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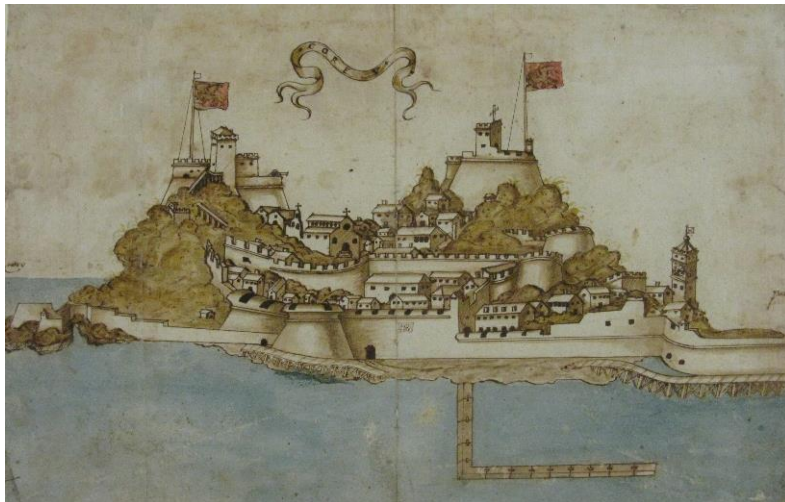
History and Iconography of European Cities and Sites



CIRICE 2018

8TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Naples, Palazzo Gravina – October 25/27, 2018



The Other City

*History and image of urban diversity: places and landscapes
of privileges and welfare, of seclusion, discomfort and multiculturalism*

Call for Papers

The Other City

History and image of urban diversity: places and landscapes of privileges and welfare, of seclusion, discomfort and multiculturalism

In modern and contemporary history, the city has taken account of social 'otherities', namely of privileged classes, minorities, foreigners and immigrants, and of resulting cultural and religious diversity. The urban community has structured some parts of its fabric as places of political, military or class power, other parts as spaces for arrivals, for production and trade, but also for isolation, marginalization or remedy for catastrophe.

In the modern age, the image of the 'other' city' is often falsified or even denied by rulers and powerful people for purposes of political appearance or propaganda; and if, between the seventeenth and twentieth century, new methods of representation can reveal the structure and the urban landscape in their objectivity, the city portrait still shows the contradictions of a community that sometimes includes or even enhances the diversities, other times rejects them, betraying the malaise of a difficult integration.

Macrosession A

Inclusion and exclusion policies: reflections on the communication of the image of cities between modern and contemporary ages

Annunziata Berrino, Gilles Bertrand

Macrosession B

The portrait of city and urban historical landscape as an affirmation/denial of isolation, contrast and diversity

Alfredo Buccaro, Fabio Mangone

Macrosession C

Representation of urban alterity in historical and peripheral contexts

Antonella di Luggo, Ornella Zerlenga

Macrosession D

The "other" city. Interpreting and transmitting the identity of places between restoration and urban redevelopment

Aldo Aveta, Renata Picone

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The papers rating/correction for the edition will be performed with double-blind peer review concept. The rating proceedings will be deposited at the Scientific Secretariat and they will be made available after the event.

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Steps

Abstract submission (Italian/English, max 1.000 characters, blanks included): January 15th 2018 (in OCS mode on the website www.iconografiacittaeuropea.unina.it/ocs/. The registration methods will be announced asap)

Abstracts valuation and acceptance notification: 28 febbraio 2018 / February 28th 2018

Full papers delivery (Italian/English, max 30.000 characters, quotes included, max 7 figg.): May 15th 2018

Double-blind peer review of papers and notification to authors: June 15th 2018

Payment of the participation fees: 30 giugno 2018 / June 30th 2018 (The payment methods will be announced asap)

E-book publication (ISBN - Collana / Book Series CIRICE): October 25th 2018

Subscription fee

Eikonocity members: € 130 + € 30 (membership fee) for researchers employed in a public administrations and private institutions with fixed-term contract; € 60 + € 20 (membership fee) for independent researchers, scholars, students and accompanying persons. Eikonocity no-members: € 180,00 for researchers employed in a public administrations and private institutions with fixed-term contract; € 100,00 for independent researchers, scholars, students and accompanying persons.

The registration fee includes lunches, coffee breaks, congress materials; the payment of the fee after the deadline or at the Conference will entail a surcharge.

Macrosession A

Inclusion and exclusion policies: reflections on the communication of the image of cities between modern and contemporary ages

Annunziata Berrino, Gilles Bertrand

Between modern and contemporary ages, cities elaborate and communicate their own image by selecting places, perspectives and events. From time to time, technological evolution provides increasingly sophisticated media, capable of returning more and more detailed and global representations. However, cities continue to be represented and described on the basis of political selection processes that the session will identify, analyze and interpret.

A.1 - The narration of the city in the Modern Age between integrations and omissions

Gilles Bertrand

The cities of the modern age were thought as the emblematic places of the societies and of the powers that under multiple forms built their own image through descriptions and iconography. But, in front of the apparent immobility and duration of a certain order, which seems to have prevailed until the mid-sec. XVIII, we find only in some cases, in the narrations on cities, the inclusion of considerations on the social mutations and on the dynamics of movement of individuals and goods. The purpose of the session is to analyze the true will to integrate, in the context of narrations carried out through the media of that time, the plurality of situations, that is, on the one hand, the reality of privileges, and on the other the discomforts and the multiculturalism that have crossed the history of European cities.

A.2 - The narration of the city in the Contemporary Age between integrations and omissions

Annunziata Berrino

Demographic growth and industrial development, characterizing the contemporary age, attribute to the cities a central role. Cities catalyze financial and commercial movements, modernity, mobility flows, cultural avant-gardes, consumption, political and war events. In some cases urban spaces assimilate and include events and innovations; in other cases, changes are circumscribed and excluded. The refinement of technology extends infinitely the range of the possibilities for describing and representing cities, but the mind and the view continue to select and exclude. The session proposes to reflect on places, environments, profiles, and social spaces emphasized by historiographic narration and on the omitted ones.

Macrosession B

The portrait of city and urban historical landscape as an affirmation/denial of isolation, contrast and diversity

Alfredo Buccaro, Fabio Mangone

The macrosession aims at facing the issues about transformation of urban and landscape image in relation to the phenomena that in different historical ages have marked the inclusion or exclusion of new parts within/from the city, or the birth of settlements 'other' than the urban historical context.

Starting from the places of religious segregation, from those destined for foreign communities, often in addition or in contrast to the city's schedule, from reconstruction, new design or foundation of urban nucleus after natural disasters, we arrive at the 'other' cities in the nineteenth century – places of preparation or training for wars, or of imprisonment, or of physical or mental health, or of residence for workers' communities – always intended as 'otherness' to be located outside or at the threshold of the bourgeois city. The development of industrial society needs for new neighborhoods to ensure acceptable living standards for workers, but they often turn into social exclusion and control places. So in the late twentieth century, on the one hand, these cities of privilege and of élite, enclaves often utopian and isolated from the real world, on the other one, the suburbs as places of abandonment and marginalization marked almost always by the macrostructural dimension of settlements and so denounced in the images produced by new media. Finally cities of commerce, understood both as isolated and 'captivating'

settlements, as multifunctional centers for spending and fun, and as processes of gradual 'intrinsic' transformation of historic center image in compliance with the consumerism rules.

B.1 - Monastic citadels. Iconography and description of inclusion/exclusion places

Leonardo Di Mauro, Alessandra Veropalumbo

Since the early time of Christianity, monastic complexes were erected in forms of absolute isolation or separated within the rest of the city, creating structures that could be defined as "monastic citadels". The examples are innumerable and widespread everywhere: from the Monastery of St. Simeone in Aswan and of St. Catherine's one in Mount Sinai to the Benedictine settlements such as Montecassino, Mont-Saint-Michel and Melk; from the Charterhouses, such as the same Grande Chartreuse, to the Franciscan foundations such as the Sacro Convento in Assisi and Santa Chiara in Naples or, to remain in the Neapolitan environment, a singular complex like the one set up by sister Orsola Benincasa in the seventeenth century. Orthodox Church also offers innumerable examples from the Hilandar Monastery in Mount Athos to those of Novgorod and Pskov. Finally, the glance can be direct in Asia to the Shinto and Buddhist monasteries, such as the Tabo monastery. The session will focus this phenomenon on the widest spectrum, with appropriate comparisons between studies and sources, underlining the importance of iconographic and cartographic tools for a critical analysis of the role of such complexes in the history of territories.

B.2 - The city for foreigners as addition or urban 'otherness' in medieval and modern ages

Francesca Capano, Salvatore Di Liello

In the medieval and modern age we find in many western cities the development of different urban cultures, which generally produce 'another city'; it is the city of foreigners, where commercial, productive, military or religious reasons appear to be significant of a will or need to reproduce urban forms looking like those of their countries of different origin and tradition, which rarely integrate with the welcoming cities. There are many cases of western, coastal and continental cities which show different traces, proving to be a sedimented 'mélange' of urban history and a precious multicultural document. The session will compare studies and researches on this topic, by analyzing the continuity or the interruption respect to pre-existing urban form and using the iconographic documents as the most useful research tools.

B.3 - The Transitory City. The changing nature of the spaces of mobility, shelter and production in early modern Europe

Carla Fernandez Martinez, Emma Maglio

Instability does not characterise only the twentieth- and twenty-first-century metropolis. Even in pre-industrial Europe many cities have undergone the development of areas (often located at the edges of their extension) characterized by instability and, in many cases, by the ephemeral nature of their habitat.

Within the distinction between the consolidated city and "other" city, a specific relief belongs to these spaces, often transitional or interstitial, responsible for the physical and symbolic connection and/or separation between these two dimensions. By reason of specific political conjunctions, of natural or military dramatic events, of important moments of urban and territorial transformation, these places were associated to the city, conquering values of centrality in the governmental practices and in different uses, as well as to its edge, becoming 'other' from the city itself. For these reasons, those places configured as places of settlement, production or hosting; they were built in a stable or ephemeral/temporary way; they have found full inclusion in the urban context, or have blown up, by emptying and deconstructing until their disappearing.

With particular attention to the early modern age (fifteenth-eighteenth century), this session will welcome contributions questioning the "fluid" nature of these places, through their description and representation, and describing the different and changing features related to both a planning and a spontaneous use or reuse.

B.4 - The wounded city. Natural disasters and urban reconstruction

Carla Fernandez Martinez, Juan Manuel Monterroso Montero

During the history, the cities have suffered sudden changes that profoundly altered their urbanism, memory and identity, converting them, sometimes, in new cities or very different from the original ones. Together with anthropic action, natural catastrophes also caused great transformations, which led to destruction and loss of their heritage. Taking in account previous considerations, this session will gather papers focused on the different modalities adopted in the reconstruction and refoundation of urban areas affected by the ravages of nature – earthquakes, volcanoes, fires, floods and tsunamis – since the 18th century to the present time.

B.5 - The Borgeois City and 'Other' Cities

Alfredo Buccaro, Fabio Mangone

Until the 18th century, the fortified city shows with pride its own physical margins, which distinguish it from the villages, the countryside and the uncultivated lands. During the nineteenth century, while the bourgeois city borders itself with new limits within which to expand, in the suburbs there are the 'other' cities of imprisonment, of physical or mental health, of soldiers or workers, with a forbidden, segregational or even classist connotation, promoting isolation and exclusion from the consolidated and promiscuous historic city. The session aims to analyze historical projects and iconographic sources from which we can know the not always positive programs and planning experiences which take place beyond the thresholds of the borgeois city in the 19th century.

B.6 - Industrial Towns and Working-class Districts as 'other' cities. Iconographies and reports of working places from wellness research to social control

Roberto Parisi, Daniela Stroffolino, Massimo Visone

Between the twentieth and the twenty-first century, the long process of the globalization of the economy and labour market poses the questions of social inclusion and territorial cohesion as new challenges for the future. At the same time, this issue offers the possibility to question the historical dimension of the industrial town, sanctioning the decline of development models based on the centrality of the factory. Between the eighteenth and the twentieth century, urban-industrial space was subject to a twofold interpretation: on the one hand, it was investigated and represented as a place of utmost environmental deterioration and social distress (segregation, isolation, marginalisation); on the other hand, it was considered as one of the most appropriate contexts for experimenting different forms of co-habitation, welfare, cultural cohesion and political-social redemption.

The new methods of industrial production also profoundly changed the rural identity of the work space. This was supported by the image and the literature of rural hamlets and agro-towns, as well as by the anti-urban utopias of the familistère and the garden cities. The goal of this session is to read and reflect upon the "City of Work" as the "Other City", through traditional visual sources (cartography, urban iconography), new media (photography and movie) and literature regarding the factory.

B.7 - 'City of privilege'. Exclusion strategies in the project of contemporary enclave between loisir and fear

Gemma Belli, Andrea Maglio

During the history of western cities a tendency to social and cultural integration has faced relevant marginalization problems. Today, more than in the past, distinction and exclusion phenomena, which are sometimes supported by the urban planning itself, seem to prevail. In 19th century the bourgeois districts for local elites or rich foreigners were supposed to create microcosms with different rules, which were supposed to be better than those of the outside world, while in the last decades the fear of the crime – and, in general, of 'the other' – has produced new, 'segregationist' forms of residential spaces for the advantaged classes and this phenomenon is particularly evident in the developing countries megalopolis. As in the case of the military bases, sometimes also in the European cities the lifestyle

and uses of the original country are recreated in order to produce the material result of an visionary thought. Just like autistic and exclusive new towns, 'gated communities', 'technocities', amusement parks and holiday resorts since their conception reproduce the stereotype of a perfect and peaceful little world, where contradictions and conflicts are left outside and don't compromise the customer's dream life. In this session it is intended to solicit contributions on the envisioned enclaves and their representation as perfect efficiency islands: these enclaves are seen as atopic, closed systems, without relation with their context, ideally far from the territories where they are built and divergent from the surrounding reality.

B.8 - The 'macrostructural' settlement dimension in Italy between the 50s and 70s in the last century: reading the isolated suburbs by new media

Alessandro Castagnaro, Florian Castiglione

In the period after World War II, demographic growth, economic well-being and post-conflict reconstruction pushed the urban expansion out of the center towards the outskirts. Architects between the 1950s and 1970s were thus called to face new researches, inspired by the 'macrostructural' trend that, amongst others, was taken by works by Le Corbusier and Louis Kahn. The new conurbation often failed to create integrated relationships with the historic centers of consolidated and stratified cities. The non-connection of the suburbs, both infrastructural and social, has produced isolated quarters, characterized in many cases by these ugly and unlivable 'megastructures'.

The session welcomes contributions that analyze the importance of the role played by new media, photography and cinema, in reading the problems that emerged in the Italian suburbs with these settlements built between the 1950s and 1970s in the last century.

B.9 - Darkness on the edge of town. The representation of places of social exclusion and violence in the public spaces of contemporary metropolis in visual arts, cinema and photography (1975-2000)

Riccardo De Martino, Giovanni Menna

"Darkness on the edge of town": abandoned areas, suburbs, social dumping, crime. The session hosts papers dedicated to the way in which visual arts, photography and cinema in the last 25 years of 20th century represented the distance between the "official" city and the public spaces of the "real" metropolis and denounced social injustice, but also documented the will of resistance and ransom of the communities living in those territories.

B.10 - Tradescapes. The cities of expenditure and the places of commerce

Ines Tolic, Massimo Visone

Trade has always had a deep influence on cities. In the nineteenth century, the passages, the magasin de nouveautés and the department stores started to take control of the urban scene and to act as "cities within cities" thereon. In the twentieth century, supermarkets and shopping malls colonized new landscapes, thus becoming protagonists of the debate about the periphery. Large scale distribution channels forces retail sector to reinvent itself continuously, thus renewing at the same time the image of our historical centers. Today, finally, the internet and the dematerialization of the buying act have started a new wave of transformations which, just like in the previous periods, is modifying also the urban iconography.

The goal of this session is to investigate the active role of commerce on cities by using iconography. Considering department stores and shopping malls as "the other city", which relationship is there between commercial places and the urban context and in which way is it represented? Which role do store signs, shop windows or shop fronts play for the image of the city and in which way can it be studied with tools proper to urban history?

Macrosession C

Representation of urban alterity in historical and peripheral contexts

Antonella di Luggo, Ornella Zerlenga

The representation understood as a scientific and cultural form of a complex reality contains the subtle hermeneutic dimension that is declining in meaning and significance of graphic sign. The theme proposed is that of presentation rules of other city in all its connotations, materials and intangible, which have crossed the cities' history and connote today the contemporary, in relation with the expressive forms of diversity. Within the general objective of the Convention and in line with disciplinary of representation, three sessions are identified that mean to confront the theme of urban alterity from the contemporary perception's viewpoint and visual communication, of current documentation of other realities and interpretation of the iconographic historical sources.

C.1 - Perception and visual communication of urban alterity as a common good

Antonella di Luggo, Ornella Zerlenga

In the context of themes of perception and visual communication, the session intends to focus the communicative role of drawing, measuring itself with a concept of an increasingly multi-disciplinarily idea, understood as a common good. In this sense, we will collect contributions oriented to the reflection of perception rules and visual communication of the historical and peripheral contexts interested in the dynamics of social, cultural and religious alterity. These themes can be developed through traditional and innovative methodologies, referring to expressive forms designed to play a documentary role and/or attractor in urban rehabilitation interventions (such as conceptual maps, street art, urban installations, etc.).

C.2 - The survey of multiculturalism between permanence and contamination

Antonella di Luggo, Ornella Zerlenga

About themes of survey as instrument of historian's knowledge and peripheral urban contexts, the session aims to focus on multiculturalism's places in the interaction of permanence and contamination. The session gathers contributions aimed at critical reading of the city as a place of alterity, minorities and social, cultural and religious diversity, explaining the distinctive characters and new identities for the purpose of a transcultural qualification. These themes can be developed by referring to the experiences carried out in the context of the urban relief (also multidimensional) and able to grasp the vocations to transformation for a new contemporary.

C.3 - The representation of the contradictory city

Daniela Palomba, Maria Ines Pascariello

Within the themes of representation of architecture and city, the session intends to investigate the modalities of manipulation of the objective reality through drawing, in order to emphasize the privileges' places and landscapes, omitting the contradiction's elements such as the expressive alterity of social, cultural and religious minorities. The session gathers contributions to the interpretation of historical iconography and contemporary urban representation that highlight the elements of differences. These themes can be developed by referring to the architecture's rules and methods of representation and of city that have excluded the alterity (or which still exclude it) in prefiguring celebratory contexts (for example in landscape painting) or imaginary (for example in utopias, and in unrealized projects), or, in contrast, in documentary forms (digital cartography, social photography, etc.).

Macrosession D

The "other" city. Interpreting and transmitting the identity of places between restoration and urban redevelopment

Aldo Aveta, Renata Picone

The macro-session aims to address, through the lenses of historical-critical and restoration disciplines, topics related to urban sites characterized by identity factors linked to social, economic, religious, history, which has

made them identify as "other cities", strongly characterized. These are, for example, the places of limitation of personal freedoms, missions, foundations or religious communities, that have generated real cultural enclaves; the places of dismal industrial areas, that have altered the stratified city not only physically. In this context, we want to deepen the issues of urban regeneration, mutation of uses and the image of urban sectors and architectures, also related to migratory phenomena, and issues relating to the gentrification phenomenon, both from the historical point of view and from the future urban dynamics.

D.1 - *Brownfield sites and urban regeneration issues: the urban 'industrial' sites*

Aldo Aveta, Raffaele Amore

Between the end of the 19th and the first decades of the 20th century, entire parts of European and Italian cities were radically transformed to create industrial sites. It has led to important functional, economic and social changes in these areas and in the neighboring places. This is how real 'industrial sites' were born in consolidated urban centers, 'others' than the stratified historical cities. Nearly a century afterwards – with the subsequent relocation of the industrial activities that took place – are required for these sites some urban redevelopment projects aimed at their reintegration into urban dynamics. Based on these considerations, this session will welcome contributions and researches focused on the study of the various policies adopted in Europe and in Italy for the conversion of these urban industrial areas, with particular attention to the promotion of dialogues, relationships and accords by communities.

D.2 - *Identity and beauty to propagate the Faith. Foundations, communities, missions*

Renata Picone, Carlo Tosco

For many centuries, architecture has played the role of representing the greatness of the divine in the eyes of people. In a multiethnic framework and in reference to multiple religious confessions, the session aims to deal with this theme, through the lenses of the historical-critical and the restoration disciplines, both by examining the architectural outcomes in the various countries, and by deepening the cultural relations behind these architectures. Missions, Foundations, or more generally Religious Communities have created real cultural enclaves in close contact with the origin countries, which have realized, by preaching and proselytizing, centers of ideas, of artistic and architectural cultures, characterizing parts of cities and territories. Recognizing these specifics and values also through careful re-reading of the many ways of perceiving and depicting these religious enclaves, as well as through a direct history of what remains of this heritage is today an interesting challenge of knowledge of this kind of 'other city' and at the same time the necessary prerequisite for its preservation and restoration. It is a built heritage that has had a strong impact on the characterization of landscapes and territories, often importing architectural patterns from other parts of the country, which have adapted to traditional traditions and local building materials: islands of beauty and history that preserve the sources of tradition and 'urban identity. Recognizing these specifics and being able to convey them to the future is the challenge of a project of knowledge and restoration capable of building on the history and identity of these places, which is also diversity, new opportunities for life and 'story' to generations to come.

D.3 - *Cities of the Rich and Cities of the Poor, from Europe to the World, since the 19th to the 21st Century: Destruction, Conservation, Regeneration*

Andrea Pane, Guido Zucconi

Since the 19th century, the European city has undergone dynamics of urban transformation that has led to the renovation of the most valuable and central areas at the expense of their original inhabitants, forced to exodus in marginal areas. For central areas, almost always coinciding with the city's historical cores, there has been a phenomenon that today is called gentrification, which has often also resulted in the loss of the original identity of the sites. Conversely, at the margins of the original urban compartment, neighborhoods and boroughs have been set up for the poorest classes, often lacking in services and infrastructures and characterized by unpleasant living conditions that have favored the sense of social exclusion. These phenomena, which have been launched in the European city between 19th and 20th century, have been spread

in almost all the urban areas of the planet, and generate situations of conflict and violence that increasingly spring up to the honors of the chronicles. Thus, as Bernardo Secchi wrote, there is a growing gap between "the city of the rich and the city of the poor", which makes it difficult and inappropriate to identify the city as a whole. This results in a vicious process that intensifies investment in central areas - considered strategic for international recognition policies (WHL Unesco) and branding - leaving the peripheral ones in marginal conditions. This produces, in the central areas, dynamics of sudden transformation - more or less controlled at latitudes where urban conservation is more consolidated, definitely uncontrolled in other geographic contexts - and phenomena of degradation and abandonment in peripheral ones, which at least maintain some degree of authenticity. This is so much the case of the big European cities (London, Paris, Milan) and those of the rest of the world, including the metropolitan areas of the Middle and Far East (from Dubai to Shanghai to make only examples), whose dynamics are still largely to be investigated. With these premises, the session intends to stimulate proposals that stick to both the history and the future of places marked by these urban dynamics. Proposals are welcomed focusing on both the European and the global context, also by linking them together, highlighting current conservation and regeneration issues.

D.4 - Historic evolving identities: architecture and neighborhoods as places of the multi-cultural change between memories and heritage conservation

Aldo Castellano, Bianca Gioia Marino

Image and the use transformation of entire urban parts and buildings is a phenomenon inherent to the very idea of the city. Social and economic dynamics determine modifications, but also new relations and connections both tangible and intangible. Through the course of history, and nowadays in a surprising way, migratory developments (and immigration flows) and socio-cultural transformations - which inevitably are connected with them - created, new identities of historic urban images. Myths and rituals alternate and transform themselves within (historic) architectures and established scenarios which have witnessed past events and historic phenomenology, producing mergers, overlapping and sometimes conflicting traditions of ways of living the city and its buildings. Urban areas assume and represent different renewed values and meanings depending on the local/global dynamics; they often transform ancient memories and, also, generate new ones. The session aims at stimulating and collecting historic and contemporary case studies showing change processes due to the establishment of other communities, that have transformed urban patterns and buildings changing their physical appearance and identity. The session will be focused on transformations of historic identity and image, both at urban and architectural level, underlining degradation conditions, conservation/restoration programs, and historical context reconstruction/destruction (due also to the historic and dramatic natural events).

It would be desirable if they represented the relationship with: the persistence or disappearance of a particular urban and social identity; the coexistence or conflict of urban identity with the community that use and live buildings and places; the assertion of new or inauthentic urban historic landscape image and architecture, in combination with the anthropological and cultural development in the multi-cultural society.

D.5 - Inside, beside but other than the city. Places and architectures of isolation among re-signification, conservation and problems of fruition

Valentina Russo, Marella Santangelo

Since ancient times, the limitation of personal freedom has found in the city and in its boundaries places and forms of architecture aiming at accommodating those who must interrupt relationships with the community permanently or temporarily. Exclusion from the outside world assumes, over the centuries, different characters in relation to descending from voluntary or involuntary retreats as well as from its purposes: religious and spiritual ones, with the definition of sites dedicated to hermitage and monastic seclusion; social ones, linked to the forced removal of individuals from the community and to their confinement within 'secret' spaces, prisons or psychiatric hospitals; political ones, with the implementation of coercive systems, based on physical and psychic violence, through prison, labor, concentration and extermination camps.

If internal to the consolidated city, detention architectures as well as the monastic-conventual ones assume an immediate perceptive recognizability from the morphological and iconic point of view in the urban context for the same reasons related to their original functions, thus becoming "cities other" than the city. When external to the urban asset, places of isolation assume, indeed, meanings associated with the indispensable self-sufficiency and, often, with their arduous accessibility.

The mentioned forms of architecture, often characterized by very rigid and repeating distribution features, lost their original functions in current times, pose multiple and delicate issues that are object of investigation, together with case-studies, in the proposed Session in relation to their transmissibility to the future; primarily ethical and cultural issues, referring to the limits and legitimacy of intervention on the existing parts as well as to the meanings – in a negative and positive sense – that can be transferred through conservation and reuse. In parallel, acting on this heritage today poses complex challenges of technical and design order, linked to its possible transformability, improvement of accessibility and insertion of new functions within often historically multilayered architecture.