

DiAP nel mondo | DiAP in the world

International Vision | Visioni internazionali

edited by

Orazio Carpenzano, Roberto A. Cherubini, Anna Irene Del Monaco



Collana Materiali e documenti 54

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UNESCO CHAIR in Sustainable Urban Quality and Urban Culture, notably in Africa Sapienza Università di Roma / UNESCO Paris

areas, slow tourism. On the other hand, at Mayamey, a caravanseraï in the middle of the historic centre, the existence in the area of activities connected with carpet weaving and ceramics working has led to thoughts of a production and handicraft school centre that also has the function of collecting family-made artisanal output, sales and, where applicable, distribution on larger markets.

Qanats

Alongside the articulated system of rest stops crucial for the purposes of travelling through a difficult territory, the other element of the territory's infrastructuring is the underground network of *qanats* entrusted for centuries with providing water to the whole country. Most of the settlements in the Iranian plateau – including Tehran – are concentrated beneath mountain chains along the alluvial foothill area at the margins of the desert zone. It is precisely in this segment, in fact, that, with the ingenious *qanat* system, sufficient quantities of water can be obtained⁴. A vast system of *qanats* characterizes the geographic area of Tehran and influenced the city's growth. In the ancient city, the *qanat* network defined the orientation of the road grid and the formation of the construction fabric; water was in fact distributed by gravity and the main road ran parallel to the *qanat's* slope, with the secondary roads branching off from it at right angles. The entire system of gardens was connected to the *qanat* network, and in part still is today. The *qanat* network also organized the shape of the historic cities, particularly those in the hot, arid regions. In some way, this may be thought to be the true pattern of the *forma urbis* of Iranian cities. As to the number and length of the *qanats* in the Tehran area, there is a large variety of figures; the data are approximate, and mapping is incomplete. In fact, after the construction of the Karaj dam, many *qanats* fell into

4. *Qanats (or kariz)* are one of the most sophisticated water collection and irrigation systems. "They have made a garden of what otherwise would have become an uninhabitable desert," writes Wulff. These underground aqueducts are generally dug into alluvial lands that collect the water in the aquifer at the foothills of mountains, and convey it by gravity downstream following the land's natural slope. The main tunnel that draws the water from the aquifer may vary in length from 1 to 40 km, but in some cases stretches to 70 km, punctuated by wells placed at regular intervals; these were used on the one hand for excavating the main tunnel, and on the other they serve as ventilation and maintenance shafts for the qanat. Of essential importance in the complex construction is achieving the proper slope of the tunnels: about 5 per thousand, to avoid stagnation or sedimentation phenomena, and to prevent water run-off that brings tunnel erosion phenomena. cfr. A. De Cesaris, G. Di Giorgio, L. V. Ferretti, *Attraverso l'Iran. Città architetture paesaggi*, Manfredi Edizioni, 2017, p. 24-31.

disuse. Many were buried by construction, and many, unfortunately, in the absence of a serious sewer network, were used along with the *juy* as channels for the spillage of dirty water, bringing grave consequences for the ecosystem. In the southern area, in fact, still-active *qanats* are used to irrigate the agricultural plain. Reactivating the *qanat* network, given the fragility of the water resource worldwide and in Iran in particular, can be a strategy for upgrading the territory and, in the case of Tehran, may be the pillar of a strategy of urban regeneration through the creation of gardens and parks. Re-governing the water – a strong element of identity of the *forma urbis* –, reactivating the relationship between waterways and urban space, and rediscovering an equilibrium between city and mountains, in relation to the complex water system: these are all actions that today can be given a crucial role in regenerating the city.

Undergrounds

Tehran is a city with extremely chaotic traffic, a city lacking public spaces, a city that, before its wild growth during the last century, was characterized by waterways and parks. Iran's capital, which is quite unlike all the other cities in the country, acquired its physiognomy and arrangement in the second half of the twentieth century, following an urban model that assigned a central role to the automobile⁵. Today, that idea of the city is no longer sustainable, and investing exclusively in traditional systems of private mobility or in costly overpasses and tunnels is an unsustainable strategy that is no longer practicable. The question of quick, public transportation is one of crucial importance for Tehran, a city that has grown to cover more than 700 km² and is home to an unspecified number of inhabitants. The municipality's official site referring to the latest census in 2006 estimates a population of 11 million. The inhabitants themselves are convinced that the city is home to 8-9 million people at night, and 12-13 million during the daytime; in the absence of an adequate public transportation network, these daily movements cause hellish traffic and a great deal of pollution.

The dominance of the private car is to be replaced by other forms of sustainable mobility in its various articulations: eco tram, car-sharing, electric cars and motorcycles, and new metro lines.

In this setting, the metro stations, along with the inclined passages to reach track level, may be configured as a system of new-generation public

5. On the urban history of Tehran, cf. A. De Cesaris, *La città contemporanea, le molte Tehran*, in "l'industria delle costruzioni" 459 2018, and A. De Cesaris, *Teheran è l'Iran in "Limes" n. 7, 2018, Attacco all'impero persiano*, p. 249-257.

spaces. The underlying idea is that these places should be considered not exclusively as places of mobility and quick passage, but also as places of the city. It is necessary, then, to integrate “transport” and “city” by shaping the rigidity of the technical infrastructure, the city’s complexity, and its urban fabric. In this perspective, the articulation and duplication of the land – in a vision of the urban design – may be configured as a sound and sustainable planning strategy; it may in fact take on the burden of remedying the lack of free areas in central, hyper-dense zones marked by high land value. In seeking the areas, we were supported by Prof. Hamede Mazaherian – Director of the Science and Technology Centre at Tehran University and Deputy Minister of Transport and Urban Planning – who guided us on two nodes in substantially unresolved central locations: Valiasr and Tajirish. Valiasr is one of Tehran’s most important places, at the crossroads of two axes structuring the city. The east-west axis Enghelab marks the true divide between a more European city to the north and a traditional one to the south, while the north-south Valiasr is a 20-kilometre avenue bordered by a jub with its plane trees, linking Tajirish in the north to the train station in the south. The intersection between the two is a hyper-dense place, a highly trafficked interchange for two metro and rapid tram lines. The place is home to a fine park and the city theatre built by the last Shah, while the new mosque under construction is completely reinventing the traditional religious typology. The second place is situated to the north, in the wealthy part of the city where the buildings climb higher and higher in pursuit of cooler, cleaner air. This is also a place in continuous movement, chaotic yet vital, with an extraordinary mix of functions. It is a meeting place for those entering and leaving the bazaar, the mausoleum, the mosque, and the metro station, those waiting for the minibuses or buses that have their terminal there, those searching vain for a place to park their car, those looking for a taxi to go along the valley of Darband or to the Saad Abad complex, the residence of the Pahlavi dynasty. In this case, the project grappled not only with the overall re-organization of paths and traffic flows, but also with the landscape element. In this place, in fact, the mountain dominates the scene, and the valorization of the watercourse that – more or less quickly depending on the season – descends from the mountain was one of the subjects of reflection for planning. Lastly, during the final discussion presenting the works, the possibility was broached of working in the near future on peripheral metro stations conceived as interchanges integrated into the public space and as entryways to the city by the great many commuters arriving every day.

NORTH AMERICA

Urban Landscapes: The Role of Universities in the Development of Cities

Design Workshops and Research in the International Cooperation

Alessandra Capuano, Sapienza University of Rome

DiAP, Department of Architecture and Design

@ Chaire Unesco en Paysage et Environnement, Université de Montréal

Doctorate in Landscape and Environment

Master's degree Program in "Architecture for Archaeology. Projects for
the Enhancement of Cultural Heritage"

Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree in Architecture Landscape Archaeology

Today, more than 50% of the world's population lives in cities. This means that cities play a crucial role in solving environmental and social problems. Reflecting on urban contexts to promote sustainability and quality of life is therefore essential. Public space and the role that plays architecture, the conservation and enhancement of heritage and nature, the mitigation of climate effects, just to mention a few themes, are crucial issues to ensure a valuable existence, the improvement of local identities and social integration, the promotion of communities' cultural expressions. All these aspects have to do also with the urban form. At all times, the shape of the city has been an important expression of the culture of the moment. As stated in the latest UNESCO Report on the Future of the Planet, "Cities are the most brilliant invention of humanity to create solutions for the future... We must continue to place our hopes on cities".¹ Culture should be at the heart of urban renewal and innovation and can therefore be a strategic resource for more inclusive, creative and sustainable cities. The quality of urban space cannot, and must not, be ignored and its enhancement must consider the problems of the contemporaneity, which sets the issues concerning the environment and the conservation of the existing fabric at the forefront. Cities are therefore laboratories for tackling the major challenges of our time.

1. "Yet cities are also one of humanity's most brilliant inventions for crafting solutions for the future. Fundamentally, cities bring creative and productive people together, helping them to do what they do best: exchange, create and innovate. From the ancient cities of Mesopotamia to the city-states of the Italian Renaissance and the vibrant metropolises of today, urban areas have been among the most powerful engines of human development. Today, we must once again place our hope in cities" in "Foreword" by I. Bokova in *Culture Urban Future. Global Report on Culture for sustainable urban development*, UNESCO, Paris, 2016, p. 5.

In order to respond to some of these multiple questions concerning urban development on a global scale, in 2003 the UNESCO Chair in Landscape and Environment of the University of Montréal (CUPEUM), was founded by Prof. Philippe Poullaouec-Gonidec, a colleague I met at the time of my studies in the United States. We established an international cooperation agreement with the Department (at that time called Department of Architecture and City Analysis), a convention that has been renewed several times and is still active nowadays with the DiAP (Department of Architecture and Project). CUPEUM has acted to promote:

- education for sustainable development of urban areas, considering the complexity of the challenges of globalization and the environmental, economic, social and cultural dimension;
- the dissemination of research and education in landscape architecture and urban design in collaboration with local and national governments and associated academic institutions;
- the internationalisation of knowledge based on solidarity between universities and the mobility of students and teachers;
- the spreading of all scientific activities generated by CUPEUM and its international cooperation network to actively contribute to the propagation of knowledge.

Over the years, CUPEUM has gathered cooperation from a dozen countries in addition to Canada (Austria, Brazil, China, Spain, France, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and the Republic of Korea). CUPEUM's tools of action are the WAT (Workshop/Atelier Terrain), or international cooperation workshops in selected areas of study, which produce strategic visions of urban design and aim to share the design skills and foresights of teachers and students from different universities in the world, in order to support local authorities in the redevelopment of their territories. The WATs are also annual meetings of teaching and research tools to promote interculturality, interdisciplinarity between professors and students and dialogue between the academic world and the civil society. In 15 years of activity, the workshops have been held in more than ten cities, located in 5 different regions of the world. The themes and places of study have always been established with UNESCO. The workshops were attended, from time to time, by 3 or 4 universities, each with a professor and 4 or 5 students, forming working groups of about 25/30 people. The DiAP/Sapienza, unique among all the universities, has maintained a constant relationship, participating in all the workshops, bringing students from the Master's Degree in Architecture (five yrs. graduate degree) and from

the *Doctorate in Landscape and Environment*. In the first three years, the workshops were held in the Mediterranean region: the oasis of Marrakech (Morocco), the historic centre of Sidon (Lebanon) and the abandoned quarries of Mahdia (Tunisia). In the following three-year period the Far East was examined: the walls of Gangwha (Republic of Korea), the water-towns around Jinze (China), the hilly and urban system of Kobe (Japan). Topics concerning metropolitan growth were considered in the third four-years' period: the rapid urbanization in Binzhou (China), which from a small town in a rural context has turned into a metropolis for 3 million inhabitants; the obsolescence of road infrastructures in Montréal; the favelas of Sao Paulo (Brazil) and the densification of the ville nouvelle, now a university town, of Evry (France). In a context of globalization of the debate, this network of cooperation has been essential to understand the complexity of urban landscapes and their associated problems and reasoning on shared problems and specificities. This investigation is part of a scientific culture, which places its trust in experience as a tool for understanding and validating knowledge. The website <http://www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca/fr> collects all the results of the workshops. Three volumes on the experiences of Marrakech, Sidon and Mahdia have also been published. In 2019, the book "L'université et la ville. Évry, stratégies pour un modèle de partage" brings together contributions from planners, landscape architects and architects, students and teachers, that studied landscape and urban strategies to weave more firmly the links between the city and the university. The book shows the examples of Rome and Montréal and also the scenarios proposed by researchers and student teams. To celebrate the excellence of its international pedagogical commitment, the Inter-American Organisation for Higher Education (OUI-IOHE) awarded CUPEUM the Gold Medal for Innovation in Education in 2016. The bilateral agreement with CUPEUM allowed further synergies of cooperation. Joint research projects have been launched, making a parallel between the cities of Rome and Montréal. The volume *Stili di vita e città del futuro. Roma e Montréal: due realtà a confronto (Modes de vie et villes de l'avenir. Rome et Montréal: deux réalités en comparaison)* collects a consideration on the themes of health and well-being and the influences that they have in the configuration of urban spaces. This research has generated mobility of teachers (A. Capuano and F. Toppetti for Rome, P. Poullaouec-Gonidec and S. Paquette for Montréal) and the possibility of holding conferences and seminars within the Sapienza *Landscape and Environment* PhD programme. Moreover, Prof. Poullaouec-Gonidec has joined the Scientific Committee of the Doctorate and Alessandra Capuano is Chercheure Associée of CUPEUM.

In 2011 DiAP promoted the workshop *The Park and the City. The historical territory of the Appian Way in the future of Rome*, organized on the model of the WAT, inviting the CUPEUM and the University of Montréal to participate. The results of that experience have been published, besides on the website of CUPEUM, also in the homonymous volume edited by A. Capuano, O. Carpenzano and F. Toppetti for the Quodlibet press. The conservation of nature and its inclusion in urban spaces and the enhancement of heritage, an important theme of the contemporary city not only because it bears witness to the past but for its active role in the present, are the two recurrent topics in the scientific investigation of the Laboratory Babel_City Architecture Nature (<https://web.uniroma1.it/babele/>).

The legacy of the ancient and the memory of the past invest, in fact, the sphere of urban representation and monumentality, of metropolitan narratives and identity, in a word of the meaning of the city, performing a social and cultural function of utmost importance for the community. The semantic value of urban spaces was stressed by Roland Barthes² who has highlighted how a city is not a set of elements that bear all equal importance, but there are paradigmatic elements symbolically marked. This means that space, like language, is an important way of individual and collective expression. Although it is sometimes a field of conflict, the relevance of memory for social cohesion and for the definition of collective values has an important cognitive, symbolic, normative and emotional function. The ways in which heritage is preserved cannot be established by unilateral decisions, by a rigid code of rules that tends to avoid creative combinations, but should be able to assume the various and possible conformations and relationships that can represent the multiplicity of points of view of a society. Archaeology is a specific theme of the more general issue of heritage. The open nature of ruins, namely the fact that they have definitively lost their value of use as highlighted in the well-known essay by Simmel, makes it necessary, as well as possible, to think in which ways archaeology can belong to the contemporary society. In this context of interests, Sapienza's Department of Architecture and Design investigations are at the forefront. Jointly associated with the Department of Classics (at the top of the world academic research rankings) the two academic institutions launched an international program of studies financed by the European Union, the *Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree in Architecture, Landscape and Archaeology* (EMJMD ALA) together with the University of Coimbra, the Polytechnic of Athens and the University

2. R. Barthes, *Semiologia e urbanistica*, in "OP. cit", n.10 Sep. 1967.

Master II livello
Architettura per l'Archeologia
 Progetti di valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale
Workshop Internazionale di Progettazione
Roma, 24 settembre - 3 ottobre 2015
 Dipartimento di Architettura e Progettazione - Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Architettura, Spazio e Università di Roma
 Superintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Area Archeologica di Roma

Palatium

forme del paesaggio neroniano

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 Lucio Valerio Barbera
 Michele Riccio ARBE
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 Oreste Caporinano

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Attività di laboratorio Workshop attivista

Settore	Settore 1	Settore 2	Settore 3	Settore 4	Settore 5	Settore 6	Settore 7	Settore 8	Settore 9	Settore 10	Settore 11	Settore 12	Settore 13	Settore 14	Settore 15	Settore 16	Settore 17	Settore 18	Settore 19	Settore 20
Settore 1	Settore 2	Settore 3	Settore 4	Settore 5	Settore 6	Settore 7	Settore 8	Settore 9	Settore 10	Settore 11	Settore 12	Settore 13	Settore 14	Settore 15	Settore 16	Settore 17	Settore 18	Settore 19	Settore 20	Settore 21

Architettura per l'Archeologia
 Progetti di valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale
Workshop Internazionale di Progettazione
Roma, 9 - 19 settembre 2016
 Dipartimento di Architettura e Progettazione - Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Architettura, Spazio e Università di Roma
 Superintendenza Speciale per il Colosseo, il Museo Nazionale Romano e l'Area Archeologica di Roma

Roma: la Città e i Fori

l'area archeologica centrale

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Attività di laboratorio Workshop attivista

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Conference and workshop flyers

Federico II of Naples, universities with which they had already interacted in four International Workshops developed in the previous Italian Master *Architecture for Archaeology. Projects for the enhancement of Cultural Heritage*:

19-28 September 2018: "Villa dei Sette Bassi International Workshop. The Appio- Tuscolano landscape between archaeology and cinema".

20-29 September 2017: "ArcheoGRAB International Workshop: Landscapes of the Archaeology along the cycling section east of Rome".

9-19 September 2016 International Workshop: "Rome: the City and the Fora. Central archaeological area".

24 September-3 October 2015: "International Workshop: Palatium: Forms of the Neronian landscape".

These experiments allowed cultural exchanges to be strengthened between Italy, Portugal, and Greece, and above all the EMJMD ALA (www.masterala.eu) project, inaugurated in October 2019.

Paesaggi urbani: il ruolo delle università nello sviluppo delle città

Workshop di progettazione e ricerca nella
cooperazione internazionale

Alessandra Capuano, Sapienza Università di Roma

DiAP, Dipartimento di Architettura e Progetto

@ Chaire UNESCO en Paysage et Environnement, Université de Montréal

Master Architettura per l'Archeologia. Progetti di valorizzazione
del patrimonio culturale

Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree Architecture Landscape Archaeology

Oggi nelle città vive più del 50% della popolazione mondiale. Questo significa che le città giocano un ruolo cruciale nella soluzione di problematiche ambientali e sociali. Riflettere sui contesti urbani per promuovere la sostenibilità e la qualità della vita è dunque indispensabile. Lo spazio pubblico, il ruolo dell'architettura, la conservazione e la valorizzazione del patrimonio e della natura, la mitigazione degli effetti climatici, solo per citare alcuni temi principali, sono questioni cruciali non solo per il campo specifico degli studi urbani e del paesaggio, ma per garantire la qualità della vita urbana, la valorizzazione delle identità locali e l'integrazione sociale, la piena espressione culturale delle comunità.

Tutto questo riguarda anche la forma urbana. In ogni tempo, la forma della città è stata importante espressione della cultura del momento. Come recita l'ultimo *Rapporto UNESCO* sul futuro del pianeta "Le città sono la più brillante invenzione dell'umanità per creare soluzioni per il futuro... Dobbiamo continuare a riporre le nostre speranze sulle città"¹. La cultura è al centro del rinnovamento urbano e dell'innovazione e può essere pertanto una risorsa strategica per città più inclusive, creative e sostenibili. La qualità dello spazio urbano non può, e non deve, essere ignorata e la sua valorizzazione deve tener conto dei problemi della contemporaneità che mette al primo posto la questione dell'ambiente e quella della conservazione dell'esistente. Le città sono quindi laboratori per affrontare le importanti sfide della nostra epoca.

1. "Yet cities are also one of humanity's most brilliant inventions for crafting solutions for the future. Fundamentally, cities bring creative and productive people together, helping them to do what they do best: exchange, create and innovate. From the ancient cities of Mesopotamia to the city-states of the Italian Renaissance and the vibrant metropolises of today, urban areas have been among the most powerful engines of human development. Today, we must once again place our hope in cities" in *Foreward* di I. Bokova in *Culture Urban Future. Global Report on Culture for sustainable urban development*, UNESCO, Paris, 2016, p. 5.

Per rispondere ad alcune di queste molteplici problematiche riguardanti lo sviluppo urbano su scala globale, nel 2003 è stata fondata la Cattedra UNESCO in Paesaggio e Ambiente dell'Università di Montréal (CUPEUM), diretta dal Prof. Philippe Poullaouec-Gonidec, collega che conosco dai tempi dei miei studi negli Stati Uniti, con cui abbiamo stipulato da subito un accordo di cooperazione internazionale con l'allora DAAC (Dipartimento di Architettura e Analisi della Città), accordo che oggi è ancora attivo e rinnovato per il DiAP (Dipartimento di Architettura e Progetto). La CUPEUM si è attivata per promuovere:

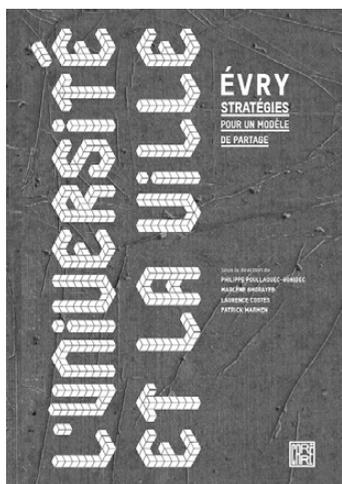
- l'educazione allo sviluppo sostenibile delle aree urbane, tenendo conto delle complessità indotte dalla globalizzazione e delle dimensioni ambientale, economica, sociale e culturale;
- la diffusione della ricerca e dell'istruzione dell'architettura del paesaggio e della progettazione urbana in collaborazione le istituzioni accademiche associate e con i governi locali e nazionali;
- l'internazionalizzazione delle conoscenze che si fonda sulla solidarietà tra università e sulla mobilità di studenti e docenti;
- la disseminazione di tutte le attività scientifiche generate dalla CUPEUM e dalla sua rete di cooperazione internazionale per contribuire attivamente alla divulgazione dei saperi.

Negli anni la CUPEUM ha raccolto docenti provenienti da una dozzina di diversi paesi oltre al Canada (Austria, Brasile, Cina, Spagna, Francia, Italia, Giappone, Libano, Marocco, Siria, Tunisia e Repubblica della Corea). Strumento d'azione della CUPEUM sono i WAT (Workshop/Atelier Terrain), ovvero laboratori di cooperazione internazionale, che producono visioni strategiche di progettazione urbana e mirano a mettere a disposizione le competenze di docenti e studenti, provenienti dai diversi atenei nel mondo, al fine di aiutare le autorità locali dei paesi oggetto di studio a riqualificare il proprio territorio. I WAT sono anche incontri annuali di didattica e di ricerca per promuovere l'interculturalità, l'interdisciplinarietà



Conference and workshop flyers

tra docenti e studenti e il dialogo tra mondo accademico e società civile. Nell'arco di 15 anni di attività, si sono tenuti workshop in più di dieci città, collocate in 5 diverse regioni del mondo. La scelta dei temi e dei luoghi di studio è stata concordata con l'UNESCO. Al workshop sono intervenuti, di volta in volta, 3 o 4 atenei con un docente e 4 o 5 studenti, formando gruppi di lavoro di circa 25/30 persone. Il DiAP/Sapienza, unica tra tutte le università, ha mantenuto un rapporto costante, partecipando a tutti e dieci i workshop, portando laureandi della Laurea Magistrale a Ciclo Unico in Architettura e dottorandi del Dottorato *Paesaggio e Ambiente*. Nel primo triennio i workshop si sono svolti nel Mediterraneo: l'oasi di Marrakech (Marocco), il centro storico di Sidone (Libano) e le cave abbandonate di Mahdia (Tunisia); nel secondo triennio è stato preso in esame l'estremo oriente: le mura di Gangwha (Repubblica della Corea), le città d'acqua attorno a Jinze (Cina), il sistema collinare e urbano di Kobe (Giappone). I temi della crescita metropolitana sono stati affrontati nel successivo quadriennio: la veloce urbanizzazione di Binzhou (Cina) che da piccola cittadina in un contesto rurale è divenuta una metropoli per 3 milioni di abitanti; l'obsolescenza delle infrastrutture stradali di Montréal; le *favelas* di San Paolo (Brasile) e la densificazione della *ville nouvelle*, oggi città universitaria, di Evry (Francia). In un contesto di globalizzazione del dibattito, questa rete di cooperazione è stata essenziale per comprendere le complessità dei paesaggi urbani e le problematiche ad essi associate, per ragionare sui temi comuni e sulle singole specificità. Queste sperimentazioni si collocano all'interno di una cultura scientifica che ripone nell'esperienza la fiducia in quanto strumento di comprensione e convalida delle conoscenze. Il sito web <http://www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca/fr> raccoglie i risultati di questi workshop. Sono inoltre stati pubblicati tre volumi sulle esperienze di Marrakech, Sidone e Mahdia. Nel 2019, il libro *L'université et la ville. Évry, stratégies pour un modèle de partage* raccoglie i contributi di urbanisti, paesaggisti e architetti, studenti e docenti, che hanno studiato strategie paesaggistiche e urbane per tessere più saldamente i legami tra la città e l'università. Il libro mostra gli esempi di Roma e Montréal e anche gli scenari proposti dai ricercatori e dalle *équipe* studentesche. Per celebrare l'eccellenza dell'impegno pedagogico internazionale, l'Organizzazione Inter-Americana per l'istruzione superiore (OUI-IOHE) ha assegnato alla CUPEUM nel 2016 la Medaglia d'Oro per l'innovazione nell'educazione. L'accordo bilaterale con la CUPEUM ha permesso di tessere ulteriori sinergie di cooperazione. Sono stati avviati progetti di ricerca congiunti, conducendo un parallelo tra le città di Roma e Montréal. È in corso di pubblicazione il volume *Stili di vita e città del futuro. Roma e Montréal due realtà a confronto*, che raccoglie una riflessione sui temi della salute e del benessere e delle in-



Conference and workshop flyers

fluenze che esse hanno nella configurazione degli spazi urbani. Questa ricerca ha generato mobilità dei docenti (A. Capuano e F. Toppetti per Roma, P. Poullaouec-Gonidec e S. Paquette per Montréal) e la possibilità di tenere conferenze e seminari all'interno del Dottorato di Ricerca *Pae-saggio e Ambiente*. Inoltre il Professor Poullaouec-Gonidec è entrato a far parte del Comitato Scientifico del Dottorato e Alessandra Capuano è Chercheur Associée della CUPEUM.

Nel 2011 il DiAP si è fatto promotore del workshop *Il Parco e la Città. Il territorio storico dell'Appia nel futuro di Roma*, organizzato sul modello dei WAT, invitando la CUPEUM e l'Università di Montréal a partecipare. I risultati di quella esperienza sono stati pubblicati, oltre che sul sito web della CUPEUM, anche nell'omonimo volume a cura di A. Capuano, O. Carpenzano e F. Toppetti per i tipi di Quodlibet.

La conservazione della natura e il suo inserimento negli spazi urbani e la valorizzazione del patrimonio, importante tema della città contemporanea non solo perché testimonianza del passato ma per il suo ruolo attivo nel presente, sono i due argomenti ricorrenti nell'indagine scientifica del Laboratorio *Babele_Città Architettura Natura* (<https://web.uniroma1.it/babele/>). L'eredità dell'antico e la memoria del passato investono, infatti, la sfera della rappresentazione urbana e della monumentalità, della narrazione e dell'identità, in una parola del significato della città, svolgendo una funzione sociale e culturale di massima importanza per la comunità.

Il valore semantico degli spazi urbani è stato evidenziato da Roland Barthes² che ha messo in luce come una città non è un tessuto di elementi

2. R. Barthes, *Semiologia e urbanistica* in "OP.cit", n. 10, sett. 1967.

tutti uguali ma esistono elementi paradigmatici maggiormente marcati simbolicamente. Questo significa che lo spazio, al pari del linguaggio, è un'importante modalità di espressione individuale e collettiva.

Malgrado sia talvolta campo di conflitti, la rilevanza della memoria per la coesione sociale e per la definizione dei valori collettivi ha un'importante funzione di ordine cognitivo, simbolico, normativo e affettivo. I modi in cui essa si esprime non possono quindi essere stabiliti da decisioni unilaterali, da un codice rigido di regole che tende a evitare commistioni espressive, ma deve potere assumere le svariate e possibili conformazioni e configurazioni che rappresentano anche la molteplicità dei punti di vista di una società.

Il tema dell'archeologia rappresenta un argomento particolare della più generale questione del patrimonio. Il carattere aperto della rovina, l'aver perduto definitivamente il suo valore d'uso, il suo aspetto *attivo* già evidenziato nel noto saggio di Simmel, rendono necessario, oltre che possibile, riflettere sui modi che l'archeologia può assumere nella società contemporanea. In questo quadro di interessi il DiAP è in prima linea. Il Dipartimento di Architettura e Progetto infatti, in collaborazione con il Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Antichità (ai vertici delle classifiche accademiche mondiali della ricerca), ha avviato un programma internazionale di studi finanziato dall'Unione Europea, il Master Erasmus in *Architettura, Paesaggio e Archeologia* (EMJMD ALA) intrapreso con l'Università di Coimbra, il Politecnico di Atene e l'Università Federico II di Napoli, istituzioni con le quali erano già intercorsi progetti di cooperazione didattica nei quattro Workshop internazionali sviluppati dal Master "Architettura per l'Archeologia. Progetti per la valorizzazione dei Beni Culturali":

19-28 settembre 2018: "Workshop Internazionale Villa dei Sette Bassi. Il paesaggio dell'Appio-Tuscolano tra archeologia e cinema".

20-29 settembre 2017: "Workshop Internazionale ArcheoGRAB: Paesaggi dell'Archeologia lungo il tracciato ciclabile a Est di Roma".

9-19 settembre 2016: "Workshop Internazionale Roma: la Città e i Fori. L'area archeologica centrale".

24 settembre-3 ottobre 2015: "Workshop Internazionale Palatium: Forme del paesaggio Neroniano".

Queste sperimentazioni hanno permesso di rafforzare gli scambi culturali tra Italia, Portogallo e Grecia e soprattutto di costruire il progetto EMJMD ALA (www.masterala.eu), che è stato inaugurato ad ottobre 2019.

The spaces of politic

A comparative analysis of two parliaments; Rome and Quebec City

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DiAP, Dipartimento di Architettura e Progetto

François Dufaux, Ecole d'Architecture, University Laval, Quebec

A world to share

In 2014 the School of Architecture of Laval University (Gianpiero Moretti), signed an exchange agreement with "Sapienza" University of Rome (Paolo Carlotti). The mutual interest between the parties, Quebec City's School of Architecture and Rome "Sapienza" Architecture Faculty, dated from the 1980s, when Professor Pierre Larochelle discovered typomorphological methods and analysis in the discipline. Professor Larochelle translated in French several essays and articles of Italian authors, including notably Professors Muratori, Caniggia and Maffei while collaborating with Professors Strappa and Carlotti. Such methods were introduced as cornerstones of the architectural education at Laval University. This outlook on architecture, from the territory down to the buildings' interior rooms, allowed an inclusive glare at the built heritage, whether historical or contemporary. Such a "reading of the built environment" deconstruct the nature and the meanings of the thousand-year old landscape of the Italian peninsula. Nevertheless, Pierre Larochelle discovered how such concepts and methods proved suitable to understand the landscape of the New World. Moreover, typomorphology opened a view to sort and identify the foundational patterns and transformation of the Quebec landscape and architecture following the layering of three cultural models since the 17th century; the French origins (1608-1850), the British Stamp (1790-1940) and the growing United States' influences after 1880. In this regard, the agreement between Rome and Quebec City acknowledges the shared cultural heritage, since the foundation of the Western world to its spreading across the Americas. It further addresses the parallel experiences of two nations facing modernisation during the 20th century; the evolution of a rural society confronted to industrialisation and rapid urbanisation. The common experiences, as well as their differences, offer an enlightened understanding of each other's context and ambitions.

Parliament: the space of politics

During the ISUF conference in Rome on September 2014, Professors Strappa and Carlotti suggested a research project on the public and political space by addressing the vacant lot north of the Italian Parliament. Immediately this opportunity raised the question of the public space surrounding the Parliament in Quebec City. Following the destruction of an older neighbourhood in the 1960s, this area appears today as a leafy modern and technocratic Acropolis.

Beyond its formal expression, the political space is once more an architectural issue in the 21st century. Obviously, as noted by Deyan Sudjic in 1990, the “style” and “images” of power remain a cautious debate. However, democratic as well as the most autocratic regime require an Assembly which legitimizes the regime regardless how fair is the members’ selection. The preferred architectural expression – neo-classical or neo-modernism – sets a rhetoric too often paradoxical, if one expects a simple and candid correlation between politics one’s approve and an architecture that delight as well.

The spatial locations of power are numerous as they are found in building as well in the urban context. They include formal sites expressing authority and informal ones where decisions are negotiated and agreed. Democratic regimes tend to underline the citizen participation and the transparency of the process. Nevertheless, political decisions require a fair share of discrete dealings where informal spaces and isolation are essential. A parliament is equally a political procedure and a specialised building type. Parliaments shatter the legislative power, within Montesquieu theoretical model with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers are independent, in their spatial location and the actors responsible. The Italian example is a case in point: the deputies congregates in Palazzo Montecitorio, the Prime Minister is next door in Palazzo Chigi, the Senate meets in Palazzo Madama and the Upper Court is in the Courthouse. The Quebec case is more ambiguous since the Parliament building shelters the Assembly and the Prime Minister’s offices when the judicial power rests ultimately at the Supreme Court in Ottawa.

These differences display more the political order than a matter of resources or scale regarding one’s government. The location of political institutions shapes up our perception of their relative importance and the balance between the powers – executive, legislative, judicial. The buildings stress the authority and independence of the institutions. The political class, the citizens and the visitor read the quiet message set by design, or even more experience the order of space which structure the power

relative importance. Parliaments are a key component of most political regimes in order to emphasize their representative legitimacy. Republics, regardless of their democratic qualities, as well as monarchies of all sorts, are all providing a “representative” Assembly defined in the urban space and by a specific building.

Parliaments exist, on one side despite the deputies’ nomination process, democratic or not. On the other hand, their organization and spatial arrangement reflects the constitutional nuances set by Jurist in order to ensure that the legislative work is done, balancing a relative representation and the need to reach some consensus.

Therefore, the architectural programme requires a theatre where Rhetoric exposes itself in the most literal way, side by side with discreet meeting rooms and other informal encounter spaces. The architectural expression must assume a figurative function regarding the political process and the territory it serves. Nevertheless, as a theatre, a parliament also includes behind the scene corridors, unnoticeable entrances, service rooms and other practical spaces in order to run the political show; offices and antechambers, maintenance workshop, kitchen, archives and library, and of course a security buffer.

Rome

The unification of Italy with the location of the Parliament in Rome raised then the challenge of finding a space for the Assembly. On November 27, 1871, Paolo Comotto, an engineer responsible for the provisory chamber built inside Palazzo Carignano in Turin for the 1st Italian Parliament, submitted a design proposal for a Hall in the courtyard of Palazzo Montecitorio.

This solution introduced another step in the transformation of Palazzo Ludovisi changing its composition; the distributive space of the courtyard became a nodal serving place. However, too soon this solution proved a disaster on the level of the parliamentary choreography and the deputies’ comfort. By 1900 discussions resumed about developing a new solution. The architect Basile, submitted as early as February 1903, a new design that double the palace footprint altering the urban fabric. Basile proposed the restoration of the courtyard designed by Fontana and moved the Parliament Chamber in the new addition facing a new square on the north end. The later entrance remains, however, until today, a secondary access where it provided a service area for the discreet movements of the parliament members and visitors.

Over time, and notably in the Italian post-war context, the parliamentary activities overflowed the main buildings to extend in the neighbouring ones in a relentless and uncontrollable growth.

The 1968 competition for new additional premises next to Palazzo Montecitorio North façade was a time of critical consciousness by the Parliament to address both its administrative needs and to redefine its contribution on the incomplete square resulting from Basile's addition of 1910. The competition results, extensively discussed, underlined the urban scale of the problem as well as the "autobiographical" expression of the competing architects. The focus set on developing a modern and democratic representation was an unconfessed answer to the architecture of previous political regimes, up to a point that overlook the nature of the parliamentary spaces, between representation and negotiation.

The two weeks workshop, organised in the Autumn 2016, took over the same site. Rather than addressing the expression of the political space, the assignment explored the issues related to urban integration. The students from Quebec City initiated their discovery with formal visits of the surroundings and the Parliament, completed with a survey of the pedestrian movements 400m around Palazzo Montecitorio. This exercise was repeating a similar one realised a few weeks before in Quebec City which highlighted contrasting observations. The bordering spaces of the two Parliaments have been often empty, mainly for security reason and control. However, the area surrounding Montecitorio was busy with a rich mix of pedestrians; axis where congregates tourists, movements of local resident crossing the comings and goings of employees, politicians and business people. These observations pointed the potential function of the project site: the provision on the vacant site of an interface and a threshold between the public space and the political one. (Figs. 1, 2)

Quebec City

In 1884, The Quebec Parliament settled in a new Palace, built in front of the city's walls surrounding the Quebec City historical centre. This new site succeeded to a more strategical in the hearth of the Old town facing the St. Lawrence river along the sole street connecting the commercial lower-town to the institutional upper-town. The former parliaments were then, spatially, a meeting and negotiation point between the commercial and popular concerns versus the political agenda of the British Imperial interests and the ones of the local elite and institutions, including the Roman Catholic Church. This sets the background for the recurrent

tensions of the parliamentary debates starting in 1791, and incidentally fires destroying the two earlier palaces.

The architectural decisions taken for the design of the 1884's parliament were largely answering the experiences of the previous ones. The new site was isolated, far from social tensions. The building erected attempted to be fireproof with much masonry in its internal division and firebreak wall between the wings. The "style" adopted followed the New Louvres' additions ordered by Napoleon III in the 1850-60s. This common choice for 19th century public architecture was in this case an answer to the neogothic parliament built in Ottawa and inaugurated for the new Canadian federation in 1867. The Louvres referred to the French origin of Quebec's population, while the neo-Gothic fantasy in Ottawa underlined an allegiance to English identity during the 19th century, notably after Westminster Parliament rebuilding in and incidentally fires destroying the two earlier palaces in 1854 and 1883. The external façades of the new Quebec Parliament presented a strong representative agenda, which was one design objective. Nevertheless, the plan internal layout with one wing for the legislative assembly and three for the administrations revealed a set of awkward design decisions. Effectively, the original premises turned also to be too small. A new addition shelters a restaurant in the parliament courtyard and additional buildings were erected between 1916 and 1934, without a consistent urban plan (Figs. 3, 4).

After 1945, the expansion of the Welfare state challenged the existing structures of the Quebec government. Several plans were drafted for the planning of an administrative district following the modern and functionalist agenda. The urban renewal project started around 1965 and intended to preserve the Parliament building while erasing the surrounding historical neighbourhood to make way for a modern environment.

Two design studios, one in the Autumn 2016 in Urban Design, and a second during the winter 2017 in Heritage Preservation centred on the Parliament premises, carried a critical assessment of the last half-century realisation and the current urban movements. The Roman stay of the 17 students from Laval University in October 2016, reframed the analyses conducted in Quebec City and Rome following Jan Gehl's methods under Jérôme Lapierre instructions, a former intern who had worked the year before in the Danish firm. Where the Quebec Parliament emerged as a deserted ground between two full of life neighbourhoods, Palazzo Montecitorio was part of a dynamic urban area where only the immediate thresholds of the palace were turned quiet by the governmental business and the security procedures.

The Roman example further underlined the fundamental issue of the Parliament transformation. The students explored the impact of the gardens that “beautify” the isolation of the Quebec Parliament, today disconnected from the city and its citizens.

The two design studios drafted new proposals for the Parliament courtyard in order to receive official visitors and the publics, whether open to the sky or covered to protect from the Winter. The extension of the political spaces developed several options for the interior layout. This included a revision of the deputies seating arrangement as well as other restructuration of the rooms’ sizes and functions for a better relationship with the external façades and the interior layout. The workshop with the Roman colleague in March 2017 further studied an opening toward the Plains of Abraham, the large urban park of the Capital, thus materialising a renewed encounter between the public and political space.

Another option considered the enlargement of the Parliament building with the addition of new palaces. Like in Rome, this intended to provide distinct premises; the Legislative power of the Assembly located in the Parliament itself, with the Executive Authority in a new building. Furthermore, in doing so, this option designed a new relationship between the urban fabric and the public square facing the two palaces and institutions. Consciously or not, the layout had something of the Roman experience with piazza Colonna and the Palazzi Montecitorio and Chigi.

Conclusions

The will to support international exchanges, and notably between Universities, is easily justify by the overall discourse on the globalization of economic and social realities matched by the universal nature of knowledge.

However, in the field of architecture, the wealth of these exchanges derives from a more paradoxical comparison. On one side, the discipline is deeply committed to an international shared culture born out the treatises of the Renaissance. This might lead to believe that all things are equal and similar in design, where similarities are only growing according to globalisation aforementioned. On the other hand, the process of the production of built environment remains framed by the local context; the resources of the client, the available materials and the labour know-how, the legal framework and the practice and ambitions which are too often in reaction to specific past experience, whether understood or not.

It is precisely at this level where an international exchange brings unsuspected results. The comparison of each other context, the conditions and solutions lead to two insights. First, it requires to unveil our own expectations when confronted with the foreign experience. Second, it reveals our heritage and assumptions in their most simple “normality”, which largely influences design choices and solutions. Such an awareness does not exclude common values and interest, but it structures the nuances reckoning the respective context.

The shared educational interests in architecture between our two schools acknowledge is the importance of history, this is to say that the experience acquired in our cultural models, in action by reproduction, or in reaction by challenging them. Rome experience offers a lesson over many times, yet in a city largely built after 1870. Quebec City, on the other hand, exposes the impact of sudden and rapid suburbanization in the short period since 1960, while presenting a singular example of historical centre preserved in North America.

The analysis developed along those first two consecutive exchanges allowed to reassess the issues of urban space and political institutions, the objective of representation and formality versus the practical needs for informal space and spontaneous encounters. This underlined how much the urban space is devoted to exchange and collaboration; a metaphor of a political order yet to define (Figs. 5, 6, 7).

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The DiAP working group for International Relations and Policies promotes and coordinates teachers' initiatives for joint research with universities in other countries and the exchange of teachers, PhD students and students. It promotes conferences, study meetings, workshops with the aim of deepening the studies of the multiple articulations of architecture in a comparison with different cultures and different educational and research organizations. The working group composed by Roberto Cherubini (delegate of the Director), Alessandra De Cesaris, Anna Irene Del Monaco, Attilia De Rose, Filippo Lambertucci, Domizia Mandolesi and Nicoletta Trasi carries out its activity in close collaboration with the International Relations Office of the University in a framework of coherence between the initiatives proposed by this and the research programs of the Department.

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DiAP hosts the UNESCO Chair
Sustainable Urban Quality and Urban Culture, Notably in Africa
chair-holder **Lucio Valerio Barbera**
sito web: www.unescochairsustainableurbanquality.org

RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI

Il gruppo di lavoro per le Politiche delle Relazioni Internazionali del DiAP promuove e coordina le iniziative dei docenti per la ricerca congiunta con le Università di altri Paesi e lo scambio di docenti, dottorandi e studenti. Promuove conferenze, incontri di studio e workshop con l'intento di approfondire gli studi delle molteplici articolazioni dell'architettura in un confronto con diverse culture e differenti organizzazioni di didattica e di ricerca. Il gruppo di lavoro composto da Roberto Cherubini (delegato del Direttore), Alessandra De Cesaris, Anna Irene Del Monaco, Attilia De Rose, Filippo Lambertucci, Domizia Mandolesi e Nicoletta Trasi svolge la propria attività in stretta collaborazione con l'Ufficio Relazioni Internazionali dell'Ateneo in un quadro di coerenza tra le iniziative da questo proposte e i programmi di ricerca del Dipartimento.

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Presso il DiAP ha sede la Cattedra UNESCO
Sustainable Urban Quality and Urban Culture, Notably in Africa
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sito web: www.unescochairsustainableurbanquality.org

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Regno Unito, Newcastle University, School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape
responsabile Luca Reale

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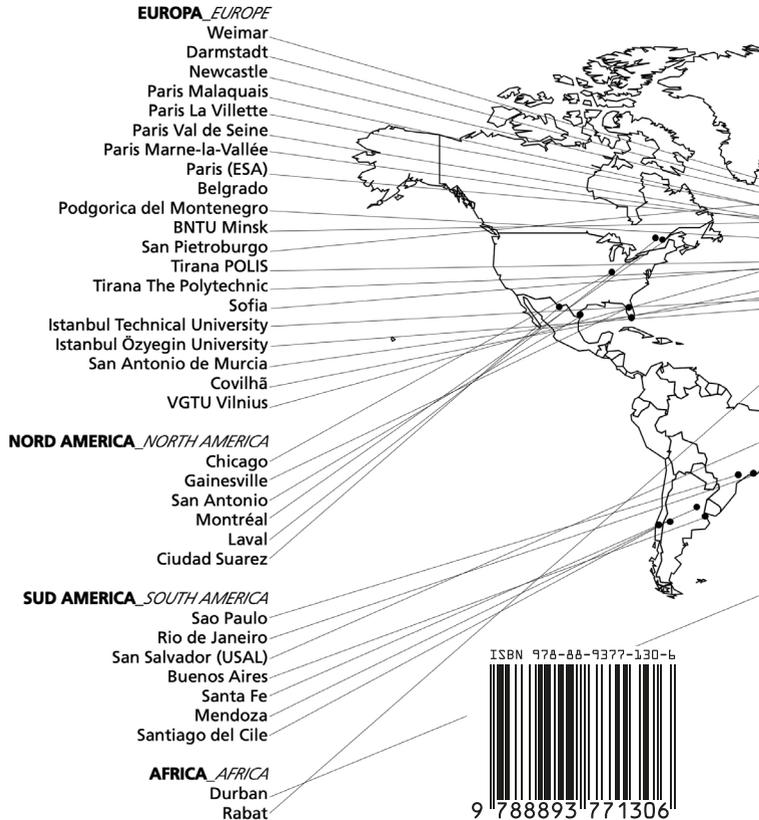
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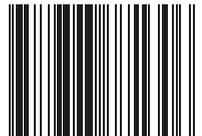
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