



OPTIMISTIC SUBURBIA 2

Middle-Class Mass Housing Complexes

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Optimistic Suburbia 2

Middle-Class Mass Housing Complexes

theme

The “Optimistic Suburbia 2 - Middle-Class Mass Housing Complexes” has its starting point in a research on mass housing complexes in the outskirts of Lisbon, Luanda and Macau, then enlarged to Antwerp and Milan. In the last decades of the 20th century, these housing complexes were instrumental for the urban growth, showing similarities as well as differences in Europe and beyond. Drawing from this context the conference intends to open the reflection on these complexes on broad realities, showing the multiple features of urbanisations in several geographical, chronological and social contexts.

The objective is to put into perspective the shaping and the pattern of autonomous neighbourhoods for the middle-class, both of private and public promotion, on the outskirts of big cities, namely the ones designed in the second half of the 20th century. Originally isolated in the orbit of large cities, they were characterized by a set of high-rise buildings of modern design, which were progressively articulated with the evolution of the historical city through major roads, which often ended up determining its limits.

This model, which arose in the interwar period (1918-1939), marked, globally – and in particular in the cities which were most affected by the two major wars –, by more than 40 years of an urban planning convinced of the benefits of decongesting the historic centres – freeing them of degraded and insalubrious living conditions –, of the rationalization of the city and of the development of metropolises served by circulatory systems of transportation to wooded suburbs. Imbued with desires of progress and social aspirations of a new culture and optimism, this model was also controversial and the target of criticism.

Although the origin of the referred model is located within an architectonic culture of central European matrix, its use occurred throughout a long time and in very diverse contexts, such as in Africa, South America and Asia (while in the United States of America this model never triumphed, facing the strength of the “American dream house”), with the middle-class as its target.

The objective of this Second International Conference is that of acknowledging the initial principles of the model proposed for the middle-class, describing and reflecting on the diversity of results and on the different ways of appropriation in very diverse geographical, social, chronological and cultural contexts. Therefore, research on architecture, urbanism, architecture and urbanism history, impact on the periphery urban areas, social sciences, economics, cultural issues related with the theme – as art, image and media (publications, film, photography...) – and other important subjects is welcomed. Aspects as terminology, concepts and representation will be addressed as well.

programme

16 JUNE (WED)	17 JUNE (THU)	18 JUNE (FRI)
8.30	REGISTRATION (atrium)	REGISTRATION (atrium)
9.00	PLENARY SESSION I (auditorium B2.03) Dana Vais (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca)	PLENARY SESSION II (auditorium B2.03) Paolo Boccagni (University of Trento)
10.00	COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK
10.15	PROJECT SESSION I MCMH Project – COST Action MCMH-EU (auditorium B2.03)	PROJECT SESSION II MCMH Project researchers (auditorium B2.03)
12.00	VIDEOS SESSION	VIDEOS SESSION
12.30	LUNCH	LUNCH
14.00	PARALLEL SESSIONS I (3 rooms) HOUSING IN PORTUGAL Architectural Theory Chairs: Ana Vaz Milheiro, Inês Lima Rodrigues (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte) (Afonso de Barros Auditorium) Invited speakers: Helena Barreiros (CML) Rui Ramos, Gisela Lameira (FAUP-CEAU) Ricardo Agarez (FAUP) José António Bandeirinha (CES-UC) SESSION 11 Chairs: Alessandra Como (Università di Salerno), Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta (Università di Salerno) (room B 2.01)	PARALLEL SESSIONS III (3 rooms) HOUSING IN PORTUGAL Architectural Practice Chairs: Ana Vaz Milheiro, Inês Lima Rodrigues (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte) (Afonso de Barros Auditorium) Invited speakers: Paulo Tormenta Pinto (ISCTE) Carlos Veloso (UBI) Paulo David (Paulo David Arquitectos) SESSION 7 Chairs: Laurence Heindryckx (UGhent), Tom Broes (UGhent) (room B 2.01)
15.00	COST Action MCMH-EU CORE-GROUP MEETING (room C2.02)	SESSION 8 Chair: João Cardim (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte) (room C 2.01) Invited speaker: Alberto Reaes Pinto (CITAD)
16.00	COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK
16.30	REGISTRATION (atrium)	PARALLEL SESSIONS IV (4 rooms)
18.00	OPENING SESSION (great auditorium)	SESSION 10 Chairs: Els De Vos (Universiteit Antwerpen), Eva Storgaard (Universiteit Antwerpen) (room C 1.03 auditório plano) SESSION 6 Chairs: Madalena Corte-Real (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte), Maria João Gomes (CICS.NOVA) (room C 2.01) SESSION 2 Chairs: Sílvia Leiria Viegas (CES-UC), Sílvia Jorge (CiTUA/IST-UL) (room B 2.01) PRESENTATION OF POSTERS Chair: Mónica Pacheco (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte) (room C 1.04 auditório plano)
18.30	OPENING CONFERENCE (great auditorium) Désirée Pedro and Carlos Antunes (Atelier do Corvo)	SESSION 1 Chairs: Gaia Caramellino (Politecnico di Milano), Filippo De Pieri (Politecnico di Torino) (room C 1.03 auditório plano) SESSION 5 Chair: Filipa Fiúza (CES-UC) (room C 2.01) SESSION 3 Chairs: Marie Glaser (ETH Zürich), Ellen Braae (University of Copenhagen) (room B 2.01) SESSION 9 Chair: Maria Rita Pais (ULHT; Arq-ID) (room C 1.04 auditório plano) SESSION 4 Chairs: Rui Seco (CITAD - Universidade Lusíada); Rute Figueiredo (DA/UAL; CEEA/Escola Superior de Artes do Porto) (room C 2.01)
	ROUNDTABLE MCMH in Mozambique (online) Moderator: Ana Silva Fernandes (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte) Alicia Lazzarini (LSE) Jéssica Lage (Univ. Eduardo Mondlane; FAUP) Nikolai Brandes (The National Museum of Denmark) Patricia Noormahomed (ETSAM)	CLOSING SESSION Uta Pottgiesser (TU Delft) (great auditorium)

Please note: Time Zone: WEST | UTC+1 (Lisbon)

| 16jun 18h30 [opening conference] _ Great Auditorium (open ZOOM session)



Once upon a time in Corvo *

Carlos Antunes and Désirée Pedro

Atelier do Corvo

Back from the Porto School, fortune brought us to this place; a vacant family house solved our need for accommodation, a childhood home an abandoned garden. This place had to be taken care of. 1. In a territory unfamiliar with the most sophisticated thinking about architecture and art, there is nothing heroic about this adventure. It was only a response to a new circumstance, using the tools we had: to be players of space, to be architects, especially attentive to contemporary artistic production. 2. We started by the garden and the trees, knowing how long it takes for them to grow. The works in the house also began: they are like an anti-project, more energy than demiurgy, solving each problem, each new embarrassment - "it's raining in the kitchen, we are freezing to death in the *atelier*..."

Work started emerging, more outside than here. The recognition of that work granted us the municipal invitation to design a set of equipments and public spaces: the Rossio do Corvo arrangement, the recovery of the municipal and the Levante markets, the recovery of the medieval tower... Private commission resulted from public commission, The Rui Anahory house, the Falcão Meireles house, and, more recently, the house in Lobases, the Maria Mendes house, the house in Vale Açor, the house in Rabaçal, the house in Casal do Missa and the Quebra-Costas house. Meanwhile, the house that is also the *Atelier* became insufficient to lodge the vast number of models we were building and the books we were buying. We plan to transfer all our archives to two houses next to ours that have been bought: drawings, models, other documents and books, in a space open to anyone who shows interest. And then there is the Museum, Corvo's Department, to quote Marcel Broodthaers: Musée d'Art Moderne, Département des Aigles, what for now occupies our thoughts...

* Corvo is a small village near Miranda do Corvo, Coimbra, where we live and work

Atelier do Corvo (1996). Rossio de Cima, Corvo, Miranda do Corvo. **Carlos Antunes** (Coimbra, 1969), architect (FAUP, 1995). Worked with Paula Santos, Carlos Nuno Lacerda Lopes, João Mendes Ribeiro / José António Bandeirinha. Since 2008 is an invited assistant professor at University of Coimbra, Department of Architecture. **Désirée Pedro** (Porto Amélia, Moçambique, 1970), architect (FAUP, 1996). Worked with José Bernardo Távora / Fernando Távora and João Mendes Ribeiro / José António Bandeirinha. Since 2013 is an invited assistant professor at University of Coimbra, Department of Architecture. Directors (since 2010) of Círculo de Artes Plásticas de Coimbra (CAPC) and Bienal de Coimbra (since 2015). Awards: Exhibition project of Museu da Pedra de Cantanhede, 2000 (Honorable mention APOM 2001); Refurbishment of Laboratório Chimico of University of Coimbra, 2001-2005 with João Mendes Ribeiro (Diogo de Castilho 2007 Award, Honorable mention APOM 2007, Michelletti 2008 Award, Architecture Award ENOR Portugal 2009); "The Grand Egyptian Museum " competition, Cairo, Egypt, 2002, with Nuno Monteiro and Joana Ribeiro (Shortlist project); Old Ceramic Factory renovation, 2003-2018 with Luísa Bebiano Correia (Nuno Teotónio Pereira 2019 Award, Maria Tereza e Vasco Vilalva Award - Gulbenkian Foundation 2019, Diogo de Castilho 2019 Award); Refurbishment of Secondary School of Pombal, 2008 (Habitar Portugal 2006/2008); Reabilitation of the tower, necropolis and cistern of Miranda do Corvo, 2011-2018 (PNAM'19 - Honorable mention); Senso Gallery and Renovation of Bento Menni Building, Irmãs Hospitaleiras, Condeixa (AICA 2020 Award – Internacional Association of Art Critics).

| 17jun 9h00 [plenary session I] _ Auditorium B 2.03

Optimistic and Socially Efficient. Large Housing Estates in 1960s Cluj, Romania

Dana Vais

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania



The lecture addresses the topic of large mass housing estates in Romania during the 1960s and their contribution to a certain sense of social optimism that characterized the period. When socialist housing is discussed in the context of the "European Middle Class Mass Housing", the question arises as to what could be considered "middle class" in the former communist countries of Eastern Europe and what specific kind of housing it relates to. Post-war large housing complexes built in Southern Europe could be clearly related to the rise of the middle class and have contributed to the definition of its lifestyle. Nevertheless, translating the notion into the context of the so-called "classless" societies is in no way natural. And yet social optimism was a feeling shared throughout the otherwise divided Europe. In Eastern Europe too, and particularly in a predominantly rural country like Romania, post-war urbanization – which relied massively on the emergence of large housing estates – brought about undeniable social progress. There was a strong sense of upward social mobility that was embodied by the modernistic, clean, luminous and generously green socialist housing ensembles of the 1960s. In time, diversification and privatization created subtle social hierarchies. However, as "class" distinctions were forbidden, the "middle" was overwhelmingly produced. Architects searched for "statistic variety". Sociologists involved in housing typification defined generic "social types". The capability to produce the classless socialist lifestyle was scientifically defined as the "social efficiency" of housing estates. The lecture presents the interplay between the architectural discourse of the large housing estates and their actual social effects. The discussion is detailed and illustrated by two cases of large housing estates of the 1960s, Grigorescu and Gheorgheni, in the city of Cluj, Romania.

Dana Vais, PhD, is professor of architecture at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania. She earned both her architecture degree (1989) and her PhD (2000) at the University of Architecture and Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' in Bucharest, Romania. Her habilitation thesis (2013) addressed the subject of *Spatial Margins*. Her courses include *History of 20th Century Architecture* and *Theory of Habitation*. Her research interests relate to architecture in the socialist period, housing history and theory, contemporary urban margins and peripheries. She was a fellow of the Israel Institute for Advanced Studies in Jerusalem (2019-2020) and is a member of the research group "Re-theorizing Housing as Architecture".

18jun 9h00 [plenary session II] _ Auditorium B 2.03

Unpacking home as a sociological question: back (to the house), forward (to the metaphor) and in-between

Paolo Boccagni

Università di Trento



My presentation takes stock of the sociological debate on the meanings, functions and implications of home, borrowing also from an ongoing research project on the experience of home under circumstances of cross-border mobility (ERC HOMInG). Much recent literature on home has gone *back* to the role of housing infrastructures, affordances and material cultures, or *forward* to reveal that home, whatever it means, operates also as a powerful and elusive social metaphor. In-between lies the sociological significance of home as a relational attempt to make some place 'special' and 'own', relative to the rest. This is an endeavour that conflates 'positive' emotions such as security, intimacy and comfort with a more problematic subtext of control, exclusion and subordination. Home as a tentative form of space appropriation has its own ambiguities, and even ambivalence, as much critical literature has already emphasized. However, the relational foundations of this attempt – whether it primarily involves places, significant others, or past- or future-related imaginaries – deserve further elaboration. I aim to advance it, in this presentation, by interrogating the interdisciplinary literature on the 'doing', 'making' and 'scaling' of home in the light of my research findings.

Paolo Boccagni, is Professor in Sociology (University of Trento) and Principal investigator of ERC StG HOMInG. He has published in the sociology of migration, home, diversity and social welfare. He is currently doing comparative research on the lived experience of home, with a particular focus on asylum seekers in reception facilities. Recent books include *Migration and the Search for Home* (2017) and *Thinking home on the move* (co-authored, 2020).

| 18jun 18h30 [closing session] _ Great Auditorium

Modern Residential Heritage. The Legacy of 20th Century

Uta Pottgiesser

TU Delft



The 20th century has rapidly changed life around the world and initiated an unprecedented urbanization that continues unrestricted today in the 21st century. Throughout the world, urban growth was fueled by migrations, both within and between nations or regions and in particular between rural sides and cities. While this development started in the Global North, the second half of 20th century was increasingly influenced by international trade and technological developments that further stimulated urbanization, in particular in South America, Asia and Africa - the Global South. Around 1950 more than half of the 17 large cities with a population of more than one million were in Europe. By 2000, the number had grown to 387, with more than half in Asia and for 2100 the majority is expected in Africa. Across the globe cities grew rapidly and became megacities. As a result, cities worldwide increased in size, population, and density and created new forms of urban living: densification and suburbanization, which is also characterized by separating the functions of living, working, shopping and leisure. Automotive dominated mobility, urban mass transportation, infrastructures and utilities and large housing estates evolved as new typologies in architecture and the built environment. As modern heritage they represent the legacy of the 20th century. With regard to the scarce planetary resources and to safeguarding the quality of life, the planning and design approaches to this modern heritage will become a key factor and guarantee for economic, ecological and social stability in the cities and remains a challenge for politicians, designers and the people themselves. Global strategies in combination with regional and local approaches will be needed to value, preserve, densify and re-use this built heritage. In order to enable urban surfaces and spaces to being harnessed in new ways, contributing to new forms of living and working, daily food needs, energy supply or to improving the microclimate of cities.

Uta Pottgiesser, Professor of Building Construction and Materials at Detmold School of Architecture and Interior Architecture (Germany) at OWL, University of Applied Sciences and Arts (TH OWL) since 2004 and Chair of Heritage & Technology at TU Delft (Netherlands) since 2018. From 2017-2019 she was appointed Professor of Interior Architecture at Faculty of Design Sciences of the University of Antwerp (Belgium). She holds a Diploma in Architecture from TU Berlin and obtains her PhD (Dr.-Ing.) from TU Dresden, both in Germany. As a licensed architect and academic she has more than 30 years of experience is concerned with the protection, reuse and conservation of the built heritage and environment. She is a co-founder of the European Facade Network (efn) and Chair of the DOCOMOMO International Specialist Committee on Technology (ISC/T). She researches, teaches and lectures internationally and continues to be a reviewer and (co-) author for international journals and of publications with a focus on construction and heritage topics. In 2012 she was a Visiting Researcher at the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Los Angeles (USA) and as of 2022, she will take over as Chair of Docomomo International.

| 17jun - 18jun 14h00 [parallel sessions] _ Afonso de Barros Auditorium

housing in Portugal

Chairs: Ana Vaz Milheiro and Inês Lima Rodrigues



Architectural Theory . 17jun 14h00 [parallel session I]

Maria Helena Barreiros (CML) | [Housing in Premodern Lisbon](#)

Rui Jorge Garcia Ramos and Gisela Lameira (FAUP-CEAU) | [Between the lines: State-subsidised Housing diversity and complexity in 20th-Century Portugal](#)

Ricardo Agarez (FAUP) | [One Hundred Years of Public Housing Policies in Portugal, 1918-2018](#)

José António Bandeirinha (CES-UC) | [City as a political mediation for architecture. São Vítor neighborhood, 1975](#)

Architectural Practice . 18jun 14h00 [parallel session III]

Paulo Tormenta Pinto (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte) | [Housing projects - Approaches at different scales](#)

Carlos Veloso (UBI) | [Collective Housing - A contextualist proposal to make the city](#)

Paulo David (Paulo David Arquitectos) | [Places of Dwelling](#)

Architectural Theory

Maria Helena Barreiros art historian (Universidade Nova de Lisboa), Master in Conservation of Historic Buildings and Towns (KU Leuven, Belgium), postgraduate in Architecture, Territory e Memory (Universidade de Coimbra). Presently, staff member of the Urban Planning Department/Lisbon Municipality. Head of the Division of Heritage Inventory at the former Direcção-Geral dos Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais (2002-2006). Lecturer of history of architecture at Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa (2000-2013). Author of several published papers, articles and book chapters dealing with Portuguese built heritage and with Lisbon architecture and urbanism history. Chair of the session 'Common housing in pre-industrial Western cities: the architectural history approach', EAHN 1st International Meeting, Guimarães, 2010 (with J.V.Caldas). Presently writing a PhD thesis to be submitted to the Faculty of Architecture - University of Porto concerning Pombaline rental housing (1755-early 19th century). Member of the APHA - Associação Portuguesa de Historiadores da Arte board (2009-2013), member of EAHN - European Architectural History Network and of Zero - Associação Sistema Terrestre Sustentável.

Rui Jorge Garcia Ramos is an architect and Full Professor at the FAUP. He teaches in the Project Studio and in the PhD Programme in Architecture. He developed an architectural practice in his own office between 1983 and 2003. Now, he is a researcher at the CEAU, and he was the PI of the interdisciplinary project "Mapping Public Housing". His main study areas are the spatial devices of the house; the relation between culture and forms of dwelling; mass housing programmes; and, currently, developing a renewed understanding for an "inclusive architecture" from aging to sustainability. He has held several leading roles in the UP, including Vice Rector (2014-2018), and he is now President of the FAUP Scientific Council.

Gisela Lameira (Portugal, Viseu, 1978) is an architect and researcher with the "Atlas da Casa" (Housing architectural design and forms of dwelling) working group of the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism (FAUP, CEAU). She has a PhD in Architecture (FAUP, 2017). Her research interests include the study of architecture and urban theory and history, specifically the genesis and transformation of multifamily housing in Portugal. She worked as a research fellow on the project "Mapping Public Housing: a critical review of the State-subsidised residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)", hosted by FAUP/ CEAU [P2020-PTDC/CPC-HAT/1688/2014] and is currently undertaking research for the exploratory projects "Ageing in Place/Architecture4Ageing" and "Independent Living Design", at FAUP, where she also teaches History of Contemporary Architecture for the Integrated Master at FAUP.

Ricardo Agarez is an architect and architectural historian, specialised in the history and theory of 19th- and 20th-century cities and buildings, national and regional identities, knowledge dissemination and the circulation of forms, ideas and techniques, housing and public architecture and the architectural culture in bureaucracy. He is co-editor-in-chief of *ABE Journal*. His publications include *Architecture Thinking Across Boundaries: Knowledge Transfers Since the 1960s*, co-edited with R. Heynckx and E. Couchez (Bloomsbury, 2021), *A Habitação Apoiada em Portugal* (FFMS, 2020) and *Algarve Building: Modernism, Regionalism and Architecture in the South of Portugal, 1925-1965* (Routledge, 2016). He is currently Principal Investigator of the ERC Starting Grant research project 'ReARQ.IB – Built Environment Knowledge for Resilient, Sustainable Communities: Understanding Everyday Modern Architecture and Urban Design in the Iberian Peninsula (1939-1985)' (2021-2026); and of the FCT-funded project "ArchNeed – The Architecture of Need: Community Facilities in Portugal 1945-1985" (2021-2024).

José António Bandeirinha Bandeirinha (1958), architect, graduated at Escola Superior de Belas-Artes of Porto. Currently he is full professor in the Department of Architecture at the University of Coimbra and holds the position of director of the same school. He is a senior researcher at the Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra. Having as main reference architecture and the organisation of space, he has been dedicating his work to several subjects — city and urban condition, housing, theatre, cultural studies. José António Bandeirinha had been continuously working on the urban and architectural consequences of political procedures, mainly focusing on the Portuguese 20th century's reality.

Architectural Practice

Paulo Tormenta Pinto (Lisbon, 1970) is Full Professor at ISCTE and Integrated Researcher at Dinamia/CET. He was director of the PhD program 'Architecture of the Contemporary Metropolitan Territories' of ISCTE between 2011 and 2017, being today Head of the Department of Architecture and Urbanism of ISCTE. He is head researcher of the project 'The Grand Projects - Architectural and urbanistic operations after the 1998 Lisbon World Exposition', supported by FCT. He coordinated in ISCTE the research project "The Site of Discourse", dedicated to Portuguese specialized media on architecture, in 20th Century. He is partner at D.A - Domitianus-Arquitectura, Lda, where he did several projects, some of those distinguished and awarded, INH 2002 Award, IHRU 2012 Award, and o Teotónio Pereira 2016 Award (honorable mention).

Carlos Veloso was born in Guarda, Portugal in 1970, graduated with a degree in architecture at FAUP, 1996; Professional internship at the Center for Studies at FAUP, 1995; He was awarded the Engineer António de Almeida Prize, best undergraduate student (1996); He completed post graduate studies in Planning and Projects for the Urban Environment (FAUP/FEUP/UP) in 1997; In 1999 he founded his own architecture studio Atelier Veloso Architects, Ltd; Was a teacher in the course of Arts, Communication and Design of the Polytechnic Institute, IPVC (2003/2011). He works as a guest assistant in the Architecture course at the UBI in the area of architectural design (since 2014/2015); Currently a PhD student in Architecture at IST. Invited to participate in several exhibitions and conferences and his professional work has been nominated for several architecture awards as well as published on several occasions and awarded in several public architecture competitions.

Paulo David was born in Funchal. Graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, UTL, Lisbon. Exhibitions: "Global Ends - Towards the Beginning" at Gallery Ma in Tokyo, to mark the 25th anniversary of the gallery; "Inverted Ruins" at the 15th Venice Architecture Biennale; "Contemplating the Void at the Guggenheim Museum in New York, 2010, commemorating the 50th anniversary of Frank Lloyd Wright's Museum; "Landscape as Architecture" at Garagem Sul, CCB, Lisbon, in 2015. He is currently a guest lecturer of the MA in Architecture at the Instituto Superior Técnico in Lisbon and a guest lecturer of the seminar Architectural Design In Historical Context Studio at Scuola di Architettura, Polo di Mantova, Politecnico di Milano, Italy. As a complement to his activity, he created the Architecture Laboratory Atelier Funchal, focused on emerging themes of his city. He founded and coordinated the urban atelier "Gabinete da Cidade" following the fires in Funchal in the summer of 2016.



17jun 18h30 [roundtable]_online (open session ZOOM)

MCMH in Mozambique



[chair] **Ana Silva Fernandes** | DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte; FAUP

Architect and researcher, with postgraduate studies on architectural heritage, and a PhD on policies for improvement of self-produced areas, focusing on African territories. She has been undertaking applied research on urban policies, spatial justice, informality, self-produced settlements, participation and heritage. Postdoctoral researcher on the socio-spatial impacts of the infrastructural network in Mozambique, and on participatory policies for overcoming social asymmetries in its access, in a research hosted by ISCTE-IUL (Lisbon, PT) and FAPF-UEM (Maputo, MZ). She is also an Invited Lecturer at FAUP (Porto, PT).



Alicia Lazzarini | London School of Economics (LSE)

Some Reflections on Middle Class and Enclave Housing in Mozambique

Geographical political economist and LSE Fellow in Human Geography in the Department of Geography and Environment at the London School of Economics. She holds a PhD from the University of Minnesota, holding Fellowships with the Fulbright Foundation (Mozambique, 2013-2014) and University of Minnesota Institute for Advanced Study (2016). Interdisciplinary research engages geographical and feminist political economy, postcolonial African studies, and critical development, race, and feminist studies, with particular interest in Portuguese speaking Africa.



Jéssica Lage | Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM); FAUP

Urban margins, the fusion of two realities

Architect and physical planner, graduated from the Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning at the University Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo. She has a post-graduate degree in Housing Space and Forms of Dwelling, from the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto, where she is currently doing her PhD in Architecture with the thesis The Formalities of the "Informal": from self-production to self-construction in the peri-urban neighborhoods of Maputo. In recent years, in association with the Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning of the UEM, she has participated in several international seminars and conferences.



Nikolai Brandes | The National Museum of Denmark

Socialist Middle Class Mass Housing Schemes? The Work of the Eastern German Bauakademie in Maputo, 1981-1985

Postdoctoral researcher at the National Museum of Denmark where is a member of the Middle Class Urbanism research project. Before joining the National Museum, he was a researcher at Technische Universität Braunschweig. Nikolai Brandes studied Political Sciences in Berlin and Coimbra and holds a PhD in Art History from Freie Universität Berlin. His current research interests include late socialist urban planning in Mozambique, the history of the German Democratic Republic's Bauakademie, and the history of schools of architecture in sub-Saharan Africa.



Patricia Noormahomed | Universidade Politécnica de Madrid; Universidade Wutivi

Middle-class mass housing in late colonial Mozambique: the Matola experience

PhD candidate in Architectural Heritage at Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM) and a lecturer at Universidade Wutivi (UniTiva). Her research focuses on Modern Housing in late colonial Mozambique. She is an Architect and holds a Master's degree in Rehabilitation, Restoration and Integral Management of Built Heritage and Existing Buildings. She has been Visiting Researcher at Habiter, Research Centre of the Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta (Université Libre de Bruxelles), and at the Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane). She was also a member of the project "Coast to Coast – Late Portuguese Infrastructural Development in Continental Africa".

parallel sessions

01. Writing the History of Post-war Housing Complexes and Neighborhoods. A Take on Research Strategies and Methodologies | Chairs: Gaia Caramellino and Filippo De Pieri

02. Covid-19, Housing and Middle Class: Discussing socio-spatial imbalances and materialities in the Portuguese context | Chairs: Sílvia Leiria Viegas and Sílvia Jorge

03. Publicness in middle-class large housing complexes as a new way to examine the premises of cultural encounters and social integration | Chairs: Dr. Marie Glaser and Prof. Ellen Braae

04. City, housing and architecture in the 1960s' debate: between activism, scepticism and imagination | Chairs: Rui Seco and Rute Figueiredo

05. Middle Class Mass Housing: public / private joint-ventures | Chair: Filipa Fiúza

06. Spatial practice, representation and meaning of suburban housing estates | Chairs: Madalena Corte Real and Maria João Gomes

07. The Imagined Community of Middle Class Mass Housing | Chairs: Laurence Heindryckx and Tom Broes

08. New technologies in housing construction: a path towards a new city? | Chair: João Cardim

09. Inhabiting Suburbia: art (registers) of living | Chair: Maria Rita Pais

10. Building a Key Analytical Framework for MCMH | Chairs: Els De Vos and Eva Storgaard

11. Demolition Vs Renovation: an open question with regard to Middle-Class Mass Housing in the contemporary city | Chairs: Alessandra Como and Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta

Presentation of Posters | Chair: Mónica Pacheco



Middle Class Mass Housing
in Europe, Africa and Asia

European
Middle Class
Mass Housing
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OPTIMISTIC
SUBURBIA 2

Middle-Class Mass Housing Complexes

International Conference | Lisbon, 16-18 June 2021

Book of Abstracts

abstracts

[17jun 16h30 | parallel sessions II _ room C 1.03 auditório plano]

Session 01 | **Writing the History of Post-war Housing Complexes and Neighborhoods. A Take on Research Strategies and Methodologies**

Chairs: Gaia Caramellino (Politecnico di Milano) and

Filippo De Pieri (Politecnico di Torino)

Marija Dremaite | Vilnius University

Andrei Răzvan Voinea | New College of Europe

Yankel Fijalkow and **Aurore Reynaud** | Centre de Recherche sur l'Habitat, UMR LAVUE CNRS

Anne Kockelkorn | TU Delft/ ETH Zurich

Lorenzo Mingardi | Università degli Studi di Firenze

Tatiana Knoroz | Kyoto University

[poster] **Yaneira Wilson** | Centre de Recherche sur l'Habitat (CRH) - UMR CNRS 7218 LAVUE

[poster] **Nicole De Togni** | Politecnico di Milano

Between the 1950s and the 1970s urban middle classes had a central role in the process of growth and transformation of post-war urban environments in Europe. New housing complexes and neighborhoods were built in the outskirts of the city, as a response to their residential aspirations, desires of mobility, housing cultures, and strategies of modernization, contributing to the construction of a quite homogeneous residential landscape. In the last decade, a multifaceted panorama of studies has dealt with the history of post-war middle-class housing, contributing to understand such changes and their social implications, interweaving different project scales and cultures and adopting different perspectives and methodologies. The historical investigation of housing complexes and neighborhoods has therefore become a fruitful field of exchange between scholars with difference competences and an exceptional testing ground to experiment with methods and practices of historical research, bringing to the light new fields of work for the history of post-war architecture and urbanism and new lines of methodological investigation. These include micro-historical approaches, comparative and transnational histories, revised approaches to typological studies, fieldwork-based enquiries, ethnographic observations of spatial transformations, visual studies of ordinary built environments, oral histories, experiences with public history, etc. The session aims at exploring and analyzing the most recent trends in the study of post-war housing complexes and neighborhoods built for the middle classes, paying particular attention to a discussion of research strategies. We encourage papers that address one or more case studies, outlining the methodological choices behind the research work and their implication for an understanding of post-WWII residential landscapes. Questions discussed in the session may include:

- the relation between architectural history and the social sciences;
- the contamination between fieldwork techniques and archival research;
- the public dimension of historical research, through initiatives of collection and conservation of memories and life experiences of the middle classes;
- the evolution of research practices in housing history in relation to the emergence of new fields of investigation.

The role of architect in mass housing of the socialist state planning and design

Marija Dremaite | Vilnius University; marija.dremaite@gmail.com

This paper will explore the role of the architect as an expert in the individualised design approach to the field of mass housing, where construction has been largely regulated by the state planning institutes, standard state rules and norms, and economy. In the field of inexpensive, unembellished, and industrially produced socialist mass housing architects were expected to behave as technocrats; they were required not to produce buildings but types, with the result that housing design was removed from the sphere of art to engineering. However, my observations suggest that regional differences in the standardised architecture of large housing estates could be increasingly introduced by local experts proposing unique architectural solutions. It is therefore important to establish how certain professional (criticism of mass-constructed residential districts in favour of individualised design, theories of “humanisation”, application of urban sociology, post-modern ideas) or national and regional aspirations were cloaked in a ‘correct’ socialist rhetoric and whether there existed alternative ways of securing official acknowledgement of a project. The paper is based on the research of mass housing design in then socialist Baltic republics (1960-1980), and discusses the methodological approach to individualised design of mass housing.

Marija Drémaitė is a Professor at Vilnius University, Faculty of History. She holds a PhD in the history of architecture (2006). Her research is focused on the 20th century architecture, Modernism and cultural heritage. She is the author of *Baltic Modernism: Architecture and Housing in Soviet Lithuania* (Berlin: DOM Publishers, 2017) and editor of *Architecture of Optimism: The Kaunas Phenomenon, 1918–1940* (Vilnius: Lapas, 2018). Currently she runs a research project on residential architecture in soviet Lithuania.

Red Bucharest: A social history of the first communist housing projects in Romania (1945-1958)

Andrei Răzvan Voinea | New College of Europe; andrei.razvan.voinea@gmail.com

This presentation will present the housing policy of the socialist regime in Romania, implemented between 1945 and 1958, which resulted in the construction of 29 housing estates in Bucharest, housing more than 30.000 tenants. It focuses on the social history of the agents that benefited from this policy, the tenants, and will answer a causal series of question: did the socialist state resolve the housing issue of the vulnerable classes or it used housing as a tool of controlling the working class by offering this right only to party members and members of unions? Consequently, the study investigates the intentions of the reformers, the means of construction and the distribution, together with the features of daily life in these new housing estates. The meaning of constructing these housing estates relied in the ideology adopted by authorities, according to which every citizen was entitled to own or rent a decent house. However, the roots of these reforms are to be found in the failure of the capitalist housing reform, which did little to improve the situation of the vulnerable classes and focused on distributing the newly built houses between 1908 up to 1948 to a more loyal middle class, supportive of the national and liberal state. The promise of a new approach in housing as early as 1945 seemed to favorize the lower classes. Consequently, the presentation examines the intentions of reformers in terms of ideologically changing the lives of the beneficiaries and, equally important, how did the beneficiaries adopt the new social space.

Andrei Răzvan Voinea is historian. He graduated from the Faculty of History, University of Bucharest (2008) and earned his M.A. in British Cultural Studies (Faculty of Foreign Languages, 2010) and in Central and Eastern Europe History at Central European University (Budapest, 2012). In 2017 he defended his Ph.D. "A suitable model for Romanian lifestyle: the social housing reform and the activity of the Municipal Company for Low-Cost Housing (1908-1948)" at the University of Architecture and Town Planning, Bucharest and was Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the University of Pittsburgh (2016-2017). He worked as archivist at Open Society Archives (Budapest, 2012) and Managing Editor at Arhitext Magazine (2015). In 2019-2020 he was a fellow at New Europe College Bucharest (postdoc) and at CAS (Center for Advances Studies) Rijeka.

Contribution of a narrative methodology in architecture and urban studies through the "Sarcellite" example

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Aurore Reynaud | Centre de Recherche sur l'Habitat, UMR LAVUE CNRS; aurore.rg@gmail.com

In France, the term "Sarcellite" has been used since the early 1960s to denounce the evil of mass housing. The city of Sarcelles, built by the architect Jacques-Henri Labourdette (1915-2003) according to an industrialised mass plan on behalf of a major player in post-war reconstruction, the SCIC, is a typical urban nightmare. Newspaper articles, television media and people from all political boards agree in denouncing the loss of meaning, loss of reference, boredom, alcoholism and suicide in this city of 3000 inhabitants. Nevertheless, the public authorities did not join the concert of voices until 1973 with laws stopping the production of mass housings. Psychology and sociology were called upon and, together with literature, particularly children's literature, they brought a more complex viewpoint and semantic field, nourished by divergent points of view. Historical discipline also produced narratives. How and to what extent have these narrative elements been able to give again a positive vision to mass housing and nourish a social project (Cupers, 2014)? What roles have architects and urban planners played in this narrative production, in particular the AAU (Atelier d'urbanisme et d'architecture) team, which since its creation in 1960, has been questioning and reinterpreting this "dehumanized architecture", by developing multidisciplinary production tools, integrating urban and programmatic issues in particular? Using the example of the term Sarcellite, we propose a research methodology that allows us to combine a historical approach at the social sciences with different methods of analysis of discourse and image, beyond words. Following the indications of the philosopher Paul Ricœur (1981), we propose to analyse together the processes of configuration of narratives and their integration into a collective narrative. In order to explain the evolution of policies towards mass housing, this analysis opens up to the analysis of all types of narratives, including architectural ones. Based on a methodology specific to architecture and urban planning, we propose to study the opening of a narrative field, its competition, its discourse strategies, its mobilisation of memory and its performativity.

Yankel Fijalkow, professor, sociologist and urban planner, main works related to the subject: "Dire la ville c'est faire la ville, performativité des récits sur l'espace urbain" (dir), Editions du Septentrion, 2017; "Récits de la ville malade, essai de sociologie urbaine, édition Créaphis 2021. Recent paper: "Narratives as Daily Heritage in Neighbourhoods Undergoing Gentrification: A Study of Four European Neighbourhoods", (with Claire Levy Vroelant) Urbanities, Urbanities, Vol. 10 - No 1- May 2020

Aurore Reynaud, architect DE, Phd student in architecture (LAVUE - CIFRE AUA Paul Chemetov) research topic: Possibilities and limits of the process of heritage of collective social housing: Reflection on the heritage and the future of emblematic works of the AAU. In particular, with the publication of an article that raises the question of the legacy of post-war architecture: "The Heritage label of the 20th century: creation, evolution and limits" in limites" in Les labels dans le domaine du patrimoine culturel et naturel, François Priet et Philippe Tanchoux (dir), 2020, Presses Universitaires de Rennes - P.U.R

An Archeology of the Present

Anne Kockelkorn | TU Delft/ ETH Zurich; anne.kockelkorn@gta.arch.ethz.ch

This paper discusses the research strategy adopted for the large-scale housing complex “Les Espaces d’Abraxas” in the Parisian New Town Marne-la-Vallée, – planned and built between 1978 and 1984 by the Catalan office Taller de Arquitectura. The complex of about 600 housing units became the lens through which I investigated architecture’s contribution to the “Right to the City” that the Parisian New Town planners had initially promised to implement. The singular case and its evolution over several decades served as a passe-partout to better understand the urban development within the entire urban region. But the particular vantage point of my work was to write history from within, that is, from the perspective of the inhabitants and their lived experiences. During my long-term stay in the complex in 2012, the contradictions, failures and achievements of the News Town planning history had an important impact on the lived spaced of the site – but the discursive space to collectively recognize these experiences was largely absent. By combining ethnographic study and archival research, I succeeded to bring the voice of the user, rather than the voice of the planner to the fore. This perspective helped not only to relate the singular history of one architect, one site and one building with the – comparatively universal – histories of the metropolitan region of Paris, its New Towns and its Grand Ensembles. It also helped to question the epistemological scope of what the notion of architecture might entail. Unravelling different layers of experience and taking those experience into the archive changed the angle of observation: It allowed to understand the impact and agency of architecture as something that takes place simultaneously within the individual imaginary, as daily collective practice and as a governmental strategy. Finally, this approach also enabled me to highlight architecture’s ambiguous contribution to the Parisian new towns planning history – namely, to fulfill the desire for both collective spectacle and individual appropriation, to transcend the norm and positively identify with it.

Anne Kockelkorn is an architectural historian focusing on the intersections between design, territorial politics and processes of subjectivation. Since 2021 she is assistant professor at the TU Delft and between 2019–20 she co-directed the Master of Advanced Studies program for History and Theory of Architecture at ETH Zurich, together with Susanne Schindler. Her PhD in History and Theory of Architecture investigates the representation and production of large-scale housing in France before and after the neoliberal reforms of 1977 (pass with distinction, ETH Medal in 2018).

Establishing shot. Housing Complexes in Bologna and Florence

Lorenzo Mingardi | Università degli Studi di Firenze; lorenzo.mingardi@unifi.it

In the late 1950s, the development of suburbs in Bologna and Florence shows similarities in dynamics and structure. The collective residential buildings in the districts “Pilastro” (Bologna) and “Sorgane” (Florence) represent two paradigmatic examples of such a process: their location is very distant from the ancient urban fabric of the two respective towns. In these buildings, many families moving in from the country or from Southern Italy had the opportunity to find a self-contained flat with a bathroom. These two examples highlight the peculiarities of a phenomenon that rarely affects residential complexes: at first, they had risen in the context of council housing (Pilastro was a division of PEEP in Bologna, and Sorgane was a CEP district). Afterwards, the greatest part of their considerable extent turned into middle-class neighborhoods. The aim of this paper is to highlight the different strategies used to analyze both residential units: the first step of the research focused on general aspects (strategic urban planning, architectural project). Then, the focus shifted to the description of specific data (building options and social impact). The raw material was made up of multiple layers of sources such as archival research, interviews with architects, politicians involved in the projects, and inhabitants. This tangle of threads was unravelled until it finally managed to reveal two aspects. The first one is how the social status of the inhabitants has changed over the years. The second interesting aspect is that, although the realisation of both districts involved a large number of celebrated architects – among others: Glauco Gresleri, Luigi Figini, Gino Pollini, Leonardo Ricci, Leonardo Savioli – the very inhabitants explicitly asked for and obtained several changes in ongoing architectural projects and urban planning. In addition to archival and field research, a further element for historical research is film. Certain movies – featuring, among others, Marco Ferreri, Roberto Benigni, Dario Fo, Stefano Benni – show the residential estates in the districts that were still under construction. This is a great contribution to the analysis of urban layering in both case studies.

Lorenzo Mingardi completed a PhD in History of Architecture and Urban Planning from the IUAV University of Venice in 2016. He was then awarded a fellowship at the Ragghianti Foundation in Lucca (2018-2019). He is currently Adjunct Professor at the University of Florence. His main research field is history of modern and contemporary European architecture. He is the author of *Sono geloso di questa città*. Giancarlo De Carlo e Urbino (2018) and *Contro l'analfabetismo architettonico*. Carlo Ludovico Ragghianti nel dibattito culturale degli anni Cinquanta (2020).

Devicology: Inside Japan's Largest Postwar Housing Experiment

Tatiana Knoroz | Kyoto University; knoroz.tatiana.78z@st.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Japanese mass housing from the 1960s has a colloquial nickname—danchi, which can be translated as “group land.” Originally celebrated by the public as a highly desirable living environment, danchi are now becoming a popular backdrop for contemporary horror movies and a source of problems for the government. After briefly introducing the reader to the history of danchi, this paper will turn to investigate the interior lives of their current residents who stay hidden from the media attention behind dilapidating concrete walls and layers of social stigma. This work will attempt to propose a practical methodology on how to collect and interpret ethnographic materials from the apartment visits in relation to factual architectural knowledge. The data collected during the visits became the most controversial part of this research: in the spotlight is the abnormal inability of danchi residents to verbally admit their unsatisfactory living conditions that arises from the cultural characteristic of gaman, roughly translated as “perseverance”. Despite dire living conditions, clearly depressed inhabitants keep repeating that they cannot imagine living a better life. Balancing on the rarely explored edge between cultural anthropology and architecture, an innovative interior analysis method named “Devicology” (in homage to Wajiro Kon’s “Modernology”) can help us look beyond these modest replies by detecting “devices” — intricate systems of unconventionally used furniture and smaller, less permanent objects, that are unconsciously assembled by the residents. These visually chaotic yet surprisingly functional structures are the only tool of the current dwellers to negotiate with the restricting standard apartment plans that were originally designed for a very different sector of the Japanese population. Beginning as an examination of behavior patterns in a single apartment, “Devicology” has the potential to become a study of the collective unconsciousness of different people stuck in the same conditions with the same set of rules.

Tatiana Knoroz is an architect and researcher in the field of theory and history of Japanese architecture, holding a BSc and an extramural MSc from Politecnico di Milano. She spent most of her Master’s program in Tokyo and Kyoto, researching Japanese social housing and collecting fieldwork materials for her danchi project for the past two years. She has been writing articles and giving public lectures on Japanese architecture since 2018, was a speaker at the 2019 Future Architect conference in Strelka Institute and organized a series of lectures dedicated to postwar mass housing at Moscow Museum of Modern Art, where she taught a short course on danchi’s history. Currently she is a postgraduate researcher at Kyoto University.

[18jun 16h30 | parallel sessions IV _ room B 2.01]

Session 02 | **Covid-19, Housing and Middle Class: Discussing socio-spatial imbalances and materialities in the Portuguese context**

Chairs: Sílvia Leiria Viegas (CES-UC) and
Sílvia Jorge (CiTUA/IST-UL)

Sílvia Jorge | CiTUA/IST-UL

Fabiana Pavel and **Patrícia Romeiro** | CEGOT-UP

Sílvia Leiria Viegas | Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra (CES-UC)

Gonçalo Antunes and **João Seixas** | NOVA FCSH / CICS.NOVA

Joana Pestana Lages | DINÂMIA'CET- IUL

Aitor Varea Oro and **Paulo Alexandre Monteiro Vieira** | MDT-CEAU-FAUP; CMP

In Portugal, the Covid-19 pandemic illuminated socio-spatial imbalances regarding access to housing in the current neoliberal context. On the one hand, the lock-down and the social distancing refrained strong dynamics of the last years steaming from real estate investors and funds, these generally degenerating into fierce mercantilist, speculative and gentrification processes, with impact on the city centres and suburbs. Simultaneously, the central government introduced exceptional and temporary measures concerning house rental and credits, and some municipalities reinforced affordable housing programmes in the benefit of an alleged middle class and of real estate dynamics. On the other hand, economic figures predict the clash of this middle class, with unemployment rates expressively rising and housing access being hindered, especially for those previously living on the edge of their savings, or struggling to keep their quality of life. In fact, in recent years, access to housing for the middle class became the motto for housing political demands and achievements, such as some instruments produced within the scope of the New Generation of Housing Policies, set in 2018. However, with the pandemic growth and the general impoverishment of the society in general, we can perspective the precariousness of an important part of the middle class and, at same time, the strengthening of nationalist, racist and xenophobic discourses and practices, with impacts in the housing access. Given this, the purpose of this session is to unveil the materialities resulting from these processes during and after Covid-19, focusing on old and new paradigms of massive housing promotion – public and private –, for the middle class, all the while decoding its political goals and meanings. Simultaneously, we aim to understand and analyse the real estate dynamics emerging from this ever changing socio-spatial environment, including the voices of the social movements fighting against precariousness.

The housing answers to the middle-class in the Portuguese pandemic context: public policies, programs and exceptional measures

Sílvia Jorge | CiTUA/IST-UL; aivlisjorge@gmail.com

The COVID-19, and the pandemic outbreak generated at a global scale, made evident the vulnerabilities of the housing system, for the social groups with less resources, but also for an alleged middle-class. The reduction of working hours and the suspension of labour contracts, as well as the wave of redundancies that followed, rapidly made it difficult to pay for housing mortgage loans and rents. Focussed mainly on the middle-class reality, the Portuguese government decreed a set of exceptional measures, such as the moratorium and the suspension of evictions. Simultaneously, some public programs, namely the Affordable Rental Program, the 1.º Direito ('First Right') and Porta de Entrada ('Gateway') programs, the last two oriented to the situations of severe housing shortage, assumed particular relevance, taking into account the housing crisis installed and the post-pandemic scenario. Following the results of the research project 'How to stay at home?', developed in DINÂMIA'CET/ISCTE, and 'within' or 'as part of' the first steps of the research 'Housing as a FIRST RIGHT: Addressing housing precarity in contemporary Europe', ongoing in CiTUA/IST-UL, this paper proposal presents a critical and reflexive analysis of the answers to housing issues in the Portuguese COVID-19 context. In this context, it shows that the housing problem is structural and systemic, requiring a robust and comprehensive public response and, at the same time, that it is necessary to increase the range of beneficiaries of the current policies, taking into account the diversity of the precarious and vulnerable situations identified.

Sílvia Jorge is an architect, master in Rehabilitation of the Architecture and Urban Centres, PHD in Urbanism by the Lisbon University. Currently, she is researcher of the Centre for Innovation in Territory, Urbanism and Architecture (CiTUA/IST-UL), analysing housing precarity at European scale, in particular the Portuguese context, focusing on the implementation of the public program 1.º Direito ('First Right').

Short-term rentals, public policies and Covid-19 crisis in Portugal. Which solutions for a sustainable future?

Fabiana Pavel | CEGOT-UP; fa.pavel@gmail.com

Patrícia Romeiro | CEGOT-UP; patriciaromeiro@yahoo.com

Portugal and particularly the cities of Lisbon and Porto, have followed a post-crisis economic recovery model, after 2008, that is largely based on the international projection as a tourist destination, the attraction of foreign investment and the financialisation of the housing market. Consequently, urban tourism has been experiencing rapid and large growth, without much incorporation of sustainability principles by public policies. Investment in short-term rentals (STRs) contributed to touristification of urban areas. The Covid-19 pandemic and the consequent crisis have highlighted the weaknesses and inequalities of this model.

Based on the analysis of public policies for tourism and housing related to STRs developed in the last decade, we intend to reflect on the possibility of the current pandemic being an opportunity for a greater balance between short- and long-term rentals. It is questioned, in particular, whether the *Renda Segura* and *Porto com Sentido* programmes, launched by the Municipalities of Lisbon and Porto, respectively, are having the capacity to support STRs owners in the current collapse of tourism and to increase the offer of housing for the middle class, triggering an effective change in the STRs market. We also intend to introduce the concepts of smart city and smart tourism as possible approaches to public policies in order to favour a greater balance in urban uses and activities and greater sustainability of tourism.

Fabiana Pavel is architect; PhD in Urban Rehabilitation at the Lisbon School of Architecture of the University of Lisbon (LSA-UL); researcher of the Geography and Spatial Planning Research Centre, University of Porto (CEGOT-UP), with a scholarship in the SMARTOUR project (PTDC/GES-URB/30551/2017), and of the Research Centre for Architecture, Urbanism and Design (CIAUD/LSA-UL). Her research has focused on: urban transformations due to mass tourism and gentrification processes; right to housing and to the city; urban policies, their application, relationship with the socio-economic context, historical development and critical reading.

Patrícia Romeiro (PhD) is a researcher at the Research Unit in Governance, Competitiveness and Public Policies - University of Aveiro - Portugal and at the Center for Studies in Geography and Spatial Planning - University of Porto. She has an academic background in Geography and Innovation and Development Policies, and extensive experience in the areas of action research, research and consultancy. She is particularly interested in understanding urban and regional dynamics, through the lens of the collective capacity of local/regional actors (public, public-private) and public policies (strategies and impacts).

Covid-19, housing and refugees: Discussing the building of an intercultural society in the Portuguese context

Sílvia Leiria Viegas | Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra; silviaviegas@ces.uc.pt

The Covid-19 pandemic highlighted the many socio-spatial problems embraced by the refugee community in Portugal, namely those regarding the access to housing. These difficulties are intimately related to others, such as learning the Portuguese language, (so as to help) finding a suitable job – not necessarily matching original competences –, and an appropriate source of income, in an emerging and consolidating nationalist, racist and/or xenophobic post-colonial context. This anchors on the idea and growing narrative that refugees are stealing resources that should be directed to an impoverished, white Portuguese society rooted in Christianity. This discourse is more effective currently since an important part of the so called middle class has lost economic capacity and the 2021 economic predictions point out to great difficulties for the most, such as unemployment, lack of basic goods and adequate housing. In its turn, governmental strategies, policies and actions follow their course at their own pace, steadfast, regardless of the need for immediate answers. Regarding housing, left-wing inspired instruments produced by the government within the scope of a New Generation of Housing Policies, from 2018, do not to have immediate application. What is more, local housing programmes for de Lisbon capital city (e.g. Arrendamento Apoiado and Renda Acessível) fail to help urgent needs, such as those arising daily amongst the most needy, including refugees. This situation is specially important given the territorial decentralisation of refugees received under the umbrella of the European programmes. Also due to the magnetic force of urbanisation, namely of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area where, despite all excluding paradigms, opportunities for belonging are apparently more relevant. Given this, the aim of this contribution is to situate and discuss the building of an intercultural urban society in the Portuguese context, bearing in mind sonant key-words as Covid-19, Housing and Refugees.

Sílvia Leiria Viegas concluded a PhD in Architecture at the FA-UL (2015), with the thesis: Luanda, (un)Predictable city? Government and Urban and Housing Transformation: Paradigms of Intervention and Resistances in the New Millennium. I am a member of the Inter-Thematic Group on Migration while belonging to the CES-UC. I am an FCT scholarship holder for the post-doctoral research: INSEhRE 21. Socio-spatial and housing inclusion of refugees in contemporary Europe: Lessons from the African diaspora in Portugal (SFRH/BPD/118022/2016 – FSE/POCH, 2017-2023).

Access to the housing market in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area and the COVID-19 pandemic impact

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This study aims to analyze the access to housing in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, particularly looking to the evolution of the average effort rate to households in two different moments: i) the trends until the end of 2019; ii) the first impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the housing market, over 2020. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Portuguese housing market. In particular, we aim to: i) quantitatively evaluate how the pandemic has shaped access to housing in the mortgage and rental markets; ii) identify the new challenges that the housing market is facing. The quantitative analysis is based on the calculation of the average effort rate, for the mortgages and the rental market. The calculation of the average effort rate makes use of a model created by the authors, using statistic/real estate data from Statistics Portugal (Instituto Nacional de Estatística). The results already prepared show that the average effort rate growth explosively in the second half of the 2010s decade, making access to housing more difficult. More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic shifted the dynamics of the Portuguese housing market, due to the urban tourism drop, international real estate funds decreased investments, and the global economic decline. Thus, it is interesting to understand what was the first reaction of the Portuguese real estate market in a pandemic situation and how it can affect access to housing in the near future.

Gonçalo Antunes is a geographer, Ph.D. in Geography and Territorial Planning, specialized in Territorial Development, from NOVA FCSH. Currently, he is a researcher at the Interdisciplinary Center of Social Sciences (CICS.NOVA) and holds a position of Invited Assistant Professor at NOVA FCSH. His main scientific interests include Urban Studies, with an emphasis on Housing Policies, Urban Geography, Inequality, and Geographic Information Systems.

João Seixas is a Professor and researcher on Geography, Territorial Planning and Urban Studies in the NOVA FCSH. PhD in Urban Geography (Autonomous University of Barcelona). Commissioner for the Strategic Charter of the city of Lisbon and coordinator of the Political-Administrative Reform of the city of Lisbon. Consultant for the URBACT Programme (DG Regio and Urban, European Commission). Author of several national and international scientific articles.

(How to) Stay at home – from pandemic mantra to post-pandemic opportunity

Joana Pestana Lages | DINÂMIA'CET- IUL; joana.lages@iscte-iul.pt

2020 will be marked worldwide by COVID-19, the disease generated by the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. Mainly the use of facial masks and social distancing, along with the mantra 'stay at home', changed the way we relate and live in society, highlighting socioeconomic disparities. Democratic at first sight, the propagation of the virus proved to be linked to housing conditions, revealing patterns of spatial inequalities. How to stay at home in isolation without access to basic infrastructures, such as water and sanitation? In isolation in an overcrowded scenario? How to stay at home when you are on the verge of being homeless? The housing crisis, underlying these questions, predates the crisis generated by the pandemic. "How to stay at home? Immediate interventions to fight COVID-19 in precarious neighbourhoods, in Greater Lisbon", was a short-term project, directed to the participation of women in the implementation of rapid interventions both in space and daily habits, in order to combat the spreading of the virus. Under this context, the project exposed a sequence of precarious situations, questioning the provision of housing for certain social groups target by social exclusion (migrants, refugees, urban poor), while comparing to solutions given to other — more privileged— middle class. The paper will explore the results of the project, aiming to (i) reflect under the political and practical actions targeting both middle-class neighbourhoods and precarious settlements during the pandemic — perceptions and biases; but also (ii) analyse the forthcoming, post-pandemic future for mass housing, secured by unprecedented budgeting, under the scope of the European Recovery and Resilience Plan for Portugal. This marks the opportunity to reflect on the housing models needed and desired, framed by the discussion on the new generation of housing policies, designed in 2018.

Joana Pestana Lages is an Architect, urban researcher, co-founder of the association 'Women in Architecture'. She holds a degree in Architecture (2003) from the Lisbon School of Architecture - University of Lisbon, and a Master of Architecture (2009). In 2017, Joana completed her Ph.D. in Urbanism focused on the challenges of urban interventions on self-produced places in the search for spatial justice.

From exclusion to Social Cohesion: a public policy for the Porto “Islands”

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The SARS-COV-2 pandemic has shown that, although the transmission of the virus is democratic, its impact on citizens' lives is asymmetrical, with a particular focus on the population with fewer resources. Throughout 2020, it became evident that, on the one hand, social inequalities create inequities in health and that, on the other hand, the most fragile social segments are exposed to the growing instability of conjunctural cycles, potentiating a perpetuation and acceleration of the vicious cycle of poverty. The evolution of this crisis revealed a second fact: that the intervention of the public power, essential to offer health and economic security, often fails to reach where it is most needed, as a result of a set of structural strangles of a socioeconomic nature. In the face of complex problems, with multivariate dimensions, it is often seen that institutional atomization, by promoting a dispersion of efforts and means, hinders the taking of concerted and effective actions in scenarios of economic instability. This work focuses on the housing determinant, describing a process of definition and operationalization of a public policy for the regeneration of the islands of Porto, in which the authors are involved. The proposal described will start from the fact that housing is the cause and consequence of social exclusion and will aim, from the articulation of the tools of the New Generation of Housing Policies with the action of local actors, to associate urban qualification with social development. Four aspects will be developed. (1) the institutional framework, built to give meaning to the involvement of the various actors, (2) the description of the mechanisms, designed to access available public funding and use it in an exemplary manner, (3) the conditions and decisions that defined a gradation of support capable of diversifying responses to the target audience covered by the program, (4) the challenge of continuing a strategy that lasts beyond the concrete programs that allowed its emergence.

Aitor Varea Oro is a Researcher at MDT-CEAU-FAUP. Architect (2008) and Phd (2015) from Universitat Politècnica de Valencia. Coordinator of the Habitar Porto program, member of the National Coordination Team of the Healthy Neighborhoods Program, and housing consultant for several municipalities.

Paulo Alexandre Monteiro Vieira is a Senior Technician in Local Administration (CM Porto since 2016 and CM Viana do Castelo between 1993 and 2016). Architect (1993) and master (2000) from the Faculties of Architecture and Engineering of the University of Porto. Works in the areas of spatial planning, urban planning and design, rehabilitation and design of public space. He is a member of the CMP's “Accessible Housing” Working Group.

[17jun 16h30 | parallel sessions II _ room B 2.01]

Session 03 | **Publicness in middle-class large housing complexes as a new way to examine the premises of cultural encounters and social integration**

Chairs: Dr. Marie Glaser (ETH Zürich) and
Prof. Ellen Braae (University of Copenhagen)

Eveline Althaus and Liv Christensen | ETH Zurich

Laura Lieto and Marilena Prisco | Department of Architecture, Federico II University

Melissa Anna Murphy | Norwegian University of Life Sciences - Faculty for Landscape and Society

Clara Sandrini | ENSA Paris-Val de Seine / CRH-LAVUE

Vitório Leite and Gonçalo Canto Moniz | Departamento de Arquitectura (DARQ), University of Coimbra; Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra (CES-UC)

Marie Glaser | ETH CASE Centre for Research on Architecture, Society & the Built Environment, ETH Zürich

Ellen Braae | University of Copenhagen

[poster] **Marianna Charitonidou** | Department of Architecture of ETH Zurich

Large-scale postwar housing estates are traditionally considered peripheral, not only to European cities but also as loci for cultural encounters and social integration. These estates are icons of postwar welfare society, form part of collective middle-class memory, and today are home to millions of Europeans. This session reevaluates these estates from the perspective of “publicness.” Publicness is here understood as an interaction between people and places, highlighting both autonomous communities and specific spatial settings. Many of the estates were originally designed as spatial entities to foster collectivity among residents—in shared spaces, laundries, parks, playgrounds, etc. However, publicness happens both in places designed as public spaces and in more informal ways. Rather than searching for “public spaces”—which are too often seen as stable containers for desirable social activities—we aim to study the relational and situational interactions between materialities and ways of living together that take place in middle-class large-scale housing complexes. Publicness can be studied from various perspectives: informal use, heritage, democracy, governance, and communication about collective concerns. Conceptualizing publicness as future-oriented socio-material processes, we explore agency in the performance of publicness in specific sites—the agency not only of people and social structures, but also of physical materials and spatial figures. The papers explore new ways of reconsidering, analyzing, and conceptualizing the lived heritage futures of these middle-class large housing complexes. Of special interest are studies of publicness related to COVID-19 and how we live together in specific spatial contexts, as well as relationships between public and private, privacy and surveillance, etc.

Community formation and transformation: Policies and practices of living together in increasingly diverse neighborhoods

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Liv Christensen | ETH Zurich; christensen@arch.ethz.ch

Based on research conducted in post-war high-rise estates in Switzerland within the PuSH-project, this paper focuses on policies and practices of community building in neighborhoods which have – over the years – been characterized by growing diversity. Whereas the socio-demographics of the estates originally were mainly characterized by Swiss and Southern European (lower) middle class families, the household structures are now very heterogenous and the residents come from all over the world. From the planning period until today, the housing policies of the estates are going along with specific ideas of creating a community such as inclusion, participation, access to urban and neighborhood life as well as the promotion of social mix among residents. These ideas materialized also spatially in building and managing community centers and various facilities for common use (playgrounds, soccer and sport fields, community rooms and kitchens, libraries, petting zoos, cafés, crafts roomsetc.). These built spaces as well as community work are key to implement the policies, to encourage encounters and to activate social and cultural life in the neighborhoods. The infrastructure of ‘the commons’ and especially also the community centers have played a pioneering role far beyond the boundaries of the respective estates. Individualization and digitalization processes, the growing diversity among residents, the aging of the facilities and built structures, economic pressures as well as cost-cutting measures on social initiatives, however, are contesting long-standing community ideas. The current Covid-19 crisis reinforces these challenges, limiting and impeding cultural activities as well as direct (physical) social encounters. The paper analyses these potentials and challenges with regards to the underlying policies and the everyday practices of living together (or next to each other), acknowledging what we can learn from the experiences of large post-war housing complexes when thinking about creating community in a complex world today. PuSH-project: <https://www.pushousing.eu/>

Eveline Althaus is a social anthropologist and senior researcher at ETH Wohnforum – ETH CASE. In 2015 she completed her PhD at the Dept. of Architecture at ETH Zurich with a thesis on neighborhoods and everyday life in post-war high-rise estates in Switzerland. Her research focuses on publicness, intergenerational co-living, ageing at home, housing and poverty, house biographies. Furthermore, she coordinates a network on old age and housing and carries out smaller accompanying research projects.

Liv Christensen studied European Ethnology at the University of Copenhagen (Bachelor) and Cultural Analysis/ Popular Culture Studies at the University of Zurich (Master). Prior to her current position as a research associate at ETH Wohnforum – ETH CASE, she was working in the Urban Development Department of the City of Zurich and for a research project on the “eventisation” of cities. Her research interests include housing, public space, age-friendly living environments and digital neighborhoods.

Gendered spaces in public housing estates. A planning agenda for pandemic times

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Marilena Prisco | Department of Architecture, Federico II University; marilena.prisco@unina.it

The paper focuses on practices of self-maintenance performed by women in large public housing estates in Napoli (Italy). Looking at these practices in the context of everyday life, the paper acknowledges public housing neighborhoods as emerging examples of a gendered city. In the past, gender differences in cities have been explored from different perspectives, from women studies to gender studies, and such explorations have always been conducive of broad critiques of urban policies and planning ideas constituting genders and increasing discriminations and conflicts in urban spaces. Given the exacerbation of housing inequalities during the present pandemic crisis, gender discrimination seems to be escalating while too little emphasized are the gender dynamics in the production of the everyday city and the provision of collective services that are so important to cope with Corona, especially in neighborhoods quite removed from the local government agenda. From this point of view, the paper assumes a specific theme and a specific group – forms of welfare that are self-provided by women with children living in public housing estates during Corona times – as a lens to understand gender differences in public housing estates. Drawing on the results of an ethnographic survey underway in the European PUSH project "Public Space in European Social Housing" (Hera – JRP IV), the paper looks at women as a plural subject of care that compensates, through the informal production of gendered spaces, for the absence of formal institutions in addressing common matters of concern in pandemic restrictions and various forms of confinement.

Laura Lieto (1966) is a full professor of urban planning at "Federico II" University (Italy). Planning theorist and urban ethnographer, focused on urban informality, trans-national urbanism and planning regulation. Former visiting professor at Columbia University. Member of AESOP, ACSP, AAG and SIU. She is editor in chief of the planning journal *CRIOS – Critica degli Ordinamenti Spaziali* and serves as guest editor and peer-reviewer in international planning journals. Chairs the Federico II Unit in the PUSH Project and the Short-term City Project on the effects of sharing economy and platform capitalism on Italian cities.

Marilena Prisco is an architect and currently a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Naples "Federico II" (Italy). Her work is part of the research project PuSH – Hera JRP IV. She is directly involved in producing counternarratives to give voice to unrepresented groups and individuals in public housing estates in the Eastern border of Naples, in particular women and young adults. She completed a research doctorate in Architecture and Urban Planning in the same institution (2017) focusing on how to include the aspect of recognition of assemblages of humans and non-humans in environmental and social justice studies.

Spatial preconditions of publicness for cultural encounters and social integration

Melissa Anna Murphy | Norwegian University of Life Sciences - Faculty for Landscape and Society;
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Today's postwar housing estates are the subjects of urban renewal projects across the western world. The physical environments are renovated and renewed alongside goals for increasing social integration, often related to how diverse residents meet and learn from each other. In Norway, we see these renewal projects producing and changing spaces of publicness but question to what extent are spatial contexts considered as preconditions that may limit or enable these meetings of publicness. This paper seeks to add knowledge about spatial preconditions for publicness by mapping potentials for publicness in both public and common but privately owned spaces of a postwar housing estate suburb of Drammen, Norway. Beginning at the door to an apartment and moving to the street and nearest public spaces, the study describes the various extents of "publics" one can meet during chance encounters. This mapping runs parallel to the local policies, rules, practices, organized social activities and physical conditions like locked doors that work to limit or enable the breadth and diversity of the populations that may interact. We find that indoor spaces originally designed for sharing have gradually been subject to increased controls. Outdoor spaces originally left up to the housing cooperatives have become subject to redesign, programming, and rebuilding by the municipality in a renewal project. We argue that this renewal, as many recently criticized in Norway, has invested heavily in new spaces for publicness without fully analyzing the spatial potentials and limitations of the existing environment. Discussing the findings of this study highlights a gap of understanding of spatial preconditions for publicness and weighting on organized activities for social integration in Norwegian urban renewal practice.

Melissa A. Murphy is a Ph.D. is an associate professor in Urban and Regional Planning at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. She holds a Master of Architecture from Northeastern University (USA) and a Master of Science in Urban Ecological Planning from the Norwegian University of Technology and Science. She has worked as a practitioner in urban design on public space and housing projects in New York. Her research focuses on socio-material relations in the production, use, and management of urban space and housing.

The social transformations of inhabited spaces in Sofia, Bulgaria

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Bulgarian mass housing complexes, built during the socialist period, present a singular face. The inhabitants are all owners of their dwellings, which were delivered to them unfinished. They participated in the interior design of the buildings from the very beginning of their construction and have since carried out visible exterior renovation work. Each dwelling is therefore individualized within the housing complex, with more or less important transformations on the facade. Moreover, this ownership status, combined with the legacy of Ottoman law and the socialist rules of land management, engaged them in a process of collective management of common spaces, both inside and outside. The studies conducted by the Bulgarian architecture research collective of ENSA Toulouse, showed a system of tacit organization by stairwell, allowing them to co-manage the interior spaces and to co-manage and develop the in between exterior spaces. Thus, these outdoor spaces are cut out in space and time of day to allow all the resident groups to use them. They are punctuated by ephemeral, temporary or durable arrangements, whose construction is part of a citywide reuse perspective, and whose layout reflects several levels of privatization. These collective housing complexes present a participative aesthetic that articulates state constructions and private interventions. They offer to read different scales of common spaces that the paper will present, based on several neighborhoods, located in the city center and on the outskirts of Sofia, Bulgaria. She will be able to register in sessions 3 or 6.

Clara Sandrini is an architect, doctor and qualified to conduct research in architecture. She is a professor at the ENSA of Paris-Val de Seine and a researcher at the CRH-LAVUE. Her research themes focus on the analysis of the interaction between social forms and spatial forms. She is particularly interested in the urban forms known as « grands ensembles », in France and in Europe, and conducts research-action projects aimed at encouraging the participation of inhabitants in the processes of design, construction and decision-making in the making of the city.

"Routes" to Campanhã, research in-between modern social housing towards an inclusive public space

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Suburban areas planned in 1950s for public housing urbanization created spaces in-between the insulated modern neighbourhoods. During the last 50 years, some of these urban areas with an agricultural pattern were fragmented by motor or rail infrastructures increasing the difficulties of mobility. These empty and informal spaces integrate the citizen's routes from the suburbs to the center and vice-versa, as in Campanhã parish, Porto. URBiNAT, an H2020 European project, identifies a research-in-action problematic in this urban regeneration context. In fact, these in-between spaces are an opportunity to co-create with local citizens an inclusive public space, that we call "healthy corridors", integrating nature-based solutions, harmonizing material and immaterial dimensions, such as culture. In this sense, URBiNAT is activating living labs in 7 European cities with academic and municipal partners to develop with local citizens and stakeholders a participatory process that has two complementary "routes": the "coordination route" to develop the co-governance of urban processes with impact in citizens life and the "interaction route" to implement the activities with citizens to co-create together solutions for their challenges. The publicness of the space in-between the housing neighbourhoods will result from the dialogue between these two research-in-action "routes" in order to empower citizens and stakeholders on the decisions of the use and design of their everyday spaces. The route is physical and metaphoric in order to discuss public space as a collective process. The aim of the article is to describe and reflect on these complementary routes – coordination and interaction - through the lens, routines, and drifts of the researchers before, during, and after the effects of the Covid-19 virus. It will compare the work evolution during these different moments and contribute to the upcoming debate of the existence of a post-pandemic new consciousness of the urban practices towards an inclusive public space.

Vitório Leite is an architect. MA (2010 – Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto) with the thesis: "Arquitectura da Participação, o debate sobre o habitat participado entre o Primeiro e o Terceiro Mundo, 1960-2010". Researcher at DARQ – University of Coimbra, on the project H2020 URBiNAT (2019-2023).

Gonçalo Canto Moniz is a researcher at the Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra. He Graduated on Architecture at the Department of Architecture of Faculty of Sciences and Technology of the University of Coimbra in 1995, where he is Associate Professor. Obtained his PhD degree in Architecture at the University of Coimbra in 2011, based on his academic thesis Modern Architectural Education, published in Portuguese "O Ensino Moderno da Arquitectura. A Formação do Arquitecto nas Escolas de Belas Artes em Portugal (1931-69)" (FIMS, Afrontamento, 2019). He coordinates the european project URBiNAT "Healthy corridor as drivers of social housing neighbourhoods for the co-creation of social, environmental and marketable NBS", with 28 international partners, supported by H2020. He has been publishing about modern architecture, namely about school buildings, architectural education and urban regeneration.

On the publicness of large-scale housing estates: how changing policies change practices of social life

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This paper contributes a re-evaluation of largescale housing estates from the postwar decades from a relational perspective of space (Tornaghi, 2015). These iconic estates built and managed by municipality, housing associations, or institutional investors, represent the Swiss postwar welfare society and are part of collective middle-class memories. Today they provide a big share of Swiss cities` affordable apartments and are home for residents with heterogenous social backgrounds (Glaser, 2013). The paper examines the trajectory of the ideas of publicness governing the estates as spatial configurations. It sets out with particular ideas as collectivity, social balance and equality of (middle class) residents, connected with a family oriented social welfare policy in the 1960-1970ies. Over time due to ideological changes in policies, and budget limitations or in management, agency of people changed as well as the spaces considered public. One result is the lack of initially provided infrastructures to support social life on site. While the heterogeneity of residents increased over the years, housing estates saw the aging or loss of infrastructure for social encounter and public life. With the example of Swiss case studies, contemporary institutional efforts to transform these estates following different ideas of publicness will be looked at - social mix, multiplicity of households, affordability and inclusion- what is their impact on spatial, tenure and social practices on site? Finally, with regard to the COVID situation in 2020, the paper proposes a reflection of these estates as "spaces of care" following the concept of care by Joan Tronto (Tronto, 2013; Ortiz and Boano, 2020) inasmuch as local networks of solidarity in the proximity contained in the practices and tactics to sustain mutual support and wellbeing during the pandemic situation also sparked publicness into being.

Marie Glaser is cultural anthropologist and head of the ETH Wohnforum – Centre for Research on Architecture, Society & the Built Environment at the Department of Architecture of ETH Zurich. Her research is set at the interplay of built and lived space and focuses on social history of housing practices, social innovations in housing, and strategies towards social sustainability in housing and urban life. She is Visiting Professor 2020/20201 at the KTH + TU Wien Visiting Professorship Program in Urban Studies at the Faculty of Architecture and Planning at TU Vienna. Recently she is PI of the Swiss team in the European research project "Public Space in European Social Housing" (PUSH) financed by the European Commission.

Reimagining communities: new national ideas of community making spelled out in a recently transformed Danish 1970 middle-class social housing estate, Gellerup

Ellen Braae | University of Copenhagen; embra@ign.ku.dk

Although far from the original content of Benedict Anderson's concept of 'imagined communities' referring to the emerging national states in late 19th century, the idea of communities has played a significant role in 20th century urban planning and still does in urban development discourses. In this context postwar social housing holds a significant position as the main pillar of the materialization of the emerging postwar European welfare states politics at the time and as prime locus for many citizens' life. Numerous post-war housing estates been organized as enclaves, as imagined communities in the functionally segregated new city. Here, both the overall location of the housing estate and the internal spatial organization of the buildings and the open spaces designates local communities as imagined by the planners and designers. In particular, the open spaces were designed to fulfil the role of community sustaining medium accommodating individual well-being and social welfare in terms of space for everyday recreation, informal meetings for adults, playgrounds for the children, and a safe circulation system for pedestrians and cyclists. Here I will examine such ideas of communities and publicness in the Danish 1970s social housing estate, Gellerupplanen in Aarhus. Besides its prototypical spatial qualities, it is currently undergoing the most comprehensive transformation of a social housing area in Denmark and indirectly works as model for the Danish government for how to physically rework so called 'hard ghettos'. As such we may consider the way it spells out emerging ideas of redistributed commons and re-engineered communities as prototypical for national ideas of community making and consequently for publicness to occur. I'll correlate my readings with the Norwegian sociologist Aksel Tjora's overview of what we might associate with communality in an attempt to outline today's imaginations of communities in Danish social housing from a spatial perspective.

Ellen Braae is a Professor of Landscape Architecture and heading the research group 'Landscape Architecture and Urbanism' at UC, Denmark. She is currently chairing the Danish Art Council | Architecture (2018–2021) and is Visiting Professor at AHO, N (2010), TU Delft, NL (2018). Bridging design and humanities, she is the project leader of Reconfiguring Welfare Landscapes (2017-2020), (The Danish Council for Independent Research), and of (HERA-funded) PuSH, Public Space in European Social Housing (2019-2021).

[18jun 14h00 | parallel sessions III _ room C 2.01]

Session 04 | **City, housing and architecture in the 1960s' debate: between activism, scepticism and imagination**

Chairs: Rui Seco (CITAD - Universidade Lusíada) and
Rute Figueiredo (DA/UAL e CEEA/Escola Superior de Artes do Porto)

Grazia Pota; Daniel Movilla Vega and Esperanza Campaña | University of Naples Federico II;
Umeå School of Architecture

Tiago Lopes Dias | Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto (FAUP)

Mónica Pacheco and Inês Nascimento | DINÂMIA-CET – ISCTE-IUL

Patrícia Santos Pedrosa | CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa

Jacopo Galli | Università luav di Venezia / Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

The absence of common ground on architecture and the city marked the practice and the debate in the 1960s, contrasting with the context of the heroic generation of the early CIAM, three decades before. Portuguese architect Fernando Távora, reporting the Royaumont Team 10 meeting in 1962 in the journal 'Arquitectura', stated that the perception of this impossibility of consensus shouldn't be considered pessimism but awareness of reality, and that the individual responsibility of the architect, in a framework of "(...) no concrete, clear, precise truths, is a question that more acutely arises, since responsibility is always linked with possibility of choice (...)". Less than a decade later, in 1970, Ramon Puig published his criticism on the poor quality of the architecture that was being vastly produced in standard housing in the Spanish territory, a pessimistic architecture, or even a subarchitecture, as he named it. Result of a passive and conformist behaviour of its authors, of the pessimism, ignorance and disbelief in the capabilities of architecture, it prevailed in the architectonic panorama of the time, he argued. In addition, Carlos Duarte signaled the focus of architectural journals on the exceptional projects, whose quality contrasted with the ordinary production that created the desolate landscapes that were being built - a tendency that would prevail in the following decades. This session aims to address these questions, the disconnection between the debate, incorporating both a growing attention to the complexity of society and an increasingly distant and utopian avant-garde from the everyday practice that led the extensive transformation of the built environment. Did these and other critics' production create new challenges and tensions in the practice of architecture? Was the Critic an active voice and important player in the 1960s public debate on the city and collective housing creation? What role played periodicals, singular reflections and reference texts?

The Open Work and Supports

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Published within the same years, Dutch architectural book *De dragers en de mensen* (1961) by N. John Habraken and *Opera aperta* (1962) written by Umberto Eco constituted two powerful landmarks for the debate on activism, plurality and imagination in the 1960s. While the Dutch architect and theorist proposed an open system of supports/infill as a critical alternative to mass housing, Eco was framing his striking concept of “openness” as a room for the public to intervene and interact with the artist’s opera. This article juxtaposes two anticipatory visions on a dynamic and plural society through two material realities —mass housing and mass culture— that would remain significant during the continuing debate on architecture, art and critical theory. As a matter of fact, it was not until one decade later that Habraken’s text, which had only reached a limited audience in its first Dutch edition, attracted international interest in its English version, *Supports: An Alternative to Mass Housing* (1972). By looking into two key treatises in modern architecture and aesthetics of the early sixties, this study seeks to chart how a critical moment in modern history gave way to new methods of thinking, intervening in the spatial and material realm through criticism to universal responses and ideal forms of architecture and art. Providing an accurate analysis of reality that modify the roles of author and user and bring inhabitants closer to their own space, these two theories represent a reference for the current approach to collective housing design. At the same time, they propose still avant-garde answers that could inspire future architecture built on a strict relation between “formal” and “informal”.

Grazia Pota graduated in Architecture (Master’s degree) at the University of Naples Federico II with a thesis entitled “Architecture and parametric design: from the outcome to the process”. Currently, she is a Ph.D. candidate at the Department of Architecture at the University of Naples. Her research focus on housing design combined with computational approach and it has the University of Alicante and the Analistgroup company as partners. Grazia is also involved in the HERA project PUSHousing, investigating on public space in European Social Housing neighborhoods.

Daniel Movilla Vega is associate professor at Umeå School of Architecture. He holds a Ph.D. in Architecture from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. His doctoral thesis, *Housing and Revolution*, won the Award for Outstanding Doctorate 2015-2016. His studies focus on housing design as a collective, civic practice that can help question social structures at residential, urban and territorial levels. He is currently conducting research on housing practices in Sweden on a nation-wide scale. Daniel has been Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Architecture at Luleå University of Technology, Researcher at Research Group in Collective Housing GIVCO at ETSAM UPM, and Visiting Researcher at Columbia University, TU Delft, MARKhI, FAU-USP, NTNU and ArkDes.

Esperanza Campaña is Lecturer at the Umeå School of Architecture (Sweden) and faculty in the specialties of Housing Theory and Housing Projects at the MCH Master in Advances Studies in Collective Housing of the Polytechnic University of Madrid (Spain) and the ETH Zürich. She has been researcher at the Wohnforum of the ETH Zürich and the GIVCO Research Group in Collective Housing of the Polytechnic University of Madrid from which she holds a Ph.D. in Architecture with Summa Cum Laude.

Walden; or, life in the space

Tiago Lopes Dias | Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto (FAUP); tiagolopesdias@gmail.com

Built on the outskirts of Barcelona, on a vast suburban site occupied by an old cement factory, Walden 7 remains today as the only residential building of an ambitious housing plan that envisaged almost 2.000 dwellings, designed in 1970 by Ricardo Bofill-Taller de Arquitectura. Completed in 1975, a time of political transition from dictatorship to democracy, this building embodies, nevertheless, a series of themes that concern the architectural debate of the 1960s. To a certain extent, it may be considered the materialization of the theoretical assumptions put forward in the book *Towards a Formalization of the City in Space* (1968), the result of an unconventional approach to the problems of post-war cities. The massive production of housing, the acceptance of available technologies and the need to accommodate new forms of life and social relationships, are some of the topics addressed. Considerably under-appreciated by Spanish architectural criticism of its time, Walden 7 has gained attention over the last years. However, most of the scholars have put their emphasis on the modular aggregation system, which was being developed by the Taller since the early 1960s. These are, therefore, formal analyzes that omit or leave in the background the ideology and the poetic imagery that shape the project. Given the multi-disciplinary structure of the office (architects, engineers, philosophers, artists and poets) this feature – manifested in the ‘baptism’ of buildings with names such as ‘Xanadú’, ‘Kafka Castle’, ‘Walden’ – should not be neglected. The aim of this paper is to bring to the fore the cultural phenomena that are part of the complex process of social, economic and political change that shaped Western societies in the second half of the 1960s, and of which architecture is also an expression. Only from a broader framework is it possible to interpret a work like the Walden 7.

Tiago Lopes Dias holds a Bachelor degree from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto and a PhD in Theory and History of Architecture from the Catalonia Polytechnic University (UPC, 2017). He has taught at the Vallés School of Architecture (ETSAV-UPC) since 2016. Currently, he is Postdoctoral Researcher at the Centre for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism (FAUP). His research focuses on the relations between theory, design, criticism and history in the Western context of the 20th century, and particularly in the Iberian context.

The donkey and the Ferrari: mass housing halfway between the city and suburbia. The case of Quinta das Lavadeiras

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In the mid 1950's millions of people abandoned rural areas in the interior of the country and came to Lisbon looking for new and better life conditions. The population growth in peripheral territories around the capital, started to increase exponentially, changing completely its landscape. This resulted in a speculation market around the city fringe for an emergent middle class, ignored by the state, and explored by a developing economic-driven market. The urban pressure was particularly high in the north outskirts, with an enormous impact in the management of pendular traffic flows, despite the Municipality efforts to implement strategies to regulate the city expansion and communications, at the same time that also looked for ways to alleviate the centrality of the city core. Calçada de Carriche, a lane on a valley connecting the northern part of the city with Loures and Odivelas, was object of a road infrastructure to maximize its urban flow to the maximum that its urban condition between two steeped slopes permitted. By the mid 1960's a private enterprise that owned the land on the east side of the valley - Quinta das Lavadeiras - developed an urban plan that would be responsible for a major territorial transformation. Together, they would become the popular image of what a city gate should not be: the traffic was never solved, and the urban ensemble embodied one of the greatest evils of postmodernity, the anonymous character of urban life promulgated by mass housing and the "highway". In the 1990's, during the council elections, the socialist party promoted a race between a donkey and a Ferrari in Calçada de Carriche. Despite the populism, the political maneuver highlighted the in-between condition of the place, of its architecture and inhabitants: half-way between suburbia and the city, half-way between social classes, between the rural and the faith in progress, and yet it seems extremely distant of any avant-garde discourses at the time. This paper aims to address the divorce between the theoretical debate and the construction of a counter-architecture promoted by construction companies during the 1960's, responsible for an important landscape of the city.

Mónica Pacheco PhD, is an architect (FA-UTL Lisbon) with a MA in Housing and Urbanism (AA London). Assistant Professor at the Department of Architecture and Urbanism of ISCTE-IUL. Her research focus is on urban and architectural education; its role in (re)theorizing discourses and agendas; its impact in (re)shaping the profession; its physical and geographical translations and in critical readings of the pre-established systems of knowledge production and transfer. Researcher of DINÂMIA-CET, participated in several international projects. Part of the Cost Action 18137 European Middle-Class Mass Housing. She is currently developing an investigation that started while Visiting Research Fellow at the Bartlett-UCL on the history of the Department of Development and Tropical Studies at the Architectural Association, its heritage and transnational network of expertise in the "global south".

Inês Nascimento, Dip. in Architecture (ISCTE-IUL Lisbon) is a PhD candidate in the Doctoral Programme in Architecture of Contemporary Metropolitan Territories and researcher of DINÂMIA-CET. Her research interests rely in the relation between architectural practices and the politics of mass housing for the middle class in Portugal. She is now part of the Cost Action 18137 European Middle-Class Mass Housing.

Thinking dwelling from the shadow: women and the Portuguese housing context

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In the 20th century's Portuguese context, the reflection and research concerning dwelling were fundamental to house proposals' consistency. The mainstream history points out several anchor contributors: from the 1950s onwards, several groups or individuals built the housing response – from theory and critique to design strategies – in a country with a structural lack of housing. If we consider that women are, in the family context and due to gender roles, fundamental elements in the construction and preservation of the family, which presence did they have in Portuguese reflections on dwelling? This proposal aims to build a dialogue between women researchers, architects and inhabitants, through their diverse contributions, mainly turned invisible by history, with the canonical Portuguese authors (both in theory and in design practice). It is crucial to incorporate reflections like Luz Valente-Pereira's or Lúcia Nobre's into a bigger context about housing, society, and women. Methodologically, this proposal will work with articles, setting them in a historical and cultural context, under Women Studies' critical perspective. The dialogue established aims to underline the importance of the care economy and women as leading care providers, linked with the idea of dwelling and family in the Portuguese context of the 1960s.

Patrícia Santos Pedrosa is a researcher, feminist, architect, activist, professor, and mother. Researcher at CIEG, ISCSP (ULisboa). Researcher in charge of the project “Women Architects in Portugal: Building Visibility”. Invited Assistant Professor at the Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Beira Interior. She has a Degree in Architecture (ULisboa, 1997), a Master's Degree in History of Art (UNL, 2008), and a PhD in Architectural Projects (UPC, Catalonia, 2010). She also has a postgraduate degree in Feminist Studies (UCoimbra, 2016).

Leonardo Benevolo's Built Uchronia. The role of public urbanisation mechanisms in the San Polo quarter in Brescia

Jacopo Galli | Università Iuav di Venezia / Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei; jacopogalli@iuav.it

The renowned architectural historian Leonardo Benevolo devoted large part of his career as an urban planner to the city of Brescia where he was a consultant on urban issues between 1970 and 1990. Benevolo's main initiative was the planning and construction of the large scale housing settlement of San Polo, an entire quarter approximately of the same dimension of the historical core of the city, built with a radically innovative method of public urbanisation. Traditionally land ownership system and urbanisation laws in Italy foresee the transformation of private agricultural lands in construction areas through the drafting of oversized city development plans. This system, established in postwar years and still in function with minor changes, has led to extremely high levels of corruption while allowing and favouring the destruction of natural landscapes and precious historical heritage. The San Polo quarter is based on a revolution of ownership systems that aimed at aligning Italy to major European countries by defining a market of public owned urbanised areas that lowered significantly construction prices while allowing a cohesive planning of the development. The method will lead to the construction of over 6.000 housing units by private cooperatives, ensuring low-price houses to a rising middle class throughout the 70's and 80's, and will be conducted without modifying existing regulations through the active role of local administration and the establishment of a building authority. Despite the undeniable success, the experiment will never be repeated in any other city and will forever be a built uchronia, a unique fragment of an alternative history. In 1962, ten years earlier, the proposal of a national urban reform drafted by public works minister Fiorentino Sullo, that would have made public urbanisation a state law, had raised such big concerns among major land owners to cause an attempted coup d'état.

Jacopo Galli (Crema, 1985) obtained his PhD from Università Iuav di Venezia with a dissertation on the African works of Edwin Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew. He was among the curators of the exhibition Africa Big Change – Big Chance in La Triennale Milan and CIVA Bruxelles. He was the author of a book devoted to the Ethiopian works of Arturo Mezzedimi and has been part of international exhibition (Biennale di Venezia, Triennale di Milano) and workshops (Virginia University Venice Program, Rebuilding Syria from Within, WAVE 2017 Syria the Making of the Future). He is among the founders of Urbicide Task Force, a multidisciplinary think tank on architectural and urban reconstruction strategies, that is a consultant for the World Bank program Building for Peace in MENA.

[17jun 16h30 | parallel sessions II _ room C 2.01]

Session 05 | **Middle Class Mass Housing: public / private joint-ventures**

Chair: Filipa Fiúza (CES-UC)

Leonor Matos Silva and Rogério Paulo Vieira de Almeida | Dinâmias CET, ISCTE-IUL

Nicole De Togni | Politecnico di Milano

Oleg Pachenkov and Ekaterina Korableva | European University, St. Petersburg; Center for Independent Social Research (CISR), St. Petersburg

Miruna Moldovan | Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania

João Luís Marques | CEAU-FAUP

This session aims to understand the role of the State in what could be called “indirect” promotion of Middle-Class Mass Housing. We are interested in papers that deal with public-private joint-ventures and not housing directly built and managed by the public powers. The preferred time frame is from the 1960s onwards, and papers should highlight the shift to the private sector of the housing responsibilities traditionally associated with the public sector, at least since the post-war period. That is, the gradual substitution, by the public powers, of the direct development, construction and management of housing for the low and middle classes, with a more indirect support. Papers should examine why these public-private were formed (in the broader socio-economic context), and how were its characteristics, including in terms of regulations, tax exemptions or cuts, cost-control, advantages in land acquisition, types of tenure, controlled rent or sales, relationships between the various agents (State and local powers, construction companies, architects and other professionals), speculation prevention, risk minimization, etc. In sum, it is intended to perceive the eventual differences between the large housing estates for the middle-class that were totally public endeavours, and the ones that were the result of this strategy shift. To this end, it is also essential to trace the evolution of these estates in the last decades, presenting case studies, for example. Papers that deal with this kind of public policies are welcome. The aim is to outline a first draft of these public-private ventures across the world, and to assess if they met the housing demand, when comparing them with the exclusively public ones.

Shrinking the plan. A middle-class wishful thinking in the outskirts of Lisbon

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Rogério Paulo Vieira de Almeida | Dinâmia'CET, ISCTE-IUL; rogeriopaulo4@gmail.com

In the 1960s and 1970s, large-scale Portuguese architectural production was largely promoted by the State. This took further aspects after the 1974 revolution when housing construction became one of the pillars of the new state policy. It is in this context that Manuel Vicente develops the project for Quinta do Bacalhau in different times: 1– Before 1974 by EPUL as part of UNOR 26 of which M. Vicente was the coordinator, 2– From 1974 as a SAAL operation after the site was taken over by a residents' committee, 3– After 1976, as it was built outside the revolutionary period by a housing cooperative and financed by the state. Unlike most SAAL projects – small, contained and with low-row houses –, and despite the ideologically marked circumstances of this period, it presents somehow ostentatious. Volumes of broad and generous features, incorporation of commerce on the ground floors like a boulevard, contrast with the dominant model, thus raising some questions: – to what extent did a particular class position correspond to a certain typology, style, etc.? – wouldn't this imply an aspiration to the same “rights” as the middle-class, as far as architecture is concerned? M. Vicente remains throughout his life in an ideologically multifaceted position. Close to the Communist Party, he has a cosmopolitan experience still in the 1960s being in touch with the Western capitalism – in the United States and in Macao – and in close contact with the speculation and profit markets. It has thus a double folded stance regarding the state-sponsored housing and low standards one, as if responding to the residents were the same as responding to himself. In this communication we intend to analyse through drawings of the project how the notion of housing for “a middle-class” crossed through the project. This argument is revealed in a plan of a dwelling with dimensions close to middle-class, which is later reduced to smaller areas, but “keeping” architectural qualities.

Leonor Matos Silva has a PhD in architecture from ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon under a scholarship from the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT-Portugal). She also holds an M.A. in architecture and a 6-year degree (pre-Bologna) in interior architecture, both from the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Lisbon (FAUL). Currently, Leonor is a grant-holding postdoctoral researcher within the funded R&D project “Middle-Class Mass Housing in Europe, Africa and Asia” and a member of the COST-Action MCMH-EU [CA18137] (WG 2).

Rogério Almeida is an Architect (FAUTL, Lisbon, 1988), MA in History of Art (FSCH-UNL, Lisbon, 1997) and PhD in Theory and History of Architecture (FCT – Univ. of Coimbra, 2015). Practising architect (since 1988). Independent researcher and lecturer in Theory and Architectural History and in Architectural Design in several Portuguese University (1997-2020). Currently he is Professor at FAUL, Lisbon, and researcher at Dinâmia'CET-ISCTE-IUL.

The tool of planning agreements: reading the post-war Italian cities between public and private

Nicole De Togni | Politecnico di Milano; nicole.detogni@gmail.com

The canonical planning and historiographical perspectives concerning the Italian cities in the second post-war period describes their complex process of modernization and expansion mainly as the result of linear sequences of planning acts and policies. The City Plan and a public city centered on the public housing estates are often offered as crucial interpretative categories. The paper aims at questioning this understanding of the role played by the public powers addressing an underexplored tool of Italian planning: an original interpretation of the specific instrument of planning agreements opens to a history that is not merely technical and is nuanced in the its relationship between the public and private sectors. In the Italian legislative context, planning agreements are long-standing arrangements between the public administration and public or private actors, aimed at the organization and discipline of expertise and goods for planning purposes, through which the involved operators define the mutual obligations for the interventions. From the beginning of 1960s, they have been interpreted in the disciplinary debate mainly as technical measures to overcome the lengthiness of the procedures foreseen in the post-war City Plan, and a tool of speculation and alteration of planning policies by private actors. They rather reflect a stratified experience of punctual negotiation, offering a privileged lens to observe tools and practices, professional and administrative networks, demands for social emancipation and renewal of planning processes, at the center of a complex system of actors, habits, disciplinary and critical positions. They often facilitated the implementation of the City Plan through direct and friendly execution, defining building density constraints, distances, green areas and services before the introduction of standards. They offer an insight on the balance of power between the public and the private sector and on the interweaving of entrepreneurial strategies, design cultures, regulation, administrative and bureaucratic organization, leading to a reinterpretation of cultural and professional backgrounds and of social and negotiation processes, which is crucial for a complex reading of the post-war Italian cities.

Nicole De Togni is research fellow at Politecnico di Milano in the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies. In her research, she deeply explored the narratives related to the urban landscape and the intense post-war debate about tasks, limits, tools and references of architecture and planning which shaped the concrete reconstruction and expansion of cities while influencing the urban imaginaries and modeling the role and self-perception of professionals, technicians and bureaucracies.

Privatization meets marketization, and regeneration ends up in limbo. The story of a failure of a massive regeneration program for the Russian large housing estates

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In our paper we would like to discuss, how the specific combination of mass privatization of formerly state-owned housing together with a market-led public-private partnership approach has not led to the transformation of a large housing estate but ended up in a limbo. Regenerating Large Housing Estates has been on the agenda of many local and national governments, especially in Northern and Western Europe (see Turkington et al 2004, van Kempen et al. 2005, Rowlands et al 2009, Hess et al 2018) for decades. Privatization and marketization of LHEs, effects and consequences of these two processes for the estates and regeneration programs, are often in the focus of the discussion. What is largely missing from the discussion, however, is the fact that privatization and marketization are not necessarily two sides of the same token. Instead, their combination is full of prerequisites, and - as a tool for regenerating housing estates - prone to failure. Rather than working in tandem, privatization and marketization are not easily combined and the way this happens needs to be explored (Shatkin 2017). With our paper, we want to pick up on this issue. We do it with the example of a failure of the major public housing regeneration program for the aged housing stock built in Russian (actually USSR) cities in 1960s (known as khrushchevki). We studied the implementation and failure of this program known in Russia as "Renovatsiya" – on the case of Russian second biggest city, Saint Petersburg. Through the case of Renovatsiya we identify shifts in the roles of the state, developers and residents, which shed new light on the connections between privatization and marketization in the regeneration of Large Housing Estates in Russia.

Dr. Pachenkov is a sociologist, director of the Centre for applied research, and a Project leader at the Center "UP" for Urbanism and Participation at European university at St.-Petersburg. He is specializing in the research in urban studies and consulting on urban development, and participatory projects. Since spring 2018 is leading Russian team in the international research project "Estates After Transition" devoted to the investigation of housing in socialist and post-socialist cities.

Ekaterina Korableva is a research fellow at the Centre for Independent Social Research (CISR) in Saint Petersburg, a leading researcher at the "Estates after transition" (EAT) international research project (<https://www.estatestransition.org>) at European University at Saint Petersburg. Specialises in urban studies and applied participatory projects.

The mass housing units as a possible typology for emergency housing

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Large mass housing complexes built from the 1960s to the 1980s are a major component of the urban landscape of cities in Eastern Europe. In Communist Romania, most of them were designed as public socialist housing. Due to the fall of the regime and the privatizations of the early 1990s, they ended up as middle-class housing. Moreover, these large complexes had to adapt to different situations imposed by either their inhabitants or the public authorities, resulting in minor or major functional changes. One of these particular situations, regarding the few public housing units that survived those privatizations, is that they had to host or be transformed into emergency housing. The public authority provides them for people who find themselves in vulnerable positions such as being evicted or relocated due to poor or unsafe living conditions. This research will address the question of whether the architectural typology of the mass (middle-class) large housing complexes can be suited to host emergency housing. This question is part of an ongoing doctoral research on specific typology for emergency housing. This paper proposes a compared architectural and social analysis of two case studies where units from large socialist housing complexes, (situated in Bucharest and in Baia Mare) are being used as emergency housing. Four main analysis criteria will be used: the historical perspective (their initial architectural qualities and their further development), the urban context (their place in the city and its impact on social life), the administration (their poor management and crisis mediation) and the users (the daily life changes due to relocations). These case studies aim to emphasize the relationship between housing, vulnerability and familiarity. Ultimately, this research aims to give an in-depth understanding of the versatility of the "middle-class" mass housing typologies and whether or not they can mediate various emergency situations today.

Miruna Moldovan is an architect and PhD student. My research concerns emergency housing in Romania, focusing on the social and anthropological aspects of architecture. My interests in mass social housing developed when documenting for my master thesis (studies on housing for refugees in Europe) and when participating in local architecture competitions. I started using my passion for photography to document the built environment and writing to question various problems regarding housing and vulnerable architecture.

New churches and the shape of Lisbon 'optimistic suburbia'

João Luís Marques | CEAU-FAUP; jmarques@arq.up.pt

The profound social transformations that took place in Portugal since 1950, notably the strong growth of Lisbon and its suburbs, produced significant changes in the urban fabric and their communities. The present paper aims at discussing the role of roman catholic parishes complexes in shaping the new modern middleclass neighbourhoods of the capital in the second half of the 20th century. The problem of new church buildings could not continue to be taken individually by each new parish created, but should be integrated in a combined strategy, taking into account different urbanization criteria and policies. Under the patronage of Cardinal Cerejeira, the creation of SNIP - Secretariat of New Churches of the Patriarchate in 1961, the unique office of its kind in Portugal, was founded to coordinate the foreseen major church construction, while addressing challenges posed by the rapidly expanding urban territory. The church needed to take into account not only the State but also the new actors of the city urbanization, namely the private commercial companies. As we intend to show, the SNIP strategy developed along three main axes: administrative, technical and propaganda (fund raising). Criteria and strategies for settlements of new parishes reveal different cost solution responses to societal challenges and territorial inequalities, with the search for new architectural typologies, little considered in History Architectural Studies so far. From a widespread database created by the author, the study confronts the history of three representative new churches in the capital: Santo António dos Cavaleiros, Nova Carnaxide and Nova Oeiras. Although planned for the civic center of each neighborhood, the history of these new churches uncovers the evolution of criteria and helps to better understand the meaning and importance of the religious spaces in shaping these neighborhoods carefully designed by architects, in a changing socio-cultural context.

João Luís Marques (Baden, 1981) is an architect by the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (FAUP 2006), and in November of 2017 he obtained the PhD in Architecture - Theory, Project, History at FAUP, defending the thesis "The church in the city, service and welcome, Portuguese architecture 1950-1975", in 2017. Between 2013 and 2015 he was Invited Assistant of History of Portuguese Architecture, 4th year of the MSc in Architecture at FAUP, activity restarted in 2018 as an Invited professor. Researcher of the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism of FAUP since 2013, he also collaborates (since 2015) in research projects carried on by Center for Studies on Religious History of the Catholic University. Member of the international "observatorio de arquitectura religiosa contemporánea", participated at the international workshop "Territories of faith. Religion and urban planning and demographic change in post-war Europe 1945-1975". At national level, he is giving sustained contributions over the last years, by organizing and participating in annual events and establishing a new network of entities with a multidisciplinary approach to religious architecture.

[18jun 16h30 | parallel sessions IV _ room C 2.01]

Session 06 | **Spatial practice, representation and meaning of suburban housing estates**

Chairs: Madalena Corte-Real (DINAMIA'CET-IUL) and

Maria João Gomes (CICS.NOVA)

Liubov Chernysheva and Elvira Gizatullina | Center for Independent Social Research, St. Petersburg; "Open Urban Lab", St. Petersburg

Sara Silva Lopes, João Cunha Borges, Teresa Marat-Mendes and Rui Del Pino Fernandes | DINÂMIA'CET-IUL; NOTE – Galeria de Arquitectura

Pedro Guilherme and Sofia Salema | CHAIA, Universidade de Évora

Raquel Ribeiro | University of Coimbra, Centre for Social Studies (CES-UC)

Marianna Charitonidou | ETH Zurich, National Technical University of Athens, and Athens School of Fine Arts; marianna.charitonidou@gta.arch.ethz.ch

[poster] **Francisco Branco de Brito and Pedro Guilherme** | CHAIA, Universidade de Évora

[poster] **Diana Galos** | Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Large-housing estates are part of the landscape of many suburbs in European cities with a massive construction development beginning in the second half of twentieth century, a model that has been extended to other parts of the world. Nevertheless, there is a multiplicity of features that characterizes these neighbourhoods located in the outskirts of the city. We highlight the diversity of the functional and socioeconomic position of the territories within the metropolitan core, the diversity of resident population, the diversity in settling relationships among residents and between them and the occupied space. From this diversity arises a range of possibilities for social production that can only be preserved and improved by understanding its socio-spatial multidimensionality, namely within the wider urban context. Against a standardized perspective, the aim, within the scope of production of space, is to look at the specificities of housing estates and their inhabitants in a cultural, social and historical framework. We are calling for submissions with case-studies around (interrelated) topics:

- The (evolution of) spatial practice, representation and meaning by residents of the housing estates and surroundings;
- The residents' experience of space, namely how they evaluate their neighbourhood and surroundings;
- The aspects that may contribute to the (positive) development of the housing estate (variables linked to physical aspects of the neighbourhood and surroundings, type of population);
- The place/neighbourhood attachment - relationships between space and social interactions;
- The levels of satisfaction regarding different dimensions (neighbourhood relations, dwelling, housing estate, surroundings);
- The characterization of residents in the face of socio-cultural trends and lifestyles within the scope of global dynamics and local specificities;
- The external representation of these housing estates/neighbourhoods and surrounding area.

Avoiding degradation: Urban care infrastructures in a LHE

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In our research, we study one of the archetypical newly built LHEs in Russia - residential complex "Severnaya Dolina" (St.Petersburg) that provides affordable housing for low-middle class residents. Construction have begun in the mid-2000s and now it is home to more than 60000 dwellers. While urban researchers in Russia criticize it for inhuman scale, lack of greenery and social infrastructure, high population density, and predict its degradation in the near future, their critique avoids the maintenance and management issues. We argue for these aspects to be closely investigated. We analyse the relations between urban governance and urban care demonstrating how local residents take care of the LHE beyond the governance process. Based on the qualitative data collected, we examine the actual governance structure in "Severnaya Dolina" and its common perceptions, and the various forms of caretaking that the residents perform. We propose a concept of urban care infrastructure that reveals the gap between the actual role of residents (homeowners) in the neighborhood governance and their perceptions of due residents' practices of urban care. This concept informed by the 'infrastructural turn' (Amin 2014), refers to the concepts of civil infrastructures (Zhel'nina, Tykanova 2019) and infrastructures of care (Power, Mee 2020), and demonstrates how urban care is practiced through assembled elements. Our analysis reveals that community activists accumulate knowledge about the governance system, assemble situational civil infrastructures to care for the area, investing significant effort and time. These infrastructures, however, are not accessible for the 'regular' residents who call for a stable infrastructure that would predictably translate their concerns into solutions and navigate their interaction with various agents of urban care. Since there is no stable infrastructure, the residents do urban caretaking at the grassroots level, performing self-control of behaviour and control over the neighbors. Going beyond this scale, they delegate dealing with the local problems to a "city government" - an abstract imaginary institution.

Liubov Chernysheva is a PhD candidate (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands); Research fellow (Center for Independent Social Research, St. Petersburg, Russia). A leading researcher at the "Estates after transition" (EAT) international research project (<https://www.estatetransition.org>).

Elvira Gizatullina is an independent urban researcher with MAs in Human Geography and Urban Design and Urban Studies. The last 5 years has been involved in science and applied projects in urban sociology and urban development. A leading researcher at the "Estates after transition" (EAT) international research project (<https://www.estatetransition.org>).

Rediscovering modern 'civil architecture': The case of Bela Vista neighbourhood in Setúbal

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Rui Del Pino Fernandes | NOTE – Galeria de Arquitectura; ruidelpino@live.com.pt

Mass-housing estates became a commonplace of Portuguese cities in the second half of the twentieth century. Particularly in the two national metropolitan regions – Lisbon and Porto – high-density and sometimes high-rise construction became a mark of the suburban landscape. This suburbanization had the input of the private and the public sectors – the latter through direct and financial promotion – and most often was achieved through large-scale land-use conversions which allowed rural fields and farms to be transformed into urbanized areas. This process has been properly acknowledged by scholars and critics of urbanism and architecture but it has not been exhausted. From the several lines of inquiry still possible and relevant in this issue, here we seek to follow two. First, the urban forms and architectural solutions sought in many of these mass-housing suburbs, particularly those which were led by the public sector, and which, after a period of dismay and disbelief deserve a closer look. And second, the territory itself is usually underplayed in studies of these urbanization processes – what is the amplitude and the impact of the conversion of rural land into a suburban estate, and what role can the territory still play in improving these neighbourhoods for the future? Here, we seek to answer these questions in a particular case-study – the Bela Vista neighbourhood in Setúbal, intended by its original architect, João Charters Monteiro, as an example of 'civil architecture'. Anchored on a morphological and an ecological perspective, we aim to understand the key transformations of this territory, assessing its relationship with the residential estates and how these can continue to change towards a more just and sustainable future.

Sara Silva Lopes is an Architect and Research Assistant at the Centre for Socioeconomic and Territorial Studies at Lisbon University institute ISCTE-IUL and is currently working in the Project SPLACH - Spatial Planning for Change. Her research interests focus on the studies of urban morphology and the ecological landscape, spatial planning instruments, public policies and the right to the city and to housing. She is also a PhD student, developing a project regarding urban form and housing policies.

João Cunha Borges holds a MSc in Architecture (ISCTE-IUL, 2017). He works as a Researcher at ISCTE-IUL, DINÂMIA'CET, in the Project SPLACH- Spatial Planning for Change. He wrote a dissertation on Aldo Van Eyck and Alison and Peter Smithson, titled 'The dissolution of the modern complex'. His research seeks to contribute to a multidisciplinary approach to architectural theory, including Urban Planning History and Sustainability, Aesthetics, Anthropology of Space, and Popular Culture. He is currently a PhD student, working on a project related to social housing and suburban landscapes.

Teresa Marat-Mendes is an Associated Professor with Aggregation in Architecture at Iscte- Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, at the Department of Architecture and Urbanism. She is a Senior Researcher at DINÂMIA'CET (D'C) where she coordinated the D'C research teams for Project MEMO - Evolution of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area Metabolism. Lessons towards a Sustainable Urban Future (PTDC/EMS-ENE/2197/2012) and SPLACH Spatial Planning for Change (POCI01145FEDER16431). Her main research areas focus on Urban Sustainability, Urban Morphology and Urban Metabolism.

Rui del Pino Fernandes is Master at ISCTE-IUL, with "Passage or halfway: urban development and housing in Macau after the transfer of sovereignty" (2014), dissertation supervised by Ana Vaz Milheiro, collaborated with Bartolomeu Costa Cabral between 2014-2016. He has participated in the monography "Bartolomeu Costa Cabral - 18 Works", published by Circo de Ideias. Since 2019 is assistant curator/productor at NOTE – Galeria de Arquitectura. participated, among others, in the exhibitions: "Ideias de Intimidade" and "Sergio Bernardes: Tropicalismo Crítico".

Non-central, peripheral, low rise suburbia

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There is no consensus as to what exactly constitutes a suburbia. We will take Mario Gandelsonas definition as “an opposition between the city and the suburb... as people pursued the symbolic ‘house in the country’”[1] and the “idea of suburb as a politically organized space”[2]. We tend to discuss suburbia as middle-class large housing complexes located outside of the big urban centres. Yet, interior cities are themselves suburbia of larger towns, major civic and economic centres of countries, as intentions of development over rural areas. We intend to address the specificities of non-central, peripheral, low rise suburbia, suburbia were low budget or middle-class inhabitants live at the outskirts of old city centres, sometimes listed, or protected, conditioned in their access. The “house in the country” is not a getaway home, a paradise far from the city, but an intermediate home, away from the already departed rural areas towards the urban dwelling. These suburbia face different challenges. They are peripheral not only to their cities but also to their country. They face the double impact of the peripheral city and of the suburbia. They serve a purpose of expansion, and the need for dwelling by people coming to the city due to many different attractions and expectations, linked to employment, social mobility and access to education or culture. Low rise suburbia act as birth places of the urban dweller but remain linked to the rural culture of the past. They are low rise because there is still land available and urban pressure is still manageable. The neighbourhood of Malagueira, in Évora serves as a manifest of what was, is and could be. The Malagueira farm was urbanized in the late 70s, following the political change of Portugal after 1974’s Carnation Revolution and the need to house new inhabitants from the rural areas. The Malagueira’s low rise urban project by Álvaro Siza Vieira defined a new suburbia that was never finished, where only dwellings and green areas were done. Yet the project is still a promise of what could be: a wholistic, complex new settlement for a community, linked to the city, thus bridging the rural to the city, mediating the urban continuity from the city to the rural areas. Rather than just another mass housing dormitory for the classified historic city centre, but in dialogue with the latter, Malagueira has remained between past and future. 40 years after its first low budget dwellers and families, with no experience of the city, existing dwellers have a new understanding of its urban and housing qualities. Time has induced social growth and transformation, and its regeneration towards a new middle-class urban user that asks for the completion of his part of the city. We intend to reflect upon these rather different suburbia and their positive and negative aspects, contributing to the optimistic discussion of how people talk and think about urban shapes, how to build and (re)develop new/old parts of low density cities in the future. [1] Gandelsonas, Mario (1999)., X-Urbanism: Architecture and the American City. Princeton Architectural Press: Princeton, NJ. p. 30. [2] van Schaik, Leon., & Bertram, Nigel (2019). Suburbia Reimagined: Ageing and Increasing Populations in the Low-Rise City. Routledge: NY. p. 1.

Pedro Guilherme graduated in Architecture (1991, UTL, FA), has a Master in Urban Engineer (1996, UC, FCT), received a PhD in Architectural Theory (2016, UL, FA). Investigates research by design and design competitions in connection to the internacionalization of Portuguese Architecture and to teaching architecture. Has researched about Álvaro Siza Vieira and his works abroad and in Portugal, in particular about the neighbourhood of Malagueira. Is the head researcher of “Malagueira: Heritage for all” (PTDC/ART-DAQ/32111/2017) information available at [Is](#) invited Professor of Architectural Drawing at the Architectural Department of the Évora University since 2017.

Sofia Salema graduated in Architecture (1994, UTL, FA), has a Master in Architectural Conservation (2006, UE), received a PhD in Architecture (2012, UL, FA). Is Associate Professor at the Architectural Department of the Évora University and teaches architectural Project and lectures at the Architectural Doctorate. Investigates on ornamentation in architecture (sgraffito), research by design, Álvaro Siza Vieira and Malagueira. Is co-head researcher of “Malagueira: Heritage for all” (PTDC/ART-DAQ/32111/2017).

Housing financialisation processes, the production of space, and satisfaction with housing in Portugal

Raquel Ribeiro | University of Coimbra, Centre for Social Studies; raquelribeiro@ces.uc.pt

The public policies aimed at solving the housing question in Portugal at the end of the twentieth century contributed to a radical transformation of the Portuguese economy and society towards its financialisation. Public incentives to homeownership through bank loans also stimulated housing construction and the expansion of large suburbia areas around the main Portuguese cities, namely Lisbon and Porto. This first phase of the financialisation of housing resulted in the expansion of the metropolitan areas with increased socio-territorial differentiation and inequalities based on housing. Following the Great Recession, the measures imposed by the TROIKA and the public policies aimed at attracting foreign investment, have opened way for a new phase of the financialisation of housing in Portugal. This new phase, characterized by a transnational demand for national real estate and greater relevance of new financial agents such as international real estate funds, has changed considerably the old city centres towards its touristification and super-gentrification. Based on data from a Portuguese national survey on housing with 1222 participants, this paper makes a comparative analyses of the levels of satisfaction regarding dwelling, neighbourhood and surroundings; noise and air quality; safety, public services, and commercial establishments; etc. depending on residents' identification with the type of territory they live in (e.g. historic centre of a big city, suburbs or outskirts of a large city, village, etc.). It also examines the differences concerning the identification with a type of territory between parishes of the same municipality. Main results show significant differences depending on the type of territory that highlight the harmful effects of air and hearing pollution and the socio-territorial inequalities concerning access to public transports and services. It is discussed the implications of housing policies in the production of space and the relation between the produced space and its meaning and housing satisfaction.

Raquel Ribeiro holds a PhD in Psychology by the University of Porto, is a researcher at the Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra. She studies the psychosocial impacts, socio-territorial inequalities and social justice of economic and financial processes; how social representations guide individual and collective action. Between 2016 and 2019 she integrated the team of the project "Inhabiting in financial times: Housing and the production of space in democratic Portugal" (PI: Ana Santos).

Toward a Trans-European Petroleumscape: Architectural and Urban Histories of Designing Automobility

Marianna Charitonidou | Department of Architecture ETH Zurich; mchariton@ethz.ch

The paper examines the role of architects and urban planners in shaping connections between European land-based mobility, cities and landscapes. It will investigate the development of spaces aiming to link auto mobility to the everyday experience of European citizens in different countries, adjusting their interventions to local sensibilities. For over half a century, politicians have promoted transportation and transnational mobility for commodities and individuals by planning and funding the E-road network. This attempt to link the different European nations and overcome their separate plans has reshaped the urban landscape and the territory at large. The paper shows how urban planning and architecture play a key role in implementing new types of mobilities promoting environmental sustainability. At the centre of the paper lie the imaginaries produced by architects and urban planners, and their vision for highways in different national contexts and for their connexions to planned new towns. Taking into account that the EU and its nations aim to overcome regimes of petroleum-based mobility and associated architectures, the paper demonstrates how the land-based transportation of both individuals and commodities in the E-Road network functions as an actor of planetary urbanization, investigating three kinds of nodes within the E-Road network: the nodes encountered on the E-Roads, those to be found at the gates to cities, and the new structures aiming to imitate the urban dimension but proposing a novel articulation of pedestrian and automobile circulation. It aims to relate the expression of the three nodes-typologies in various national contexts – characterised by different European urban planning methods - to overarching approaches in the design of mobility. The paper pays particular attention to the relationship of the emergence of an ensemble of new architectural typologies in the villes nouvelles proposals with promotion of the dissociation between pedestrian and automobile circulation, which is very present in the proposal for Toulouse-le-Mirail by Candilis-Jossic-Woods, which started in 1961 and constitutes one of the most iconic projects of the aforementioned team's experimentation with mass housing in France, and was developed around two core concepts: that of "stem" (trame) and that of "cluster" (grappe). The emergence of new models of daily life related to the model of working and living within a trans-European network contributed significantly to a perception of Europe as an expanding polycentric and dynamic entity. To address the question of the impact of the car on "planetary urbanization" in a trans-European perspective, the paper examines the role of the E-Road network in suburbanization and its impact on the shift towards the model of the polycentric city. It will take into consideration the ways in which "transnational history" treats the connections between different national contexts as central forces within the historical processes.

Dr. ir. Marianna Charitonidou is an architect, spatial designer, curator, educator and theorist and historian of architecture and urban design. She is Lecturer at the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) of ETH Zürich, where she works on her project "The Travelling Architect's Eye: Photography and the Automobile Vision". She is the curator of the exhibition "The View from the Car: Autopia as a New Perceptual Regime" (<https://viewfromcarexhibition.gta.arch.ethz.ch>), Postdoctoral Researcher at the National Technical University of Athens, and the awardee of Bruno Zevi Prize (2021).

[18jun 14h00 | parallel sessions III _ room B 2.01]

Session 07 | **The Imagined Community of Middle Class Mass Housing**

Chairs: Lawrence Heindryckx (UGhent) and

Tom Broes (UGhent)

Géry Leloutre | Faculté d'architecture de l'ULB Laboratory Urbanisme Infrastructure Ecology (LoUIsE)

Audrey Courbebaisse and Gérald Ledent | UCLouvain - LOCI Bruxelles

Andrea Pastorello | Università degli Studi di Genova

Yael Allweil | Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion IIT

Matthew G. Lasner | Hunter College, CUNY

Francesca Vita | Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto (FAUP)

This panel wants to research who were the residents that inhabited large housing schemes realized by private real estate developers throughout the twentieth century. Were these twentieth-century developers mainly producing a generic residential stock that could sooner or later meet any demand, whether truly residential or speculative in nature – or did they actively imagine that these new estates would foster a sense of ‘community’ beyond the individual household? To what extent did the future community of inhabitants co-determine the project developers’ choices for a specific housing typology and vice versa, both directly and implicitly? This panel tries to shed light on the question what kind of residents or communities real estate developers had in mind when building and selling their projects, ranging from solitary towers as vertical allotments to integrated urban development schemes. In short, what kind of (urban) society was imagined? Furthermore, we want to investigate how these Middle Class Mass Housing Complexes related to the dominant housing policies in various countries. What role did the public sector play in determining the middle class residents of these complexes? Social housing complexes are characterised by explicit reformist socio-democratic choice towards lower income residents. The access to public housing was typically monitored by the state via various administrative conditions, such as income restrictions. However, a liberal approach of private ownership shaped a community in MCMH which is less explicitly defined and remains under-researched to date. It needs a different theoretical framework and opens up opportunities for a different research approach. The session is interested in papers that experiment with terminology, concepts and methodological aspects of this ‘Imagined Community of Middle Class Housing’. More specifically, the session would welcome studies ranging from the ‘lived histories’ of inhabitants to ‘oral history research’ of personnel of development firms, in search of the realities that were both produced and constructed by these housing developers.

Postwar conventional urbanism. Building the Brussels modern city thanks to large-scale private housing developers

Géry Leloutre | Faculté d'architecture de l'ULB - Laboratory Urbanisme Infrastructure Ecology (LoUIsE); gery.leloutre@ulb.be

Throughout the middle of the 20th century, Brussels shows a strong development. This evolution occurs until 1979 without any comprehensive planning document and is still considered, partly therefore, as an haphazard urban transformation. This period also coincides with the emergence and the golden age of real estate developers producing housing for the middle class. The mapping of their realizations points out a correlation between housing operations and the consolidation of the structure of parks and open spaces in the 20th century Brussels neighbourhoods. The paper proposal endeavours to highlight how these developers actually contributed to the construction of a dense but open Green Crown, that has formalized a clear border to the agglomeration of the 19 Brussels municipalities and has consolidated it inside a national territory that was marked by a strong dispersion dynamic. The Green Crown is actually the result of the juxtaposition of projects implemented by different municipalities looking for developing a modern and bright living environment. The paper will focus on the match between a specific production of middle class housing developer in Belgium - building affordable housing close to the city centre – and the shared aspirations by public authorities and planners for a « mastered' urban » planning with a neutral architecture. This match illustrates a specific mode of production of the city in Belgium, based on direct collaboration between authorities -usually the local mayor- and the private sector, the first delegating to the later the effective production of the city, through conventions and local plans often drawn up jointly, following a process called on this time « conventional urbanism. This plans have produced pieces of integrated neighbourhoods and new that the paper will punctually analyse at different scales, from national to architectural level, also pointing out the limit of this model of development.

Géry Leloutre is an architect (ISAVH 2002) and urbanist (KULeuven 2006) and leading professor at the ULB Faculty of Architecture. In practice and research he consistently expresses a continuous and critical reflection on urban planning as a discipline, through the process of crystallisation of the urban form as well as the dynamics of urbanisation. He holds a PhD in Architecture and Urbanism about the modern transformation of Brussels (ULB 2020) and is also coordinating research on urbanisation in D.R. Congo.

The imagined community of Etrimo: Birth and development of owner-occupied apartment buildings in Brussels, 1950-2020

Audrey Courbebaisse | UCLouvain - LOCI Bruxelles; audrey.courbebaisse@uclouvain.be

Gérald Ledent | UCLouvain - LOCI Bruxelles; gerald.ledent@uclouvain.be

We propose to question the capacity of collective housing to build and support an inhabitants' community, based on the apartment buildings built in Brussels by the company Etrimo between 1950 and 1970. Taking advantage of the poor state of the existing housing stock and the return of Belgian families from the Congo, the company ETRIMO is intensifying its production of apartment buildings for the middle classes wishing to become homeowners. The buildings consist of the repetition of a single three-room dwelling offering all modern comforts to the nuclear family of the Trente Glorieuses. The portrait of this family, which is reflected in the various commercial brochures and the 14,000 or so homes built in Brussels by the company ETRIMO, suggests a relatively homogeneous middle class. Neither the evolution of the family over time nor its diversification are envisaged. Nor is the collective dimension of a community of inhabitants imagined to originate in the repetition of the typical family in each operation. However, the attention paid to the collective spaces of the complexes, the planted park, the spacious and luminous entrance hall and stairwells, the concierge's office, the collective drying room in the attic... suggests that this community could be effectively put into space. How then did this imagined and abstract community materialise? From the 1970s onwards, the renewal and diversification of the population gradually modified this more or less imagined community and with it the good image of the Etrimo ensembles (also damaged by an energy deficiency, the obsolescence of the materials and a social stigmatisation). Thus, we can ask ourselves to what extent do the collective spaces created allow today to re-invest and support another idea of the community? First, we will present how the juxtaposition of identical households may or may not have produced a homogenous community, and how it was put into place at the different spatial scales of the project, based on the primary sources at our disposal: sales brochures, advertising posters from the company Etrimo, writings by Jean-François Collin on the legal and financial set-up of his business, plans of the housing units and complexes. Then, on the basis of interviews with the inhabitants and in situ observations of living practices in the collective spaces of the housing estates, we will highlight the potential of the ETRIMO housing estates for new ways of living together. Highlighting this potential should provide keys for the (spatial and social) requalification of these paradigmatic buildings in order to meet the challenges of contemporary housing.

Audrey Courbebaisse is an architect, doctor of architecture and an associate professor at the Uclouvain in Brussels in "Conception des Habitats. She is interested in habitat, more precisely in the relationship that people have with their living space. Her work raises the question of the future of buildings and large housing estates built in the 20th century on our territories from a spatial and social point of view.

Gérald Ledent is an architectural engineer who graduated from UCLouvain, Belgium, and OSU, USA. He is an associate professor at UCLouvain in Brussels, where he teaches theory as well as in various studios. He holds a PhD in architecture; his thesis, entitled Potentiels Relationnels, explores the relationships between spaces and uses in domestic space. Dr Ledent plays a co-coordination role in the Uses&Spaces research team, in which his research interests focus on the relationship in architecture between uses and spaces, housing typo-morphologies and research by design. He has extensive experience in the fields of public buildings and collective housing developments in Belgium and abroad. He is also the co-founder of KIS studio (Keep It Simple studio), which aims to avoid unnecessary complexity in order to focus on the essentials.

Stuck in the Middle: The Middle Class in the Middle of the Wildness

Andrea Pastorello | Università degli Studi di Genova; andrea.pastorello@edu.unige.it

The contribution investigates the imaginary underlying two new communities born between the 60s and the 70s: Parly 2 and Milano 2. Waving between difference and repetition (DELEUZE, 1968), the developers build new residential complexes for the middle class multiplying their respective “mother cities”: Paris and Milan. Unlike the novel *La possibilité d'une île* (HOUELLEBECQ 2005), where the protagonists Daniel 1, Daniel 2, Daniel (x) are generated over time, in the case of Parly 2 and Milano 2, the two communities become a synchronic space, another Paris and another Milan and their inhabitants are thus conscious pioneers of a new transfigured reality to be nourished with new imaginaries. On the one hand, Parly 2 reiterates a well-known question: if the contemporary is a consumer society (BAUDRILLARD 1976), the space identifying a community is the largest shopping center in France (KOOLHAAS, 2000). On the other hand, Milano 2 underlines how the imaginary of a society of the spectacle (DEBORD 1967) can only be based on a television community that inhabits the spaces of the national-popular collective imagination. However the glue among the individuals within the two communities and between the two case studies themselves seems to be embodied by the edenic feature of the wilderness which represents the empty space among different artifacts, being capable of building desire, identity and community. In addition, in the enclaves of Parly 2 and Milano 2 the wilderness constitutes a dimension where the unexpected break into the small bourgeois cosmos (BALLARD 1988) and at the same time symbolized an open space where difference and repetition structure a possible imaginary for the Middle Class Mass Housing of the future.

Andrea Pastorello is a PhD candidate in Architecture at Università degli Studi di Genova with the thesis “The Enclave’s Architecture: The Possibility of a Total Design”. He is member of the editorial staff of the academic and scientific magazine “Vesper. Journal of Architecture, Arts and Theory” of Università luav di Venezia” and member of the Università degli Studi di Genova’s research unit of Prin 2017 “SYLVA – Rethink the sylvan: Towards a new alliance between biology and artificiality, nature and society, wilderness and humanity”.

Class Mass Housing: Be'eri Estate in Tel Aviv

Yael Allweil | Technion; aryael@technion.ac.il

Do housing estates on the open market, serving the self-serving middle classes, include imagined communities of shared homes? If so, how do these imagined communities form, what are they grounded upon, and how do designed built environments work for (or against) these imaginations of shared community? This paper explores the Beit-Be'eri housing estate in East Tel Aviv, built in 1965 at the then-outskirts of the city on agricultural lands annexed for housing construction for more middle-class urban dwellers. Marking the beginning of the end of the Israeli welfare state, this estate was produced in the open market explicitly for well-to-do bureaucrats, civil servants, and professionals – while using the architectural and urban vocabulary of Brutalist 'modern architecture for traditional community'. The estate is composed of two towers and two blocks, surrounded by three private parks, two parking lots, an inner road and pedestrian streets, and houses 192 families sharing a full urban block. Be'eri estate forms a perplexing imagined community clashing residents' individual ownership and middle-class identities with intricate practices for administrating uses of the shared estate. Benedict Anderson's powerful idea of the imagined community as a produced cultural product serves this paper as a powerful measure to explore the middle-class Be'eri estate whose identity is shaped by Brutalist communal ethics. Using architectural analysis, historiography and ethnography, this paper asks is the strong sense of collectivity in Be'eri imagined? Are do the intricate practices managing the estate form its middle-class identity?

Yael Allweil Ph.D is Associate Professor in the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion, Israel, where she heads HousingLab and Israel Science Foundation (ISF) funded Future_ARChive. She completed her PhD in architecture history at UC Berkeley. Her research was published in the monograph *Homeland: Zionism as Housing Regime 1860-2011* (Routledge, 2017) and journal articles in *Urban Studies*, *ACME*, *City*, and others. Her research was funded by the Fulbright Foundation, Graham Foundation, ISF, and Israel Institute for Advanced Studies.

Charles Warren Callister and the Planned Community as Social Enclave in the United States

Matthew G. Lasner | Hunter College, CUNY; mlasner@hunter.cuny.edu

Like many architects, planners, and "housers" of his generation, the San Francisco Bay Area's Charles Warren Callister (1917-2008) believed that planned communities for a broad spectrum of the population were essential for accommodating novel social, economic, and technological realities. Although less-remembered than other mid-century U.S. designers of new communities, between the 1960s and the 1990s he was more prolific, planning approximately 150 (some unbuilt), for a series of property developers, across 25 U.S. states. How well did these places live up to his expectations? And why is so little known about them and, by extension, U.S. planned communities (apart a few highly publicized examples, such as Reston, Columbia, and The Sea Ranch)? In this paper I argue that although faith in the planned-community concept spanned the Atlantic, in the U.S., the decentralized system of production and ownership of housing militated against the communalism, however minimal, demanded by the format. The result was a series of developments that came to support, rather than challenge, social fragmentation: in short, enclaving. I begin by recentring U.S. interest in planned communities to the West Coast, as concern for city-center redevelopment came to dominate design discourse on the East Coast after WWII. Next, I document Callister's perspective on community planning and his efforts to engage in this work. Then I analyze Callister's first two new communities: Rossmoor in California and Heritage Village in New England, locating their success in their homogenous populations of middle-class retirees, which Callister's site planning and architecture catalyzed into what he called "adult communes." I conclude with a survey of subsequent efforts by Callister and the builder of Heritage Village to develop similar projects for a broader population, which, like Reston and Columbia, mostly struggled.

Matthew G. Lasner is associate professor of urban studies at Hunter College. He is author of the award-winning *High Life: Condo Living in the Suburban Century*, an architectural, social, and political history of the ownership of flats in the U.S., and co-editor of *Affordable Housing in New York: The Places, People, and Policies That Transformed a City*. His research explores the production of the built environment with focus on the relationship between social patterns and metropolitan form.

“Middle-class exported”. The colonial inscription of European mass housing in Luanda, Maputo and Bissau

Francesca Vita | Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto; francesca.vita0@gmail.com

During the last decades of Portuguese colonization in Africa (1944-1975) the concerns linked to the accommodation of African populations in the main cities of Luanda, Maputo and Bissau became the main topic for the Colonial Planning Office, producing several mass-housing projects inspired by European standards of both society and built environment. The phenomenon of urban migration, intensified by the burst of the Independence Wars in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau (1961-1974), speeded up the need to solve the lack of suitable infrastructures and dwellings to accommodate native populations which were settling in informal neighbourhoods sprawling in the city outskirts. The projects designed to deal with the housing emergence were strongly inspired by mass-housing solutions implemented in Europe during the first half of the XXth century. Informal neighbourhoods would have been substituted by single-family housing suburbs in Bissau, while collective housing model was introduced in Luanda and Maputo to manage the most crowded areas. Alongside with the production of the built environment goes the creation of the community that would have lived in these projects based on the lifestyle of European middle-class with its nuclear family, its strong sense for privacy and comfort. Through the analysis of archival documents, photographic material and propaganda of mass-housing addressed to African population in Luanda, Maputo and Bissau, the present article aims to study the European middle-class standards projected into the African context. On one hand, this article wants to study the imagined social group to which the Portuguese officers addressed the public housing projects, on the other hand, it aims to unveil the main features of middle-class environment the Portuguese State wished to export to Africa. Is it possible by reading the African context to understand the European middle-class housing aspirations? And in which way were they shaped on the local socio-cultural framework?

Francesca Vita (Bologna, 1988) is a junior lecturer at ESAD-Matosinhos (PT) and an integrated researcher at DINÂMIA'CET of the University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE). She is doing a PhD at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Porto, sponsored by FCT grant, that focuses on colonial and post-colonial studies in former Portuguese territories and deepens into the topic of dwelling culture, house production and social use of space. Since 2016 she has been part of research projects that cross the field of design and architecture in the European and African contexts.

[17jun 16h30 | parallel sessions I _ room C 2.01]

Session 08 | **New technologies in housing construction: a path towards a new city?**

Chair: João Cardim (Dinâmia'CET, ISCTE-IUL)

Ariadna Kuzhakova | IND Architects, Russia

Marianna Charitonidou | ETH Zurich, National Technical University of Athens, and Athens School of Fine Arts; marianna.charitonidou@gta.arch.ethz.ch

Alberto Cruz Reaes Pinto | Universidade Lusíada – CITAD [invited speaker]

This session aims to provide a broader view of the technological changes that enabled or characterized the construction of large housing estates for the middle-class during the second half of the 20th century, both within the architects' or engineers' office context, as well as in the construction site or in the decision-making institutions. Keeping in mind the ideological changes that paved the way for the promotion and viability of the large housing estate as a component of the city, we are interested in papers that deal with the relationship between large housing estates for the middle-class and the following subjects: normalization and standardization of the design process; modular design and modular coordination of building components; standardization of building elements and construction systems (including heavy or light prefabrication, innovative building techniques, new and improved materials, etc.); and others relevant to the discussion. It is also important to understand the impact of these new systems in the different individuals (the architect, the engineer, the building company, the workers, the dweller, the politician) and institutions (city halls, unions, corporative groups, residents' associations, professional organizations), as well as the (often troubled) relationship between the various city-making agents. The objective of this session is to understand how technological advances and design processes shaped the architecture and the urban form of the new, almost always peripheral, city. The preferred (but not exclusive) time-frame is from the end of WWII until the 1980s, a period when large housing estates were a symbol, frequently permeated by utopian sentiments, of progress towards a new city. Case-studies of a variety of territorial contexts are welcome, as well as comparative studies.

Phenomenon of experimental neighborhoods in Russia

Ariadna Kuzhakova | IND Architects, Russia; kuzhakovva@mail.ru

The history of mass housing in Russia can be divided into several particular periods, each distinguished by its own aspects, terminology, and representation. The active growth of middle-class mass housing increased in the second half of the 20th century. The time of the soviet "Khrushchyovka". It is an unofficial name for a type of low-cost, concrete-paneled five-storied apartment building which was developed during the time its namesake directed the Soviet government. N.Khrushchev's formula included compact mass housing and the concept of "micro-districts" (dormitory suburbs on the outskirts of cities). The new ideologies have been prioritizing speed, functionality, and profitability. Construction was carried out literally bypassing industrial warehouses. Large-unit concrete panels were transported and mounted directly from the factory. And to test and choose the type of construction, it was necessary to compare a variety of structural, urban solutions and the organization of the apartments. Thus, the "experimental neighborhoods" were formed in different parts of Moscow. Rectangular blocks of 5-story houses ringed the courtyard, creating an enclosed space inside. The shape of yards and their size depended on the routes of tower cranes. Vernacular mass housing was forming. Thus, areas were building up. But in the "experimental" projects one point was not taken into consideration. Closed space creation destroyed the possibility of human socialization. Walls were built between people to keep strangers out. An invisible conventional line emerged between the concepts of My Yard, Neighborhood Yard, and Our Common Street. Experimental neighborhoods have revealed a lot of mistakes. In the paper I am going to convey the phenomenon of the vernacular ("architecture without an architect") of experimental mass housing in Russia and express the idea that it's not the boundaries and number of houses that create neighborhoods, but the cross-use inside an area, vibrant life and identity of a territory.

Ariadna Kuzhakova graduated from the Moscow Architectural Institute – MArchI in 2020. After graduation, she worked with several architectural and urban planning companies. Currently Ariadna is an architect at Moscow architectural bureau IND architects. In addition she is actively engaged in various research projects. Ariadna participated in several competitions and scientific conferences such as IOP conference series: earth and environmental science, and her works were published in scientific journals such as WOS (Web of Science) and Scopus.

Takis Zenetos's 'Electronic Urbanism' as adaptation to social structure: Tele-activities as actor of change

Marianna Charitonidou | ETH Zurich, National Technical University of Athens, and Athens School of Fine Arts; marianna.charitonidou@gta.arch.ethz.ch

Takis Zenetos was enthusiastic about the idea of working from home, and believed that both architecture and urban planning should be reshaped in order to respond to this. He supported the design of special public spaces in residential units, aiming to accommodate the inhabitants during working hours. This paper argues that Zenetos's design for "Electronic Urbanism" was more prophetic, and more pragmatic, than his peers such as Archigram and Constant Nieuwenhuys. Despite the fact that they shared an optimism towards technological developments and megastructure, a main difference between Zenetos's view and the perspectives of his peers is his rejection of a generalised enthusiasm concerning increasing mobility of people. In opposition with Archigram, Zenetos insisted in minimizing citizens' mobility and supported the replacement of daily transport with the use advanced information technologies, using terms such as "tele-activity". Zenetos was convinced that "Electronic Urbanism" would help citizens save the time that they normally used to commute to work, and would allow them to spend this time on more creative activities, at or near their homes. The main interest of "Electronic Urbanism" lies in the fact that it not only constitutes an artistic contribution to experimental architecture, but is also characterized by a new social vision, promising to resynchronize practices of daily life. An aspect that is also examined is the relationship of Zenetos's ideas and those of the so-called Metabolists in the 1960s in Japan, including Kenzo Tange's conception of megastructures. Zenetos's thought is very topical considering the ongoing debates about the advanced information society, especially regarding the social concerns of surveillance, governance, and sovereignty within the context of Big Data. His conception of "tele-activities" provides a fertile terrain for reflecting on potential implications and insights concerning home-office conditions not only within the context of the current pandemic situation but beyond it as well.

Dr. ir. Marianna Charitonidou is an architect, spatial designer, curator, educator and theorist and historian of architecture and urban design. She is Lecturer at the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) of ETH Zürich, where she works on her project "The Travelling Architect's Eye: Photography and the Automobile Vision". She is the curator of the exhibition "The View from the Car: Autopia as a New Perceptual Regime" (<https://viewfromcarexhibition.gta.arch.ethz.ch>), Postdoctoral Researcher at the National Technical University of Athens, and the awardee of Bruno Zevi Prize (2021).



Heavy Prefabrication: Santo António dos Cavaleiros (SAC) and Quinta do Morgado

Alberto Cruz Reaes Pinto [invited speaker]

Universidade Lusíada – CITAD; reaespinto@lis.ulusiada.pt

Prefabrication is one of the two great methods of industrialized construction that became cost-effective after World War II. The development of such industrialized building techniques was prompted by the great shortage of buildings resulting from the massive destruction of cities, the big demographic explosion and the industrial concentration after World War II (Blachère, 1975). Traditional construction, which was diffused and disorganized, short of skilled labour, materials and energy, came out ineffective. Most European countries came to the conclusion that housing provision, in terms of quantity, speed of construction and price, could only be solved with the use of industrialized construction.

The use of heavy prefabrication in Portugal began in the mid-1960s, in order to meet the large national deficits (requiring 500,000 new dwellings per year). The first Portuguese building experience with this kind of technology began in 1964, accomplished by the construction company ICESA - Indústria de Construção e Empreendimentos Turísticos. This presentation will explore two significant case studies built by ICESA:

- **Santo António dos Cavaleiros (SAC):** A Housing unit of real estate development, with 42 hectares, located in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, near the Frielas bridge, Loures, about 2.5km away from the main city centre. Around 3000 dwellings were grouped in small-scale buildings (up to 5 floors) and towers (11 floors). They were divided into several categories, according to the organization of the space, floor area, materials and appliances, and typologies of one to four bedrooms per apartment.
- **Quinta do Morgado:** Housing unit located in Lisbon, next to the Encarnação neighbourhood, where a total of 1660 dwellings were spread throughout 20 hectares. The planning, design and construction of this housing complex is the result of a bidding process carried out by the Lisbon City Hall (initially for 1140 houses), to tackle the housing problem of the lower classes.

Alberto Reaes Pinto (b.1932) is a Full Professor at the Faculty of Architecture and Arts (FAA) of the Lusíada University (UL). PhD in Architecture (University of Salford-UK). Coordinator of the Centre for Research in Territory, Architecture and Design (CITAD) of the FAA. Member of the General Council of the Academy of Schools of Architecture and Urbanism of Portuguese Language (AEAULP), from 2011 to 2013. Former lecturer on the Architecture Course at the Lisbon School of Fine Arts. Corporate administrator (construction company ICESA, 1964-1989), specialised in prefabrication at Société Fiorio (Limoux, France). Designed a large part of the approximately 10,000 dwellings built in heavy prefabrication by ICESA, in the area of Lisbon and Greater Lisbon, namely Santo António dos Cavaleiros Urbanization and Quinta do Morgado Urbanization. President of the Regional Council of Delegates of the South of the Portuguese Association of Architects (OA) (1999-2001). Chairman of the General Assembly of the Specialty College of Construction Management, Direction and Supervision of Works, of the Association of Architects (2014-2017).

[17jun 16h30 | parallel sessions II _ room C 1.04 auditório plano]

Session 09 | **Inhabiting Suburbia: art (registers) of living**

Chair: Maria Rita Pais (Universidade Lusófona)

Giuseppe Resta | Bilkent University – IAED (Ankara, TR)

Inês Andrade Marques | Universidade Lusófona – Center for Other Worlds

Carlos Machado e Moura and Alexandra Areia | CEAU-FAUP; DINÂMIA'CET-IUL

Spela Hudnik | Faculty of Architecture, University of Ljubljana

Maribel Mendes Sobreira | CFUL

Paulo Catrica | Instituto de História Contemporânea

Architecture research is traditionally addressed on perspectives aiming for object and author comprehension. We propose to change research point of view from creation to reception, revealing the dialogue between architect and clients, inhabitants and space appropriations by users or beholders. Inspired by the revisitation of Maurice Merleau-Ponty (1960) idea of experience of art, we propose to gather, understand and discuss architecture throughout art production reading, and more specifically to understand suburbia habitat complexity through artistic vision. This idea also follows Hans Robert Jauss Aesthetics of Reception (1964), including what happens in the consciousness received and in its aesthetic fruition. In the scope of the inhabitant spatial recognition, three researchers have been highlighted in recent years, with a perspective of relation with the work in architecture: Dana Arnold, (Arnold, 2014) presents methods of spatial investigation through biographies of the inhabitant, revealing personal meanings and strategies of relation with space; Jane Rendell with a work in understanding space through site-writing and site-specific as fictional forms of emotional relationship with the space; and Giuliana Bruno through the rescue of the "maps of the emotions" to make understandable some relations with space. Throughout history, Albrecht Dürer with Saint Jerome in His Study (1514) unveils the notion of confort and interiorism, Johannes Vermeer explores the intimacy, and Le Brun present a motto for the idea of building character (Boffrand, 1745). More recently, Richard Hamilton's Just what is It that Makes Today's Home so Different, so Appealing? (1956) reflects on the ephemeral and the habitat symbolisms and Gordon Matta-Clark's Splitting (1974) destabilise the image of suburban domesticity. Suburbia represent an impressive space sample scenario on space in a domestic scale. Can we really represent, understand or make history about suburbia? Can we read day-to-day living, social resonance, political pretensions, aesthetic proposals, reveries or functional issues through inhabitants? We propose to discuss and share theoretical, critical historical and practical work. We look forward to receive proposals from architects, artists, curators, critics, historians, anthropologists, urban planners and other for traditional papers to be peer reviewed and oral presented for discussion during the conference. We also feel very enthusiastic to accept artistic work if accompanied by a reflection in the form of written text in a traditional paper format. Artistic proposals from participants can be physically exhibit during the conference, according to existing conditions. This Discussion table claim new critical architecture history readings and new suburbia looks, maybe more or maybe less optimistic.

Wallpapers from the Eastern Europe. A visual research on the façade of post-war mass housing

Giuseppe Resta | Bilkent University – IAED (Ankara, TR); giusepperesta.arch@gmail.com

Wallpapers from the Eastern Europe is an ongoing visual research that explores the modular quality of post-war facades in mass housing complexes. It is based on a photographic survey across Albania, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Slovakia, and Turkey, in which facades built with precast assemblies have been studied and sampled. Elaborations take the form of a wallpapers matrix, based on the seamless repetition of the base geometry that could be ideally repeated ad infinitum. The Wallpapers create a connection between post-war standardized domestic accommodations, often scattered in concrete suburbs developed under the flag of time-cost efficiency, and unexpected patterned repetitions based on identity vitiating, or a weak individuality of the single elements as Gombrich pointed out in his study on the sense of order. Reproduction devalues complexity, but these photographs demonstrate that while some buildings preserved their original facies, others allowed unregulated adaptations by those who actually live those brutalist edifices. Each Wallpaper has a story of its own. For instance, a wallpaper samples the supplementary heating system that has been integrated into existing openings in a socialist housing block on Durres Street in Tirana. Another Tirana wallpaper is the elevation of student dormitories built under the regime of Enver Hoxha, which was also the place where the 1991 protest leading to the iconic tear down of the statue of the dictator originated. Other wallpapers display tunnel formwork systems in Ankara, hexagon modules in Struga, creative adaptations of the loggias on the outskirts of Bratislava. The paper will expand on the idea of visual standardization that is attached to post-war building industry, conducting an empirical reading of a personal experience rather than a systematic study. Scaling down the sample, any domestic unit loses its peculiarity, contributing to a homogenous visual noise, which eventually unfolds in a trivial decorative motif.

Giuseppe Resta is a licensed architect. He is Assistant Professor at the Bilkent University (TR). He previously held teaching positions at the Politecnico di Bari (IT) and Polis University (AL). He is owner and curator of Antilia Gallery (IT) and co-founder of the architecture think tank PROFFERLO (IT-UK). Resta is a member of the board of directors of ICoRSA (IE). His latest monographic book is "AB Chvoya. Architectural bureau" (Libria, 2020).

Walking wonders. An atlas of useless structures in two housing complexes in Lisbon

Inês Andrade Marques | Universidade Lusófona – Center for Other Worlds; p4198@ulusofona.pt

This paper focuses on a set of sculptural objects existing in public places in two large housing complexes: Olivais Norte (1955) and Olivais Sul (1959). It is well known that these two housing estates exemplify the rise and fall of the ideals of the Athens Charter in Lisbon. By the time they were built, several authors were already criticizing the dryness of public spaces of modernist urbanism (Zevi, Jacobs, Cullen) and their incapacity of generating social life. Accordingly, some experimental teams of architects and visual artists, who were working in these housing complexes, engaged in designing transitional spaces and enclosed areas that could foster social encounters, as well as ludic structures for residents to meet and play on the open air. In a more or less deterministic way, these structures were sought to induce social relationships, and active use of public space, which was considered as an extension of housing - whose scarcity of space should supply - and as a platform for social equality. Thanks to their way of working - modelling with clay as a starting point - their approach went far beyond recreating the picturesque plaza, or the traditional playgrounds, to create sculptural objects which were imbued with poetry and formal ambiguity, recalling contemporary land art interventions (Nancy Holt, Mary Miss). These useless objects - observatories, circular walls, labyrinths - which remain in the territory (truncated, or ruined) can be described as monuments that define the memory traces of an abandoned set of futures, as Robert Smithson said about the monuments of Passaic. This communication intends to identify and map these objects in the territory, and is accompanied by an Artist Book. This will take the form of an atlas of these useless structures: a visual essay encompassing drawings and photographs that may also be shown in a small exhibition.

Inês Andrade Marques (Ph.D. Public Art) is a visual artist, assistant professor, and integrated member of COW - Center for Other Worlds, at ULHT. She is a founding member and integrates the Coordination Council (2019-2021) of Rede 3iAP - Information, Research, and Intervention in Public Art Network, CITAR - UCP. She is a member of the Scientific Committee of the International Congress CSO and is an external academic peer of the art journals Gama, Croma and Estudio, FBAUL - UL.

Fundamental(s) (Acts)

Spela Hudnik | Faculty of Architecture, University of Ljubljana; spela.hudnik@fa.uni-lj.si

Fundamental Acts, as a series of films produced by Superstudio in the '70s, inspired Rem Koolhaas, curator of the 14th Venice Architecture Biennale titled *FUNDAMENTALS*.

Koolhaas's *FUNDAMENTALS* is correlated with Superstudio's *FUNDAMENTAL ACTS* as a continuum of the process of refounding acts in architecture and human life.

This article is based on a critical reflection of both works (*Fundamentals* and *Fundamental Acts*) as radical space scenarios and reformulations of human existence behaviour in the context of different political, cultural, social, and economic realities.

It questions Koolhaas's reconceptualization of Superstudio's ideology of architecture in the context of *Fundamentals* exhibition subdivided into 3 themes: *Elements of Architecture*, *Monditalia*, and *Absorbing Modernity*. The exhibition reflects critical and (un)conscious strategies of radical transformation of space and process of human existence (interaction/adaptation/integration) with micro and macro narratives, technology and consumption ideology through the past, present and future.

The goal is to emphasize the theoretical, conceptual, communication and research methodology for a better understanding of the correlation and public appearance between Koolhaas's La Biennale and Superstudio projects as a continuous urban development strategy.

The article is concluded with questions such as: What could we learn from utopia? What are the future fundamentals? and Where do we go from here?, which are emerging as arbiters of the continuous evolution process of urbanization. These questions also serve as a critic and warning of distinctly market-oriented society and its tendencies in architecture which are present even today. They also revive the 60s Radical Architecture where Superstudio is once again the protagonist of the future reconception of architecture as the fundamental condition of an alternative model of life on Earth.

Spela Hudnik has been working in architectural practice, research and pedagogy for more than twenty years. Faculty of Architecture, University of Ljubljana (1986). Postgraduate studies at the Akademie der bildenden Künste and Angewandte Kunst in Vienna with prof. Michael Sorkin and Peter Sloterdijk. PhD from the University of Ljubljana (2003). Recognition for Important Works of Art from the University of Ljubljana (2013). Co-founder of the architectural studio MONOCHROME ARCHITECTS (1986) with Peter Vezjak. Focus on researching social and cultural changes. Internationally related and present in Slovenia as well as abroad through exhibitions, research, critical debates, writing, workshops and lectures.

What makes mass housing representations so different, so appealing? French "grands ensembles" in comic strip form

Carlos Machado e Moura | CEAU-FAUP; cmoura@arq.up.pt

Alexandra Areia | DINÂMIA'CET-IUL; xanaareia@gmail.com

References to mass housing complexes tend to balance between their generally unknown realities and the pervasive power of their representations. These are often nourished by emotional experiences fed by words and images conveyed in mass media and political discourse (especially when it comes to ghettos or problematic suburbs) and multiple arrays of commercial, documentary and fictional representations of either everyday realities or aspirational imaginaries. Complementarily, different media types entered middle- and lower-class houses, rendering these mediations bidirectional, by progressively conquering their place in the domestic scene and permeating it with representations of itself. Indeed, the history of access to housing runs parallel and often intertwined with the history of media, as somehow epitomized in Richard Hamilton's "Just what is it that makes today's home's so different, so appealing?" (1956). The collage vividly portrays the paradoxical nature of the modern notion of 'home' simultaneously as a multi-media recipient and a mediated construction, both an object of desire and its avid consumer. Simultaneously the country of 'bande dessinée' and the crisis of the 'banlieues', France is a particularly revealing example of this dynamic. Indeed, since the mid-1960s, comic strips acquired a special status in French society that rendered it an accurate cultural barometer of its culture. Alongside, France extensively built social housing estates in the outskirts of its major cities throughout 'The Glorious Thirties', between World War II and the oil crisis. With its bars and towers, these 'grands ensembles' often became highly stigmatized and mediatized places, frequently depicted in cinema, literature, comic strips and other art forms. This paper aims to discuss the state of the art of the presence of social housing estates in French comic strips and present an array of comics (between the 1970s and today) that depict these architectures and illustrate their social questions.

Carlos Machado e Moura is an Architect (FAUP, 2006), postgraduate in Architectural Heritage (CEAPA-FAUP, 2013), PhD candidate (PDA-FAUP/FCT, 2015) and integrated researcher at CEAU-FAUP. He lectured at University of Florence (2009/10), integrated research projects on urban regeneration and practises as an architect since 2008. Co-author of "Casas Quinhentistas de Castelo Branco" (2008), author of "Building Views" (2017), member of *Jornal Arquitectos* editorial team (2015-19), he was assistant curator of the "Physics of Portuguese Heritage" exhibition (DGPC/MAP, 2019) and *OpenHouse Porto* (2016). He currently collaborates with *Jofebar/panoramah!@*, he is a member of the management committee and workgroup co-leader of COST Action CA18126 "Writing urban places" (2019/23) and a researcher of "(EU)ROPA – Rise of Portuguese Architecture" (CES-UC, 2018/21). In 2020 he was a recipient of Prémio Távora award and of an honorable mention of *Premio Architetto Italiano*.

Alexandra Areia is an Architect. Researcher at DINÂMIA'CET-IUL, currently working as contracted researcher on the project "MCMH - Middle Class Mass Housing in Europe, Africa and Asia" [PTDC/ARTDAQ/30594/2017], member of COST Action CA18137. In 2018 worked as scholarship holder on the project "Coast to Coast – Late Portuguese Infrastructural Development in Continental África (Angola and Mozambique): Critical and Historical Analysis and Postcolonial Assessment" [PTDC/ATP-AQI/0742/2014]. Obtained PhD in 2019 (ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon) with a thesis on communication of architecture in filmic formats; Master degree in 2007 (UPC, Barcelona); Graduated in 2004 (UMinho, Guimarães). Writer at *Jornal Arquitectos (J-A)* in 2016-18, Programmer at *Arquiteturas Film Festival Lisbon* in 2014-16. In 2019 she wrote for the book "Porto Brutalista" (*Circo de Ideias*) and co-edited "Um Mapa de Lisboa no Cinema" (*Dafne/AML-Videoteca*).

Spacing layer's to the art's to architecture

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We intend with this proposal, within the scope of the panel of the panel "Inhabiting Suburbia: art (records) of life", analyze the intersection between Art and Architecture, placing the emphasis on aesthetic experience through two concepts that complemented each other: the spacing (räumen; Heidegger, 1969; Matina Löw, 2016), understanding it as a constitutive element of subjectivity and not in the physical sense, but rather in the existential sense, and the concept of ontology of fields of sense (ontologie der Sinnfelder; Markus Gabriel, 2013) which translates into the understanding of apprehension of layers of the object's reading, when we look at the work for Maleitch's, what we see is not only a square square, but opens layers of meaning. Both concepts, used to think about the visual arts, will be important for the thought of the analysis of the architectural object, that is, the spacing being the subjective relationship with the object and, a mediator, open layers of meaning. In a complex century like ours, we can integrate them in the analysis of the object, artistic or architectural. How this space is involved with the space that objects occupy and how the observer reads and integrates these discursive layers involved in this relation of sensitive apprehension. In this sense, we will create a system of analysis, which help us to understand the contemporary problems that call into question, through the intersection of themes, considered in their origin suburban, such as, and an example: as decolonial and gender issues; the meaning and practice of architecture and the constitution of the observer, that is, the object of my appearance, which appears to my consciousness, which is always a discourse loaded with narratives, is loaded with countless layers that influence the taking and the comprehension of the object, whether marginal (suburban) or central.

Maribel Mendes Sobreira (Venezuela - Portugal, 1981) is an architect, postgraduate degree in Urban Heritage (FCSH; 2007), MA in Philosophy (FLUL; 2006). PhD student in Philosophy at FLUL in the area of Aesthetics and Philosophy of Art. FCT fellow (2016-2020) in the final stage of her writing. Member of CFUL and of ISPA. Articles: "Relation of Architecture and Philosophy in the tragedy of culture" (2018); "City as a chôra and shelter: on the essence of architecture" (2019); "Istranzu: Toward an aesthetic of the tasca" (2019); "Time of no form" (2020). Cultural Mediator at Berardo Collection Museum and MAAT. Between 2014 and 2018 she taught at ISA and FLUL Lisbon. Curatorial practice since 2019, with the project 'Arquivo Exquis', a cycle with five exhibitions, with several others, at PENHA.SCO (Lisbon).

The Runcorn Atlas

Paulo Catrica | Instituto de História Contemporânea; paulo.caticra@gmail.com

Developed as a projection or a book, as a model, this visual atlas recovers and operates as an assemblage of Runcorn. It reuses and confronts photographs, made in 2007, with other historical and archive photographs and other images, as well as bibliographical references and literary texts. Part of the visual component of my doctoral research, many of these Runcorn photographs were never edited or published. Located on the south bank of the Mersey River in Cheshire County, Runcorn is eighteen kilometers away from Liverpool. Designated as a 'new town' in 1963, it includes the second generation of this program, the most experimental period in architecture and urbanism. Considered by some media sectors to be the 'worst city in the UK' in the early years of the 21st century, Runcorn epitomizes the negative charge that New Towns are commonly associated with. This Runcorn atlas intends to revisit part of this paradox, in order to instigate a critical discussion around the idea of failure and the end of history, that the utopian gesture of the New Towns architecture and urbanism are still associated today. As an example, Runcorn's inscription in the history of architecture is linked with the demolition of the most radical architectural project in the entire New Towns program, the Southgate neighborhood designed by James Stirling, completed in 1977 and demolished in 1992.

Paulo Catrica (Lisbon, 1965). Photography at Ar.Co (Lisbon,1985) and History at Universidade Lusíada (Lisbon, 1992). MA in Image and Communication from Goldsmith's College (London,1997). PhD at the School of Art and Media, University of Westminster (London, 2011). Research grants from Centro Português de Fotografia (1999), Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, London (2001) and Fundação da Ciência e Tecnologia (2006/2010 and 2014/2017). Exhibited and published his work regularly since 1997. Co-curator of a few exhibitions. Main publications: Memorator (2015), Mode d'emploi (2014), TNSC (2011), Liceus (2005), You are Here (2003) and Periferias (1998).

[18jun 16h30 | parallel sessions IV _ room C 1.03 auditório plano]

Session 10 | **Building a Key Analytical Framework for MCMH**

Chairs: Els De Vos (Universiteit Antwerpen) and

Eva Storgaard (Universiteit Antwerpen)

Anica Dragutinovic, Lidwine Spoormans and Uta Pottgiesser | TH OWL / TU Delft

Lene Wiell Nordberg and Rikke Borg Sundstrup | BUILD, Aalborg University

Marie Moors | FWO; Hasselt University

Veneta Zlatinova | UACEG

Although Middle-Class Mass Housing MCMH is one of the main aspects of the urban fabric in Europe, it has been generally underestimated in urban and architectural studies. Current research on middle-class housing within MCMH aspires an interdisciplinary approach from several disciplines such as architectural history, urban planning, economics, politics, sociology, anthropology and demography. In this session we want to build up a key analytical architectural framework for MCMH. We aim to investigate MCMH through a range of architectural means. Possible foci could be:

- Shared facilities in (semi)public space (playgrounds, park environments, urban interior, parking areas, etc.);
- Ground floor program / amenities in plinth (laundry, nursery, shops, banks, meeting centers, storage, concierge, etc.);
- Transition spaces / intermediating spaces between public and (semi)private (entries, passages, balconies, staircases, 'streets in the air', etc.);
- Mobility infrastructure (streets, bike lanes, walkways etc.)

This session is interested in papers that investigate cases through (a selection of) these architectural means, combined with a sociological approach, namely how users/inhabitants use/appropriate or interact with these means. The aim of this session is to investigate if these architectural means can act as lenses which allow us to look systematically and more closely to basic components of MCMH projects – and which can indicate how to deal with them in the future. Research can make use of historical evidence as well as oral sources. On the one hand, documentation such as architectural production materials (plans, sections, façades), photographs, drawings and sketches of the project, as well as commercial leaflets, pamphlets and other commercial promotion material may be used in order to specify original starting points and intentions; on the other hand, the empirical part can be based on site visits, observations and interviews with users/inhabitants in order to reveal users experiences and register current conditions and problems. As such, this session aims to contribute to mapping methodologies of MCMH.

Exploratory Talks as a Tool for Co-Diagnosis: Comparative Analysis of Residential Neighbourhoods in New Belgrade & Almere Haven

Anica Dragutinovic | TH OWL / TU Delft; anica.dragutinovic@th-owl.de

Lidwine Spoormans | TU Delft; L.G.K.Spoormans@tudelft.nl

Uta Pottgiesser | TU Delft; U.Pottgiesser@tudelft.nl

The paper introduces a participatory tool for assessment of the Middle-Class Mass Housing (MCMH) in Europe that was simultaneously applied in two studies, on the two cases New Belgrade (Serbia) and Almere Haven (The Netherlands). The studies were exploring the values, problems and opportunities of these residential neighbourhoods through the eyes of their residents. A comparative analysis reveals contrasting and complementary aspects of the two cases. Exploratory interviews and surveys were used to collect testimonies of residents, informing the method of assessment (co-diagnosis) in residential neighbourhoods. By applying the same tool and comparing results, the paper contributes to a validation of this method for research on MCMH neighbourhoods in different regions and for different MCMH typologies and scales. The paper highlights some main themes of residents' analysis of their neighbourhood's strengths and weaknesses. Aspects discussed are, among others, deterioration (technical, functional, social), sense of community, place attachment, maintenance and taking care, ownership and appropriation, quality of public spaces and green areas, satisfaction and comfort. Both researches are still in development, but some preliminary conclusions can be sketched. Although both cases were built in the same decades (1970's-80's), they seem to hold opposite architectural and urban characteristics. New Belgrade is composed of modernist blocks with mass housing types in a high-rise urban pattern with mainly collective green spaces. Almere Haven is a suburban low-rise pattern and consists of a wide variety of typologies, materials and a range of private, collective and public green spaces. However, the residents' opinions and assessments show many similarities, regarding the themes they address and the values and problems they identify. The paper illustrates the diversity of MCMH in different European regions and projects, identifying the broad scope that is needed to assess MCMH. Moreover, the method of exploratory talks with residents is identified as an important participatory tool within the broader analytical framework for MCMH neighbourhoods.

Anica Dragutinovic, M.ARCH., is a PhD Candidate at TU Delft (Netherlands). Her PhD research is focusing on the evaluation and transformation of modernist housing blocks in New Belgrade. She is a research assistant and coordinator of Master Program MIAD/MID-Facade Design at OWL UAS (Germany) since 2016; and a MC member of the COST Action MCMH (<https://mcmh.eu/>). She obtained Master of Architecture in 2016 at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture (Serbia), and Bachelor of Architecture in 2014 at the same faculty. During her studies she was a student teaching assistant and had different internships on international level.

Lidwine Spoormans is a researcher and lecturer of Heritage & Design at Delft University of Technology since 2011. After a career as practising architect, working on large scale housing and renovation projects, she returned to TU Delft. Her research fields include housing renovation, building systems, intervention methods, young heritage. She organised a series of graduation studios on the topic of housing transformation and is member of the Management Committee of the COST Action on European Middle-Class Mass Housing. Currently, she is working on a PhD research exploring architectural values of Post-'65 neighbourhoods, from the perspective of various stakeholders. In 2017 she launched the digital platform www.love80sarchitecture.nl

Uta Pottgiesser is a Professor of Building Construction and Materials at Detmold School of Architecture and Interior Architecture (Germany) at OWL, University of Applied Sciences and Arts (TH OWL) since 2004 and Chair of Heritage & Technology at TU Delft (Netherlands) since 2018. From 2017-2019 she was appointed Professor of Interior Architecture at Faculty of Design Sciences of the University of Antwerp (Belgium). She holds a Diploma in Architecture from TU Berlin and obtains her PhD (Dr.-Ing.) from TU Dresden, both in Germany. She is a co-founder of the European Facade Network (efn) and Chair of the DOCOMOMO International Specialist Committee on Technology (ISC/T). She researches, teaches and lectures internationally and continues to be a reviewer and (co-) author for international journals and of publications with a focus on construction and heritage topics. In 2012 she was a Visiting Researcher at the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), Los Angeles (USA) and as of 2022, she will take over as Chair of Docomomo International.

From isolated enclave to integrated urban area: New ideals for infrastructure in social housing areas

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Rikke Borg Sundstrup | BUILD, Aalborg University; rbsu@build.aau.dk

In this paper, we focus on infrastructure and safety in the redevelopment of selected disadvantaged social housing areas in Denmark. We discuss how the shift in planning practice from traffic separation to traffic integration effects the tenants and qualities of the areas. The paper show that traffic separation and traffic integration are two different perspectives of the same ideal of creating safe, child-friendly and livable neighborhoods. In the paper, we display how the tenants' perceptions on traffic integration in large-scale social housing areas differs from the view of urban practitioners. Interviews with tenants reveals that they often appreciate their recreational housing area without cars while planners want to change the infrastructure to integrate the area to the surrounding city and ensure safe neighborhoods with less crime and greater diversity. Question is how these drastic physical changes will affect the housing areas' DNA, and whether the changes will create a feeling of safety and for whom. Through interdisciplinary methods as mapping, architectural analyzes, qualitative interviews and ethnographic walk-alongs we display ways of investigating the complexity between planning ideals, qualities of the areas and the lived life in selected social housing areas. The paper is based on data from an evaluation of the redevelopment of 15 disadvantaged large-scale housing areas in Denmark. The evaluation, conducted by a team of interdisciplinary researchers from BUILD, Aalborg University, is following the development in the areas for a period of 10 years and will conduct the same interdisciplinary investigation every second year to understand which long-term effects physical changes have on the lived life in the housing areas.

Lene Wiell Nordberg holds a PhD from Royal Academy of Fine Arts – School of Architecture (KADK) (2014). Researcher at BUILD, Aalborg University, in the field between architectural space and social space with focus on mixed-use dwelling and building, compact living, housing quality, social housing, urban planning and livability. Editor of several publications on housing and climate.

Rikke Borg Sundstrup is a Cand. Soc. in urban planning and geography, Roskilde University. Research Assistant, Aalborg University, BUILD, in the field between physical space and social space. Special focus on disadvantaged housing areas, social mixing, social housing, strategic planning, urban planning and qualitative methods.

Research by design as method for the regeneration of post-war modernist housing ensembles

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This paper is written in the light of a larger PhD research entitled BELGIAN MOMO HERITAGE ON THE RADAR – ‘Re-reading modernist housing estates: an inquiry into the value of threatened heritage sites and the possibilities of adaptive reuse as a method for re-evaluation’ (FWO 1116421N). A considerable number of the urban settlements or high-rise estates, constructed according to *Congrès Internationaux d’Architecture Moderne (CIAM)* principles, are threatened with demolition following years of neglect/lack of maintenance. Notwithstanding it are all discursive segments of the post-war time period, they are in poor (technical and social) condition. Additionally, none of them is protected, which means that the path for demolition is fully open. This research opens up the visions by considering these ensembles as an opportunity to re-state and re-invest, instead of as an inescapable problem. Research by design is used as a methodology to develop new insights. Beside the fact that I am conducting research by design myself for two Flemish case studies, I am also intensively co-operating with master students to test the hypotheses of different regeneration scenarios on a larger scale of 13 case studies. The aim is to investigate the adaptive reuse potential of this modernist typology. For this contribution, I focus on the students’ results for one of those 13 case studies, specifically the *Jan De Voslei* (Antwerp, BE). In the first part of the paper the general problem statement is introduced. Secondly, the objective of the exercise is explored, and an overview of the regeneration scenarios is explained. Subsequently, the students’ results that focus on the activation of the landscape values and the parasite-concept of the *Jan De Voslei* are presented through drawings and isometries. In conclusion, these first outcomes of the exercise are discussed combined with a personal reflection and suggestion for further research.

Marie Moors is doing a PhD at the research group TRACE of Hasselt University and funded by FWO. A research project that aims to address the challenges of modernist post-war housing estates in Flanders and that points out the overall hiatus in the approach towards the modernist typology: the unexplored options of adaptive reuse. She is developing a theoretical framework that defines a set of strategies for intervention, internationally applicable. The master project she developed as a student at the faculty of Architecture and Arts (Hasselt University) entitled Citadel of Tides (that deals with a strip of land at the Belgium coast site and the integration of several protected monuments within this zone), was awarded by several institutions such as the 27th Euregional Prize for Architecture (4th place) and the Young Talent Architecture Award by the Fundació Mies van der Rohe (finalist). As result her project was disposed at the Biennale Architettura 2018 in Venice. Marie finished the first year of her internship at the office TeamvanMeer! in Hasselt. This architecture firm is specialized in restoration projects and heritage all over Belgium.

Transformations of Green Infrastructures in Mass Housing Residential Areas

Veneta Zlatinova | UACEG, Sofia; veneta_zl@yahoo.com

Mass housing constructed during the 60s and early 70s of XXth century Bulgaria aimed mainly at providing dwellings in the large rapidly industrializing cities. The context in which these estates have been planned and constructed has provided for the planning of large open green areas, usually designed as a common good, and free standing multifamily multistorey residential buildings among them. Recently these green and often underused areas have been recognized as an opportunity for solving the rapidly raised demands for parking spaces and additional facilities related to the contemporary mobility in large cities. The new masterplans for restructuring the mass housing estates, elaborated during the last decades focused on zoning, defining plot boundaries and reflecting the up-to-date legal requirements. As a result, two important features of the quality of the urban environment – the mobility and the green infrastructure have been confronted and the pedestrian accessibility has been neglected. The positive impacts of green environment and the need for quality of green areas in residential estates in Bulgaria have been studied since the 1970s but mostly through the lens of landscape architecture with focus on greenery while the residents have been predominantly concerned about the pedestrian and recreational areas in them. A current project for creating a green health corridor in Nadezhda - one of the estates in Sofia, has re-introduced the perspectives of urban planning and architectural design in the analysis of green and open areas in them. The case study demonstrates the application of morphological approach to re-designing pedestrian and recreational areas in mass housing estates. It underlines the discrepancy between priorities of landscape design and citizens' needs through the results of semi-structured interviews and participatory workshops conducted as a part of the process for re-designing of open spaces - greenery, pedestrian paths and alleys, playgrounds and sitting areas.

Veneta Zlatinova is a senior assistant professor at the Department of Urban Planning, University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Sofia where she teaches in design classes of Urban planning and Residential structures and is responsible for the course of Urban Morphology. After graduating as MSc in Architecture in 2004 she practiced as a project architect in two of the largest engineering and construction companies in Bulgaria by the time. In 2016 she got a PhD in Urban and Spatial Planning with a thesis focused on the development of railway station areas in four large Bulgarian cities. Her research interests are in the fields of contemporary urban transformations related to mobility landscapes, housing, and public spaces. She has participated as a mentor in some domestic and international workshops focused on contemporary public spaces and she has held several presentations on the interrelation of mobility and public spaces at scientific conferences in Bulgaria. She also participated in two COST actions – C20 Urban Knowledge Arena and CA18137 European Middle Class Mass Housing, in some research projects among which is the study of the professions of architecture and planning in Europe (EUMYPRO project, funded under Erasmus+ Programme) and is currently key expert responsible for the development of the urban plan for the Green health corridor in Nadezhda neighbourhood in Sofia within the URBiNAT project, funded under Horizon 2020.

[17jun 14h00 | parallel sessions I _ room B 2.01]

Session 11 | **Demolition vs Renovation: an open question with regard to Middle-Class Mass Housing in the contemporary city**

Chairs: Alessandra Como (Università degli Studi di Salerno) and
Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta (Università degli Studi di Salerno)

Diego Inglez de Souza | Escola de Arquitetura da Universidade do Minho
Irina Shirobokova and **Ekaterina Korableva** | CUNY; CISR Saint Petersburg
Melinda Benko | Budapest University of Technology and Economics
Jean-Marc Basyn | Faculty of Architecture ULB La Cambre Horta
Ilaria Maria Zedda | RWTH Aachen; University of Bologna

[poster] **Aske Egsgaard** | BUILD Institute, Aalborg University
[poster] **Pedro Afonso Fernandes** | Universidade Católica Portuguesa

When the Pruitt Igoe in Saint Louis was demolished in 1972, nobody could imagine the echo across the time of the pictures that framed the explosion, that exact moment of the building collapse, while it was surrounded by the smoke of its own ashes. «Boom, boom, boom» - wrote Charles Jencks – linking the demolition of the housing complex to the end of Modernity and connecting this frame with the failure of models and policies about modern housing forever. After that, the photo showing the Pruitt Igoe that implodes became famous and it recurs in any discussion about the demolition of buildings. The recent demolition of the Robin Hood Gardens complex in London designed by Alison and Peter Smithson was preceded by a long debate that involved the world of architecture and institutions over the national borders. It ended with a melancholy epilogue, and a fragment of the building has been exhibited at the Venice Biennale in 2008 by the Victoria and Albert Museum which purchased it before the entire building was demolished. However, the term demolition in architecture is also linked to the speculation that is often behind the real estate interventions that bring advantages demolishing and rebuilding rather than reviewing the existing complex. This session proposes a reflection on the demolition/renovation dichotomy through case-studies concerning Middle-Class Mass Housing. We aim to assemble a series of case studies which could be studied comparatively in light of understanding what factors led to demolition or building development. We are looking for studies and researches that investigate how demolition or renovation of MCMH design projects contributed to the current transformation of the city. What was their impact? What was the scenario before, and what came after? Which discussion have they opened for the future of the city? The aim of this session is to explore the dichotomy demolition/renovation as an opportunity to rethink the topic of housing within the contemporary city.

The history of the Cité Balzac and the vicious circle of social housing

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The history of the Cité Balzac, a housing complex built in the 1960's in Vitry-sur-Seine, a suburb in the south of Paris, reveals several transformations on public housing policies in France and some permanencies on its relations with inhabitants through 50 years. Originally built to provide affordable housing for the inhabitants of problematic neighborhoods within Paris, this large scale complex inspired of post war architectural models and organized following functionalist urbanism schemes has been occupied by an emerging middle class that left the apartments when private property became to be encouraged by an liberal government during the 1970's. The social housing apartments where by then occupied by impoverished immigrants and french citizens coming from former colonies and became stigmatized as a symbol of social problems and ethnic conflicts. Recently, even being situated in an emblematic municipality of the 'red suburbs', dominated by the French Communist Party since 1920's, the Cité Balzac was the epicenter of an intense urban renovation project led by the National Agency for Urban Renewal (ANRU), giving room to a controlled gentrification process that tried to erased the image of sensible neighborhood that characterized this territory and its surroundings with the demolition of the bigger blocks and the 'residentialization' of the smaller ones. This project opened space for new housing blocks built by real estate and public works contractors based on private property to be occupied by middle class families that couldn't afford to buy in Paris intramuros. This white expulsion movement happened gradually as the Grand Paris project was taking place, expanding the limits of the french capital to its closer suburbs with the extension and improvement of the public transportation system, feeding a vicious circle that raises fundamental issues about the role of social housing and its contradictions.

Diego Inglez de Souza (São Paulo, 1978) is an architect and urban planner by the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism of University of São Paulo (2003), PhD History and Architecture (FAU-USP/Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, 2014). Assistant curator of the X International Architecture Bienal of São Paulo (2013), teacher of Catholic University of Pernambuco (2014-18) and post doc fellow at School of Architecture of the University of Minho in the research project Fishing Architecture (2019-22). Author of *Reconstruindo Cajueiro Seco: Arquitetura, política social e cultura popular em Pernambuco (1960-64)* (Rebuilding Cajueiro Seco: Architecture, social policy and popular culture in Pernambuco) (FAPESP/ Annablume, 2010) and several articles and papers on brazilian and european journals, magazines and exhibition catalogues.

Urban regeneration through demolition as a crisis of care: case of Renovatsiya program in Saint Petersburg, Russia

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At the turn of the 21st century in major Russian cities there was a discussion about the future of the ageing stock of prefabricated estates popularly called khrushchevki. These estates, normally 5-stories high, were mass-produced in the middle of the 20-century all over the country to solve the acute housing crisis and gained their fame for the record-breaking speed of construction, uniformity and highly compact apartments. The authorities ruled out the option to modernise the estates in favour of their demolition and launched differing large-scale regeneration programs commonly named Renovatsiya in Saint Petersburg and Moscow. We study the case of Saint Petersburg Renovatsiya stagnation where the policy failure blocked estate maintenance and improvement, resulted in significant decay of the material environment, divided neighbours. We suggest to examine this case through the lens of care – concept understood not only as empathy, but as ethical and experimental doings through interaction with the material world in order to create a more just situation (Reid, 2020, Gibson-Graham, 2019) that can also be considered across scales (Power & Mee, 2019). In our case study, we see how practice and the very possibility of care becomes an important component of dwelling experience for residents. The loss of proper connection with the state infrastructures and confusion within institutions creates a ‘crisis of care’. While residents perceive the lack of care as the core problem of their estates, Renovatsiya program doesn’t address the hindered mechanisms of estate maintenance, bulldozes over the hard-won landscapes of care (Reid, 2014) and reproduces the problematic housing in higher density. With this in mind, we argue that the method of demolition, as opposed to renovation, comes in contradiction to the definition of care as attempts to repair the world in crisis.

Irina Shirobokova is a political geographer, PhD student at the City University of New York, research fellow at the Centre for Independent Social Research, St. Petersburg. Her specialization lies in the intersection of geography, anthropology and trans-disciplinary researches with the focus on studying housing precarity and urban margins. Irina is a leading researcher at the "Estates after transition" (EAT) international research project (<https://www.estatestransition.org>) at European University at Saint Petersburg.

Ekaterina Korableva is a research fellow at the Centre for Independent Social Research (CISR) in Saint Petersburg. Her field is urban studies and applied participatory projects. She is a leading researcher at the "Estates after transition" (EAT) international research project (<https://www.estatestransition.org>) at European University at Saint Petersburg. Specialises in urban studies and applied participatory projects.

Demolition/replacement in Chicago: traditional, modern, and contemporary dreams for a better urban life

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Chicago is a city where demolition seems to be the traditional method used to give place for something brand new. Its modernization started by a catastrophe in 1871, when the “big fire” destroyed relevant part of the housing stock. A new high-rise city center was realized from scratch, and developing modern urbanity attracted people from everywhere because there was work and there were others like them. However, the “American Dream” resulted not only wealthy neighborhoods, but also overcrowded slums around the center. In 1937 the First Housing Act introduced a social housing policy, and a federal fund provided 90% of the budget of these slums clearance, and of their replacement by urban infrastructure and public projects for possible middle class. Using this opportunity Chicago Housing Authority managed a 30-year social housing program focusing on the inner slum areas and replaced them by modern housing estates. But 30 years later, the renewal of these public projects became inevitable, and the solution provided by a new national program, the HOPE VI, is again the total demolition. In Chicago, based on the Plan of transformation, most of the high-rise slabs and towers of former mass housing areas are demolished in the last 20 years. These sites started to be reformulated by the “new urbanism” concept, so now, American modern neighborhoods are replaced by “traditional” European urban fabric as mixed-income development. The paper focuses on Chicago’s Cabrini-Green drastic contemporary metamorphosis by the point of view of urban design and architecture. Thus, there not only the physical but also the social context changes absolutely, revealing the main feature of the demolition/replacement policy in a valuable urban location.

Melinda Benko PhD, is an architect, habilitated Associate Professor at the Department of Urban Planning and Design, Faculty of Architecture, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary. Her research, academic, and professional activities focus on contemporary urban design theory and practice related to urban form and space usage. Living and teaching in Budapest, Fulbright Grantee in Chicago in 2020, she participates in international cooperation, organizes academic programs, and manages the Urban Housing LAB collection about mass housing [<http://www.urb.bme.hu/uhrab/prefabmh/>].

The Cité de l'Amitié : 1970s pioneering housing ensemble for people with reduced mobility in the Brussels periphery

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In a period of radical urban changes and new housing typologies in Brussels and its periphery initiated in the 1950s, the Cité de l'Amitié is to be considered as a pioneering archetype. The Cité is situated in an outer part of Woluwe-Saint-Pierre urbanized after Second World War following the Scheme for a Greater Brussels designed by Louis Vander Swaelmen in 1929, implanting large parkways connecting the Brussels Pentagon to the 3rd concentric ring. Built in 1974-1978 by groupe AUSIA, the Cité is halfway between the concept of garden-city and collective housing ensemble, as an alternative to high-rise ensembles. Built on a plot of 3 hectares, 329 dwellings were constructed with the main goal of social mixity. The urban concept is totally pedestrian with main accent on PRM mobility comfort, public space quality and furniture. The roadway is lined with single-family houses, facing 7 apartment buildings (up to 7 levels). The height of the buildings was voluntarily reduced for a more convivial and human urbanism. The diversity of volumes answers to the diversity of dwellings. All dwellings are however built on the same canvas of 6 meter distancing concrete load-bearing walls using tunnel formwork technique. The human dimension is reinforced by local building materials such as bricks and slates, hyper realistic artwork and vivid colors in the common parts. Having set down this new collective housing typology, AUSIA conceived more comparable ensembles in the Brussels periphery such as Les Venelles and student housing on the UCLouvain medicine campus. Currently under threat of an interventionist renovation (thermic isolation), the Cité risks to lose its original social purpose and its architectural and urban values (materiality, colors, arterial hierarchy, street furniture). This paper intends to develop heritage strategies and to interrogate compatibility between a defensive heritage position and eco-responsible solutions for the future of the unprotected Cité de l'Amitié and its 1970s-1980s avatars.

Jean-Marc Basyn born in Bruges in 1968 / Art historian UCLouvain 1992 / Master in conservation architectural and urban heritage R. Lemaire International Centre for Conservation KULeuven 1994 / Master in conservation modern and contemporary built heritage Institute of Architecture Geneva University 1996 / FWO researcher conservation modern heritage KULeuven 1997 / Attaché Brussels regional administration Monuments & Sites since 2001 / Lecturer History of Urbanism ISURU Ateliers Saint-Luc & Documentation and Conservation Modern Movement Faculty of Architecture ULB La Cambre Horta / docomomo.belgium / ICOMOS Bruxelles-Wallonie / ICOMOS ISC20C / numerous articles and conferences on modern heritage in Belgium and abroad.

Berlin's Central Suburbia. On IBA Berlin 1984 - 1987 and its housing complexes after the Fall of the Berlin Wall

Ilaria Maria Zedda | RWTH Aachen University, Department of Spatial Design and *Alma Mater* *Studios* Università di Bologna; zedda@raum.arch.rwth-aachen.de

Images of the demolition of Oswald Mathias Ungers' block on Berlin's Lützowplatz appeared in 2013 in numerous architectural journals and newspapers, causing considerable uproar. The fate of Ungers' block, indeed, soon assumed broader meaning and was deemed as a threat to many architectures conceptually and contextually close to it: it was the first building to be demolished among those built on the occasion of the International Building Exhibition held in West-Berlin in the 1980s. IBA 1984-1987, acronym by which the event is referred to, represents a controversial stage in Berlin's reconstruction after WWII. Indeed, rather than promoting middle and lower-class housing in the outer periphery of the city, as it was common in the urban practices from the 1950s onwards, IBA 1984-1987 moved from a criticism of these modernist suburbia and focused instead on the city center. The latter, however, in the 1980s was still split by the Berlin Wall and thus consisted of two parts, both peripheral in their respective half of the city. Today, even if these neighbourhoods have returned to being central after Berlin's reunification in 1990, this peripheral character can still be perceived, due to a lack of services and of qualitative public spaces. These weaknesses, despite their central position, have in recent decades turned IBA buildings into target of speculative interests. Apart from the most extreme case of the razing of the block on Lützowplatz—the only IBA building demolished so far—other IBA buildings have been recently threatened of inadequate renovations, such as those proposed for John Hejduk's *Kreuzberg Tower* with which the building would have lost much of its identity. Drawing from this context, this paper reflects on the consequences of these happenings as well as on meaning and prospects of IBA's housing complexes in contemporary Berlin.

Ilaria Maria Zedda studied architecture in Cagliari, La Coruña, Eindhoven and Turin, where she graduated cum Laude in 2015. Since 2017 she is PhD candidate at the Department of Spatial Design (Lehr- und Forschungsgebiet Raumgestaltung) of the RWTH Aachen (Germany) and since 2018 she is enrolled as PhD student in Cotutelle at the University of Bologna (Italy). Currently, she is lecturer at RWTH Aachen and at the Potsdam School of Architecture. Her research focuses on architectural composition, on the urban block, on the architecture of the city and on the housing issue in the 20th century. Her dissertation focuses on the reinterpretation of the Berlin Block after WWII by IBA Berlin 1984 -1987.

[18jun 16h30 | parallel sessions IV _ room C 1.04 auditório plano]

presentation of posters

Chair: Mónica Pacheco (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte)

Yaneira Wilson | Centre de Recherche sur l'Habitat (CRH) - UMR CNRS 7218 LAVUE

Nicole De Togni | Politecnico di Milano

Marianna Charitonidou | ETH Zurich, National Technical University of Athens, and Athens School of Fine Arts; marianna.charitonidou@gta.arch.ethz.ch

Francisco Branco de Brito and Pedro Guilherme | CHAIA, Universidade de Évora

Diana Galos | Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, Technical University of Cluj-Napoca

Aske Egsgaard and Jesper Ole Jensen | BUILD Institute, Aalborg University

Pedro Afonso Fernandes | Universidade Católica Portuguesa

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A housing model based on the "contribution" of different actors and the appropriation of the system by the inhabitants of French social housing

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In 2017, Pas-de-Calais Habitat is committed to designing and experimenting with a new model of rental management that carries the seeds of a redefinition of the status, roles and identities of both tenants and landlords, and is based on the dynamics of proximity, coordination of stakeholders and the socio-economic development of territories. On the one hand, the landlord seeks to develop an alternative model of economic and social exchange through measures in favor of energy transition, sustainable development, new human services and employment support. On the other hand, the model aims to transform the inhabitants from "simple tenants" consumers of services to "contributors" in the management of energy on a domestic scale, but also in the provision of a new range of services for the inhabitants. This model has been designed and tested in the form of action research, backed by European programs, in partnership with a consortium of researchers and industrialists, in a participatory manner involving residents and the lessor's local staff. The experiment was carried out on a site, the Cité Maréchal Leclerc in the commune of Saint-Martin Boulogne, (254 housing units - 603 inhabitants - 267 committed tenants). This communication proposes to show the intervention as an architect-researcher during two years in the agency adlib, the development of new participative models (in the rehabilitation and construction of social housing) and in the animation of workshops with the inhabitants and the different actors involved in the process. The "Contributory Housing" model is based on Incub'acteurs; set up at the foot of the building, the Incub'acteurs are places (third places), a central mechanism for profit-sharing, enrolment of contributor-participants and animation of local dynamics. The Incub'acteurs can be characterized as a relatively versatile place supporting multiple activities. It is at the same time a place for training, experimentation, conception of contributory services, conviviality, hosting of contributory activities.

Yaneira Wilson, Architect, PHD in Architecture and City. Strongly attracted by the questioning of housing policy, urban morphology and the representation of the city. She is interested in understanding how the state produces a singular aesthetics of housing. She is also interested in analyzing the discourse and images produced by the state and planners in the process of creating housing and its exchange with the inhabitants. Attached to visual sociology to understand the impact of the images that precarious or social housing brings to recent urban planning. Since 2016 contract teacher at the University of Lille II, ENSA la Villette and collaborates with the agency adlib in the framework of a project of social valorization through spatial reflection.

A stratification of narratives: reading the residential landscape in a diachronic perspective

Nicole De Togni | Politecnico di Milano; nicole.detogni@gmail.com

The narratives about the city convey the political, disciplinary and social climate of precise historical moments, as well as the interests, aspirations and imaginaries of the actors who originate them. Their analysis allows tackling a multiplicity of scales, approaches and methodological perspectives, combining tools, sources and methods from diverse disciplines. They offer an interesting insight on moments of rethinking or consolidation of political, strategic, urban planning and architectural readings related to the built stock and on their relation with discontinuities or significant events in the political, sociocultural, normative and professional context. The paper aims at discussing the case study of the residential neighborhoods built in the post-war period in Matera (Italy) in a diachronic perspective, exploring the stratification of the related narratives. Unprecedented laboratory for experimentation in the 1950s and 60s, the residential stock resulting from different programs was celebrated by the main disciplinary publications of the time as a model for the urban Reconstruction. But both the World Heritage List (1993) and the events related to the European Capital of Culture (2019) have identified the Sassi as the local heritage to be safeguarded and enhanced, without making any reference to a residential landscape which is currently tested by new lifestyles, physiological material decay, and the necessary regulatory, functional and technical adaptation. The collection and investigation of the different narratives, in their genesis and relationship with the physical environment, aims at highlighting discontinuities linked to the temporal horizon and the actors involved rather than building a consensual history. It outlines the complexity of a long-term disciplinary, institutional and social panorama, to be related on one hand with the built environment in its original and current features, and on the other with the complex framework of national policies, social movements and the circulation of ideas and disciplinary models.

Nicole De Togni is research fellow at Politecnico di Milano in the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies. Her researches deal with the narratives related to the city, considered in a diachronic perspective. In the context of a long-term historiographic and interpretative reading of the urban landscape, narratives are intended as a privileged lens to investigate the circulation, hybridization or institutionalization of political, strategic, urban and architectural models.

Regulating the behavioural patterns of urban dwellers: The combination of different mobility patterns in the case of the planning of the Great Aarhus Area

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The paper focuses on the analysis of road infrastructure in the case of the Greater Aarhus Area and its urban redevelopment plan by a committee that was established in 1961. It examines following five categories structuring the road network around which the planning of the Great Aarhus Area was developed: 'boligveje' (housing roads), 'stamveje' (regular roads), 'fordelingsveje' (distribution roads), 'primærveje' (primary roads) and 'motorveje' (motorways). Its objective is double-fold: at a first place, it renders explicit how each of the aforementioned types of automobile infrastructure implied another model of mobility, while at a second place it relates these models of mobility to the adopted urban planning strategies' intention to provide to "every individual [...] equal access to all the benefits that the big city offers without having to experience the downsides which the big city also contains". Special attention is paid to scrutinizing how the incorporation of the notion of 'mobility' into urban planning, in the case of the Great Aarhus Area, is related to their adoption of concepts and tools coming from urban geography. This cross-fertilization between urban planning and urban geography offered the opportunity to the Danish planners involved in the aforementioned project to "regulate the behavioural patterns of the urban dwellers". An aspect that is closely investigated is how the division into 'boligstier' (housing paths), 'kvarterstier' (neighbourhood paths) and 'hovedstier' (main paths) ensured a consistent separation of driving and walking traffic. The separation of pedestrian and automobile circulation was common within the post-war welfare state, as is evidenced by other national contexts such as France, for instance in Georges Candilis, Alexis Josic and Shadrach Woods's proposal for Toulouse-le-Mirail, which was conceived in the framework of the French villes nouvelles project. Comparing the ways in which the division of pedestrian and automobile circulation was addressed within different national contexts in relation to the different agendas of the welfare state, the paper sheds light on how architects and urban planners conceived the car as an important means in the endeavour of architecture to respond to the welfare values of post-war society. Its objective is to shed light on the connections between the emergence of a new understanding of citizens' sensibilities, due to the generalised use of the car in post-war societies and the welfare state.

Dr. ir. Marianna Charitonidou is an architect, spatial designer, curator, educator and theorist and historian of architecture and urban design. She is Lecturer at the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) of ETH Zürich, where she works on her project "The Travelling Architect's Eye: Photography and the Automobile Vision". She is the curator of the exhibition "The View from the Car: Autopia as a New Perceptual Regime" (<https://viewfromcarexhibition.gta.arch.ethz.ch>), Postdoctoral Researcher at the National Technical University of Athens, and the awardee of Bruno Zevi Prize (2021).

Housing models in Sweden between architecture and corporatism: From the 'ABC' model to the integration of motorways

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The paper sheds light on the relationship between architecture and corporatism in Sweden, paying special attention to Cøsta Esping-Andersen's *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*, and *Democracy and the Welfare State: The Two Wests in the Age of Austerity* edited by Alice Kessler-Harris and Maurizio Vaudagna. It examines how the automobile, as a physical and perceptual presence, has influenced the relationship between welfare landscapes and social housing in Sweden. Starting out from Gro Hagemann's statement – in "Paradise Lost: Social Citizenship in Norway and Sweden" – that "[s]ocial integration was a key part of the folkhem idea, and social marginalisation and exclusion remain low in both Sweden and Norway", it explores how architects and urban designers in Sweden began to take the car into full consideration when designing new social housing ensembles, neighbourhoods and cities. During the 1970s, in contrast with the American drive-centred suburbia, the design of the Swedish suburban environment, as described in the late-seventies issues of *Human Environment in Sweden*, was based on the intention to minimise as much as possible the "suburban use of the automobile". Within the context of the Swedish model, social policies are designed to ensure basic quality of living to all citizens, while economic policies are focused on the labor market and fiscal policy with the goal to achieve economic growth with price stability. During the 1950s and 1960s the Swedish model achieved full employment, promoted consistent growth and maintained price stability. Sven Markelius was planning director between 1944 and 1954. During this period, an innovative urban planning model known as the ABC model was developed. This model was based on the imitation of the variety and animation of city life in newly created large scale suburb towns. In contrast with the American drive-centred suburbia, the design of the Swedish suburban environment, as described in the late-seventies issues of *Human Environment in Sweden*, was based on the intention to minimise as much as possible the "suburban use of the automobile". Vällingby was the first prototype ABC city designed in Stockholm in the 1950s. In cases such as the Vällingby suburban district, design strategies were explicitly set against the "excessive reliance on the automobile as the means of transportation" characterising American suburbs. In contrast with the Vällingby households that, as David Popenoe notes, had "two cars, and a significant percentage (35-40) [had] [...] no car", Järvälyftet – a large-scale project that intended to renew a section of northern Stockholm with a population of ca. 60,000 – envisioned a renewed role for the motorways and their connection to housing design, as becomes evident in the description of this project in the OECD Reviews on Local Job Creation, Employment and Skills Strategies in Sweden: "The new motorway around Stockholm will go nearby, which better connects the areas to other communities". This paper explores the shift from the model of the so-called Folkhemmet (The People's Home) to the incorporation of new ideas of proximity enhanced by the integration of motorways in the design of social housing in Sweden during the last few years. Analysing the impact of automobile perceptual regimes on the dominant social housing models in Sweden will help us better understand the role of the car in 21st-century social housing design and its social relevance within the welfare state.

Dr. ir. Marianna Charitonidou is an architect, spatial designer, curator, educator and theorist and historian of architecture and urban design. She is Lecturer at the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) of ETH Zürich, where she works on her project "The Travelling Architect's Eye: Photography and the Automobile Vision". She is the curator of the exhibition "The View from the Car: Autopia as a New Perceptual Regime" (<https://viewfromcarexhibition.gta.arch.ethz.ch>), Postdoctoral Researcher at the National Technical University of Athens, and the awardee of Bruno Zevi Prize (2021).

The connection between the historic center of Évora and the neighborhood of Malagueira. The link between the suburb and the city

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In the 70s, during an important phase of urban growth in the city of Évora, Álvaro Siza Vieira traveled to Évora to start one of the most important urban operations in this city of the 20th century. The intervention, West of the walled city, started from the connection between these two scales: the consolidated historic center and the new urban complex that would contain the illegal sprawls that proliferated at the time. Siza Vieira's plan begins at the Porta de Alconchel and proposes a connection between the historic city and the periphery. In this void square, the architect proposes to pinpoint the beginning of the path connecting to the new neighborhood, which constitutes a new city, a new design and urban strategy. This intervention in Largo de Alconchel was never fully built and induced, in the urban space, a sense of rupture between the neighborhood of Malagueira and its main reference: the historic center of Évora. In this article we will present the vision of Siza Vieira and we propose to explore through the project's research what this relationship could be in the future, considering that the space that separates the Bairro da Malagueira and the Porta de Alconchel, encompasses a set of voids and precarious constructions that could be consolidated in an urban strategy that favors sustainable mobility. We will take the original drawings from Siza Vieira's sketches, and the interpretation of the current space in a purposeful sense, and we intend to use a set of tools and elements that favor the relationship between the suburb and the historic center.

Francisco Branco de Brito, MArch in Architecture (2020, EA, UÉvora). Investigates about urban space, architectural space design and architecture photography. Recently defended his dissertation on a design intervention in the Historic Center of Évora, as a research by design in urban space. Research fellow at the "Malagueira: Heritage for all" (PTDC/ART-DAQ/32111/2017).

Pedro Guilherme, Graduated in Architecture (1991, UTL, FA), has a Master in Urban Engineer (1996, UC, FCT), received a PhD in Architectural Theory (2016, UL, FA). Investigates research by design and design competitions in connection to the internationalization of Portuguese Architecture and to the teaching of architecture. Researches about Álvaro Siza Vieira and his works abroad and in Portugal, in particular about the neighborhood of Malagueira. Is the head researcher of "Malagueira: Heritage for all" (PTDC/ART-DAQ/32111/2017). Is invited Professor of Architectural Drawing at the Architectural Department of the Évora University since 2017.



Redefining the center and the periphery - new forms of urbanity

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Today, the city center and the periphery are in a process of redefinition. Because of the pandemic, work methods are being reinvented by a lot of companies and home office became an option for a lot of people. Now that many families were forced to live, work or study from home, collective housing started to be seen differently. The big cities and their city-centers are starting to no longer be the main engine of the economy. Now it is possible to work from anywhere for a company whose headquarters are in the city, without making compromises about the quality of the job or the salary. Until recently, the center and the periphery were breaking the structures of the city and the daily routine of those who were dividing their lives between these poles. In Romania, as in many other parts of Europe, the rural areas close to big cities became attractive for a lot of families because of the affordability of land and the vicinity of nature. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the housing models and situations that exist at the border between urban and rural and to see what new forms of urbanity and of housing are resulting. The migration of the population towards the rural areas started before the pandemic, but the trend is growing. How will this increasing attraction towards villages reshape the concepts of center and periphery?

Diana Galos, PhD student at the Faculty of Architecture from the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca (Romania) with the thesis: „Housing at the border between the urban and the rural – processes of the private and public spaces”. Until now, my work was divided between architecture, community projects, urban planning strategies and teaching architecture to children. I am particularly interested in studying how participation can improve the quality of our building environment.

Demolishing houses and building them up again: extent, placement, characteristics and motives

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Recent years' urban development in Denmark has shown a dramatic increase in "demolish and build new" for single-family houses. A third of new-build single-family houses today is apparently built after having demolished an existing house, whereas ten years ago the amount was 10%. This trend is actively pushed by housing suppliers who promote the idea of purchasing an old house for demolition and rebuilding new houses, as to achieve "the ideal house". From a societal point of view this trend is however worrying as there could be a fear that houses with significant cultural and architectural values will disappear. From an environmental viewpoint, there is a significant CO₂ waste associated with demolishing otherwise well-functioning single-family houses with the sole purpose of building new houses. Although the newly constructed houses might be more energy efficient compared to the ones they replace, the same energy efficiency might have been achieved through renovation. Finally, the waste of material in a circular economic perspective is also something that need to be considered. However, little is know about the exact scale and extent of this trend and typology of the houses, that are torn down. In short: Is demolition instead of renovation something we need to worry about environmentally and culturally? By using a multi-methodological approach, this project has a 3-step aim. First, showing the scale and extent of this phenomena by using the GIS toolkit to visualize how the phenomena is geographical distributed across Denmark. Second, describing what characterize both the affected houses using detailed quantitative register data from Statistics Denmark. Third, uncovering the typical target groups in terms of demography, family and socio-economic profiles. In this paper we present the first findings from the project, to qualify the discussion on driving forces behind this trend, and how it affects the suburban development.

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A syntactic analysis of the Portela Urbanization using Prolog

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Portela is a paradigmatic modern housing complex located at the vicinity of Lisbon. Developed since the late 1960s, it combines several syntactic schemes, namely, concentric towers, asymmetric blocks and primary open-closed cells typically distributed along a ring-shaped road. It is also structured by a central space with a mall and other facilities. In this paper we introduce Prolog, a Logic Programming language used in Artificial Intelligence, to describe the internal logic of Portela Urbanization. Firstly, we explain how the syntactic schemes present in Portela can be generated in a recursive way using Prolog and following an approach like the ideographic language introduced by Bill Hillier and Julienne Hanson in their seminal book *The Social Logic of Space* (1984). Secondly, we performed a settlement (alpha) analysis of Portela by computing connectivity, control, depth, integration and other syntactic measures using Prolog predicates. These two complementary approaches proved to be useful to understand the ideal of the Modern city as far as the Portela complex is concerned. And show how Logic Programming is a useful tool to describe the patterns of discrete systems as social knowables due to its declarative nature. In fact, a Prolog program represents a certain amount of knowledge, namely, of an urban settlement (or building), which is used to answer queries about the social and economic consequences of some spatial design.

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