

Abstracts

Against the falsification of the ‘contemporary’, *Silvano Tintori* (p. 7)

Against the ostracism carried out by authorities responsible for the protection of natural and cultural heritage towards what lies outside pre-established paths. Reflecting on the crisis and philosophical hermeneutics, three key concepts come to mind: interaction or a way out from a mono-directional relationship between subject and object; language as the being’s open dwelling; unveiling as research of an unreal essence, but universal and necessary for constituting experience (Husserl) which, separately but parallel to deconstruction (Heidegger), requires and supports the criticism of a counterfeited history and construction through the falsification of the ‘contemporary.’ From the new concept of Modernity during the years after the Second World War to an intercultural space, recently proposed by the hermeneutists of the ‘non identical,’ heritage protection has the possibility to move towards authenticity through self-construction and the recycling of demolition materials.

Keywords: interaction; language; unveiling/deconstruction

A gallery portraying post-metropolitan Italy, *edited by Alessandro Balducci, Francesco Curci, Valeria Fedeli* (p. 20)

The Research Project of Relevant National Interest «Post-metropolitan territories as emerging urban forms: sustainability, habitability and governability challenges» is based on a double interest: to contribute towards the international debate on urban changes and new urban theories, and to define the Italian case exploring limits and potentialities of the ‘post-metropolis’ concept formulated between 2000 and 2011 by Edward Soja. The contribution introduces nine essays on specific themes and territories, and outlines the theoretical-disciplinary framework of reference and the general aims of the research. In conclusion, it mentions the main results of the various urban ‘portraits that describe the partiality and differentiation with which the territories of urban Italy fall within a ‘post-metropolitan’ horizon.

Keywords: urban; regionalization; post-metropolis

Corridors in the Italian territorial and urban scenario, *Luca Garavaglia, Daniele Pennati* (p. 23)

With the aim to investigate the assembling forms of the post-metropolitan systems in new spatial and scalar structures, the essay carries out a social-economic analysis of the territorial corridor systems in Italy. It highlights how the Country, in particular the Centre-North, has seen increasingly integrated

systems organized along the main viable axes, characterized by strong demographic growth, dense exchanges of oscillating flows and good levels of economic growth. These are polycentric systems that function not only owing to metropolitan and major cities, but also to the medium and medium-small cities. Although social and economic dynamics in need of guidance are in act on the corridor scale, the regulation of these systems appears problematic due to their trans-territorial and changing nature.

Keywords: corridors; post-metropolis; medium-size cities

Turin: towards a process of regionalization?, *Nadia Caruso, Silvia Saccomani* (p. 28)

The article analyzes the evolution of Turin’s ‘piece’ of territory considering its main demographic and social-economic dynamics, trying to identify the signs of a post-metropolitan transition. The analysis highlights a slow regionalization process, strongly influenced by the natural and geographical characteristics of this territory and the strong path-dependant characteristics of its development. A territory still marked by a highly traditional process of metropolization, in which hierarchical spatial relationships still exist, although there are signs of its ‘moving’ towards more polycentric structures. Moreover, the article reflects on governmental challenges and on the forms of governance to be implemented in such a fragmented and complex territory which has become in its whole a Metropolitan City.

Keywords: Turin; metropolization/regionalization; governance

Milan, post-metropolis?, *Alessandro Balducci, Francesco Curci, Valeria Fedeli, Paola Pucci* (p. 35)

The case of Milan’s urban region, object of many important studies, is a privileged observatory of urban regionalization processes. Owing to the remarkable human, building, infrastructural density and administrative boundaries, of the basically continuous and extended form of the urbanized area, of the high levels of land consumption, as well as the intense flows of people, goods and information, Milan, more than other Italian urban realities, shows stronger post-metropolitan traits. The high tension among the different scales of ‘city’ and ‘citizens,’ but also among dynamics related to change, time and places for innovation production and path-dependency, highlights the need of a problematic reformulation of the right to the city and of a (post)metropolitan government.

Keywords: density; mobility; trans-scalar governance

Veneto after the Third Italy: metropolitan and post-metropolitan spaces, Luciano Vettoreto, Laura Fregolent (p. 46)

Veneto can be considered a limitless space with extremely diversified models and a progressive loss of meaning for terms such as city, countryside, suburbs. The development model that acquired relevance starting from the 1970s – concomitantly with the establishment of small enterprises – appears no longer in action and immersed in a space of relationships that seem to define ambits in part autonomous, and simultaneous presence of forms, models, practices of economic-social organization even antithetic among each other. This context – increasingly heterogeneous, diversified and very dynamic, a space of dense reticular mobility based on historical legacy, where modernity and tradition live together as in a heteropathy – is one of the spaces of the form-metropolis (not assimilable to the American post-metropolis) as it emerges from the dissolution of the Third Italy.

Keywords: urbanoid; innovation; social inequalities

Physicality and path dependence in Tuscany's post-metropolitan transition, Giancarlo Paba, Camilla Perrone (p. 52)

Tuscany's portrait shows characteristics different from the other contexts analyzed in the atlas, due to the polinuclear character of the settling structure and for the role carried out by the territorial plant of historic origin. The research used the concept of physicality as interpretative tool. The analysis of the urbanization processes concentrated on the persistence of physiographic and geo-historic origins. As regards the interpretation of governance dynamics, the research studied the physicality of collaborations and inter-institutional relationships and boundaries (set or fluid) of the planning tools. The most relevant aspect of the post-metropolitan tendencies in Tuscany is the dialogue between past and future, between path dependence and change, between 'new' traditions and 'retro' innovations.

Keywords: physicality; polinuclearity; regional urbanization

What has happened to Rome? Dwelling metamorphosis in the post-metropolitan territory, Carlo Cellamare (p. 59)

The contribution provides a description of the transformations occurred in the recent past in the Roman metropolitan context, not only in the settling development, but also in the actual forms of living meaning a complex phenomenon that concerns both the house and the actual dwelling, but also the organization of everyday life, social-spatial relationships, how to use space, etc. Many aspects of Rome are not much investigated and not much 'talked about.' The description of the transformations occurred provides a complex and innovative image of the city and its territory, taking into consideration the development of new supraregional polarities, illegal phenomena, the overall territorial reorganization, the peripheralization phenomena, the structuring of the city of the GRA, the distance of politics and institutions, the social attention-seeking, the projects that express the territories.

Keywords: to live; urban polarities; settling development

Which glasses? Observing the Neapolitan kaleidoscope, Giovanni Laino (p. 68)

The portrait of the Neapolitan area cannot disregard the patrimony of narrations concerning the city. More than three mil-

lion people are packed in a not much extended city, where for various conurbation centres the density is above that of the central municipality. A territory where the extraordinary geographical characteristics, the particular role played by the State, the rooting of the popular classes in the urban centre, strongly suggest the adoption of the metaphor of the city as a cosmic particularity. The only Italian seaside city with three important islands that together with pieces of coast (flegrea, vesuviana, sorrentina and amalfitana), constitute an extraordinary patrimony still to be enhanced. A very heterogeneous territory where it is possible to suppose criteria for the social division of space and for transformation dynamics: differentiation, lack of regulations and resilience.

Keywords: dadapolis; lack of regulations; urban resilience

Fringe post-metropolitan transitions: the migrants' Sicily, beyond the invisible, Vincenzo Todaro (p. 72)

Among Italy's Southern Regions, Sicily is the most affected by the flows of migrants who, with various provenances, pass through the island to reach the North, or find reasons for settling. This phenomenon has intensified in the last ten years, and it relates with the post-metropolitan heterogeneous forms of the territory, in which deep social-economic transformations interface with later settling phenomena. In this context, the study of the phenomena of the foreign population's territorial distribution, reproposing the profile of the related settling models of the areas analyzed (Metropolitan Area of Palermo and South-West Sicily), shows significant levels of concentration in the big regional capital city (Palermo) and widespread forms of territorial dispersion in the small municipalities in the south-east area.

Keywords: migrants; territorial distribution; Sicily

Places 'rejected by modernity' in the post-metropolitan horizon: the case of Gallura, Lidia Decandia (p. 78)

The essay examines the territory of the province of Olbia-Tempio taking into consideration the transformation processes that are characterizing this territory, placing them within a horizon of considerations on the forms of the contemporary city. Starting from a reflection on the idea of city – no longer identifiable in a built-up and limited settling, but rather in tangled transcalar networks that connect the various spatial segments – the context examined shows an actual economic-social-spatial restructuring of planetary scale, highlighting how this territory – due to its archaic and wild characteristics, and to the invention of a very peculiar holiday city – is subsumed not only within this new urban world, but is actually exploited up to the point of becoming integral part of the capital's production processes.

Keywords: urban; simulacrum; holiday city

Saul Steinberg's Milan, edited by Cassandra Cozza (p. 84)

An exhibition devoted to artist Saul Steinberg from the Scuola di Architettura e Società of the Politecnico di Milano, in collaboration with The Saul Steinberg Foundation and ASBA-Historical Archives, retraces the artist's complex biographical events by connecting architecture and places: Italy, Milan, the Politecnico. Saul Steinberg's Milan is the scene of narrated events: from his educational period as architect and his beginning as cartoonist to his experience as illustrator, his works carried out

for Fontana Arte, his friendships – in particular that with Aldo Buzzi – and his collaborations with BBPR, Ponti, etc. The exhibition – an opportunity to meet, reflect and carry out in-depth analysis – gave origin to the researches mentioned hereafter which produced new documents and drawings.

Keywords: Saul Steinberg; Politecnico di Milano; exhibition

Saul Steinberg, architect-on-paper, Sheila Schwartz (p. 88)

Although Steinberg rarely spoke in public when he lived in Milan (1933-1941), this experience of his laid the foundations for his future career in America. He never worked as an architect, but he remained an architect-on-paper, using architecture as a means for aesthetic and social-cultural statements. At the same time, the precision he learned at the Politecnico never stopped influencing his way of drawing. His short career as cartoonist had the same influence for Bertoldo and Settebello.

Keywords: Saul Steinberg; Aldo Buzzi; architect-on-paper

Saul Steinberg in Milan. A piece of our history, Iaria Valente (p. 91)

It is not easy to talk about an impressive work as that of Saul Steinberg's. We decided to narrate his relationship with Milan and Italy filtered through his student life and his experience in the city, his escape and returns to Rome and Naples in 1944 with the American army, as well as to Milan in the years after the war for his collaborations with Rogers, the Triennale, Lisa Ponti and Gio, who had been his professor. The exhibition offers various reading levels, showing fragments of his work, connected by a red thread, and excerpts of texts. A path is suggested for possible following findings and in-depth analyses, for who, as likely our students, still do not know him. Therefore, there are six sections: Student at the Politecnico di Milano 1933-1940; The Italian campaign; In Milan, after the war: labyrinths; Still in Milan; Drawing the city; The Art of Living.

Keywords: architecture; school; Milan

Saul Steiberg and Milan: places, memories, moods and friendships, Cassandra Cozza (p. 98)

The relationship between Saul Steinberg and Milan is very intense and often not much acknowledged because connected mainly to his youth, before the great notoriety which he gained owing to his works published in *The New Yorker* consecrating him as «the most famous humoristic drawer of the world». This relationship is made of places (those where he lived and that he attended habitually), of moods – often sad – of memories and of friendships. Milan and, in particular, the area surrounding the Politecnico, between piazza Carlo Erba and Lambrate, reappear in his artistic production in various ways and in different periods. We will talk about this relationship by reading several works on the basis of a few questions: What has remained of his presence in Milan and in all these places? What can be found in his works of the Milanese places and of his studies carried out at the Politecnico? How does he process memories in his drawings many years after?

Keywords: Milan; City of studies; Bar del Grillo

Saul Steinberg's labyrinths, Luigi Spinelli (p. 110)

In a few letters between Studio BBPR and Saul Steinberg, from July to August 1954, the idea of the Labirinto dei Ragazzi for

the Tenth Triennale of Milan was defined. Steinberg's narration moves through the spirals of the labyrinth without raising the pencil from the paper adopting visual references that he meets beyond the wall; the drawings are organized above and below a long line - a horizon between water and sky - but also at an over-turning orthogonal level that catches off guard. The relational labyrinths of Saul Steinberg's friendships and collaborations are just as interesting and transversal as his architectural labyrinths. Also the interaction among artistic disciplines is not new in the experience of Studio BBPR. The illustrator's reflections on this theme are reconsidered six years later, when Rogers invites him to collaborate again: Steinberg covers the walls of the entrance hall and the portico of the Mayer building with a great urban representation rich in symbolical implications.

Keywords: Studio BBPR; Labirinto dei Ragazzi; Mayer building

Architect Saul Steinberg and Fontana Arte, Mario Tedeschini Lalli (p. 118)

Graduated in Architecture in Milan, Saul Steinberg always denied or minimized the professional roots of his art. However, recent studies on his educational years in Italy (1933-1941) identified several important works that he carried out as architect/interior designer, before the Italian racial laws obliged him to flee in 1941. The most important collaboration in this sense was that with Fontana Arte, the firm founded by Gio Ponti and Pietro Chiesa. Steinberg produced for Fontana Arte designs for decorating bar furniture, lampshades and at least one screen. The few images at disposal show interesting connections of these designs with the cartoons that he continued to draw for the humoristic magazines in those same months and with much more famous works in the 1950s. Several drawings belonging to private collections are published here for the first time.

Keywords: Fontana Arte; interior design; Saul Steinberg

The Chinese experimental architecture 'system.' Identity and soft power in the era of the Chinese dream, Ettore Santi (p. 131)

The many media in-depth analyses reserved to the Chinese Experimental Architecture in the last two decades have typically analyzed the stylistic issues of this planning research. The political and cultural mechanisms for which the experimental architecture has become vigorously important in contemporary China are nonetheless unexplored. The built environment – in China as elsewhere – finds its origins in a variety of processes in which the designer is not always involved. An issue thus follows: who is the experimental architect in China? What are the cultural and ideological basis that govern the work? Research offers an analysis of the Chinese experimental architecture through Foucault's concept of *dispositif*, meant as the group of actors that take part in decisional processes, and the system of relationships established among the same.

Keywords: Chinese experimental architecture; *dispositif*; architecture and power

Protection of architectural works in Chile: sustainability and opportunity, María Victoria Correa Baeriswyl (p. 141)

The scarce attention towards the architectural heritage of Chilean cities is a very much debated topic in the current local society. The laws regulating protection present serious lacunas that have

caused the deterioration, the abandonment and demolition of an important part of the historical architecture of the Country. The non-evolution of the laws on the preservation of architectural works in almost one century of history explains many of its current limits. This article focuses on the concept of protection in Chile and its historical roots, with reference to the political and cultural context on which the current regulatory system has been structured, conditioning tools and strategies. Understanding the reasons behind the current legislative framework enables to explain many of the issues, and to debate on possible paths so as to move towards positive outcomes.

Keywords: protection; preservation; Chile

Global crisis and territorial government systems: Italy and Europe, *Umberto Janin Rivolin* (p. 148)

An inadequate regulation of the urban markets is at the basis of the current global crisis while strengthening, in years of crisis, the unequal distribution of global wealth. The relevance of the related risks calls the attention on territorial government systems through which the States regulate the urban markets. Within Europe it is possible to observe that Italy and the Countries mostly affected by the crisis still maintain systems based on the

preventive appointing of real estate rights through plans. Instead, the systems of the European States less affected by the crisis provide for real estate rights to be appointed only after public control of the transformation projects and their actual distributive effects. More in general, the fact that the former model is still largely prevailing worldwide contributes in explaining the global extent and duration of the crisis.

Keywords: crisis; territorial government; system

In Milan after Citylife and Porta Nuova: sparkling buildings against town planning?, *Sergio Brenna* (p. 153)

The aim is to establish building indexes and the endowment of areas for public services through negotiated planning tools for a strategic reuse of the disused areas in a rationally consistent way, instead of negotiating them 'freely' under the guarantee of the Valutazione Ambientale Strategica (VAS), with particular reference to the experience of the projects Citylife and Porta Nuova in the city of Milan. A new alliance between sustainability indexes concerning the consumption of non-renewable resources and urban settling criteria as a founding aspect for a true Urban Renaissance.

Keywords: negotiated planning; VAS; planning indexes