusses the marginal position of archaeological heritage in Finnish urban land use and proposes examples of educational and research collaboration.

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Ulla Lähdesmäki

PhD Ulla Lähdesmäki has worked as a researcher at the University of Turku, Finland (archaeology and museology) and at the Pirkanmaa Provincial Museum, Tampere, where she acted as a regional heritage authority protecting archaeological sites and monuments in development and land use. In her doctoral dissertation 2018 she studied the impact of modern land use on endangered archaeological heritage.

Rock formations as part of the cityscape in Stockholm – history and management

Urban Nilsson
Conservationist of built environment, certified expert on cultural significance (KUL2)
urban.nilsson@nyrens.se
Nyréns Arkitektkontor AB in Stockholm, Sweden

Keywords: Cultural heritage, Cultural significance, Bedrock, Topography, Urban development

Abstract

The survey focuses on rock formations as parts of the cityscape. One example from the practice in producing cultural heritage surveys at Nyréns Arkitektkontor in Stockholm is used as a basis for the presentation.
Södermalm is an island at the same time a part of the inner city and a part of the Stockholm archipelago. In prehistoric times Stockholm was under water and step by step, in a landscape of cracked valleys and fault steeps, it broke through the surface of the water. In between the Baltic sea and the lake Mälaren, the new capitol of Sweden was founded in the 13th century. From here the realm could be defended from enemy fleets.
In Sweden the industrialisation of society accelerated by the 1860 -70s and thus the population grew. During several decades the Lindhagen-plan of 1866 was profoundly influential on how the urban fabric was designed. A perpendicular grid was laid out with little regard to the topographic conditions. Flat blasting and cuttings can still be experienced on several sites. In its more natural form the bedrock is also preserved as rock parks where the natural and topographic conditions was a starting point for the design.
Today the rock in the cityscape are threatened due to the large-scale building projects. Therefor its presence should be noticed as a quality, a resource and an human experience that carries information about the natural, geographical and cultural history of the city. It is a reminder of the archipelago and how the city was developed in close interplay with the topography. As a phenomenon it should therefore be integrated as an important precondition in the planning of the city.

From crisis housing to cultural heritage. The changing views on exported Finnish wooden houses from the post-war decades

Mia Åkerfelt
Åbo Akademi University
Arken, Konstvetenskap
Fabriksgatan 2
20500 Åbo, Finland
mia.akerfelt@abo.fi

Anna Wilczyńska

Tzafrir Fainholtz

Abstract

From crisis housing to cultural heritage. The changing views on exported Finnish wooden houses from the post-war decades.
The paper deals with the question of what can be deemed as a cultural heritage and what role citizen activism can have in the process. The paper is based on initial research for the Housing, prefabrication and export – the architecture of reconstruction in times of crisis (HoPE) project. HoPE examines the history of the Finnish prefabricated Puutalo-houses, which were exported globally during the post-war decades. The houses were originally meant as temporary shelter in reconstruction after crisis, as war and natural disasters, but many areas still exist today, as in the neighbourhood (Osiedle) Jazdów in Warsaw, Poland. In 1945, the Soviet Union relocated 407 Finnish wooden houses, originally received as war reparations from Finland to the USSR, to reconstruct the badly damaged area in Warsaw. For the inhabitants, the houses first represented the occupying forces, but in time they became a part of the local identity. When the city of Warsaw recently planned to demolish the area to re-plan it, a local movement to claim the housing area as a cultural heritage started, preserving Jazdów for the future.
Based on the public discussion during this process, the paper discusses when mass-produced, foreign structures can become cultural heritage. The aim of the paper is to examine possibilities in expanding the content of concepts as cultural heritage and architecture in city planning. Furthermore, the need for expanding the borders of architectural research is discussed. When dealing with prefabricated housing in the HoPE-project, it becomes clear that seemingly uninteresting structures and areas can have an important history, despite their lack of formal architectural values. In this case, imported, mass-produced architecture represents history and ideologies from the late 20th century. If these houses are not considered relevant because of their aesthetic values, the story of these communities might become lost in demolition.

On the Prevalence of Timber-framing in Central Sweden

Andrine Nilsen
PhD, Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg
andrine.nilsen@gu.se

Keywords: timber-framing, early modern, building stock

Abstract

Excavation data and standing buildings evidence of timber-framing in parts of Sweden less associated to the timber-framing tradition will be the main topic of discussion. To date, there has been a surprising lack of work on this data-set where, historically, central Sweden has been somewhat ignored.
This study examines both the timber-work as well as the range of other construction materials, such as brick, used as infill. A further aim concern multiple building techniques used in any given building as well social connotations and uses of specific buildings. In light of the construction materials and techniques used, the significance of such differences and similarities will be accessed in order to identify the extent of a local set of traditions native to central Sweden (Nilsen 2020:85–124). When comparing the current built environment to that of the early 20th century (Curman et al. 1908) it becomes apparent that the historical building stock was much more heterogeneous than often assumed and timber-framing ubiquitous.
Moreover, the research concerns its form, its use and distribution, as well as raising questions regarding its place in Swedish society. Timber-framing has, in the context of research, been strongly connected to the southern and south-western parts of Sweden, with an emphasis on the former Danish provinces of Skåne (Scania) and Halland (Augustsson 1992:55; Henriksson 1997:24). In the glossary of timber buildings by Volmer and Zimmermann (2012:31) there is a figure depicting the outline of the practice of timber-framing in Europe. Swedish timber-framing is in this distribution even restricted to Skåne. The study aims to extend the scope beyond these two provinces, whose timber-framing building stock is well known and to investigate whether timber-framing technique can be found elsewhere in Sweden. To achieve this aim, the distribution of timber-framing, in largely, although not exclusively, urban contexts of nine counties have been the focus of this study. The study is interdisciplinary using archaeology, preserved buildings and historical sources.

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Andrine Nilsen

Andrine Nilsen, PhD in archaeology at the Department of Historical Studies at the University of Gothenburg, has historical urban buildings archaeology as a special interest.
Before starting the PhD, she worked in the project The early modern town - between the local and the global publishing on the subject of medieval wooden houses and early modern town plans. Within this project, Nilsen co-organized the conference Urban Variation in 2013 and co-edited the subsequent publication. Subsequently, Nilsen also co-organized Buildings in Society International in Stockholm in 2017.
Nilsen has explored questions of marginality, centre and periphery with Martina Hjertman in conference presentations and papers. As archaeologists, Nilsen and Hjertman have developed a project with the historian Joachim Östlund investigating Gothenburg's role in the early modern transatlantic slave-trade, a project commencing in the spring of 2021.

Alvar Aalto and the "Florence in the North". Visions, Realizations and Utopia in Early 1920s Finland

Luca Placci
Università degli Studi di Firenze, luca.placci@unifi.it

Keywords: Alvar Aalto, Firenze

Abstract

In my contribute I would like to explore Alvar Aalto's attempt to transform the Finnish town of Jyväskylä into a version of 'Florence of Finland' [SCHILDT, 1984, 252] through his individual interventions, many of which remains uncompleted.
These plans are little known on account of the lack of attention reserved by the critics who mostly devoted to Aalto's mature works. Moreover, in his senior years, Aalto was reluctant to talk about his early works giving the impression of a sort of a damnatio memoriae. His biographer G. Schildt reminds us that the Maestro even tried to hide his young opus to draw attention entirely on his contemporary projects.
Thus, the focus of my research will investigate the documents related to the development of the visionary remodelling of Jyväskylä, including realized and unrealized architectures as well as the analysis of his own words in his articles and letters.
Since the beginning of his career in the early 1920s, Alvar Aalto was an enthusiast of the Italian Renaissance civic monuments. It is known that between 1910 and 1930 in the Baltic region the Nordic Classicism idiom was commonly accepted by the young generations of architects who considered tours in the South as a conditio sine qua non for their professions. As a matter of fact, Aalto himself estimated Italy the cradle of sources of inspiration to which look deliberately for his work.
In addition, his zealous ambition urged him to develop a sort of utopian plan for the remote state-capital of Central Finland which –after that intervention- would have been dignified as a prosperous Florence. As a consequence, the newly independent Finland was supposed to reflect the «Mediterranean civilisation and a modern version of the Tuscan Renaissance on the shore of Lake Päjänne» [SCHILDT, 1984, 253].
According to Aalto's scripts, he considers the potential welfare state of the citizens' existences as impacted by urban design. The architect planned squares, boulevards, porticoes, churches, palazzi, a covered market, a fair pavilion and even a funeral chapel in order to choreograph a scenery for daily events as in a Tuscan borgo.
Finally the aspect of the small town, which had been founded on the neoclassical chess-board-scheme developed by C.L. Engel in the 19th century, was meant to be integrated in the pristine landscape of the Region of the Lakes, as happens with the Italian top-hill-villages. An extract from a newspaper of that time reveals Aalto's intention: «one finds gems in Italy […]. Central Finland frequently reminds one of Tuscany, the homeland of towns built on hills, which should provide an indication of how beautiful our province could be if built up properly» [AALTO, 1924].
This yearning for improving the quality of life within urban design remained a constant aim during his career. Man and Nature raise in harmony as in a Nordic Renaissance dream.

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Luca Placci

Luca Placci is an Italian Doctoral student in History of Architecture at the Department of Architecture at Università degli Studi di Firenze.
At the moment he is researching on Alvar Aalto's Early Work with a focus on the project of the 'Florence of Finland'.
In 2019 he took part to the IX AISU Congress held in Bologna and he presented a research about Alvar Aalto's residential district 'Patrizia' in Pavia for the session entitled: 'The Nordic Visions or an Epoch of Action'.
In 2020 he published his contribute about his dissertation during the VII International Forum for Doctoral Candidates in East European Art History organized by the Chair of East European Art History of Humboldt-Universität, Berlin.
In May 2021 he will be taking part to the 4th Alvar Aalto Researchers' Network Seminar in Pori, Finland, by presenting a contribute related to Alvar Aalto's use of the pergola for growing plants into his buildings.

Heritage-making in Changing Environments: The Use of Archaeology in the West Link Infrastructure Project, Gothenburg

Maitri Dore
Department of Conservation, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and Heriland research and training network, maitri.dore@conservation.gu.se

Keywords: heritage, archaeology, West Link

Abstract

Major urban infrastructure projects in old cities often encounter archaeological remains during planning or execution, presenting several challenges for local heritage management. Using the case of the West Link project in Gothenburg, Sweden, this paper analyses the extent to which heritage-making as an approach was mobilised in using the material finds in the new urban development. Rather than viewing heritage conservation and city planning as conflictual, the paper sets out from the premise that heritage-making in situations of large-scale urban transformation can take different forms, and create new development directions.
In the literature, these directions have variously been called compensation for cultural heritage damage (Grahn-Danielson, Rönn, & Swedberg, 2013, August), heritage as a vector in spatial planning (Janssen, Luiten, Renes, & Stegmeijer, 2017), the heritage paradigm (Ashworth, 2011), and more. The paper analyses the ways in which these approaches reflect in one specific case.
The West Link is a railway line extension, currently under construction in Gothenburg. It burrows through the city's 17th century fortifications, ancient agricultural properties, and historical parks – all of which are designated as 'national interests'. Since the project is deemed to be a threat to the cultural heritage and the readability of the city's architectural history, the Swedish Transport Administration (STA) – responsible for the project – and the City of Gothenburg are in talks on how best to deal with the heritage. This includes the archaeological finds unearthed in the process of digging, such as remnants of the former city wall, pieces of 18th century Chinese porcelain, and even entire boats. The stakeholders' proposals for using the finds in the new development are informed by their individual ideas about the value of heritage. The STA's proposals include exhibiting the objects in the newly built stations and distributing them across the inner city as 'keys' or 'clues' to history. The City, on the other hand, is less focused on the isolated objects, proposing instead larger urban design programmes encouraging reflection on past-present-future, and increased accessibility to hidden sites. Both parties see the finds as an opportunity to varying degrees.
Through document analysis and primary data from interviews with representatives of the STA and the City of Gothenburg, this paper analyses their proposals for cultural heritage with a focus on the archaeological finds. It further situates their approaches within the literature on heritage-making. In doing so, the paper addresses the potential of cultural heritage to not only coexist with or be integrated into city planning, but even become a decisive force in shaping future cities in moments of major transformation.
This work forms part of a PhD on heritage planning in changing environments resulting from infrastructure projects.

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Maitri Dore

Maitri Dore is a PhD candidate at the Department of Conservation, University of Gothenburg, Sweden. Her work is part of HERILAND: Cultural Heritage and the Planning of European Landscapes, a research school funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. Her doctoral thesis focuses on how cultural heritage is dealt with in major infrastructure projects in Sweden and India, case studies being the West Link, Gothenburg, and the Mumbai Metro, Mumbai.
Maitri holds a bachelor's degree in architecture from Kamla Raheja Vidyanidhi Institute for Architecture (KRVIA), Mumbai, and a master's degree in urban studies through the Erasmus Mundus+ 4Cities programme. She has also worked in architectural practice – designing sustainable houses in Bangalore, and on research related to affordable housing in Mumbai. Most recently she assisted on an exhibition and book Critical Care: Architecture and Urbanism for a Broken Planet at the architecture museum in Vienna.

Museums, libraries, universities and the social perspective of heritage

Chair: Pnar Sezginalp, (Özyeğin University)
Co-chair: Pelin Arslan, (Özyeğin University)

Zeynep Ceylanlı, Ezgi Çiçek, *Museums in Heritage Sites and Exhibiting in the Post-Covid19 Era: The Case of Tekfur Palace Museum*

Can Bora Sezer, *Exploring Novel Optimization Methods for Online Immersive Museum Experiences Based on Photogrammetric Cultural Heritage Surveys: A Case Study of the Church of Panagia Paramythia in Balat, (Turkey)*

Bruna Di Palma, Marianna Sergio, *Unveiled ruins. Exhibition narrative and open perspectives for the Archaeological Museum of Paestum*

Fabio Balducci, *Fantastic of the shelter Project for a House of Poetry in the places of Valentino Zeichen*

Museums in Heritage Sites and Exhibiting in the Post-Covid19 Era: The Case of Tekfur Palace Museum

Zeynep Ceylanlı
Özyeğin University, zeynep.ceylanli@ozyegin.edu.tr
Ezgi Çiçek
Özyeğin University, ezgi.cicek@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: museum in heritage sites, exhibitionary space,

Abstract

The aim of this study is to assess the museum of Tekfur Palace (The Palace of Porphyrogenitus in the complex of Blachernae Palace) in terms of being an exhibitionary space in a heritage site, its historical value, its institutional logic towards the heritage site as well as its narrative, and the multilayered approach towards its current state. Tekfur Palace is a significant building by the Theodosian Walls that has survived to this day with its existence from the Byzantine period through the Ottoman period (Dirimtekin 1956; Yenişehirlioğlu 2003; Tanrıverdi 2019). After the controversies of its restoration between 2005 and 2015, the building currently serves as a museum of the Turkish ceramics history. In addition, although the museum seeks for contemporary exhibition means, ways of exhibiting the artefacts as well as the overall narration are open to discussion since the pandemic Covid-19 forces museums to revise their methods of communication with the visitors (Samaoudi, Rodriguez Echavarria, Perry 2020; Amorim, Teixeira 2020). After giving brief information about the architectural and restoration history of the building, the museum will be evaluated according to its current use, with comparisons to other selected examples of museums in heritage sites around the world. Then, a discussion on its exhibitionary competencies will take place in regards to the suggestions of the current visitor engagement in the post-Covid-19 era.

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Zeynep Ceylanlı

Dr. Zeynep Ceylanlı received her B.A. from Bilkent University, Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design her M.A. and PhD in Architectural History from Middle East Technical University. As a member of Özyeğin University since 2016, she is teaching interior design studio, professional practice and ethics, and modern architectural history courses. Her fields of interest are modernism and modernization in architecture, architectural historiography, museum design in historical sites, and interior design education.

Ezgi Çiçek

Ezgi Çiçek obtained her Bachelor degree from Bahcesehir University, Interior Architecture and Environmental Design in 2013 and her M.Sc. in Product Design from Roma La Sapienza University in 2016. Now she is a PhD candidate in Design, Innovation, Society in Ozyegin University. Her fields of interest are exhibitionary spaces, sociology of science and technology, interior design education.

Exploring Novel Optimization Methods for Online Immersive Museum Experiences Based on Photogrammetric Cultural Heritage Surveys: A Case Study of the Church of Panagia Paramythia in Balat, (Turkey)

Can Bora Sezer
Department of Communication Design, OzU VR Lab, Özyeğin University, Turkey, bora.sezer@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: virtual reality; photogrammetry; cultural heritage

Abstract

In the last decade, reality capture methods such as laser scanning and photogrammetry have become a widely used medium for the creation of accurate 3D surface models of Cultural Heritage sites (Obradović et al, 2020). During the same time, Virtual Reality technologies have jumped a huge step forward as well. As Virtual reality hardware and software have become more affordable, VR, once an exotic field of science, now has developed into an important field for creative designers. For Immersive Designers, this emerging field requires them to envision new ways of forming unique experiences. Transferring cultural heritage sites into immersive museum experiences is one of these promising innovations.
Although most of the process of transferring into VR has already been solved and is applied by a small number of researchers from different backgrounds, optimization methods for such applications still need further exploration. Optimization becomes especially critical when the cultural site is required to be presented as an online Virtual Reality experience.
It is crucial to underline since the developing field of VR is dependent on game development platforms, immersive design applications rely profoundly on the tools and software provided by the game Industry. Accordingly, the adaptation of using photogrammetry has already been established by pioneering Studios in the video gaming industry and has made a great impact on its community due to its favourable effects on production speeds (Statham, 2020). Currently, the Gaming industry is highly invested in the implementation of photogrammetry methods for the production of more realistic and impressive 3D game assets.
However, gaming studios are mostly focused on scanning organic and natural artifacts such as foliage, rocks, and stones for more realistic level designs. Additionally, Face and Body scans are also being carried out for more realistic character designs.
There is also a tendency to use photogrammetry for capturing certain architectural facades such as walls, doors, windows, and arches. These architectural facade assets are traditionally used in a modular fashion to be repeated during the different parts of the game to give the illusion of large spaces. On the other hand, these assets are extremely low sized models compared to simplified cultural heritage site models captured via photogrammetry.
The optimization of the model polygons in respect of the captured surfaces plays a very important role in the creation of these gaming assets. To give an example, a captured wall is simply downsized to only 2 triangles (tries) or a single rectangle (quad) to form a rectangular face that represents the wall. Following this, the realistic textures are applied to the optimized surface. Obviously, this is done for computational performance during gameplay.
This performance is achieved through specific procedures unique to the game industry itself. These procedures include different practices like Retopology; the conversion of High-Resolution models into simplified Low Poly meshes. Texture Baking; Transferring High-Resolution Textures to Low Poly meshes. Ambient occlusion; A rendering technique that approximates how bright light should be shining on any specific part of a surface when moving, and Normal Mapping (bump mapping); A texture mapping method for faking the lighting of bumps and dents on the low poly model and so on.
Nevertheless, all these methods are applicable to all sorts of meshes including those of Cultural Heritage Data sets. However, as mentioned before gaming assets generated for gaming environments are designed in a modular style much like Lego pieces that can be assembled to create different outcomes so computational performance is used less. Controversially, in the case of optimizing an accurate digital clone of a cultural heritage site for a game engine, in regard to its massive amount of data, it becomes necessary to review and interpret the current methods. This is especially essential for online immersive museum experiences where cultural heritage is to be presented for the Virtual Reality medium since the internet is limited with a certain amount of bandwidth. Optimization methods for such applications still need further exploration.

In this light, a selected case study is proposed that is based on the process of creating a virtual reality application from a photogrammetric survey of the Church of Panagia Paramythia in Balat, Istanbul. The suggested workflow will include photogrammetric surveying, the optimization of the site model for game engines, and the creation of an interactive immersive museum experience that can be visited online.
Among the factors that contribute to the protection of cultural heritage sites, accessibility plays a primary role. Seismic stability, artifact fragility, wars, erosion, natural disasters, climate change, and the effects of tourists are just some of the potential factors that may contribute to the inaccessibility of both researchers and visitors to a heritage site (Paladini et al, 2019). This work also has the intention to discover the interdisciplinary links between survey, architecture, restoration, and design studies supporting the collaboration between architects, archaeologists, designers, and developers. It also supports the critical conditions of museums in the COVID-19 crisis by recommending novel ways to represent themselves online.

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Can Bora Sezer

OzU VR Lab Head for Virtual Reality & Immersive Design
http://vr.ozyegin.edu.tr/

Besides being a communication Design instructor at Özyeğin University, Sezer is a PhD candidate for Design, Technology, and Society in the same institution, and has established the OzU VR Lab focused on creative Extended Reality applications. His main research areas are, teaching virtual reality design, Developing immersive training environments, and gamified immersive museum experiences.

Unveiled ruins. Exhibition narrative and open perspectives for the Archaelogical Museum of Paestum

Bruna Di Palma
Department of Architecture, University of Naples "Federico II", bruna.dipalma@unina.it

Marianna Sergio
Department of Architecture, University of Naples "Federico II", marianna.sergio@unina.it

Keywords: museum, ruin, Paestum

Abstract

As a deposit of memories, and also bearer of spatial and social meanings, the archaeological museum transposes the contemporary condition of architecture, inclined to continuous metamorphosis, reverberations and permanences. These follow one another in a specific site, for including it in a different place dedicated to the knowledge dissemination and to the growth of cultural awareness and collective belonging.
The relationship between museum and archaeological site represents a consolidated and debated theoretical-practical theme, but still very current in relation to the presence of archaeological heritage spread within the stratified territories. A heritage that is not always appropriately inserted in the development dynamics, including social ones, of the reference contexts. It is rather characterized as a fragment of an interrupted storytelling. As Michel Foucault writes in his essay on "heterotopias", the museum has represented an 'other-space' where material objects accumulate and where the main idea is to build a place for every time that is outside of time. Instead, the museum has to figure as a permanent narrative and enhancement device on an urban scale, an open place to the territory also in terms of social aspects and possibilities for local promotion and development.
One of the fields through which develop experimental methods of connection between the cultural diffusion of archaeological heritage and the enhancement of the social capital is the project of the experience: the fruition as an open revelation that is completed through the personal vision of the visitor.
In general, museography for archaeology 'unveils' the ruins through the diffusion of complex systems of meanings. It defines cognitive paths and sensitive atmospheres, which involve the perception of the visitor and stimulate the imagination, the memory and the ability to project the ruins into the future. Through the project, a process of reinterpretation is triggered in which communication tools of the archaeological heritage, languages and spatial configurations of the exhibition are intertwined in terms of development of social relations.
The historical importance and the spatial characteristics of the Archaeological Museum of Paestum, in the Cilento area, make it an exemplary case in order to develop a reflection that links together the instances of the archaeological heritage enhancement, the necessities of maintenance of the museum heritage and the renewal of the exhibition with the needs of the social reality. Indeed, the museum exhibits aspects that convey strong meanings and references, as well as critical issues that become design tensions for the entire area and community. The inflexibility and introversion of the internal space or the interrupted and, never sought, dialogue with the archaeological site, urban and rural landscape and community, make this place a very specific case through which to experiment strategies of openness and inclusion.

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Bruna Di Palma

Architect and PhD, is Researcher in Architectural and Urban design at the Department of Architecture, University of Naples "Federico II", and research Associate at the Institute of Sciences of Cultural Heritage, National Research Council of Italy. Her activities are mainly focused on design for historical cities and cultural dissemination through project, such as enhancement of international architectural and urban heritage and archaeological areas (e.g. the ancient city of Doclea - ME), or exhibitions (e.g. Museo del territorio Irpino in Avellino - IT). She won several prizes for her scientific activities and design works, such as the Premio Gubbio in 2018 and in 2012. Her latest monograph is L'intermittenza dell'architettura. Teoria e progetti sui luoghi dell'archeologia and her most recent essays includes Rovine in attesa. Il progetto di architettura a Babilonia e Baghdad, From physical de-composition to identity reconstruction. Architectural design for ruins as re-composition.

Marianna Sergio

Architect and PhD Candidate in Architecture, curricula in Architectural and Urban design, at the Department of Architecture, University of Naples “Federico II”. Her PhD research is entitled “Musei di rovine. Strategie digitali per la valorizzazione del patrimonio archeologico” and is focused on the role of museum in archeological sites in terms of digital heritage and exhibition design. Graduated with honours in Architecture at the Department of Architecture, University of Naples “Federico II” with a thesis entitled “La polisemia del paesaggio industrial di Seraing”, developed in collaboration with the Department of Architecture and Landscape Design, University of Liège. Her activities are mainly focused on design for archaeological and industrial ruins. Cultore della Materia (ICAR 14) at DiARC for the three-year period 2019-2021. Participant in national and international conferences since 2019, author of several essays and articles.

Fantastic of the shelter.Project for a House of Poetry in the places of Valentino Zeichen

Fabio Balducci
Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Architecture and Design
fabio.balducci@uniroma1.it

Keywords: shelter, poetry, museum

Abstract

The pandemic that has swept the world has exacerbated the condition of contemporary living, in a time suspended in the perfect dichotomy between hyper-connectedness and self-isolation. The house as a shelter is transformed into a place to stay rather than a place to return to, an enclosure that hybridizes the place of life and that of work, a syncretic element of accumulation of objects and tools of affection.
Observed from the place of isolation, the image that the world gives us back is filtered by the means that our altered perception allows us. This image, losing all relationship with matter, sublimates into a horizon in which the senses and the progressive time give way to the imagination and memory of cyclical time.
This paradigm of the house as a place of accumulation and fantasy, in balance between John Soane and Piranesi, is perfectly embodied by the hut-house of the poet Valentino Zeichen in Rome. "Nomad by genetic inheritance, but sedentary de facto", Zeichen lived in perfect balance between these two apparently opposite conditions of precariousness and permanence, from his youth until his death in 2016.
A house as a prosthesis of itself, inhabited by books and very few objects of daily use, totally turned inside out and stripped of every superfluous element, in which the poet, as in Thoreau's famous aphorism, defines his richness in proportion to the number of things which he can afford to let alone.
In 2017, the DiAP and DSDRA departments of Sapienza University of Rome promoted a project for the construction of a House of Poetry in the place inhabited by Zeichen, and presented the results at the Biennale Arte 2017 in Venice.
By adopting a purely experimental method, which sees in the project the natural outcome of a theoretical-critical research work applied to architecture, the proposal works by subtraction and addition on the now inert matter of a house without any owner, releasing the pages of a dream book into the rarefied space of his imprint. An aviary for verses, which embodies and stages the isolation and the desire for sharing that every artistic operation expresses and yearns for.
The result is an architecture deprived of any tinsel, addition or artifice to rediscover the primitive and timeless dimension of living. In a game of references and reminders, the Aviary welcomes figures from the past, even belonging to different imaginaries, which compose a kind of archive of memory. The theme of the house-museum is hybridized with that of the space for the production and dissemination of art. Poetry thus becomes the means by which to embrace humanity from the enclosure of one's refuge, and the house-shack assumes the role of a Hegelian concrete universal, which connects many oppositional diptychs, all inevitably linked to Rome and its meaning for our own civilization: physical and intangible heritage, great history and micro-stories, solemn and popular lexicons, nomadism and permanence, memory and the future.

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Fabio Balducci

Fabio Balducci (Rome, 1981) architect and PhD in Architecture - Theories and Design, has been collaborating for several years with the Department of Architecture and Design of the Sapienza University of Rome. Together with Orazio Carpenzano, he is the creator of the ArchiDiAP website, a collaborative encyclopedia with free access of architectural materials. Since 2017 he has been, with Paolo Marcoaldi, owner of the studio dismisura-balducci marcoaldi architetti associates, through which he has the opportunity to explore the dimension of the project at different scales and to open a close comparison between theory and practice in architecture.

Vernacular architecture and landscape: from redevelopment to regeneration

Chair: Tomasz Bradecki, (Silesian University of Technology)
Co-chair: Claudia Pescosolido, (University of Ferrara)

Manlio Montuori, *Syntactic units of the vernacular language in the construction of the anthropized landscape of the Amalfi coast*

Antonello Capodiferro, Anna Labbattaglia, Chiara Tosto, *The quarries landscape of Matera: proposal for an original study of a neglected area*

Maria Vitiello, *Vernacular architecture in the Tratturi landscape system. Knowledge planning. A focus on the Molise segment*

Aleksandar Videnović, Miloš Aranđelović, *Regeneration of rural settlements by renewal, remodeling and conversion of public facilities in village centers*

Vidal Gómez Martínez *Social housing through vernacular architecture. Capacities and opportunities of the hallway, patio and backyard house in Western Andalusia*

Syntactic units of the vernacular language in the construction of the anthropized landscape of the Amalfi coast

Manlio Montuori
Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara, manlio.montuori@unife.it

Keywords: dry stone masonry, terraced landscape, extrados structures

Abstract

The extensive sectoral literature testifies the interest of scholars for the Sorrento-Amalfi Peninsula's historic heritage. Starting with the first research, which began over two centuries ago, the peninsula image emerges mainly based on studies and consolidated historical concepts. This image is burdened by the historiographical background, the inherited scientific facts, or the data arising from several approaches. However, only rare studies take into account the reality of the territory, its orography, and, above all, how the anthropized activity contributed to the construction of the reality of landscape architecture.
Therefore, the paper aims to present some results of the research conducted by the author on local construction techniques, using them as integral elements of a synthesis with broader outlines for the documentation of the material culture of a civilization that was able to make wise use of techniques, including sailors' ones, to shape the territory between sea and mountains.
It is thus intended to identify, analyze and interpret the characters of this spontaneous language, that is to carry out a real hermeneutic work which, based on the research activity in the field of landscape architecture, moves its steps from the phrases used for the writing of landscape on the Amalfi coast.
Two autonomous syntactic units address the Amalfi coast's vernacular language: terraces and extrados structures, such as apses and vaulted houses. The structure of the anthropized landscape is supported by agricultural terraces, consisting of a dry stone wall (i.e., macere, according to the local idiom), which helped expand or create from scratch the areas to be cultivated (i.e., piazzole). The use of the dry stone technique to lay the retaining walls ensured natural support and adequate natural drainage to prevent the collapse of the garden above. This is the main reason why the use of the excellent local mortar was avoided, which instead assumed a fundamental role in the extrados structures. The spontaneous vaulted buildings are chronologically linked to the development of the terraced landscape. They are represented by the elongated building type, internally divided into two levels communicating via an external staircase, with the rear part leaning to the terrace wall for the first story's entire height. The roof is arranged into a lapilli vault, which, depending on the type, leads the building back to a specific chronological phase. The barrel vault is the oldest solution directly derived from the examples of late Roman times. The same constructive wisdom is found in the elevation of apsidal structures, which, in a territory subject to strong earthquakes, also perform in terms of form the contrast to the rest of the building's horizontal thrusts.

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Manlio Montuori

Born in 1972, Manlio graduated in architecture at the University of Naples "Federico II" with a thesis on the regeneration of Salerno seafront. In 2005, he won the selection for the 21st cycle of the Doctorate in Conservation of Architectural Heritage at the Second University of Naples. His Ph.D. research focussed on the restoration activity in Tuscany between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In 2008, he defended a thesis entitled "Giuseppe Castellucci and figurative interpretation of the restoration in Tuscany between the nineteenth and the twentieth century".
In 2010, he was an assistant professor n.t. in restoration at the TekneHub, Tecnopolo of the University of Ferrara, being a member of the Department of Architecture where he teaches Restoration of monuments. Since 2014, he is an assistant researcher of the TekneHub.

The quarries landscape of Matera: proposal for an original study of a neglected area.

Antonello Capodiferro
Architect, capodiferro.antonello@gmail.com

Anna Labbattaglia
Architect, anna.labb.37@gmail.com

Chiara Tosto
Architect, archiaratosto@gmail.com

Keywords: landscape, guideline, limits

Abstract

The present work is focused on the study of a border area in the northen limit of the city of Matera (Basilicata, Italy), extended for 2 km along the main road. The field is enclosed by the new district "Quadrifoglio", the national route SS 7 or Appia Antica, and "La Palomba" (40.680696, 16.600713). The aim of this work is to connect the historical and physical interpretation to a development proposal as guideline and vision for the future. This is a typical approach for the landscape redevelopment, however it's about an original context never considered before. The choice of such area originates from the awareness that there are several elements showing huge resources despite nowadays there are a lot of criticalities. Indeed, the main aspect of this place is the coexistence of heterogeneous elements that do not interact each other coherently. The approach for this work has consisted in a multi-level study, taking into account several elements which cover the same importance for large and local scale. Firstly there has been a short analysis of the main historical phases of the city in the complex, to explain the stratification of the existing consistence. Also the territorial anthropization has been taken into account by the observation of the routes, from a large scale to this exact site. This has been useful to demonstrate the role of the area as "gate" for the city as occurred today as in the past. Then, there are mentions about the geomorphology of the territory, clarifying the reasons why the store quarries take that specific place. More in detail, it has been showed why there are some important religious site in this particular place, and what are their reciprocal connections. So, all of these analysis lead us to highlight some cultural values, becoming bases for the redevelopment process for the entire area. In the end, all of the shown factors are essential for designing a strategy to revitalize this area.
- The final result consists in two main targets: the deepening of the relationships between the natural and the anthropological area;
- the proposal of guidelines for desirable interventions in order to connect the city with the surrounding landscape.
The showed approach and result could be an useful tool for the local government to benefit properly of the value of this place betting on religious, historical and landscape aspects.

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Antonello Capodiferro

Antonello Capodiferro, born in Matera, graduated in Architecture at the Polytechnic of Bari in 2012, specialized in School of Beni Architettonici e del Paesaggio at the Polytechnic of Bari in 2020. I am founder in Matera, since 2013, of "CASA&Partners" study of Architecture. Now tutor of Atelier of City Planning and Landscape at DICEM Department of Architecture at University of Basilicata. With other partners, working from small buildings to city planning, reuse e regeneration of public spaces and restoration of ancient building and urban tissue.

Chiara Tosto

Chiara Tosto, born in Matera, graduated in Architecture at the Polytechnic of Bari in 2014, specialized in School of Beni Architettonici e del Paesaggio at the Polytechnic of Turin in 2019. Now PhD Student at the DICATECh of the Polytechnic of Bari studying the seismic risk and vulnerability of historical buildings on a territorial and building scale. Now based in Matera, as architect, I have always worked as a freelance, collaborating in particular with other collegues on the territory between Basilicata and Puglia.

Anna Labbattaglia

Anna Labbattaglia, born in Bari, graduated in Architecture at the Polytechnic of Bari in 2017, specialized in School of Beni Architettonici e del Paesaggio at the Polytechnic of Bari in 2020 with a specialization in History and Restoration of Ancient Monuments. Now PhD student in History of Ancient Architecture at DiSUM of University of Bari, studying the spread and development of amphitheatres in the Roman Greek East. Based in Matera as architect, I collaborate with Ministry of Cultural Heritage of Basilicata and with a local design firm.

Vernacular architecture in the Tratturi landscape system. Knowledge planning. A focus on the Molise segment.

Maria Vitiello
maria.vitiello@uniroma1.it

Abstract

The sheep tracks, the grassy paths used by the flocks to reach milder regions for their pastures in winter, are a heritage of landscaping, archaeological, political, social and even religious importance.
The "Tratturi" are authentic monuments, full of many stories: of the shepherds, merchants and pilgrims who travelled along with them, but they are also rich in the many buildings built along with them and the villages that grew up at the confluence of this dense network of roads.
Transhumance is an ancient phenomenon.
It was already being practised n the protohistoric world of the Italic peoples and the Romans preserved this tradition and implemented it.
Their importance involves the pastoral world and political, civil, social, and economic interests of the sheep tracks' lands.
There were posts, farms, taverns, "mungituri", and rock-hewn churches that punctuated this particular pasture system and around which the financial world of these lands revolved along these routes.
The sheep tracks that we know today are those reorganised in 1447 by Alfonso I of Aragon, credited with institutionalising an ancient practice by organising a complex administrative, judicial and commercial system: the "Dogana delle Pecore" (the Sheep Customshouse).
This complex administrative and territorial organisation of the Kingdom of Naples established both the sheep tracks' width in 60 Neapolitan passes (about 111.11 linear metres) and the facilities for resting: fountains, shelters, vast grassy meadows.
Alongside these routes, churches, taverns, and post houses began to be built, essential structures for the rest of shepherds and flocks and the trade that could be carried out on them.
In addition to the 14 large sheep tracks, there were also 70 'tratturelli' (varying in width between 10 and 30 Neapolitan passes) and 14 'bracci' used as cross-links.
This significant landscape ensemble is gradually being lost in the neglect caused by abandonment and economic exploitation of the land.
There are also very few constraints described by the superintendence for the areal and punctual protection of the sheep tracks and the rural architecture that gravitates around them.
Therefore, it was decided to formulate a project, also endorsed by the CIAV Committee of ICOMOS ITALY, for planning the knowledge of these assets.
This need led to the idea of creating a geographical information platform.
A GIS can bring out the quantity and quality (expressed in typological, constructive and dimensional terms) of the rural architectural structures that are still present in the territory and their state of conservation.
It is necessary to plan for the prudent management of funding, which must be directed firstly at preserving the cultural heritage of which these buildings are part and enhancing them while respecting the landscape system of which they are an integral part.

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Maria Vitiello

Maria Vitiello has a degree in architecture from the "Sapienza" University of Rome, a postgraduate diploma in Restoration of Monuments and a PhD in Conservation of Architectural Heritage from the same University, where she is currently a researcher. She is a member of Icomos Italia and is currently conducting a project to catalogue vernacular architecture in the Molise region.

Regeneration of rural settlements by renewal, remodelation and conversion of public facilities in village centers

Aleksandar Videnović
PhD, associate professor, Faculty of architecture University of Belgrade,
Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra 73/2, videnovic.a@gmail.com

Miloš Aranđelović

Keywords: Public facilities of the village, Revitalization, Contemporary context

Abstract

The transformation of the way of life and living space in the last two centuries in the centers of the villages of Serbia, caused by many spontaneous and violent upheavals and changes in social behavior, does not stop even today. It is sometimes radical, and is constantly charged with potential, which, if well articulated and focused on real activities, based on the romanticism of the past and the imagination of the future, can bring new human values to the living space.
The manuscript seeks to shed light on possible approaches and useful actions in the regeneration of rural settlements, by renovating the existing construction fund - public facilities in the centers of Serbian villages. This contributes to the consideration of a wide range of possibilities of access to heritage in rural or suburban areas, ie possible desired outcomes and benefits of such action.
In a long period, observing from the genesis of rural centers to modern processes, through their diachronic development and stagnation, a permanent oscillation and fluctuation in the quality of spatial manifestations is observed. Of course, this phenomenon is the result of frequent changes in the concept of social conditioning, and the context of the socio - economic - political environment. In the conditions of imminent extinction of settlements, it is useful to actively respond to such processes, which, in addition to their regenerative role, can bring new qualities to rural environments.
Among other examples of discontinuities in rural development, the manuscript refers to the mass construction of cooperative homes after the Second World War, in rural areas of Serbia. This tendency represented the first step in the imagined general socialist transformation of villages and settlements of rural character in the peripheral zones of cities. As contents that were destined to carry social and cultural life, cooperative homes, as a rule, occupied central positions in villages and suburbs.
By overcoming the ideals and value systems of the proclaimed and implemented social order in the decades at the end of the 20th century, there was a change in the paradigm of the socialist model of planning of rural settlements in Serbia (as well as in the surrounding area). With this abandonment of the principles that had been valid for almost half a century until then, the possibility was opened, and it happened, that the architectural and construction heritage of that epoch would be increasingly neglected. The still solidly preserved architectural heritage from the socialist, but also earlier periods of construction in the villages and urban areas of Serbia is, from the point of view of the modern context, many times interesting for extensive research and protection and revitalization projects. The manuscript strives to reaffirm and revitalize the existing identity and ambient values in rural centers in Serbia, with the aim of regenerating rural areas in every sense.

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Aleksandar Videnović

Aleksandar Videnović (Belgrade, 1963), Architect, Associate Professor at the Department of Architecture Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, where he graduated (1989), and also earned his MA (1995), and PhD (2016) degrees.
Engaged in teaching, scientific research, professional and artistic work.
Research interests: modern regional planning, urban area, regional architecture, activation of natural resources and values, designing new ones, and regeneration of existing contents in rural areas, village architecture.
Author of monographs: Црна Трава, живот, криза и нада (Black Grass, life, crisis and hope) (1996), Обнова центара у руралним подручјима (Renovation of centers in rural areas), (2017).
Co-author of monographs: Процеси урбанизације, (Urbanization processes) (1993), Трагом прошлости, (Tracing the past), (2011), Препознајете ли боје…, (Do you recognize colors…), (2012), Нови знакови у пределима, (New signs in landscapes), (2018), Дисконтинуитет града, (City discontinuity), (2020).

Social housing through vernacular architecture. Capacities and opportunities of the hallway, patio and backyard house in Western Andalusia

Vidal Gómez Martínez
Visiting Professor Sapienza Università di Roma
vidalgomezmartinez@gmail.com

Keywords: vernacular architecture; social housing; vernacular house

Abstract

During the second half of the 20th century, the small and medium-sized cities of Andalusia suffered a strong internal and external migratory process, displacing the population to the big cities and emptying the urban centres in favour of new growth in the peripheries of these cities. These were strongly stratified urban realities with a massive presence of vernacular architecture, which housed the vast majority of the population. Urban centres and vernacular houses were then reviled for the inability to adapt them to the new standards of habitability, but today they are recognised as key Cultural Heritage that must be protected and conserved.

Spanish heritage legislation does not establish specific protection mechanisms for vernacular architecture, but protects it through the figure of the Historic Ensemble, which, through Historic Ensemble Protection Special Plans, organises and protects the historic city. The protection of vernacular architecture is carried out through its cataloguing in these plans, which lack strategies for the revitalisation of these buildings. These catalogues collect basic information about the buildings such as plot area, floor area, façade photographs or - in the best of cases - ground floor schemes.

Paradoxically, in these small cities with empty historic centres, there is a strong demand for social housing which the public administrations - weakened by the financial and real estate crises of the last decade - are unable to meet with the construction of new buildings, so that citizen and institutional initiatives are emerging that resort to the reuse of existing buildings. The possibility thus arises of turning deficiencies into opportunities: adapting vernacular architecture to respond to the demand for social housing and redirecting this need towards the revitalisation of Historic Ensembles.

The main objective of this work is to analyse the residential capacities of the vernacular house with hallway, patio and backyard, a vernacular house typology with a wide presence in the province of Seville and, to a lesser extent, in the provinces of Huelva, Cadiz and Cordoba. To this end, both the urban parameters and their typological adaptation to current housing needs are analysed on the basis of a photogrammetric survey of one of these houses in Lebrija.

The aim of this work is to obtain vernacular residential architecture's habitability parameters - in terms of accessibility, functional programme of the the dwellings and of the communal areas - that will enable the design of protection, conservation and reuse strategies for these buildings.

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Vidal Gómez Martínez

He has made part of initiatives such as SECCION B ARQUITECTURA or SOLUCIÓN URBANA, and is currently a partner of CARLOS PEDRAZA ARQUITECOS ASOCIADOS, where develops projects of urban planning, building and rehabilitation of Historical Heritage. This career is based on teamwork and continuous training, obtaining the title of Architect with specialisations in Building and Urban Planning, as well as the Master in Architecture and Historical Heritage from the Universidad de Sevilla. Internationalisation has allowed him to carry out research stays at Campo Arqueológico de Mértola in Portugal and at Sapienza Università di Roma in Italy, where he completed his training with studies in Restauro at the Università degli Studi di Firenze. This intense research activity has resulted in numerous international congresses participations, as well as the publication of articles and monographs, mainly focused on the documentation, protection and conservation of Vernacular Architecture.

Contested spaces in urban planning and archaeology

Chair: Liisa Seppänen, (University of Turku)
Co-chair: Louai Al Hussein, (Özyeğin University)

Abir Eltayeb, Michael Short, *Assessing the Post-war Reconstruction of the Beirut Central District (Lebanon) through the Lens of Cultural Heritage*

Patricia Antaki, *A living past ? The place of Medieval heritage in modern Lebanese towns*

Andrew Petersen, *Rediscovering the Early Ottoman Beirut*

Marlène Chahine, *Martyr's square in Beirut, a production of urban space with a deep social belonging*

Assessing the Post-war Reconstruction of the Beirut Central District (Lebanon) through the Lens of Cultural Heritage

Abir Eltayeb
Bartlett School of Planning, University College London
abir.eltayeb.15@ucl.ac.uk

Michael Short
Bartlett School of Planning, University College London
michael.short@ucl.ac.uk

Keywords: Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990), Beirut Central District, Post-war reconstruction

Abstract

One of the enduring characteristics of the Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990) was weakened government resources and huge pressures on its limited resources. This paper takes the Beirut Central District (BCD) as a case study of post-war reconstruction through a public-private partnership aimed at mitigating these weaknesses. Since 1994, BCD has been subject to a reconstruction scheme entrusted by the government to the joint-stock real estate company, Solidere. The government converted people's ownership of properties in the downtown into shares in Solidere in an unprecedented fashion, allowing them to retain some of the monetary values of their properties at the expense of their collective socio-spatial practices and memories. The paper focuses on the conservation area within this reconstruction scheme and its development guidelines, assessed through the lens of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is defined as a social construct that extends beyond the mere physical and the monetary. It involves a participatory process that is guided by the collective histories and identities of local communities. However, in post-war reconstruction, cultural heritage becomes closely intertwined with processes of historical editing of socio-spatial practices of the past. The BCD case is relevant to architects and urban designers working in post-war conditions and those who are engaged in cross-disciplinary endeavours that combine design with conservation planning and heritage studies.

Abir Eltayeb

Abir Eltayeb is a PhD candidate in Planning Studies at the Bartlett School of Planning (BSP), University College London, and a researcher at the American University of Beirut (AUB). She completed a Master of Research in 2016, in Inter-disciplinary Urban Design at the BSP, through the Chevening Scholarship Programme (Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Government of the United Kingdom), alongside a Master of Urban Design (2012) from AUB. Her research interests focus on regulatory planning tools that govern the ownership, development, and management of real estate properties in post-war reconstruction.

Michael Short

Dr. Michael Short is an urbanist and conservationist interested in issues of design quality in the historic environment, and undertakes practice-based projects, teaching and research in two main areas. Firstly, he is interested in how design issues in such contexts are negotiated through the planning process and how they are implemented on-site. Secondly, he is interested in the conservation of buildings of the recent past and the challenges that this presents for conservation practice. At the heart of both areas of research is an interest in the negotiation of a higher quality built environment. Michael teaches across the conservation-planning-architecture-urban design fields and runs the MPlan City Planning at the Bartlett School of Planning, University College London. He is a member of the RTPI and IHBC, and is an Academician of the Academy of Urbanism.

A living past ? The place of Medieval heritage in modern Lebanese towns

Patricia Antaki
PhD. In Medieval Archaeology
antakipatricia@gmail.com

Keywords: Lebanese heritage/medieval archaeology/ medieval monuments/urban planning

Abstract

Our paper aims at presenting the Medieval archaeological heritage still present in Lebanese towns. The study will examine the way these ancient remains are integrated (or not) into the urban landscape as well as the manner in which they are displayed (or not) to the public (minimal restoration / preservation or fully integration as a key-site), thus illustrating the challenges faced by the various actors involved in urban planning and management processes and the different policies that can be adopted. Our research will ultimately lead to the assessment of the impact and role of this preserved heritage in the inhabitants' environment and culture on one hand and in the tourism sector on the other.
The towns involved in our survey include the main Lebanese ones, all reknown for their historical and archaeological wealth, namely Tripoli, Jbeil, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Baalbek and Anjar. The period under examination covers mainly three chronological milestones ranging from the 7th until the 16th centuries, the Umeyyad, Crusader/Ayyubid and Mamluk periods. As for the discussed remains, mostly of monumental character, they comprise the fortifications such as city-walls, fortresses and defensive towers, the religious buildings such as cathedrals, churches, chapels, mosques and tombs, the residential buildings such as palaces and finally, the public buildings such as madrassas, hammams and khans.

Reconstructing Early Ottoman Beirut

Andrew Petersen
University of Wales, United Kingdom
a.petersen@uwtsd.ac.uk

Abstract

During the nineteenth century Beirut was one of the most important cities in the Ottoman empire famed for its wealth, political independence and cultural pre-eminence. However at the time of the Ottoman conquest (early 1500's) the city was of little importance and was dwarfed by it northern neighbour the Mamluk city of Tripoli. This paper will examine evidence for the revitalization of the city during the first two centuries of Ottoman rule based on archaeological evidence and maps as well as contemporary descriptions from Ottoman and European sources.
Following the destruction of the city centre in the Lebanese civil war the centre of the city was re-developed on a grand scale. As part of the redevelopment programme large scale archaeological excavations were carried out primarily aimed at uncovering the Roman city. In the process large quantities of Ottoman remains were encountered. Although the excavations have yet to be published preliminary results give some clues about the Ottoman city. Standing remains include two Ottoman mosques as well as some fragments of secular buildings. Other evidence includes Ottoman, Russian and British maps as well as descriptions by travellers. On the basis of this evidence the paper will suggest that the rise of Beirut during the nineteenth century was based on the renewal of the city during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Martyr's square in Beirut, a production of urban space with a deep social belonging

Marlène Chahine
LELA (Lebanese Landscape Association) representative to the IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architecture) Europe Med_net working group.
marlenechahine@gmail.com

Keywords: Martyr's square, social belonging, olfactory and soundscape

Abstract

Beirut, capital of Lebanon, had an extraordinary boom in construction after the civil war from 1975 to 1990. Lebanese and, above all, internationally renowned landscape architects have contributed to the creation of new landscapes under the control of Solidere, a private company that has appropriated all the historical center of Beirut.
Among these new developments, let's mention the Martyr's square. It is a real palimpsest and a succession of layered landscapes, discussed and revisited over time. This overlapping of landscape sees an overlapping of names assigned to the square depending on the current political or economic situations, thus spreading an uncertain future to the square. In 2004, a competition was held allowing to conceive the Square with the big axis. But in October 2019, appears the latest layer which is a huge production from social perspective! A reversal of the situation in a few hours gives birth to a new landscape that has long been nonexistent. Martyr's square in Beirut became a production of urban space with a deep social belonging.
This paper does not have a political objective. It is an analysis of studies already carried out during seminars and publications; such as, Torino in 2016, Sapienza in 2018, Beirut in 2019 and Oslo in 2019.
Of course, the production of urban space is not only limited to the visual landscape but also to the sound and olfactory ones. Thus, from parameters identified by spatial and social approaches we tried to uncover: What is the Martyr's square over time? What were the different readings in the past, and before the civil war? What is the reading of the first winner competition in 2004? What reading will we give to this square today following October 2019? And how social creates a new landscape?

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Marlène Chahine

Associate professor at the Lebanese University, Faculty of Fine Arts and Architecture and Faculty of Agronomy. LELA representative to the IFLA Europe Med_net working. Member in Sapienza University's Network of International Academic Contacts.
Marlène holds in 2016 a PhD in Landscape Architecture from the Università degli Studi Mediterranea in Reggio Calabria, Italy; in 2013 a master's degree in urban planning, section "City and landscape"; and in 2008 a master's degree specialized in landscape architecture and environment, both from the Lebanese university.
Marlene is the author of "Beirut. Streetscape in Contemporary Concepts". She has also participated in numerous seminars such as Avitem 2020 and 2019, Eclas Forum 2020 and 2014, Isufitaly 2020, Le-Notre institute Forum 2020 and 2015, Ifla Oslo 2019, Sapienza 2018, Ifla Montreal 2017, Ifla Torino 2016, Ifla Beirut 2016, Mape Beirut 2015. Her work focuses on the urban landscape, and more specific on sound and olfactive landscape.

Urban and landscape evolution: from redevelopment to regeneration

Chair: Massimo Angrilli, (Università degli Studi G. d'Annunzio Chieti-Pescara)
Co-chair: Pelin Günay, (Özyeğin University)

Deborah Lefosse, Todor Stojanovski, *Diachronic informality and digitalizing human settlements*

Noémie Gratien, *Kinshasa-DRC When macrocephaly depopulates rural areas*

Marilena Bosone, *The Alhambra' missing Landscape. Recollected memories through the Park Dehesa of Generalife*

Jesper Fornander, *The interaction of landscape, history and a new urban context*

OPPA, Saba Innab, Nuha Innab, *The Poisonous Eye*

Kawshik Saha, Chandan Dewan, *City as a Cultural Landscape: Mapping Historic Urban Landscape of Sylhet city, Bangladesh*

Diachronic informality and digitalizing human settlements

Deborah Lefosse
Sapienza University of Rome, deborah.lefosse@uniroma1.it

Todor Stojanovski
KTH Royal Institute of Technology, todor@kth.se

Keywords: Informal settlements, Urban morphology, Digitalization

Abstract

Informal settlements are a rapidly growing form of urbanization during the last century accounting for one-third of the urban areas of the planet. Like autopoietic systems, they are continuously shaped within by building the urban environment but the official maps exclude them as a grey space hard to access or explore. Despite prolific literature on the subject of informal settlements and the fieldwork conducted by researchers and NGOs in cooperation with local inhabitants, we lack consistent digital methods to pinpoint where informality is located and how it evolves by changing cityscape. In order to provide innovations in urban morphometrics and advance quantitative methods for studying the morphology of slums, this paper aims to answer the following questions: How can digital technology help us understand informal settlements? How can datasets and digital tools inform urban morphology to learn about their growth dynamics? This study addresses urban development of informality with remote sensing, by merging data available from digital platforms, GIS, Google Earth and the newest CIM (City Information Modelling) software. As a case study, a historic informal settlement in Buenos Aires, Villa 21-24, has been selected to investigate its forms and diachronic growth processes. The expected results in terms of critical analyses and digital mapping intend to offer a new interpretation of informal urbanism and to guide future upgrading actions in a context of digitally informed morphology.

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Deborah C. Lefosse

Dr. Deborah C. Lefosse is an architect, research fellow and teaching assistant at Sapienza University of Rome, where she achieved a M.S. degree in Architectural and Urban Design and a Ph.D. degree in Architecture and Construction both obtained with special honors, including a title of Honorary Fellow in Architecture. She carried out scientific research in Europe and Latin America by specializing in Urban Studies (urban morphology, informal city), Sustainability (green design, biophilic/smart cities), Social Science, and Global Challenges. She is an author/co-author of scientific papers and academic books.

Kinshasa-DRC: When Macrocephaly Depopulates Rural Areas

Gratien Noémie
Lyon Architecture School, noemie.gratien@lyon.archi.fr

Keywords: Macrocephaly, Kinshasa, Depopulation

Abstract

The city of Kinshasa grew by absorbing rural indigenous villages located on the banks of the Congo River and by progressively urbanizing them to create a unique urban entity that continues its expansion today. The city unit thus brings together former rural settlements whose peasant and agricultural essence has been shattered. This regeneration of the site from rural to urban is the outcome of a succession of public planning and spontaneous extensions during the second half of the 20th century.
Kinshasa has since then been the scene of an exponential population explosion that has attained a growth rate of more than 5%.This population increase is due to a high fertility rate but also to the urban exodus of the surrounding rural populations who have abandoned their villages for hundreds kilometers around. While the surrounding land is depopulated, no other pole of attraction, whether peri-urban, urban-rural or rural, is able to establish itself as the macrocephaly of the capital absorbs all the human and economic resources of the region.
This extreme polarization prevents a classic progressive urban/peri-urban dense/peri-urban semi-dense/rural gradation, here the boundaries are abrupt and visible. One goes directly from a compact urban landscape to a nearly depopulated territory. The rural world surrounding today's megalopolis of 15 million inhabitants is now an extremely small peasant world, scattered in tiny, sparsely populated, and very distant villages spread around the two roads leading out of the city.
However, other megacities of equivalent importance do not cause such a human desertification in their territories. What are the characteristics of Kinshasa and its environment that encourage this phenomenon?
The lack of transport infrastructure to connect the city center is probably a major factor, only two overcrowded roads connect the city and no other transport services are offered. Especially since this lack is self-perpetuating. Indeed, if there is nothing to serve, transportation systems will not develop, and if they do not develop, populated areas will not be created. To take advantage of the city's attractiveness, people have no choice but to settle there, thus making it grow larger and larger. Settlement in secondary poles on the outskirts is not possible for the moment because they simply do not exist.
The spontaneous creation of peri-urban or rural centers in the depopulated fringe around Kinshasa does not seem to be the direction the territory is taking. It is nevertheless possible, if this choice is made by the authorities, to reverse the macrocephalic trend by creating secondary centers ex nihilo (peripheral towns, rural villages, inhabited agricultural areas, etc.) through territorial planning operations.

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Noémie Gratien

Noémie Gratien is a master student in architecture at the University of Lyon (ENSAL) and a master student at the engineering school (ENTPE) in France. Passionate about spontaneous urbanization in contexts of demographic explosion, she has worked on several articles in this field during her studies. She is currently preparing a final thesis on African urbanization and its stakes, particularly in the case of the city of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Alhambra's missing Landscape. Recollecting traces through Park Dehesa of Generalife

Marilena Bosone
Department of Architecture, DiARC, University of Naples "Federico II", marilena.bosone@unina.it

Keywords: Park Dehesa, pre-existence and traces, inter-scalar landscape relations

Abstract

This contribution deals with the relationship between contemporary architectural design and what can be defined preexistence in the city of Granada. The preexistence can be found both in the Alhambra-Generalife complex and in the naturalistic component of its landscape. My investigation identifies a third element as the common denominator between the Alhambra and the Andalusian city: the Dehesa Park of Generalife. This park is a place where the essentiality of ecological relations and the balance restored by nature prevail over the monumentality of the single historical testimony. The Park becomes a contemporary key in creating new relationships and evoking older ones by bringing back traces, stories, traditions and legends.
In this regard, a landscape design case has been developed, framing the Dehesa Park as a strategic place of inter-scalar relations between the urban parts and the Alhambra itself. The first level considered is the territorial scale, found in the 458 hectares of expanse of the Dehesa Park. Secondly, the urban scale reveals the proximity of the park to the city center, which resulted in it obtaining the qualification of "peri-urban park". Ultimately, we come to the architectural scale linked to the anthropic component present in the park. In my research, I focused within the first of these three levels on orographic uniqueness, various plant species and many waterways. These components lead to the roots of the city, departing from the park in the form of raw materials for then being translated into the city and the Alhambra as panoramic viewpoints, gardens, and majestic fountains of the Arab courts. In the second level, I focused on the accessibility of the park from the urban areas, highlighting a large number of suggestive, yet unused, paths. Some of them connect the city to the current entrance of Alhambra. Finally, in the last level, my investigation involved the archaeological remains that dot the Dehesa in a widespread way. The goal was to free monumental elements as such, and to understand the history of a place in the relationships among these objects, different monumental presences, buildings and soil stratigraphy (Ricci, 1990). The Dehesa is thus seen in a completely new way, as an extended canvas woven of various textures putting in tension each described level. This confers new points of view on the cultural heritage, giving both the possibility of discovering unexpected interferences with the contemporary fabric and to revive its intrinsic values.
The recollected traces of primordial links among parts of the city takes place through a contemporary action of re-appropriation of urban spaces. After time, the emblematic elements of the pre-existence such as the famous Arab citadel, the ancient system of cisterns of the Dehesa and the centenary expanses of olive groves of the Andalusian fields, are recognized in a common new landscape scenario, fortifying the peculiarities of the land that generated them.

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Marilena Bosone

I am an architect with a fellowship contract, who has always tried to experience stimulating environments from which I could learn how to cultivate a critical and creative mindset. I graduated summa cum laude in Architectural and Urban Design at the Department of Architecture, DiARC, of the University of Naples "Federico II" in March 2020, and at present I'm working on the topics of "Architecture, Archeology and Landscape" under a research grant won at the university. This allows me to participate actively as an architect in design competitions, and at the same time being involved in research activities, an inexhaustible source of updating and inspiration. I am also a teaching assistant in the disciplinary sector of "Architectural and Urban Design".
My research interests are focused on the relationship among landscape, archeology and contemporary cities that I had the opportunity to deepen abroad through an Erasmus experience.

The interaction of landscape, history and a new urban context: Transformation of a multilayered historic site in Ulvsunda, Stockholm

Jesper Fornander
Sandhamnsvägen 15
149 51 Nynäshamn
0734303996
jesper.fornander.box@gmail.com

Keywords: historical patterns, landscape architecture, urban planning

Abstract

The presentation is based on the work with a masterplan that Nyréns Arkitektkontor has been collaborating with the Stockholm city building office in developing a new city block at Ulvsunda industrial area. The work has characterized by an ambitious approach where the history of the site has been a considerable inspiration in developing the new urban context. That includes everything from transforming existing buildings to developing of new public spaces, parks and boardwalks along the lake Mälaren. During an intense phase of the process archeologists discovered an overlooked raised house foundation, a plateau house, from the middle of the first century in a central part of the project area. The discovery of the plateau house affected the work with the masterplan and had impact on the process and layout. But it also stated questions about what a place is, about meaning and identity, and how different historical layers are related to each other.
The actual site at Ulvsunda industrial area is today dominated by the large scale Pripps brewery plant from 1969-70 by Berg Arkitektkontor. It consists of a rational and powerful modernistic building complex and supporting structures placed close by the lakeside. The landscape planning and design is typical for the era designed with a personal twist by the landscape architect Gunnar Martinsson. Of the rural farm era constituted around Norrby Gård exists only fragments and isolated elements. Nyréns worked thoroughly with investigating and analyzing the different historical layers and actively used them as trigger patterns in the urban design process.
The work with the masterplan for Ulvsunda shows the ambition in trying to create an urban structure that blends parts and layers together to establish historical relationships. Making it possible to get a glimpse of the historic depth of a new urban context.

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Jesper Fornander

Jesper Fornander, born 1966, is a landscape architect with a broad experience as urban planner. He is a senior advisor in urban planning at the Stockholm building office. Jesper has been working at Nyréns Arkitektkontor and as editor for Utblick/Landskap, a Swedish journal about landscape architecture.

The Poisonous Eye

OPPA (Research and Architecture)
oppa.architecture.research@gmail.com

Saba Innab
Independent Architect and Urban Researcher, sabainnab@gmail.com

Nuha Innab
MSc, Independent Architect and Urban Researcher, nuhainnab@gmail.com

Keywords: Landscape, Spatial Narrative, National Identity

Abstract

In 1974, on the eastern edge of Amman- to be more specific in basin number 5 in Jabal Tareq Area- a mountain was cut to engrave Az- Zarqa highway, a project recommended and funded by the World Bank, to link between Amman and Zarqa, passing by the phosphate plant and mines in Rusaifeh. The layers of the lime stone were revealed and with them, what will later be called Ain Ghazal, the oldest known human settlement in Jordan (New Stone Age 8500-4500 BC).
Despite the "reveal" of Ain Ghazal at that time, the site remained invisible in favor of the completion of the highway. Although the first excavations started in 1981, the site remains technically invisible till today, and its actual boundaries are disputed between private and public properties, which conflicts with the expropriation attempts from the Department of Archaeology.
The "Ain" and what it signifies remain unknown- and confined in a complex and poisoned site that holds the Slaughter House, al Hijaz Railway endowment, and the phosphate mines.
The project aims to study the landscape of Amman as scenography and its relation to socio-political and economic factors, while also dismantling the notion of landscape to include what is on the surface of land and what is under it, the manmade and the natural.
This process takes two alternating lines: the first looks at landscape as a one dimensional complete scene, while the second looks at it as an "event" that is nonlinear and transformative. The movement between the two lines is an essential method to build critical narratives through which we understand place and place re-making. The project builds on the concept of seeing and perception, using the term "the constructed vision" (Cosgrove, 1998), where landscape becomes a visual spectacle constructed by authorities, economic profit, but also a witness of political turmoil and contested representations.

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OPPA (On/Pre/Post Act) is an architecture and research collective founded by Saba Innab and Nuha Innab, concerned with the built environment, urban contexts, and the sociopolitical inscriptions on space. Between theory and practice we aim to construct alternative readings and bodies of knowledge that are critical, imaginative and accessible.

Saba Innab
(b. Kuwait, 1980)
Architect, urban researcher, and artist practicing out of Amman and Beirut. She holds a Bachelor of Architecture Engineering from the Jordan University of Science and Technology.

Nuha Innab
(b. Kuwait, 1985)
Architect, urban researcher, based in Amman. BSc, University of Jordan, Master degree in Urbanism from Stuttgart University/Stuttgart, Germany and Ain Shams University/ Cairo, Egypt.

City as a Cultural Landscape: Mapping Historic Urban Landscape of Sylhet city, Bangladesh.

Kawshik Saha
Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, kawshik-arc@sust.edu

Chandan Dewan
Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, chandandewan17@gmail.com

Keywords: Historic Urban Landscape, Mapping, Urban Conservation

Abstract

UNESCO recommendations of the Historic Urban Landscape approach gives a new perspective of urban conservation by imaging cities as a living cultural landscape (UNESCO, 2013). Shifting from the traditional idea of the 'historic city' concept, the historic urban landscape gives a holistic approach to understand a city with its inherent layers of cultural-natural heritage, tangible-intangible values, sense of neighbourhood, and community. Furthermore, the historic landscape approach proposes a holistic socially inclusive approach to engage community stakeholders in city development. The fundamental objective of HUL beside conservation is to maintain and restore the spirit and character of the city, sense of identity, and collective memory embodied in the structural permanency (Erkan, 2018). Mapping of cultural resources is a key step for implementing HUL recommendation. Mapping process help to identify cultural resources based on a specific locality. The key notion of this research is to develop a simple step ward method for mapping to identify natural-cultural assets of a historic urban landscape. The mapping process is not limited to identifying architectural heritage or natural sites, but also include places that are associated with intangible cultural values, social values, and educational, spiritual, recreational values inside the city. As a research site, Sylhet city corporation area was taken as a case study to conduct the research. Sylhet, also known as the spiritual capital of Bangladesh, is one of the major cities of Bangladesh with rich cultural, political, social history (Chowdhury, 1910). Since the medieval period to date, Sylhet is eminent for its locative landscape, diverse cultural ethnicity and religious heritage value. Highly inspired by two major religious streams of Indian subcontinent, the *Sufism* and the *Bhaishnavism* (Chowdhury R. , 2013), Sylhet city has evolved as a mystic city with all cultural, natural values, providing an excellent ground to carry out this research.
This method of mapping consists of four methodological steps including phases of proper identification, documentation, and digital mapping of cultural resources. The authors did not find any previous research or data regarding historic mapping or heritage survey of Sylhet. So most of the data were collected through physical survey, primary data sources. Through a physical survey, more than two hundred cultural properties (historic buildings, landscape, natural sites, cultural sites, social places, gardens, music, dance forms, cemeteries etc.) were identified based on six listing criteria. All cultural properties listed were then classified under four major categories and twenty-four asset types such as, cultural heritage, natural heritage, cultural places, festivals and events (Ontariomcp, 2011). Moreover, a panel of experts was prepared including senior citizens, heritage researchers, architects, academics to finalize the list. Oral interviews were conducted among senior citizens, to identify the heritage values of the city. Thirty maps were produced using GIS application and Google map service (Cook & Taylor, 2013). Key heritage assets were also documented in single page format using photographs and biographic information. Data collection methods for mapping include physical surveys, paper documents, oral interviews, Google map analysis. This research will give heritage scholars better insight into the historic urban landscape mapping process. The spatial layers of heritage sites can be used as an important instrument for urban planning and to develop a heritage-led vision for the city. These maps can be used to identify potential vulnerability and threat over the heritage resources which need to be addressed through conservation measures. These maps can be used further to inform the decision-making process in heritage management and planning.

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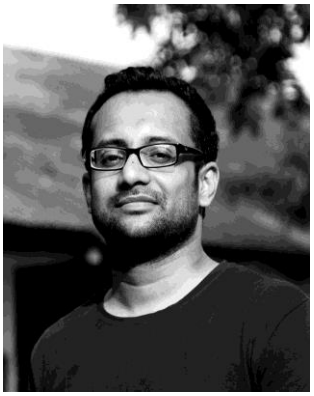

Kawshik Saha

Kawshik Saha is an architect and conservation planner from Bangladesh. He is currently working as an associate professor in the architecture department of Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Bangladesh. Saha received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Khulna University in 2008. He also received Erasmus Mundus joint Master's degree in IUAV University of Venice along with the University of Sevilla, and the University of Azores. Saha's current research interest includes conservation planning of cultural and natural heritage, Historic urban landscape, sustainability of vernacular settlements, coastal and marine planning.

Chandan Dewan

Chandan Dewan is a final year student of architecture at Shahjalal University of Science and technology. He is currently working his thesis titled as ,'Design of a Rural Market in Dakop'. Chandan has been involved in research project ' Cultual Mapping of Sylhet City' as a research student.

Urban evolution and landscape regeneration in the Balkan region

Chair: Darko Reba, (University of Novi Sad)
Co-chair: Jan Gadeyne, (Temple University, Rome)

Mirjana Roter - Blagojevic, *Remains of Belgrade evolution from medieval to modern city*

Velika Ivkovska, Luca Orlandi, *Ottoman Urban environment in the Balkans: The Case Study of Ohrid and its Vernacular Architecture*

Dragana Kostica, *Urban Transformation of Former Industrial Neighborhood: Scrutinizing urban networks – a case of Savamala (Belgrade)*

Elisa Miho, Joana Lamaj, Julia Demiraj, Klea Neli, Kristiana Kumi, Megi Ballanca, *1981-2021 forty years of urbanscape transition in Tirana*

Federica Pompejano, *The landscape's construction: traces of modernist rural landscapes in Albania*

Tijana Vujičić, Dijana Simonović, Milica Borić, *Bouncing Back Toward Sustainable Rural Environment: Obstacles, Challenges and Solutions. Case Study of Village Pecka, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Remains of Belgrade evolution from medieval to modern city

Mirjana Roter - Blagojević
University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, roterm@arh.bg.ac.rs

Keywords: fortified town, reconstruction, modernization

Abstract

From 1521 to 1882, Belgrade has a turbulent history and urban transformation from a fortified medieval to a modern European town. Growth of significant mercantile and commercial canter of the European part of the Ottoman Empire during the 16th and 17th century were stopped in the early 18th century by wars with Habsburg Monarchy. During the short Austrian rule, the city was reconstructed in a baroque military fortress and fortified small civil settlements whit new streets, squares, and buildings. The transformation of oriental town in a modern European city was partial, but many elements are still preserved today, as the main component of urban city pattern. New changes began in the early 19th century were established new suburb, New Belgrade, on West Vračar slopes, with the rational orthogonal pattern, outside the old Ottoman fortified town with organic structure. Main public buildings of re-established Serbian Principality, whit partial autonomy, were built as a political statement of liberation.
Belgrade's final urban transformation and connecting old and new parts were after 1867 and removing the Ottomans army from Fortress and Muslim population from Old Town. Professor Emilijan Josimović made and published in 1867 a proposal for modern town planning made according to the Vienna reconstruction from the same period. The results of the street regulation by the end of the 1870s, which partially followed Josimović's ideas, can be seen on the first plan of the whole town territory from 1878, made by the engineer Zarić. The plan clearly shows the difference between old oriental parts in the Old town and the new area of West Vračar. In Old Town, only the area around the Great Market Place, established by Austrians in the early 18th century, was covered with the new orthogonal urban pattern. In the Sava slopes' peripheral areas, around Terazije, and in Palilula, the streets were developing spontaneously without any regulation. All mosques were demolished, remained only Bajrakli Mosque (today exist in Gospodar Jevremova St) and Batal Mosque (later was demolished – today area of National Assembly building). From the late 1870s and the establishment of the Serbian kingdom in 1882, Belgrade developed rapidly under European urban and architectural influences.
The paper track and analyze the evolution of main town urban elements - streets, squares, blocs, cityscape – its occurrence and changes through time, and it existing in today city morphology. The goal is to stress those urban elements' values, tangible and intangible remains of East and West culture, for today's city and the importance of its preservation and presentation as historical and cultural heritage, the main element of Belgrade's specific spirit and authenticity.

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Mirjana Roter Blagojević

Mirjana Roter Blagojević (1957) working at the Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade since 1989. At the same faculty finished specialization in protection, revitalization, and research of the building heritage (1992), MSc in history and theory of architecture (1994), and PhD in architecture and urbanism (2004). Since 2005 she is a professor in the courses History of Architecture in Serbia and Protection and Revitalization of Built Heritage. Hear research and papers, published in many national and international books and scientific journals (as Journal of Cultural Heritage, Journal of Architectural Conservation, Planning Perspectives), is focused on urban and building morphology and typology, modern national urban and architectural history in European context and research, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage. She was engaged in several science projects to improve housing, sustainable development, and modernization of West Balkan. She is a member of the Chamber of Serbian Architects, the Society of Serbian Conservators, and ICOMOS.

Ottoman Urban environment in the Balkans: The Case Study of Ohrid and its Vernacular Architecture

Velika Ivkovska
Bahçeşehir University (BAU), velika.ivkovska@arch.bau.edu.tr

Luca Orlandi
Özyeğin University (OZU), luca.orlandi@ozyegin.edu.tr

Keywords: Ohrid, Ottoman Urban environment, Ottoman Vernacular Architecture

Abstract

As part of the eighth AACCP symposium Cities In Evolution: Diachronic Transformations Of Urban And Rural Settlements, this article will try to give an outlook of the urban environment and the domestic architecture in the Ottoman Balkans presented through a case study.
The spatial development of the Balkan towns, especially those in the European territory of the Ottoman Empire once called Rumelia, has its roots in Ottoman concepts strongly influenced by local pre-existing conditions. However, the Ottoman concepts were strongly founded in the institution of the pious foundations (*külliye*) and the quarter (*mahalle*). Typically, the physical shape of a town was consisted of an organic accumulation of these quarters and the house appearance was thus influenced both by the formation of neighborhoods, the organic disposition of streets, and the morphology of the terrain. All these elements can be seen in this case study confirming the continuity and the regional Ottoman era architectural influences and realizations as well as climate, geographic and historical circumstances under which the town has been developing its physical appearance.
The Ottoman era house developed its forms in different cultural areas, adapted itself to a variety of climatic and topographical situations and even though many external factors contributed the development of its type the Ottoman era house was not just a Turkish house with synthesis of these elements but merged the life style and aesthetics of the ethnic groups as well. These in particular are illustrated in the houses of the Balkan Peninsula where there was not just a merging of elements but also merge of different religions and cultures. The non- Muslim population that was native inhabitants of this area had their contribution to the development of the vernacular, even though interaction with the artisans of the regions. These led to a form of a vernacular where opponent elements stood one by another in harmony in the Ottoman era matrices.
Ohrid, a town in Republic of Macedonia, is a town that within the borders of the Ottoman Empire was part of the regional architectural influences. The town, positioned on a hill, built by the homonymous lake possess long historical continuity going as far back to neolith eras when in the Ottoman times reached its peak in the urban and house development.

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Velika Ivkovska

Velika Ivkovska is an engineer architect and architectural historian. She is an Assistant Professor at Bahçeşehir University (BAU) Istanbul where she teaches History and Theory of Art and Architecture, Ottoman Architecture as well as Design Studies and Representative Techniques in Architecture. She was born in Skopje, (former SFR Yugoslavia) now Republic of Macedonia. She received her bachelor's degree in Engineering and Architecture at the University of "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" Skopje in 2004. Her Master of Science degree from the Faculty of Architecture and Design at University American College Skopje was focused on the Building Heritage in Macedonia during the Ottoman era. In 2018 she received her PhD title at Istanbul Technical University on thesis regarding formation of Ottoman towns. She is a member of ICOMOS Macedonia, and actively participates in conferences and seminars related to the History of Architecture. She is the author of An Ottoman Era Town in the Balkans: The Case Study of Kavala', published by Routledge. Her work covers the fields of the Ottoman architecture in the Balkan as well as the vernacular architecture, Byzantine, modern architecture, urban histories and transformations as well as history of garden design.

Luca Orlandi

Luca Orlandi is an architect and an architectural historian. He graduated in History of Architecture from the Faculty of Architecture at University of Genoa (Italy); he obtained a PhD in 2005 from the Polytechnics of Turin (Italy), within the program: History and Critics of the Architectural and Environmental Heritage, discussing a thesis on Architect Sinan and the transformation of the territories in Thrace during the apogee of the Ottoman Empire. He lives in Istanbul and works as Assistant Professor Dr. in the Faculty of Architecture and Design at Özyeğin University (OZU). He teaches courses such as: History of Architecture, Contemporary Architecture and Architectural Design Studio. He often participates in lectures, seminars and workshops in other Turkish universities and abroad, mainly in Italy. He is active member of ICOMOS Italy and his fields of interests cover several topics like Ottoman Architecture and Master Sinan, Contemporary Turkish Architecture as well as Genoese Heritage in the Orient and Travelogue and Narratives about the Levant.

Urban Transformation of Former Industrial Neighborhood: Scrutinizing urban networks – a case of Savamala (Belgrade)

Kostica Dragana
Hafencity University Hamburg, draganakostica1987@gmail.com

Keywords: urban regeneration, network theory, creative city

Abstract

The research examines the transformation of Savamala, a former industrial neighborhood located on the Sava riverfront in Belgrade. Research design is based on a site-specific case-study and aims at exploring the urban networks. By employing the social network theory this research examines power geometry in the process of creativity-led urban regeneration in a particular environment in transition. It explores the mechanisms of policy-making and decision-making process and explains the transformations (and dynamic) of networks of stakeholders in a neighborhood in question. As well, it provides an explanation of individual and collective social actions and the cultural context in which actors act, and how those actions have led to the creation of particular outcomes of the regeneration process. Results have suggested discontinuity in urban policies since the primary policy target has shifted from creativity-led to real-estate-led regeneration. This shift was a consequence of the change of political actors and their perceptions. The 1st network suggests the major role of the municipal government in the policy-making and decision-making process, but with an exchange of knowledge with civil society. While the 2nd network suggests the partnership between the most relevant political actors on the national level and foreign investor, where the civil society and local spatial experts were excluded. Since the two networks of different stakeholders with different cultural context were taking place at the same time, it comes to the point where actors from the 2nd network are obstructing the 1st network that has transformed into the 3rd network which is a pseudo network that isn't goal-directed and has a seldom robust exchange of knowledge among actors. Results show that decisions depend on one or two political actors who have enough political capital, a central position in the network, and knowledge to push forward desired policies. The entire decision-making process in urban development is exclusive and mostly depends on the perceptions of political actors in a particular historical moment. The evolution of Savamala is path-dependent since the urban governance in Belgrade still operates on the same principles as in the 1990s. In conclusion, the 1st urban network has led to the empowerment of creativity in Savamala, which has in several years built an image of the "creative and nightlife" quarter. On contrary, the second urban network has accelerated tremendous transformation since it is led by urban megaproject policy from the national level. The tangible results show the transformation of Savamala from a neglected former industrial to a creative and nightlife quarter and then to a quarter with a major focus on hospitality and real-estate. Political actors in tertius position are the most relevant since the knowledge is not widely distributed and they have the power to maneuver resources and therefore influence-decision making process in their favor.

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Dragana Kostica

Dragana Kostica holds a Master's degree in Culture Policy and Management in Culture from the University of Arts in Belgrade (Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies-UNESCO Chair) and a Bachelor's degree in Archaeology from the Faculty of Philosophy. Currently, she is a Ph.D. student at the Department for Urban Planning at the Hafencity University in Hamburg. Her interests are focused on urban regeneration, creative cities, creative place making, gentrification, city branding, and culture and creative tourism.

1981-2021 forty years of urbanscape transition in Tirana

Elisa Miho
Faculty of Applied Science, Architecture, Catholic University "Our Lady of Good Counsel", Tirana, Albania.
elisa.miho@gmail.com

Joana Lamaj
Faculty of Applied Science, Architecture, Catholic University "Our Lady of Good Counsel", Tirana, Albania.
joanalamaj22@gmail.com

Julia Demiraj
Faculty of Applied Science, Architecture, Catholic University "Our Lady of Good Counsel", Tirana, Albania.
juliademiraj14@gmail.com

Klea Neli
Faculty of Applied Science, Architecture, Catholic University "Our Lady of Good Counsel", Tirana, Albania.
kleaneli5@gmail.com

Keywords: Communism; Transformation; Skyline

Abstract

The present contribution will present an exploration of the urbanscape in Tirana, Albania, during the last four decades. The analysis will start from some reflections about the ancient settlement and the following Roman and Illiryc town to arrive at the recent transformation into one of the main city in the country surrounded by its traditional and agricultural past. From the last years of the Communist regime to the present courtyards the city has passed through a fast and various series of changes, sometimes clearly guided by people's choices, sometimes (apparently) guiding the people's choices. Across these years the skyline changed: from a communist small capital city surrounded by an agricultural landscape, based on a logic of standardization and popularization of all the qualities of buildings, services, and infrastructures, after the fall of the regime, the city began a series of phases with strong mutations driven by the passage from "total control" to "unstrained will", social and economic crises brought to the start of something new but mixed with the ruins of the recent past elements, a series of components that now seem largely destined to a full loss. Architects and city planners were given the "freedom" of revolutionaries during this transitional period to transform the city in direct alignment with communism's opposition to private ownership and its emphasis on centralization. Soviet influence over architecture in Tirana was marked by the 1957 Urban Plan which oversaw the construction of new industrial enterprises that incorporated distinctive Soviet-style this period continued to influence the city even after its end. As all these bottom-up interventions were not regulated to any extent, random growth structures started to emerge. No planning regulations, development restrictions nor capacity studies were coordinating growth in Tirana. This ideologically charged architecture is being reclaimed either through the reconciliation of the public opinion with this part of history, adaptive re-use, renovation ecc. Some of these buildings, once meant to express the ethos of the socio-political ideology, have lost their significance for the local community, or they no longer serve a useful function. From a specific point in the very recent past, the constructions started to verticalize, with higher buildings, new assets for the squares, new globalized styles, bringing the demolitions of built heritage no matter its historical relevance. Tirana is a city connected to its past by evident elements, both social and architectural, with a strong intention in renewal and with a sometimes weird approach to the reading of the valuable traces that may guide a more "site-specific" condition, keeping some guidelines traced by the past topography and managing the arbitrary sprawling of the urban space as something that in its way may define a specificity. The new skyline is still characterized by the city center but now it represents the vertical transformations undergone through years and the historic buildings lay under these giants as souvenirs.

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Elisa Miho
Elisa Miho is an architectural student in the fifth year of studies at the Catholic University "Our Lady Of Good Counsel" of Tirana (AL). She has participated in previous works as a volunteer and took the great experience from the leader of the team. This makes her confident in being ready to lead a great communication with the students and all together to make a change in the community as future architects or not. She has been a volunteer for "The Diaspora as a Resource for the Knowledge, Preservation, and Enhancement of the lesser-known Cultural Sites in Albania". Digital and direct survey of the Saint Mary Church of Leusë, the Saint Mary Church of Kosinë, and the Ottoman Bridge of Benjë (Përmet). Additionally, She has been volunteering in the 47th Regional Restoration Camp being held in Gjirokastra in 2019.

Joana Lamaj
Joana Lamaj is a student at the Catholic University 'Our Lady of Good Counsel' since 2015. She has participated in various national and international workshops and internships such as; "ChWb Restoration Camp Gjirokaster", "3D Past", "L'Albania dei piccoli borghi" which consisted mainly in documenting and analyzing the cultural heritage. She also participated in two other workshops "100 villages" and "Design Guideline" which were followed by scientific publications. She is interested in cultural heritage and in finding ways to protect and preserve it.

Julia Demiraj
Julia Demiraj, is an architectural student at the Catholic University "Our Lady Of Good Counsel" of Tirana (AL). She has worked for a very short period at the "Galliani" studio, Lissone; "Archilabo" studio, Monza, "Archea" studio, Tirane; "Infratech" studio, Tirane. Attended the conference:
- THE DECOMMUNIZATION OF THE "PYRAMID" IN TIRANA, Vienna (2018)
- DIGITAL REVOLUTION, ARCHITECTURE, URBAN (RE) GENERATION, A CRITICAL OVERVIEW ON THE HARDWARE FOR THE DIGITAL LAYER, Tirana (2019)

Klea Neli
Klea Neli is a current architecture degree student attending the Faculty of Applied Science, at university "Our Lady of Good Counsel" of Tirana, AL. She recognizes herself as a hardworking architecture student that appreciates teamwork and is very interested in the preservation of traditional architecture and urban designing. During this educational journey, she has participated in many architecture projects such as, "3D Past Architettura e Patrimonio:, related to the digital and direct survey of a variety of traditional buildings in Argirocastro. "Rural Design Guideline", consisted on introducing a new way of designing infrastructure and public places related to it. Furthermore, she took part in the exchange program in Florence, Italy, where it gave her the opportunity of attending architecture classes and developing a new perspective on being a better architect.

The landscape's construction: traces of modernist rural landscapes in Albania

Federica Pompejano
Instituti i Antropologjisë Kulturore dhe Studimit të Artit (Akademia e Studimeve Albanologjike),
federica.pompejano@gmail.com

Keywords): modernist rural landscape, Socialist Albania, rurality

Abstract

During the 20th century, embedded in the spirit of the nation- and state-building logic, Albania underwent three profound social transformations (Bardhoshi, 2011) based on state-driven development and modernisation projects and articulated by specific ideological perspectives governments had on society, culture, and people and that materialised into its rural landscape and architecture. Through the introduction of chosen representative macro-areas as case studies, this preliminary contribution investigates Albania' countryside as a modernist rural landscape example. In fact, since independence from the Ottoman Empire (1912), modernity seems to have been regarded in Albania chiefly as a state-based ideological project. The past communist regime's nationalistic emphasis enclosed existing rural villages within state-controlled collective farms and agricultural cooperatives, while planning the "urbanization" of the countryside and the industrialization of the country as a declared and tangible project towards the modernization process of a new classless society (Rugg, 1994; Lelaj, 2015). Then, in the early 1990s, at the dawn of its collapse, the communist government started the de-collectivisation of the agricultural lands following the principle of land distribution, denying any prior inheritance rights; a process that during the first years of the Post-socialist era took a drastic turn, basing itself on the opposite principle of land restitution (Bardhoshi, 2013). In this context, rural landscape and architecture underwent a further reshaping process that demonstrates all the difficulties involved in addressing and incorporating the memories, material culture and societal histories of the Socialist remains in the new democratic present (Lisjak, 2009; Myhrberg, 2011; Iacono & Këlliçi, 2016). Through the ongoing literature review and archival research processes, this contribution intends to illustrate the state-of-the-art and provide a wider overview on studies about socialist transformation in the Albanian countryside. The general purpose is not to cover all the contributions ever published on the topic, rather to combine different perspective and insights, initializing preliminary considerations while questioning further research developments and introducing the selected areas of study. Thus, stemming from the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action EU funded project "Materializing Modernity – Socialist and Post-socialist Rural Legacy in Contemporary Albania", this paper aims at introducing and setting a debate on the Albanian modernist rural landscapes' legacy.

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Federica Pompejano

Federica Pompejano is a European PhD, cum laude, in Preservation of the Architectural Heritage (Politecnico di Milano, 2018) and a MSc in Building Engineering and Architecture (University of Genoa, 2012). From 2018 to 2020, she has been a postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Architecture and Design, University of Genoa (Italy). Dr Pompejano is a member of ICOMOS Italia, Association of Critical Heritage Studies (ACHS), Istituto di Storia della Cultura Materiale (ISCUM) and a junior associate member of the Società Italiana per il Restauro dell'Architettura (SIRA). Currently, she holds a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Individual Fellowship at the Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Art Studies (Academy of Albanian Studies), in Tirana (Albania), where she is implementing the EU funded project 'Materializing Modernity–Socialist and Post-socialist Rural Legacy in Contemporary Albania - MaMo' (https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/896925).

Bouncing Back Toward Sustainable Rural Environment: Obstacles, Challenges and Solutions. Case Study of Village Pecka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tijana Vujičić
University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Bulevar vojvode Stepe Stepanovica 77, 78000 Banja Luka, tijana.vujicic@aggf.unibl.org

Dijana Simonović
University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Bulevar vojvode Stepe Stepanovica 77, 78000 Banja Luka, dijana.simonovic@aggf.unibl.org

Milica Borić
University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Bulevar vojvode Stepe Stepanovica 77, 78000 Banja Luka, milica.boric@student.aggf.unibl.org

Keywords: rural-urbanity, regeneration, tourism

Abstract

Nowadays, cities, villages, and entire regions around the world face many gradual and sudden disturbances. Polarization and urban growth produce a disparity manifested through growing and shrinking territories. Rural areas are particularly affected, they face population loss and declining activity, i.e. the vitality of these territories is endangered, making them vulnerable to negative changes. This paper presents innovative emerging practices that can help the regeneration of rural territories. The chance for the renewal of the villages is recognized in the development of sustainable forms of tourism based on eco, ethno, gastro, sports-adventure, and educational tourism. Tourism as a propulsive economic branch represents a catalyst for the overall development of the territory. In order to make the vision of sustainable tourism in rural areas achievable, a special focus is put on collaboration and establishing of partnerships between different stakeholders, as well as creating a business-friendly environment to attract investment in this field. The paper presents an example of an innovative practice of the development of the tourist offer in the village of Pecka in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The team of people gathered in the Greenways association has recognized the significant natural and archaeological potentials of the village and has been initiating activities and implementing projects aiming to offer citizens opportunities for prosperous and fulfilling lives in the village while protecting the ecosystem from degradation. Considering that tourism has experienced a significant crisis with the appearance of coronavirus, the paper will put special emphasis on the analysis of responses to negative changes and solutions that have enabled adaptation to these unpredictable circumstances. Main assumption is that, due to the requirement to respect epidemiological measures of phisical distancing, rural areas have become tourist attractions for the local urban population and "space of freedom". This covid-driven dispersion of people across rural landscapes could be used as a trigger for overall revitalisation of villages troughout activation of a new tourist offer.

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Tijana Vujičić

Ph.D. Tijana Vujičić works as an Assistant Professor at University of Banja Luka Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering, and Geodesy, Department of Urbanism. Her previous research has focused on the phenomenon of shrinking cities - spatial, social and economic aspects of transformation not only of cities but also of rural areas, facing with population loss and economic decline. In response to these problems, she has developed an integrative methodology of adaptive management in order to enhance the community's capacity to deal with uncertainties and future challenges. More recently, her work has focused on territories in-between cities, i.e the forms of urban-rurality and rural-urbanity, understood as fertile ground for learning and as an emerging resilient pattern for sustainable regeneration of territories and landscapes.

Urban and rural evolution, landscape redevelopment and regeneration

Chair: Andrine Nilsen, (University of Gothenburg)
Co-chair: Sinan Burat, (Mersin University)

Giulia Annalinda Neglia, *Water courses and urban-rural linkages. From agriculture to urban landscape regeneration*

Giuseppe Resta, *Balkan explorations and historical itineraries. A tentative catalogue of Albanian landscapes*

Shuyang Li, *Regeneration of rural settlements by renewal, remodeling and conversion of public facilities in village centers UABB Model: A new way for urban regeneration?*

Irini Biezeveld, Stephanie Döpper, Josephine Kanditt, Birgit Mershen, Thomas Schmidt-Lux, *Transforming the rural and urban landscape of central Oman: The development of mudbrick city-quarters during the 20th century*

Watercourses and urban-rural linkages. From agriculture to urban landscape regeneration

Giulia Annalinda Neglia
Politecnico di Bari (Italy), giuliaannalinda.neglia@poliba.it

Keywords: Watercourses, urban countryside, urban landscape regeneration

Abstract

Contemporary cities are characterized by a profound mixture between built-up fabrics and pieces of agricultural landscapes that permeate them. Urban countryside innervates the sparse urban tissues of the suburbs where, for hydro-geological reasons, it is difficult to settle.
This defines apparently disordered urban and metropolitan landscapes, which are instead rich of potential components to be valorised and reconsidered within an ecological vision of the city.
This is relevant in the case of the city of Bari, a southern Italian medium-sized city, set where the natural structure of a number of so called "lame", i.e. orographic depressions that were once small streams of water, reaches the coastline. Today their valley bottom is only seemingly empty of water, which is instead still visible through the presence of the rich vegetation growing there, vegetable gardens and orchards, and which differs from the surrounding arid landscape of olive groves and vineyards. The carsick landscape of the lame is a changing and dynamic landscape, which suddenly become a wet landscape when it rains, that is more and more often as a result of climate changes.
These complex ecosystems are overlooked by fragments of the sparse urban fabric of the suburbs, where buildings float in areas where the form of open spaces has been lost, which need to be regenerate.
This paper deals with the role of landscape design in defining a consistent urban sustainability for the Mediterranean landscape. It aims at demonstrating the possibility of re-proposing high degree self-sustainable 'urban systems' functioning thanks to wise techniques of local resources control, and appropriate, in their architectural forms, to the local territorial characteristics.
Spanning from analysis to design, it aims at presenting some landscape design proposals for the urban regeneration of these peripheral areas of the city of Bari, through the reconstruction of the continuity between countryside and city.
Based on the topic of the formalization of the agricultural landscape, as a main reconnecting principle, projects are aimed at transforming urban interstices and boundaries into multifunctional public spaces, where the agricultural landscape is re-knitted to peripheral urban forms, and where the new vision for peri-urban areas is strongly linked to the identity of the surrounding territory.

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Giulia Annalinda Neglia

Giulia Annalinda Neglia is Associate Professor in Landscape Architecture at the Department ICAR of the Polytechnic University of Bari. She received her Ph.D. in Architectural Design for Mediterranean Countries from Polytechnic University of Bari in 2003 and a postdoctoral fellowship at the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at MIT in 2004. For her research she has received several fellowships, including DAAD (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst) and Max van Berchem Foundation.
She has served as Associate Researcher at the Museum of Islamic Art in Berlin and as consultant for UNESCO, ICOMOS and UN-Habitat.
An author of six monographs on Mediterranean and Middle Eastern cities and landscapes, three edited books, and more than 100 articles and essays, her interest spans from analytical work to sustainable design for landscape and cultural heritage recovery and regeneration.

Balkan explorations and historical itineraries. A tentative catalogue of Albanian landscapes

Giuseppe Resta
Bilkent University, IAED, giuseppe.resta@bilkent.edu.tr

Keywords: Albania, landscape, catalogue

Abstract

After the fall of the Ottoman Empire, Albania became a possible land of conquest for Italy, France, and Austria. Explorations and surveys of the newly liberated territory involved numerous scientific and military expeditions. Among these, at the end of Nineteenth century, the Reale Società Geografica Italiana had been carrying out a systematic study of Albanian landscape, mainly aimed at geographical research. Under the Ottoman domination, the Balkans were a confused patchwork of feudal states, with a peculiar pattern of settlements and territorial organization. Spatial appropriation maintained a delicate balance between central power and local authorities, for both offensive and defensive purposes. Relevant Italian scholars and geographers travelled to Tirana and Valona. Antonio Baldacci (1867-1950) between 1892 and 1902, Roberto Almagià (1884-1962), Aldo Sestini (1904-1988) in 1940, Bruno Castiglioni (1898-1945) who recorded geomorphological aspects as an army officer following the Italian troops. Two expeditions in 1940 allowed them to collect all the information needed to publish the fundamental monograph "L'Albania", printed in 1943. Another landmark contribution is Antonio Baldacci's Itinerari albanesi: (1892-1902), which describes the discovery of an obscure land, its natural features and the built environment.
The paper will attempt the reconstruction of the original appearance of Albanian landscape drawing on manuscripts, diplomatic accounts, publications, and photographs produced by Italian travellers. This ongoing research will later inform a general catalogue of Albanian landscapes, intended as a tool for planning future interventions across the country. Here presented as a work in progress sample, the Catalogue of Landscape Typologies is structured on a photographic campaign conducted by the author along the main historical itineraries in the country. Four-hundred selected views, recorded between July 2016 and June 2018, have been classified and redrawn in order to identify recurring features and visual landmarks. The contemporary condition of Albanian landscape is then compared with that of the pre-urban planning period, namely early Twentieth century, when the Società Geografica Italiana dispatched important Italian scholars and geographers to study such a pristine territory.

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Giuseppe Resta

Giuseppe Resta is Visiting Assistant Professor at the Bilkent University, Ankara, TR. He previously held teaching positions at the Politecnico di Bari, Bari, IT (2019) and the Polis University, Tirana, AL (2017). He is owner and curator of Antilia Gallery (Italy) and co-founder of the architecture think tank PROFFERLO Architecture (Bari-London). He holds a Ph.D in architecture from Università degli Studi RomaTRE, Rome, IT (2017). Resta has been architecture editor at Artwort Magazine and Artwort.com. His latest monographic books are "AB Chvoya. Architectural bureau" (2020) and "Atlante di progetti per l'Albania. La città e il territorio nel primo Novecento" (2019), both published by Libria. Resta is a member of the COST Action CA18137 "European Middle Class Mass Housing" and the COST Action CA18126 "Writing Urban Places". He is member of the board of directors of ICoRSA (International Consortium of Research Staff Associations), Cork, IE.

Regeneration of rural settlements by renewal, remodeling and conversion of public facilities in village centers UABB Model: A new way for urban regeneration?

Shuyang Li
Benyuan Design and Research Center, Shenzhen University, lia.shuyang.li@qq.com

Xian Lu
Politecnico di Torino, xian.lu@polito.it

Monica Naso
Politecnico di Torino, monica.naso@polito.it

Keywords: Urbanization, Urban regeneration, UABB model

Abstract

Shenzhen, as a key city in Pearl River Delta (PRD), has undergone radical urban transformation in the past decades. Born as economic experiment in the context of "Reforms and Opening Up" policy promoted by Deng Xiaoping, today its GDP is ranked third in China. This fast urbanization process was accompanied by numerous urban issues (Du 2019).
In 2005, the year Chinese Pavilion first appeared in Venice Architecture Biennale, the Shenzhen Biennale of Urbanism\Architecture (UABB) was conceived by the urban planning department of Shenzhen Municipality for the purpose of giving a stage to talk about the issues of cities and urbanization in the background of unprecedented rapid urbanization in PRD.
Shenzhen Biennale is now one of the world's most visited and influential exhibition tackling issues of urban and architecture emerged during rapid urbanization process, such as urban villages, the regeneration of industrial heritage, the re-activation of public spaces, the urban-rural relationship, urban borders, and the relationship between urban space and technology. Although drafted on the Venice Biennale model with the aim of positioning itself in the global scenario of recurrent exhibitions, the Shenzhen Biennale has developed a distinctive agency: the exhibition site changes at each edition, leading to a set of diffused urban transformations across the city.
The approach adopted by the Shenzhen Biennale is part of a broader constellation of trends that emerged in China in the last decade, in the framework of the so called "cultural turn" : events and exhibitions like Shanghai Urban Space Art Season, QCITY PLAN, Shajing Time Drift Exhibition have consolidated a pattern of small-scale regeneration projects which see the city as a territory to "curate" (Chaplin and Stara 2009). By selecting and comparing some of these interventions, the authors aim at identifying different categories of transformation based on different architectural typologies and functions, thus developing a tentative "intervention through curation" taxonomy.
Drawing from the direct experience of the UABB, the authors argue that such approaches might represent a new mode of conceiving urban regeneration strategies through site-specific micro-interventions. Beyond the limited temporal dimension of the event, it might also constitute a means to promote participation for various stakeholders and to reach a vast and cross-sector public, and to work both on the social and physical levels.
The "regeneration through curation" approach could be potentially beneficial for a more general profile of host cities and societies in different phases of development, transformation and regeneration. As an alternative to the Venice Biennale model in the contemporary architecture/art exhibition sector, UABB practice - and the set of approaches stemming from it - might promote local integration of vernacular regionalism and the global curatorial scene.

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Shuyang Li

Shuyang Li is a PhD student of Architecture at Shenzhen University. Her work focuses on urban design and urbanism in Pearl River Delta. Li completed the master degree in Politecnico di Milano and was in charge of the academic department in the Chief Design team of Shenzhen Bay Super Headquarter Base in Shenzhen, China. She is also the assistant curator of 2019 Bi-city Biennale of Architecture/urbanism (Shenzhen).

Xian Lu

Xian Lu is a joint PhD student of Architecture at Politecnico di Torino and Tsinghua University, and a junior research fellow of China Room research and design center of the DAD and DIST departments of the Politecnico di Torino. Her research focuses on transnational architectural models in a globalized world, especially cultural and industrial heritage in urban regeneration and emerging architectural typologies and models in China. She completed her Bachelor's and Master's degree in Italy at University of Ferrara. She also worked as assistant curator of 2019 Bi-city Biennale of Architecture/urbanism (Shenzhen).

Monica Naso

Architect and Ph.D. candidate in "Architecture. History and Project" at Politecnico di Torino, she received a MArch with honours from the same university and had several professional experiences in Paris and Turin.
Her current research deals with the interaction between ephemeral spectacles and the production of space in contemporary cities.
She takes part in international and interdisciplinary research & design projects, and she was among the curators of the Italian Design Pavilion at the Shenzhen Design Week 2018. She was Head Curator of Exhibition and on-site coordination for the 2019 UABB Shenzhen Biennale of Urbanism\Architecture "Eyes of the City" exhibition.

Transforming the rural and urban landscape of central Oman: The development of mudbrick city-quarters during the 20th century

Irini Biezeveld
Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Institute for Archaeological Sciences, irinibiezeveld@gmail.com

Stephanie Döpper
Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Institute for Archaeological Sciences, doepper@em.uni-frankfurt.de

Josephine Kanditt
Leipzig University, Faculty of Philosophy and Social Sciences, Institute for the Study of Culture, josephine.kanditt@posteo.de

Birgit Mershen
Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Faculty of Philology, Department of Oriental and Islamic Studies, Bochum, birgitmershen@yahoo.com

Thomas Schmidt-Lux
Leipzig University, Faculty of Philosophy and Social Sciences, Institute for the Study of Culture, schmidt.lux@uni-leipzig.de

Keywords: Oman, Mudbrick architecture, 20th century

Abstract

Traditional and modern-day architecture meet in a unique way in the Sultanate of Oman. Especially in central Oman, there are many examples where remains of the traditional mudbrick settlement nuclei are evident in the modern-day cities and towns. These settlements were gradually abandoned by their inhabitants in the course of the country's modernization after Sultan Qaboos bin Said Al Said came to power in 1970. This had far reaching consequences for residential development. While a large part of the Omani population in the interior had been living in these traditional settlements, after 1970 preference was given to modern, concrete houses. Today, over a thousand of these abandoned quarters (harat) stand mostly empty. These harat provide essential information on building expertise, architectural traditions, socio-economic history, and changes in the way of life. However important these harat are, their future is currently at the crossroads between complete collapse, restoration, or recontextualization by seeking socially useful reuse and reintegration into a dynamic urban development process.

Our paper focusses on the built heritage of central Oman and studies the changes that these harat underwent in the previous century. In order to do so, we will discuss various harat through the lens of Islamic studies, archaeology, and cultural-sociology. We aim to analyse the current condition of these harat, as well as to contrast their contemporary and previous use and the public perception of these sites in the context of the transformations in the rural and urban landscape of 20th century central Oman. We present different case studies that reflect the different states of preservation of these harat; from completely abandoned settlements to mudbrick quarters that are integrated into the fabric of the modern-day town.

The historic and Islamic studies perspective focusses on recent conservation, revitalization and adaptive reuse developments in three harat as case studies. The emphasis is on the effect of the different project ownership and development approaches in Harat al-Bilad (Manah), Misfat Al Abriyin and Harat al-Hamra, ranging from top-down to bottom-up models. The original use of the harat will be studied archaeologically through the two case studies of Safrat al-Khashbah and Al Mintarib. The ceramic dataset, as well as the architectural features and signs of current reuse from these harat will be analysed. From the cultural-sociological perspective, the public perception of these harat will be reviewed, in order to get a better idea about the meaning that is attributed to these abandoned settlements.

We see that both the rural and urban landscape changed significantly during the 20th century. The harat under study indicate that they still have an important, although transformed, function and meaning in society. In most cases, we see a discrepancy between the contemporary and previous use, as their role shifted from residential quarters to areas for recreation.

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Irini Biezeveld

Irini Biezeveld is a Ph.D. student at the Goethe-University Frankfurt at the Institute for Archaeological Sciences. She is part of the joint research project on abandoned mud-brick settlements in Central Oman, sponsored by the Gerda Henkel Foundation as part of its research programme "Lost Cities". Her current research and fieldwork focusses on abandoned settlements in central Oman with an emphasis on the ceramics that are found within this context.

City redevelopment and landscape regeneration in Scandinavia

Chair: Per Elias Cornell, (University of Gothenburg)
Co-chair: Özge Özkuvancı, (Özyeğin University)

Liisa Seppänen, *City strategies, cultural sustainability and built heritage. Discussion about commitments, aims and actions in Finland*

Iida Kalakoski, Hannele Kuitunen, *Buildings as pawns? Competing Values of Built Heritage in Urban Renewal*

Anna Wyn-Jones Frank, *Urban development in Stockholm – how it affects and changes green structure, yards and public spaces*

Hannele Kuitunen, *The Heritage of Post War City Planning*

Ercan Ağırbaş, Frank Eittorf, *Our New Places. Urban and rural evolution, landscape redevelopment and regeneration*

City strategies, cultural sustainability and built heritage. Discussion about commitments, aims and actions in Finland

Liisa Seppänen
University of Turku / University of Helsinki
liseppa@utu.fi

Keywords: Heritage, Sustainability, Strategies

Abstract

Ideas related to sustainable urban planning and development can be traced all the way back to antiquity. However, it was not until the end of the 1980s when the ideas of sustainability were recognized on a wider scale. The catalyst was provided by United Nations who raised the discussion about global sustainability with special focus on poverty and pollution and aims at solving these problems. Since then, the concept of sustainability has been included in many international programs, legislation and plans with a wider spectrum of issues, such as cultural heritage, emphasizing consideration of cultural premises and circumstances on the local level.
In Finland, the concept of sustainability was introduced in legislation related to land use, building, environment and local government in the 1990s. Besides ecological sustainability, the concept embraced ideas of social and cultural sustainability, equity and justice. In international surveys, Finland has been noted as one of the leading countries in sustainability and one of the biggest cities of the country (Espoo) has been selected as the most sustainable city in Europe twice in a row (2016 and 2017). Today, Finland is committed to implement the UN 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and aims at integrating needed measures in the near future.
On the local level, principles and aims related to sustainability are presented in city strategies. In this paper, I am discussing how cultural sustainability and especially the aspects related to (built) heritage are highlighted in the visions and strategies of different towns of Finland today. Are they in line with the visibility and utility of heritage and historical importance of the city? What kind of concrete actions do these visions and strategies suggest and how they respond to global agendas for building sustainable future with cultural heritage? What is the role of archeology in these visions and strategies?

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Liisa Seppänen

Liisa Seppänen has degrees in archaeology (PhD) and cultural history (MA) from Turku
University, Finland. She has worked on large urban excavations and various research projects. Her research focus lies on buildings, burials, city planning and urban development with aspects related to social complexity and heritage values. She is a docent (adjunct professor) of urban archaeology at Turku University and of archaeology at Helsinki University where she conducts research and provides supervision and teaching. Since 2014, she has been an active member of Archaeology, Architecture and Contemporary City Planning network.

Buildings as pawns? Competing Values of Built Heritage in Urban Renewal

Iida Kalakoski
iida.kalakoski@tuni.fi

Hannele Kuitunen

Keywords: city renewal, architectural preservation, canonization

Abstract

The railyard of the Tampere city center, Finland, has been under a massive city development for almost 10 years. This paper examines how the existing historical buildings have been part of the planning process and how they have been evaluated as culturally valuable objects during the ongoing land use conflict. Our material consists of planning documents and architectural examinations produced for planning purposes. Participants´ perspective can be traced by analyzing the written feedback that was given during the planning process.

The expert-led discourse or authorized heritage discourse (AHD, Smith 2006) around the existing buildings on the site originally focused on the visual and architectural qualities of the buildings, "buildings as monuments". This idea is challenged by the idea of the urban space, which is more interactive, constructed by actions, social relationships, and cultural meanings, "lived architecture". Our study focuses on the built heritage that remained almost unnoticed and narrowly interpreted until the planning process and the following land-use conflict. The conflict enunciated alternative interpretations of the buildings.

In Morkku case, we study how city planners and different participants interpret and recreate an urban space within one controversial planning process and how different interpretations are expressed and responded to within such a process. We also ask how and why these buildings were set into a competitive position. We analyse experts' texts and participants´ responses to the planning process to investigate how these "talks" by experts and participants appeared and evolved.

More specifically, we examine different interpretations from the perspective of two specific early 20th century buildings and their surroundings. Railway workers' union house "Morkku" and Depot building are surrounded by modern urban structure, streets and railway. The planning process concluded, mainly because of the alignment of the future gathering street that only one of these buildings can be preserved. The masonry depot building with slight late "jugend" character was interpreted as more architectural and valuable for the cityscape, and therefore worthy of preservation. The wooden Morkku, whose significance was interpreted rather as historical than architectural, was not seen as worthy of preservation.

The article showcases how a planning process can accelerate heritagization and widen the scope of heritage by exposing certain buildings to the threat of demolition and therefore to the public debate. Through the planning process and the debate around it, Morkku building first established its status as built heritage, but got eventually demolished.

The analysis of this process brings up and questions the established status of architectural examination at the core of evaluation of the built heritage. We pay attention to how the canonization (Bonta 1975 and 1979) of certain buildings as objects of preservation emphasizes the materiality and object-like nature of architectural heritage. Historical buildings are interpreted as components of the cityscape or through their aesthetical or documental values. Participants´ feedback focused on less visual and architectural issues than the expert discourse. They emphasized the cultural, historical, and functional qualities of the buildings and the site.

Iida Kalakoski

Iida Kalakoski is an architect, a PhD candidate and a university teacher of Architectural History in Tampere University. She has also worked recently as a senior architect at the Finnish Heritage Agency. Her research interests include heritage management, adaptive reuse and theories of architectural conservation as well as the heritage processes and questions of sustainability.

Urban development in Stockholm – how it affects and changes green structure, yards and public spaces

Anna Wyn-Jones Frank
Landscape Architect, Tengbom, Stockholm, Sweden
anna.frank@tengbom.se

Keywords: Urban development, green structure, parks, yards,

Abstract

"Stockholm is expected to have 1,3 million inhabitants by 2040". These are the words taken from the Stockholm City Plan, published 2018. Over a period of twenty years, from 2010 to 2030, Stockholms goal is to build 40 000 new dwellings. Present day urban development can be compared as a light version of the so called Million Programme, which entailed that Sweden politically established a public housing programme to build a million new homes between 1965 to 1974.

Stockholm is famous for its park policy, with its highlight during 1930s to 1960s.The parks were looked upon as a part of the urban landscape and important as a social and integrating network. The suburbs originating from this period are all planned with a high awareness and importance of green structure and public spaces. Even the housing built in the 60s and 70s, have a green structure of high quality, with big public spaces and yards, as they were built to focus on health and equality.

A big part of the ongoing urban development is realized by densification of the existing suburbs of Stockholm, where especially the green structure with its parks and yards is at a risk. The urban development of today has also a significant higher floor space index, with very small yards as a result. This means an extended use of existing public parks, when schools and nurseries are referred to nearby parks, as a reason of new school grounds and playgrounds lacking of size.

I would like to discuss and rise awareness how the ongoing densification in Stockholm affect green structure, social public spaces and yards. What qualities are in danger? What can we learn from history?

Method: I will analyze the values and changes of green structure and yards in Stockholm, from early 1900 until today, with focus on the present day urban development.

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Anna Wyn-Jones Frank

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The Heritage of Post War City Planning

Hannele Kuitunen
Doctoral Student, Tampere University, Finland
Land Use Specialist, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, Häme, Finland
mhannele.kuitunen@gmail.com

Keywords: post-war city planning, experience, cultural meanings

Abstract

This paper examines the heritage of post-war city planning in terms of perceptions, experience and meaning making by inhabitants and citizens. I figure out how it is taken into account and handled in current city planning in Finland by using a case study of one of the biggest northern inland city, Tampere and a development process of a residential area in its´ central area.

I will focus on transformation and renewal of this former traditional wooden workers´ residential area and especially green and shared urban spaces, which may be considered as kind of key aspects in modernistic city planning. I discover how inhabitants experienced the new modern post war city and how they used and perceived it. Interviews and different kind of planning documents form the basis for this study. Modernistic city planning is sometimes, actually quite often, considered a failure or a mistake. However, we need to find a way to deal with it to create ecologically and culturally, as well as economically sustainable cities. Because of that, I study the latest city renewal project of that same area to find how planning process considered the heritage, which I call modern and green and which has strong ties to social environmental aspects. I will ask what current city planning is going to do with it and how it will handle the complexity of meanings; city, which is a cultural structure, lived and perceived.

Our New Places. Urban and rural evolution, landscape redevelopment and regeneration

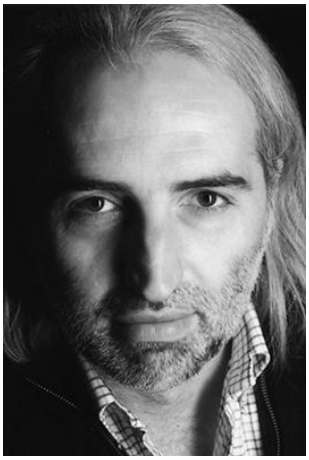
Ercan Ağırbaş
Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, GUtech – German University of Technology in Oman affiliated to RWTH Aachen, PO Box 1816, Athaiba PC 130, Muscat, Oman ercan.agirbas@gutech.edu.om

Frank Eittorf
Faculty of Engineering and Material Sciences Department of Architecture and Urban Planning German University Cairo (GUC), El-Tagamoa El-Khames, New Cairo City, Egypt frank.eittorf@guc.edu.eg

Keywords: Cultural interaction spaces, adaption, multicultural life

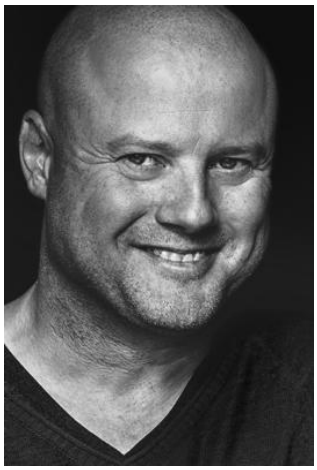
Abstract

Half a century ago, many people just with a suitcase along with their hope for future headed to Germany to work without knowing what to expect. Fifty years later we are facing the third and fourth generation and we should banish some stereotypes from our minds. During this period there have been very different social experiences for both cultures. At the very beginning, Germany considered first generation of foreign people as guest workers. The process of adapting the first generation to German community has been quite painful as the newcomers have not been provided the opportunity to adapt to this new culture. This situation still exists when we take a closer look.
In the 1960s, Germany had brought foreigner as workers in order to sustain their post-war economic development plans. Although the foreigners of the first generation started to make a significant contribution to Germany's economy, unfortunately they were deprived of social and cultural opportunities such as integration, language learning and education. For this reason, a foreigner, who came as a worker fifty years ago, has not received much from this country except for personal financial gain. These different communities, whose cultures and historical roots are quite different, have never been thought to be able to live together for many years, therefore mutual cultural interaction has been minimized.
As a counter-proposal and an answer to these problems we would like to introduce some social housing projects in Germany we recently build. Undoubtedly, the most important point of the success of these projects in Germany is that they offer a multicultural life and interaction spaces. This housing projects, which allows Turks, Germans, many Balkan-era families and recently Syrian refugees to live together and interact with each other, are examples for the solution that the German government nowadays provides in their social housing concepts.



Ercan Ağırbaş

Before establishing his own architecture practice with Frank Eittorf in 2013, Ercan Ağırbaş was head of „Ağırbaş / Wienstroer – Architektur und Stadtplanung“ from 1995 to 2013. His award winning works have been published in international books and journals and have also gained recognition through exhibitions in Germany and abroad.
Ercan Ağırbaş has lectured at numerous institutions in Germany and abroad. Among other schools, he taught three years at Hochschule Bochum before being appointed as a “Vertretungsprofessor” at PBSA Düsseldorf from 2005 to 2009. After one year of lecturing experience at the RWTH Aachen he is now teaching at GUtech in Maskat, Oman.
He studied in Germany, Italy and Switzerland, received his ‚Vordiplom‘ at TU Berlin and his „Diplom“ of Architecture at ETH Zürich.
Ercan Ağırbaş continues his work on several private and public projects dealing with the relationship between art, design, architecture and engineering, together with his partner Frank Eittorf.



Frank Eittorf

In 1996, Frank Eittorf completed his apprenticeship as a mason with the Association ‚Les Compagnons du Devoir‘ in Marseille.
He studied at Hochschule Bochum, University of Applied Sciences and Ecole d‘Architecture de Nantes, Technical University obtaining his architectural diploma in 2006 at Hochschule Bochum. He continued his studies in the ‚Baukunstklasse‘ at Kunstakademie Düsseldorf, obtaining his second diploma in 2010.
Frank Eittorf started his career as university teacher at Peter Behrens School of Architecture in Düsseldorf, Hochschule Bochum, Leibniz Universität Hannover, École Spéciale d’Architecture in Paris and Mohammed VI Polytechnic University in Ben Guerir, Morocco. Frank Eittorf is now teaching at the German University in Cairo, Egypt. At the same time he developed projects in France, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Turkey and Germany about the relationship between art, design, architecture and engineering, together with his partner Ercan Ağırbaş.

Sustainability of cities and rural territories in the Eastern Mediterranean

Chair: Şebnem Hoşkara, (Eastern Mediterranean University)
Co-chair: Zeynep Ceylanlı, (Özyeğin University)

Funda Solmaz Şakar, *Monitoring the changes of the cultural heritage sites of Cappadocia: an overview through Göreme and Ortahisar*

Kosuke Sakura, Adrián Torres Astabruaga, Fumiko Ikemoto, *Valley-city research on Islamic Culture Cities*

Esin Bölükbaş Dayı, *Sites of Modern Rural Life: Agricultural Complexes of the Early Republic in Antalya*

Kosuke Matsubara, *Concepts and details of evolutionary planning theory as seen in the Damascus 1968 masterplan*

Donika Tsanovska, *Bedestens as a social centre of the town in the past and nowadays*

Monitoring the changes of the cultural heritage sites of Cappadocia: an overview through Göreme and Ortahisar

Funda Solmaz Şakar
Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, solmazfunda@gtu.edu.tr

Keywords: Cappadocia, change monitoring, cultural heritage

Abstract

The phenomenon of change is a body of processes that affect urban and rural historic landscapes as well as all other areas of life. Historic areas go through certain changes and transformations by being exposed to social, economic, cultural, physical, legal and administrative processes in time. At this point, it can be said that urban and rural historic areas experience different change processes and are affected in different ways. Historic towns and urban areas go through changes with the effect of population growth, urbanization pressure, progress, development and new projects and infrastructures for transportation while rural historic areas experience change due to tourism pressures and the loss of population, traditional practices, knowledge and techniques (ICOMOS-IFLA, 2017).
Within this framework, the present study discusses the phenomenon of change in the context of the preservation of cultural heritage and limits this discussion to Cappadocia. The change factors that affect the heritage sites are analyzed in the context of the region and examined in terms of the preservation of the area.
Cappadocia is a region where several conservation statuses including natural, urban, archaeological protected sites, world heritage sites and national park areas overlap. Although there have been efforts to preserve the area since the 1960s, it is observed that an effective preservation system could not be established to this day. This situation has caused Cappadocia to be affected by the change processes that took place between 1960 and 2020 in a more drastic and rapid manner.
The framework of the study was narrowed further in order to monitor the change in Cappadocia. Thereby, two settlement areas were chosen from the region: Göreme and Ortahisar. The main factors of change related to the preservation efforts in these settlements were revealed with the analysis of upper-scale plans and the preservation processes throughout the area. These factors were determined as the disaster decisions affecting the area in socio-cultural and physical terms, rock carved warehousing and tourism as the most economically effective businesses in the area and planning activities that directly affect preservation. These four main topics were discussed in historical continuity, ranging from the first experiences in the settlements to the current conditions.
Thereby, the main four factors of change were analyzed in detail over these two case study areas. It was aimed to determine the extent of the changes on the settlement areas and reveal their affiliation with the preservation processes.

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Funda Solmaz Şakar

Funda Solmaz Şakar is an architect specialized in restoration. She completed her master at Middle East Technical University, Graduate Program of Conservation of Cultural Heritage. She holds a PhD degree from Restoration Program of Istanbul Technical University. Her PhD research was mainly focusing on the examination and interpretation of the changes in Cappadocia cultural heritage sites. Her research areas are conservation of cultural heritage, historic landscapes and traditional building techniques. She is currently working as a Research Assistant at Gebze Technical University, Faculty of Architecture.

Valley-city research on Islamic Culture Cities

Kosuke Sakura
Shinshu University, Japan, kosuke_sakura@shinshu-u.ac.jp

Adrián Torres Astabruaga
Ecole Urbaine de Lyon, Université de Lyon, France, a.torres-astaburuaga@universite-lyon.fr

Fumiko Ikemoto
Architect, Spain, fumiko.ikemoto64@gmail.com

Keywords: Traditional Hydro System, Irrigation, Urban Expansion

Abstract

The section valley (GEDDES, 1925) defines a territory that can be understood as metropolitan governance delimitation. Geographical parameters like the hydrographical basin could then be the first ones to define urban management systems. This geographical priority might be completed with the socio-cultural, socio-spatial and historical parameters.
The started research "The Valley-City research, a retro-prospective proposal for the Mediterranean Sea", tempts to apprehend the Islamic based hydro systems of Mediterranean cities by developing a parallel cases study, by looking for common elements still in use or that are worth it to rethink putting in contrast Mediterranean cities in European and in the Middle East. We have studied the relationship between the process of urban expansion and the traditional hydro systems in Valencia (Spain) and Marrakesh (Morocco) by field survey and document investigation. We focus in medium scale cities, by stating the hypothesis, that the degree of rapidity and spread of urban expansion is a factor which is inversely proportional to that of the obliteration of landscape and the preservation of valuable urban-rural hydro systems.
The analyzed cities have divergent rainfall, humidity and water resources. This fact introduces a temporal and climatic variable that is of interest, in relation to the awareness of the value and circularity of the water resource.
In the case of Valencia, the centrifugal urban expansion period started from 1940. Partially, the historical and geographical continuity of it's periurban landscape was kept by the historical irrigation canals (Acequias) and the fertile productive land, even the urban development obliterated an important area. However irrigation canals and the rural logic have partially influenced the present urban morphology, both in the center and in the outskirts. Periurban historical settlements retain the lines from historical canals and some irrigated productive parts still in use, embedded in the urbanity. As a result, the spatial continuity of the historical settlements and new city areas has been kept by the canals indirectly.
In the case of Marrakesh, even though the city has suffered drastic transformations, the surroundings used to be a fertile farmland and a garden until the 17c., structured by irrigation canals (Sequia) and with an underground water supply system (Khetarra). These elements are visible at the Royal Productive Garden the Agdal. Today, the over-exploitation of the water table related with the urban development have disabled the underground vernacular hidro system. However, all these hybrid and circular strategies may preserve interesting keys also for the city of the future (LAUREANO, 1995).
The parallel study tempts us to clarify which elements remain in common, between cities that have shared a common past, as well as tempt us to orientate a retro-prospective proposal to renew, in an ecosystem and organic-circular base perspective our contemporary cities.

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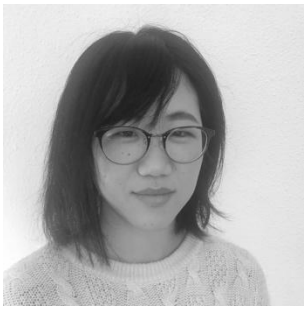
Kosuke Sakura

Kosuke Sakura is an assistant professor, Faculty of Engineering in Shinshu University, Japan. He obtained PhD of engineering from Chiba University, Japan in 2015. His specialty is urban analysis and design. He has studied about relationship between urban development and traditional canals in Valencia during doctor course. He is awarded "The Space Design Review 2018" which is one of the biggest architectural competition in Japan. Micro practice and macro analysis are his research style. He has studied in Spain and France during a year respectively when he was student at Chiba University in Japan. Therefore, his study fields are not only Japan, but Spain, Argentina, Morocco, etc.

Adrián Torres Astabruaga



Fumiko Ikemoto

Sites of Modern Rural Life: Agricultural Complexes of the Early Republic in Antalya

Esin Bölükbaş Dayı
Antalya Bilim University, Turkey, esin.dayi@antalya.edu.tr

Keywords: Agricultural identity, modernization, Antalya

Abstract

After the First World War, rural policies to include villages in the modernization process were adopted in many countries including the young Republican Turkey where the largest part of the population was living in rural lands. Adopting the rural-agricultural identity of the country and developing it not just in economics but also in cultural and social means as a part of the modernization project was one of the main policies of the era in Turkey. While the importance given to villages was being increased, research and development on agricultural facilities was another dominant policy of the early Republican period by considering the potentials of the country and observing the scientific developments in the world. Farms and institutes were established as the tools of modernization within this perspective. The main aims of the agricultural institutions were to determine the regional agricultural technics, to promote the use of agricultural machines, and to educate the society in the agricultural field. Institutions were established to analyze the regional differences in the country and to develop agricultural development plans. During the 1923-1938 period, Agricultural Schools were founded, many Seed Breeding and Experimental Stations (Tohum Islah ve Deneme İstasyonu) and farms were established around Turkey. In parallel, the Mediterranean coast of the country was chosen as the land for citrus production due to its climatic conditions. In Antalya, where agriculture had always been an important component in economic life, farms such as Bileydi Farm, Tugayoğlu Farm, and Waqf Farm; institutions such as Citrus Tree Station (Narenciye Fidanlığı) (1926) and Hot Climate Botanic Experimental Station (Sıcak İklim Nebatları Teksir ve Islah İstasyonu) (1937) had an active role in agricultural production and to guide local farmers with contemporary techniques. International developments in the agricultural field were followed, researches on tropical and subtropical plants were started. Besides citrus, various other agricultural products from wheat to banana, from rice plant to cotton were also analyzed and introduced, and the possibility to produce these items in Antalya lands was discussed during the early Republican period. Agricultural projects of the early Republican period had the importance of being the spaces of mass education besides their productive and economic contribution to the new regime. On the other side, these complexes displayed the rational and functional characteristics of modern life while sustaining the agricultural tradition of the region. By creating multifunctional environments, the "new" life practices were experienced by the workers and their families which would also affect urban development afterwards. From this perspective, the paper aims to discuss the impacts of central policies on the local identity of Antalya by analyzing the agricultural complexes as the interface between modernism and locality. Architectural features of the agricultural complexes built in Antalya in the early Republican period will be analyzed in comparison with the contemporary examples in other cities in terms of modern facilities promoted by the central authorities. The impacts of agricultural complexes on the urban morphology and identity via site selection, construction and production processes in the sites and local responses to the newly introduced lifestyle will be discussed within the paper.

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Esin Bölükbaş Dayı

Esin Bölükbaş Dayı is Lect.Dr. at Antalya Bilim University, Turkey. She is graduated from the Department of Architecture at Eskişehir Anadolu University in 2007. She received master degree from the Restoration Program of Gazi University at 2011 with the master thesis titled "The Analysis of Traditional Houses and a Method Investigation for Environmental Preservation Proposals in Rural Scale Case of Baglıca Village- Nallıhan". She received her Ph.D. in the History of Architecture Program from Middle East Technical University (METU), Ankara in 2019 with the dissertation titled "The Formation of a Modern City: Antalya, 1920s-1980s". Her research interests are history and theory of modern architecture, 20th century architecture, local modernization, spatial identities of cities and cultural heritage conservation in rural areas.

Concepts and details of evolutionary planning theory as seen in the Damascus 1968 masterplan

Kosuke Matsubara
University of Tsukuba, matsub@sk.tsukuba.ac.jp

Keywords: Damascus, Michel Ecochard, Gyoji Banshoya

Abstract

In 1968, Michel Ecochard (1905-85) , a UNDP (United Nations Development Program) expert, and Gyoji Banshoya (1930-98) formulated a basic urban plan (Plan directeur de Damas; hereafter abbreviated as "1968 Plan"). As the name implies, the plan deals with both the historic old city and the new city expanding outside of it. As the name implies, the plan deals with both the historic old town and the new town expanding outside of it, and is still a actual statutory city plan. As for the old town, however, criticisms that the automobile-centered transportation plan would destroy the urban context of the old town arose in the 1980s, mainly from UNESCO, and the plan had to be revised.
There are many existing studies, but like UNESCO supporters, they generally dismiss the 1968 plan without getting to the heart of it, based on the fact that Ecochard was a member of CIAM. However, Ecochard has a vast amount of experience in historical research, and recent studies have shown that neither Ecoshard nor Banshoya was a planner who disregarded history. The core of the 1968 plan was also about "Rebuilding the Ancient City," and not just a mere road plan. Even if it was destructive to the urban space of the Islamic period, we cannot exclude the view that it was preservative to the Hellenistic foundation of the earlier period.
In this study, I will reconsider the idea of "Reconstruction of the Ancient City" as the core of the 1968 plan, which has not been treated, through a detailed analysis based not only on the perspective of transportation but also on that of archaeology and history. Then, based on the "Eevolutionary Planning Theory" that Banshoya used, I will suggest a connection with the original historical consciousness of "evolution" from Hellenism to Islam.
This paper was firstly published in Japanese, titled “The Project for Reconstitution of Hellenistic Infrastructure suggested by the master plan of Damascus in 1968" in the Journal of City Planning Institute of Japan in 2019. This paper is basically it’s translation paper in English, but slightly summrized.

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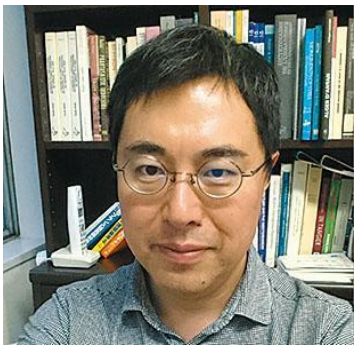

Kosuke Matsubara

Born in 1973 in Kanagawa, Kosuke Matsubara is associate professor of the university of Tsukuba, Japan. He received his Ph.D from the university of Keio in 2005, having been working for urban planning history in the Middle East and North Africa. He received the East Asia Planning History Prize of the International Planning History Society in 2016 for his article "Gyoji Banshoya (1930–1998): a Japanese planner devoted to historic cities in the Middle East and North Africa" published in Planning Perspective in 2016.

Bedestens as a social centre of the town in the past and nowadays

Donika Tsanovska
Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", donika.ts@abv.bg

Keywords: Bedestens, social life, preservation

Abstract

The bedestens have existed for centuries, and they played an important role in the economic and social life of the Islamic world. Some of them managed to survive even today, they have been adapting over time to the new environment and even today they are still operational. The main goal of the paper is to present the special place occupied by the -bedestens in the past and today. I will also highlight the reasons why they can be characterized as a social center of the city. Initially the bedestens appear in the Seljuk Empire, but after its decay, the Ottomans inherited the functionality of these buildings.
In the period between the 13th and the 18th century the bedestens were the center of social and commercial life, thanks to the activities of the Ottoman central authorities connected with the improvement of their architecture, organization and administration. This makes them attractive for both traders and ordinary citizens. Due to the efforts of Ottoman authorities to improve the appearance of the bedestens, they start constructing them as separate buildings which are made entirely out of solid and stable materials.
The greatest time of peril for the bedestens was the decay of the Ottoman Empire and especially the establishment of the nation states on the Balkans. During the first years of the independent existence of the states, actions were taken for obliteration of the Ottoman architecture. During this period, the bedestens were subject to destruction too. However, there were numerous buildings which survived. They were preserved, subsequently renewed, and resumed their activities.
The 21st Century brings new hope for the buildings.
At the initiative of various international organizations and also the European Union, the preservation of cultural heritage becomes a key strategy and an important element of the cultural policy of the Balkan countries. The Bedestens in Skopje, the Republic of North Macedonia and Yambol, Republic of Bulgaria, which managed to survive and to find their way into the new urban environment, can serve as examples. The bedesten in Skopje has outlasted several natural disasters over the centuries. It has been restored after major restoration work. It is currently protected as a cultural monument as part of the bazaar on which it is located. The building continues to stay in business and attract both locals and tourists with its shops, galleries, and cafes. The Yambol bedesten is also declared as a cultural monument. It is now used as a cultural information center with numerous exhibitions related to the history of the city.

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Donika Tsanovska

Donika Tsanovska is a PhD student in Sofia university "St. Kliment Ohridski" in the field of New Balkan History. She graduated with honors from Sofia University with a Master degree in Diplomacy and intelligence on the Balkans. Donika`s scientific interest is focused on the ottoman history and in particular the ottoman social history and diplomacy.

Fragility, resilience and regeneration of cultural heritage

Chair: Marko Kiessel, (ARUCAD - Arkin University of Creative Arts and Design)
Co-chair: Jan Gadeyne, (Temple University, Rome)

Francesca Giuliani, *The fragility of urban cultural heritage: dialogue between morphology, configuration and resilience in historic centres*

Beatrice Messeri, Tuscan farmhouse from ancient representations to modern culture

Frank Eittorf, Up-grading The City | What Would We...?!

Chiara Ravagnan, Jui Ambani, Maria Paz Abad Gonzalez, *A Regeneration for Eastern Rome: A Sustainable Path to Connect, Regenerate identity and Build a Resilient City*

The fragility of urban cultural heritage: dialogue between morphology, configuration and resilience in historic centres

Francesca Giuliani
Department of Energy, Systems, Territory and Construction Engineering, University of Pisa, Largo Lucio Lazzarino 1, Pisa, Italy
francesca.giuliani@ing.unipi.it

Keywords: historic centres, resilience, disasters

Abstract

The decline and deterioration of historic centres and small villages in inner geographical areas in Italy has been irreversibly accelerated by the occurrence of a great number of hazardous events. Among others, earthquakes have destroyed and damaged many historical settlements highlighting the necessity to improve their risk management strategy and planning methods. In these highly vulnerable areas, prevention activities are paramount in order to preserve the authenticity of cultural landscapes and limit the loss of social, economic and physical values. Conversely, today Italian planning policies in historic centres are limited to listing conservation interventions allowed for buildings, while little attention is devoted to the safety and resilience from an urban perspective, particularly accounting for open spaces and road networks.
This contribution explores the relationship between morphology, configuration and resilience in historic centres by introducing a set of parameters able to reproduce the capability of a spatial system to sustain disruptions and yet to retain its inner structure. Building on existing theories, five resilience proxies are considered as significant to describe the multidimensional nature of resilience, namely diversity, connectivity, redundancy, modularity and efficiency. On these grounds, it is possible to study historic centres with a selected number of appropriate measurable indicators referring to the abovementioned proxies. To highlight the different outcomes achieved in diverse contexts, a diachronic comparative study of different historic centres in Central Italy is performed. The compact historical urban fabric, the morphological heterogeneity, the absence of linearity and the narrow streets are the main critical features for the systems. The road network topology has been modelled as a mathematical graph with nodes (intersections) and edges (street segments). The performance in terms of connectivity and centrality has been evaluated applying measures and algorithms of the graph theory and space syntax analysis. The results confirm that the topic is surely complex due to the great number of interconnecting factors that affect the present-day systemic structure of historic centres. Nevertheless, the comparison allows for effectively identifying the parameters that mostly affect the system fragility and bias its condition towards a more fragile state.

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Francesca Giuliani

Francesca Giuliani is a research fellow at the Department of Energy, Systems, Territory and Construction Engineering, University of Pisa. She is developing interdisciplinary research in Civil Engineering and Disaster Risk Reduction with attention to urban cultural heritage. In 2020, she completed a PhD on the "Seismic risk management of historic centres. Integrated large-scale modelling for a scenario-based methodology", which develops and tests an interdisciplinary model, integrating different approaches into a scenario-based methodology to reduce the impact of adverse events, improve the emergency response and address preventive planning in Italian historic centres. In the last four years, she has been working as a researcher, with experiences in the Netherlands (2016), Japan (2018), and France (2019). These experiences shaped her interest in system approaches, in the safety of historical constructions and in the safeguard of architectural heritage against natural and human-induced disasters.

The Tuscan Farmhouse, from Ancient Representations to Modern Culture

Beatrice Messeri
ICOMOS Italia, beatricemesseri@libero.it

Keywords: farmhouse, landscape, representation

Abstract

Introduction and Problem Statement
Farmhouses surrounded by the typical vegetation are a peculiar sign in the Tuscan landscape, a balance between man and his work in contact with nature achieved over centuries of history. The scenery looks almost the same over time and vernacular architecture doesn't seem to have undergone a transformation, the facts are different.
Vernacular heritage is a combination of material and immaterial aspects, so it is actually the expression of a set of knowledge, traditions, that is the expression of a very sensitive and at the same time vulnerable intangible culture according to social, economic, political and environmental changes that constitute the identity of a place.
Purpose and Method
The paper aims to investigate the evolution of the Tuscan farmhouse in ancient representations and emblematic archive documents, its interrelation with the landscape as an expression of agricultural work and the particular territorial dynamics. Rural heritage has been having a reference model for modern and even contemporary architects.
The characteristics of the place were fundamental: the purity of the air, the force of the winds, the goodness of the water, the quality of the site and the abundance of the land. The research confirms the importance of vernacular architecture to reconstruct the history of the rural landscape and their owners. Unfortunately, most of the structures were transformed and some of them were at risk of disappearing. In any case It is interesting to examine the ancient documents and the related references to reconstruct the picture about farmhouses transformation. Rich and precious iconography material, especially the "cabrei" permit to reconstruct the evolution of farmhouses and their context.
Results
In order to study the old representations it is useful to observe the profound evolution from single-celled organism to multi-celled organisms with several floors and well-defined volumes. Some of these farmhouses also belonged to the Medici family. Over the time, a Tuscan model was a success with a capillary proliferation on the territory. Emblematic examples can be found in ancient documents such as the "Stratto Pitti" (16th C.), "cabreo dello Spedale degli Innocenti" (17th C.), "cabreo dell'Ospedale di Santa Maria Nuova" and "cabreo di Santissima Annunziata" (18th C.). The "cabrei" practice gradually decreased in the 19th C., when the "Catasto Generale Toscano" started to be used, from 1832-35. Vernacular heritage was created to meet the specific needs of a community, making use of traditional technologies and representing the values of the culture that produces them, but not only, poses a great challenge between its conservation over time and the maintenance of its authenticity, bearing in mind its reuse and regeneration often necessary to adapt it to the new needs of the society.
The 20th C. figurative culture drew the inspiration from the farmhouse iconography, including, for example, the famous architect Giovanni Michelucci.

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Beatrice Messeri

Master Architecture Degree with full marks at the University of Florence, Italy. Thesis about a conservation project of the wooden millenary tower in Yingxian, China. PhD in Technology and Management of Cultural Heritage (IMT, Lucca, Italy) with a study of conservation, protection and management of some archaeological sites inscribed in the World Heritage List: Thailand, Laos and Cambodia.
Collaboration with some conservation specialists and organizations: Marco Dezzi Bardeschi (Italy), Gennaro Tampone (Italy), RMJM-Hillier Architecture (Philadelphia), Giles Quarme and Associates (London), and in conservation works of the Buddhist Vat Phou Temple in Laos (*Politecnico di Milano*). Coordinator and Researcher in many scientific projects such as "Oltre la cura", shared between University of Florence and Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Careggi (AOUC). ICOMOS member and Italian ICOMOS CIAV Committee Coordinator.
Scientific activity as a Lecturer in relevant national and international conferences, author of many scientific specialist publications and collaboration to organize exhibitions in this sector.

Up-grading The City | What Would We...?!

Frank Eittorf
Faculty of Engineering and Material Sciences Department of Architecture and Urban Planning German University Cairo (GUC), El-Tagamoa El-Khames, New Cairo City, Egypt frank.eittorf@guc.edu.eg

Ercan Ağırbaş
Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, GUtech – German University of Technology in Oman affiliated to RWTH Aachen, PO Box 1816, Athaiba PC 130, Muscat, Oman ercan.agirbas@gutech.edu.om

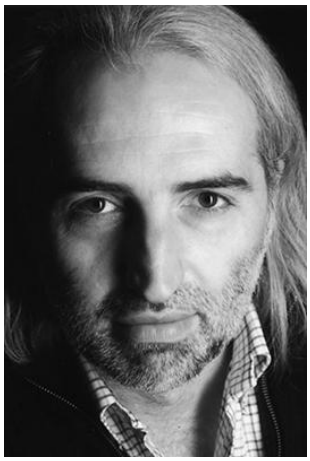
Keywords: Upgrading, affordable, existing infrastructure and structure

Abstract

Altstadt or medina, the old centers of our cities worldwide have problems – people move out – new standards of 'standard' housing with parking-spaces and being more affordable, is the common strategy of today. The 'western' way of life is going global – living outside of the city perimeter, in a gated, anonymous neighborhood, is the new dream of community. Public space is lost in the emptiness of mono-functional use. Children stay at home playing video games on their smartphones, while teens are posting selfies. The highlight of the week is family shopping in the current most popular wonder-mall on Saturdays.
The consequences are obvious – the image of the old center is dominated by vacant shops and buildings in a horrible state of disrepair. Even touristic main spots, such as Marrakesh – forgot their urban qualities of the past in program and architectural statements of its time.
We know about the huge loss of quality of life in our cities. It's our duty as professionals to remind and to show the public the potential of their own cities. The ancient center of any city is the birthplace of the city's identity evolving throughout many centuries. This is our starting-point to upgrade the city and to use its individual context. Sustainability means to use existing infrastructure and structure to re-animate our 'fallen' old towns. We should remember the qualities of the past as central and social density forming safety by communities, the variation of contrasts between old and new in program. Space and architecture should be the new branding of the old centers.
As Ağırbaş Eittorf Friends - we believe in sustainability as vision, decision and execution. We work on different cities and the individual potential of each. To start - we compare one set of concepts for the western city of Essen in Germany according to local needs with a second set for Marrakesh in Morocco as an example for a country which is part of the Arabic world.

Frank Eittorf

In 1996, Frank Eittorf completed his apprenticeship as a mason with the Association ‚Les Compagnons du Devoir' in Marseille.
He studied at Hochschule Bochum, University of Applied Sciences and Ecole d'Architecture de Nantes, Technical University obtaining his architectural diploma in 2006 at Hochschule Bochum. He continued his studies in the ‚Baukunstklasse' at Kunstakademie Düsseldorf, obtaining his second diploma in 2010.
Frank Eittorf started his career as university teacher at Peter Behrens School of Architecture in Düsseldorf, Hochschule Bochum, Leibniz Universität Hannover, École Spéciale d'Architecture in Paris and Mohammed VI Polytechnic University in Ben Guerir, Morocco. Frank Eittorf is now teaching at the German University in Cairo, Egypt. At the same time he developed projects in France, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Turkey and Germany about the relationship between art, design, architecture and engineering, together with his partner Ercan Ağırbaş.



Ercan Ağırbaş

Before establishing his own architecture practice with Frank Eittorf in 2013, Ercan Ağırbaş was head of „Ağırbaş / Wienstroer – Architektur und Stadtplanung" from 1995 to 2013. His award winning works have been published in international books and journals and have also gained recognition through exhibitions in Germany and abroad.
Ercan Ağırbaş has lectured at numerous institutions in Germany and abroad. Among other schools, he taught three years at Hochschule Bochum before being appointed as a "Vertretungsprofessor" at PBSA Düsseldorf from 2005 to 2009. After one year of lecturing experience at the RWTH Aachen he is now teaching at GUtech in Maskat, Oman.
He studied in Germany, Italy and Switzerland, received his ‚Vordiplom' at TU Berlin and his „Diplom" of Architecture at ETH Zürich.
Ercan Ağırbaş continues his work on several private and public projects dealing with the relationship between art, design, architecture and engineering, together with his partner Frank Eittorf.

A Regeneration for Eastern Rome: A Sustainable Path to Connect, Enhance Identity and Build a Resilient City

Chiara Ravagnan
"Sapienza", University of Rome, Italy

Jui Ambani
"Sapienza", University of Rome, Italy
jui.ambani@gmail.com

Maria Paz Abad Gonzalez
"Sapienza", University of Rome, Italy

Keywords: Identity regeneration, Sustainability, Resilience, Post-conflict, Post-disaster redevelopment

Abstract

Identity is key, thus, changing factors, war, floods, affect the resilience of the urban fabric. Environmental degradation can lead to a radical disruption of the social and wellness aspects of a community. The urban regeneration strategies, respecting the sustainable development goals (UN SDG), need to direct the enhancement of urban identity and the modernization of cities toward environmental and social resilience. Concerning this framework, Rome is an emblematic case; an iconic city, built on many layers, linking urban morphology, historic evolution and natural networks. These layers were the guidelines for a potential regeneration strategy spanning from the UNESCO world heritage city, within the "consolidated city" to the marginal and fragmented urban areas.

This paper aimed at proposing a multi-scalar approach to urban regeneration, based on concepts supported by international references – UNESCO, EC, UN – by combining conservation and innovation, as well as integrating landscape networks as resilience matrices between the historical and ecological framework. The proposed approach is supported by an experimental methodology developed in a Master Thesis, involving the 'at risk zone' of Eastern Rome from San Lorenzo to Pietralata – an urban area characterized by strong interrelations between urban historic landscapes, as well as natural and anthropic environmental systems, together, yet ignored and splintered – in a post-conflict and post-disaster scenario. It explores the fundamental relationship between memories and culture with heritage, to rebuild identities and deliver context-specific interventions.

On the one hand, the historic urban landscape (UNESCO, 2011) recognized the historic layering of cultural and natural components, extending beyond the notion of a "historic centre"; this became a guideline for the enhancement of the City Walls and the Aniene River, overcoming the morphological fragmentation and the post-conflict degradation, while turning some "urban wrecks" into signs of collective identity. On the other hand, the green infrastructure strategy (EC, 2013) suggested performing an ecosystem services assessment, while proposing nature-based solutions; this helped find an interesting scope in the protected area of the Aniene River. In particular, the incessant flooding in the river basin required integrated design solutions between risk management, landscape enhancement and urban regeneration.

The methodological framework used for this planning process was divided into two main steps: The urban and territorial planning that studies the current condition of the city and its systems; and the urban design for detailed analysis, assessment, and an urban proposal providing a resilient solution. This project studied the masterplan of Rome spanning from 1748-2020, to gain insight and perform a detailed analysis of transformative urban changes that occurred, by dividing the study into three systems: historical and environmental networks; morphological functionality of the settlement system; and infrastructural and services system. It helped set clear goals, where historic urban landscape and green infrastructure become opportunities for the enhancement of collective memory, public space, and landscape, to face contemporary challenges such as climate change, social conflicts, and gentrification. Hence, following the UN SDG goals of 2030, the project was able to reach an urban proposal with a regenerated fabric and new integrated systems.

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Jui Ambani

Jui Ambani is a conservation architect, currently based in Rome. She graduated from the University of Mumbai with a bachelor's in architecture in 2018. Shortly after, she decided to pursue a master's degree in architectural conservation at the Sapienza University of Rome, Italy. Along with conservation, she has specialized in the restoration of historic masonry structures. Prior to moving to Italy, she has worked with architectural design as well as urban regeneration firms, in Mumbai, India. She has been an active member of ICOMOS India and INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) since 2016. She has previously volunteered with ICCROM in 2019 as a course assistant for First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crises course, 2019 and volunteer for the 31st General Assembly, where she found her passion and interest for Disaster Risk Management and cultural heritage. Currently, she is working with ICCROM as a publication consultant to document the success stories and afterlife of the FAC19 course.

Chiara Ravagnan

Chiara Ravagnan is an Architect and PhD in Rehabilitation and Urban Regeneration since 2008. From 2004 to 2009 she has worked at the Urban Planning Office of Rome. She is an Adjunct Professor in Urban Planning and Landscape Design at the master's degree Course in Architecture – Urban Regeneration and a member of the Board of Professors of the School of Specialization in Natural and Territorial Heritage at Sapienza University. In the framework of her activities at the PDTA Department, she has coordinated research projects and seminars and written a book and multiple articles on urban regeneration at an international level.

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