Abstracts

Off the beaten track. Forty years of educational adventures around the world, *Paolo Ceccarelli* (p. 7)
The author looks back over the stages and subjects of long years of teaching and organisation in numerous international workshops on planning, bringing young people to address emerging problems not covered by the rulebook and encouraging them to get off the beaten track. It is a commitment conducted in the conviction that there is no sense in remaining closed within the ivory tower and that the search for new answers to old and new problems does not produce any serious results if it is conducted by introspective academics or fashionable professionals. We need to know ourselves better and influence each other reciprocally, with modesty and perseverance, working together on population groups who have specific problems to solve.
Key words: teaching; planning; workshop

The *habitats* of the mafia in Northern Italy, *editors Elena Granata and Paola Savoldi* (p. 16)
«The long sleep is over. The North, or at least the most active part of it, is not sleeping any longer. It no longer thinks that the mafia or the 'ndrangheta are things that don't concern it, or that the most that northern citizens and young people (as, to their praise, schools and local authorities have done since the 1980s) can do is to twin with towns in the south, to support those in the so-called front line regions that are fighting against organised crime. Finally a revolutionary conviction is making headway: the mafia clans are at our own doors. They are seeking places on our local town councils. They are redrawing our towns and rewriting our planning rules. They are attacking an economy which was assumed to be virgin. They are changing civic morality» (Antimafia in the North, Nando dalla Chiesa, 2011).
Key words: mafia; territory; Northern Italy

Useless preaching. Why speak of mafia and urban planning, *Elena Granata, Paola Savoldi* (p. 17)
Why worry about the presence of the mafia in Northern Italy? One of the most important and painful reasons is that we are convinced that if we too do not concern ourselves about them, the mafia has already been concerning itself about us for some time now: land, the use of it, the planning regulations, local governance rules, local institutions, political arenas, our guilty silences and our lack of attention to civil and environmental issues. It moves masterfully and rapidly in the field of urban planning.
Key words: mafia; urban planning; civic responsibility

Thirty years later. How mafia activities have changed in the North, *Giovanni Colussi* (p. 20)
Is there any question over the hypothesis of a mafia pandemic? In disagreement with the conviction that the mafia is spreading constantly, the author considers the affairs of the last thirty years in a dynamic perspective of economic, social and political variables and makes some initial considerations on the possibility that the power of the mafia to expand in communities in Northern Italy is contracting.
Key words: mafia; 'ndrangheta; Lombardy

The strength of the mafia lies outside the mafia, *Elena Granata and Paolo Pileri* (p. 26)
The mafia in Northern Italy has been able to consolidate its presence by counting on the advantages offered by impoverished contexts with weak social relationships and weak economic and political structures. On the other hand, the mafia itself has been at the centre of processes that have impoverished and weakened communities in a vicious circle, which people have only recently become aware of. The authors reflect on the habitats of the mafia, alluding to those conditions which afford opportunities and to the fragility, porosity and permeability of institutions and to the legal and procedural uncertainties, which facilitate ambiguous and at times criminal behaviours.
Key words: mafia; ethics; politics

Administrative efficiency, public assets and mafia interests, *Paola Savoldi* (p. 33)
The spread of illegal conduct related to the presence of organised crime in its current forms can be seen as related to weaknesses in the ability to govern some of the changes and innovations that have occurred in the functioning of public administrations in recent years, according to the paradigm of new public management. More specifically, in some cases systematic recourse to outsourcing, justified on the grounds of administrative efficiency, creates genuine wide open doors for the interests of organised crime.
Key words: mafia, public administration, outsourcing

Legality as an instrument to fight land consumption, *Maria Cristina Gibelli, Serena Righini* (p. 38)
One fact seems indisputable: the assault on land in Lombardy, sometimes completely illegal and sometimes authorised by law, is not countered by urban planning legislation which tends

towards flexibility and streamlined procedures and has created conditions so that local municipal authorities can act mainly without complying with general plans. This blurred area constitutes an easy way in for mafia type behaviour.
Key words: soil consumption; legality; Corsico

Pioltello: building speculation and responsible government, *Mario De Gaspari* (p. 42)
Starting with the fact that one of the means by which capital from organised crime affects the development and life of towns and cities is through corrupt urban and regional planning, the author highlights the limitations and risks of some policies to exploit income from land by examining a typical episode in the municipality of Pioltello.
Key words: land income; municipal planning; Pioltello

Desio breaks out of the concrete cage wanted by mafia ('ndrangheta) urban planning, *Francesco Erbani* (p. 47)
Desio is the first town in Lombardy in which the elected local authority executive has resigned after being hit by an anti-mafia hurricane. The judges found that the 'ndrangheta was firmly established in the town and controlled councillors, elected executives and senior municipal officials and above all it dictated the rules for unrestrained and spendthrift building, with a waste of agricultural land.
Key words: general plan; 'ndrangheta; Desio

An interpretation of criminal phenomena in a neoliberalist perspective, *Daniela De Leo* (p. 49)
The dynamics of organised crime in Northern Italy can be seen in terms of a reduction in the capacities of governances systems in a neoliberal context. Effects are produced in the context of a transformation of the state and of public institutions, which suggest that further gaps are opening for criminal organisations to make their way, amongst other things, into local planning governance.
Key words: organised crime; neoliberalism; local planning governance

An unexpected experience. Signs of the 'ndrangheta mafia in Lombardy, *Arturo Lanzani* (p. 54)
Today the mafia are building a new landscape in the North, which is to say they are formulating spatial rules in which land is no longer a public asset. It is generating a new economy – it is fuelling new property processes through new urbanisation, sub-contracts and earth movement – by supporting 'plans' in which increasingly more areas are being classified as for building. The reconstruction of this metamorphosis by looking at signs and traces, experiences and news stories is the premise for a new assumption of responsibility.
Key words: mafia; economy; urban planning transformations

The regeneration of marginal urban fabrics and routes: Tor Bella Monaca, Rome, *editor Barbara Coppetti* (p. 64)
The paper presents some of the materials from a Miur-Prin (Ministry of education research programme) study conducted in 2008 on the regeneration of peripheral neighbourhoods which were physically, environmentally and socially rundown, carried out between the 1930s and the 1980s. The collection of writings and projects that follow addresses the emblematic example of the Roman neighbourhood of Tor Bella Monaca.
Key words: regeneration; margins; measures

To build on the built, *Marta Calzolaretti* (p. 66)
Awareness of the need to regenerate rundown urban areas has become increasingly more widespread and generally accepted since the 1990s. To take action in this type of area not only avoids expansion onto extra urban land, but also makes it possible to reuse existing services and infrastructures and to avoid wasting social and environmental values, by using economic resources to co-ordinate quality, density and mobility consistent with sustainable development. A group of lecturers, PhD graduates and PhD students from eight departments of Italian faculties of architecture, advance the proposal to experiment with methods and strategies to regenerate public sector residential housing estates in Italy since the war until the 1980s through a case study on the Tor Bella Monaca neighbourhood in Rome. Two issues were studied in particular detail: the formulation of a new land use plan and the renovation of buildings.
Key words: regeneration; land use planning; building renovation

New urban measurements. A design research project for Tor Bella Monaca, *Ilaria Valente* (p. 73)
Distance becomes a problem in the regeneration of neighbourhoods built in the second half of the twentieth century both from the viewpoint of form and the use of spaces, where the measurements expand in the open intervals and in the shape of the built structures. The hypothesis formulated in the design research project on Tor Bella Monaca is that even those parts of the city built in the second half of the twentieth century can become consolidated, starting from their measurements and rhythms and from the broad intervals that created the basic design, but which must be transformed at the same time to respond to contemporary uses and needs. Remeasurement of the space is therefore a task of interpretation for architectural designers in order to recognise the intrinsic qualities of marginal urban housing designs to support redevelopment strategies which hinge on densification, subtraction, addition and infrastructures for the urban fabric, without trivialising the reconstitution of the proximity and the contact space in a historically anachronistic perspective.
Key words: distance; measurement; density

Urban regeneration as a problem of architectural re-composition, *Roberto Spagnolo* (p. 77)
Urban regeneration is currently the most important issue in a period of building saturation and a severe public sector crisis. Cities no longer need to grow and the issue of critically rethinking the 'already built' is acquiring decisive ethical and cultural value. It is therefore no longer a question of accumulation, expansion and consumption, but of rationalisation and moderation, saving, repair and integration. The regeneration of towns and cities and space already in use forms part of the now inescapable change of public perspective and is becoming an opportunity to reconsider our environment and the quality of spaces. What is needed in this context, however, is understanding and awareness of how much and how it is possible to manipulate and modify

architectures that are 'not sustainable' from an energy viewpoint, but are significant in the way they represent the architectural culture and traditions of the past.

Key words: modification; aesthetic sustainability; repair

'The ploughed field, the garden, the bridge, the city': the architectural background matrices of Tor Bella Monaca, *Guya Bertelli* (p. 80)

Contemporary landscape is a complex 'text', packed with interfering elements which appear as overlapping areas of land with multiple sections capable of revealing sequences of the periods that have affected it. Tor Bella Monaca is an interesting field of study because it lies in a varied and heterogeneous region, in which four different types of inhabited landscape meet: agricultural, natural, infrastructural and urban, which make it an emblematic case that opens up new conceptual horizons for design. Scenarios emerge from these which are associated with: urban 'regeneration' processes, which modernise buildings and landscapes again; the 'renovation' of abandoned spaces, the reuse of infrastructural landscapes; and finally the recycling of resources which are still usable. The integration of four landscapes allows us to grasp a new dynamic and relational vision of space, with a view to the recovery and conscious transformation of our urban heritage.

Key words: regeneration; recycle; reuse

Sustainable architectural and urban regeneration strategies: the Tor Bella Monaca case, *Marco Bovati* (p. 85)

Against the background of proposals to demolish and rebuild the Tor Bella Monaca neighbourhood in Rome and others to redevelop it, made in response to the idea of creating a clean slate, this paper highlights a set of energy and environmental strategies and the integration of these with the project proposed by the Milan Polytechnic research group for sustainable architectural and urban regeneration. Interpretation of the environmental features and the diffusion of the consequent actions is resulting in broad ranging methodological considerations applicable to similar cases, which regard the issues of demolition strategies, the enhancement of existing structures and 'building on the built'. As a consequence tools should be acquired to assess long-term sustainability, in order to go beyond the narrow viewpoint of short-term advantages.

Key words: sustainable design; climatic and environmental features; architectural and urban regeneration

Architecture and landscape, proximity and distance, *Barbara Coppetti* (p. 91)

The paper starts from the idea of the architectural nature of the landscape with the intention or revealing the figurative quality of mediocre contemporary landscapes, in relation to the search for meaning which design must confer on specific and close places. It is possible through architecture, even in a rarefied urban context, to research and propose new dynamic and changeable rules for urban planning. The scenarios proposed for the use of public land at Tor Bella Monaca are intended to highlight the relationship between the dimensions of architecture and those of the landscape: by reconsidering the density of the gap between Tor Bella Monaca and Torre Angela along the western edge; by designing new transverse areas to connect the

neighbourhood internally; by working on the dialogue between the open courtyards along the eastern edge and the landscape of the Agro Romano countryside which runs into it.

Key words: sequences; proximity; distance

Urban stratifications. Permanence and variability, *Juan Carlos dall'Asta* (p. 99)

Urban formations are like a text composed of overlapping, stratified and interfering signs, deeply inscribed in the traces of the ground, thanks to which we are able to understand the permanence and variability of space and time. More specifically, urban stratifications allow us to enhance not just the remote past, but also the recent past, by inducing us to interpret a place correctly. The challenge of today is to look at the reality, to start again from the place and to give new shape and identity to the built. This means defending the land and the environment. It means redeveloping or starting again that is from urban material that cannot be broken up and which generates indispensable qualitative change that we must be capable of grasping if we are to discover the seed of community identity under the dust, seeking elements in the materials of towns and cities to propose a new role, a structuring function of new qualities which are also a search for our roots.

Key words: strata; trace; identity

To build on the built at Tor Bella Monaca: strategies to regenerate built space, *Elena Fontanella* (p. 104)

To rethink the Tor Bella Monaca neighbourhood with its current configuration as the starting point, without recourse to the demolition planned by the Rome City Council, is the horizon set for the planning research project carried out, part of which focuses on the formulation of regeneration strategies for built space. These strategies, which were identified through stratification, densification and rarefaction operations, reflect on the idea of modifying the existing situation and transforming it, with the aim of understanding how architectural and urban design can meet the challenge of 'building on the built' today.

Key words: stratification; densification; rarefaction

To build on the built. An examination of practical proposals, *Vitaliano Tosoni* (p. 107)

Research activities are trying to address the issues of the recovery, redevelopment and enhancement of the buildings of the Tor Bella Monica neighbourhood through the formulation of a set of operations designed to achieve the social, cultural and architectural promotion of these buildings. By looking at the technical limitations resulting from the heavy prefabricated methods used to build them and also through reference to national and international case studies, a picture was constructed of possible types of action to take as an initial core set of operations designed to support the design process through graphic simulations, the indication of operational areas and the magnitude of the intervention proposed.

Key words: set of operations; redevelopment; prefabrication

To re-read Tor Bella Monaca. To map the areas which can be changed: urban problems as potential for regeneration, *Paola Bracchi* (p. 112)

Too big, fragmented, rundown and inaccessible. These and

others are the reasons which the City of Rome used to justify the demolition of Tor Bella Monaca. A few questions should be asked here. Is it possible to turn the problems into potential for regenerating the neighbourhood? Is it possible to use a new description of Tor Bella Monaca to demonstrate that the project proposed by the City administration will not solve the problems identified? Strategic objectives for the regeneration project were formulated on the basis of the problems. These were permeability, connection and relationship. The map of the areas which can be changed is used as the key factor in the process. On the one hand it identifies the areas and spatial categories in which the strategic objectives are concretely addressed and on the other hand – thanks to a process of interpretation and abstraction – it is open to the determination of regenerative strategies.
Key words: describe; interpret; regenerate

Infrastructures: networks, spaces to places. The case of the Tor Bella Monaca neighbourhood in Roma, *Davide Ferrari, Carlo Lunelli* (p. 116)
This paper analyses the close relationships which connect infrastructures, public space and mobility. It asserts that these three 'variables' are closely dependent on each other, by showing how, especially on the scale of what is termed the 'local network', infrastructures not only take on the character of a 'network', but also that of space so that they end up by coinciding or interfering with most public spaces in the neighbourhoods, and that the current mobility model is making the repercussions which that conflict of use is having on the quality of public space worse. The Tor Bella Monaca case is used to show that it is indispensable today to plan on the one hand by adopting a new mobility model, following European guidelines, and on the other that the identification of space and infrastructures with public space involves a series of strategies designed to adapt them to their new found dual nature.
Key words: infrastructures; public space; mobility

Project for the architectural regeneration of the R5 building at Tor Bella Monaca, *Elena Scattolini* (p. 119)
A degree thesis written in conjunction with Diap research on the Tor Bella Monaca neighbourhood case study, which proposes intervention on an existing building, the R5 block. This is one of the buildings for which demolition is proposed according to the neighbourhood plan drawn up by the architect Krier and backed by Alemanno, the Mayor of Rome. The intention on the contrary is to investigate an alternative to demolition, which involves the reuse of existing structures, following an approach of reuse, regeneration of the built and agricultural land savings. An initial phase of identifying general design strategies was followed by activity to reorganise all parts of the building with particular attention paid to the ground floor, the design of open spaces, the insertion of new functions and the redesign of the accommodation.
Key words: To build on the built; regeneration; climatic-environmental features

Urban regeneration from the bottom-up in the south west Milan area: an experience with an uncertain future, *Corinna Morandi, Chiara Rabbiosi* (p. 123)
The paper gives an operational and academic report on the research project entitled 'Urban regeneration, tradition and innovation: the Milanese Mesopotamia', carried out in partnership with Mesopotamia Milanese, an association founded in 2008 by businesses located in the area that lies between the Naviglio Grande and Naviglio Pavese canals to encourage and influence the process of urban regeneration in the area enclosed between these two historically famous canals. The paper focuses on urban regeneration from the 'bottom up', a subject around which a variety of parties are potentially interested in interacting and exchanging resources. The conclusions offer reflections on future outcomes of the process described, starting from the guidelines recommended by the City Council which came to power in Milan in 2011.
Key words: urban regeneration; network of actors; local development

Where is the justice in the school spaces of inequality? A planning experience in progress, *Francesca Cognetti* (p. 133)
The paper investigates the subject of schools with a high concentration of immigrant children in the City of Milan. It looks at the factors which have contributed to the creation of a heavily polarised situation. This thinking forms the background for the description of a multi-cultural integration project organised by a broad network of participants including the Department of Architecture and Planning. The keys to interpretation connected with the idea of spatial justice help to make it possible to place the spaces of social and urban inequality back at the centre of urban planning. The focus here is on the limitations and possibilities of a policy approach based on the issues of personal and collective capacities, the relationship between endogenous and exogenous factors and the tension between the design of spaces, practices and uses.
Key words: urban inequalities, integration and participation; spatial justice

Gariwo, the garden of unlimited growth, *Alessandro Rocca* (p. 143)
Gariwo (the Garden of the Righteous in the World) is the place to commemorate people who opposed the violence of wars and persecution based on ethnic and religious differences. Starting with the memory of the Shoah, Gariwo extends its recognition of the 'righteous' to the heroes of today. How do you design the Garden of the Righteous? Art, landscape and architecture are the areas in which to choose examples to organise the new Garden on Monte Stella, in Milan. The issues of design are never-ending: the impossibility of finishing the list of the righteous; the figure, which image can interpret good in a contemporary sense; the word, how to recount the contents that it is wished to conserve in the garden; the movement, connected with an idea of knowledge as change, evolution, a path.
Key words: garden; memory; monument

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