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Abstracts

Responsible living as *nomos* of the land, *Giancarlo Consonni* (p. 7)
In the age of capitalism, the main form in which the territory is structured is that of the contemporary metropolis. Cliché says that a metropolis is an evolution of the city; in actual fact it is a new form of structuring principles which, in the long term, lead to a revolutionary range: the promotion of a model of settlement that has clear anti-urban characteristics. In fact, as metropolises develop further, lines of strength emerge which, on one hand, tend to break up the compact city while, on the other, leading to a spread of settlement forms that have nothing to do with the city. One indication of this is the regression of one of civilisation's highest conquests: urbanity. But where there is a lack of focus on the material conditions which make civil cohabiting both possible and prolific, this is preceded parallel to the scarce attention to the nutritional potential of the land. Written documentation studies the common roots of the two crises and proposes an escape route in the alliance between environmental and civil values.
Keywords: urbanity; attention; common property

'Food areas' for new zones of inhabitability in urban outskirts, *edited by Sara Basso and Paola Di Biagi* (p. 17)
No longer merely ascribable to the agricultural-rural ambit, today the matter of food covers the urban space in its entirety, inevitably interweaving with more general themes such as social and spatial justice, public health, food safety, urban economy, quality of public areas, protection and valorisation of territorial identities and resources, etc. The service aims to focus on some possible interpretations of the relationship between food and city, paying particular attention to the role that food spaces and processes can have in improving inhabitability in the suburbs of public residential construction.
Keywords: food areas; urban redevelopment; agro-urban policies

From practices to policies: constructing food spaces, *Egidio Dansero, Yota Nicolarea* (p. 19)
The theme of local food policies is receiving growing attention in the scientific and politico-administrative ambit, also in regards to the progressive establishment of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. This perspective sees further visibility and 'representation' of the food system following a long period in which it was ignored by studies and urban policies – except those of the sector. If we start with the idea of food, we are able to connect a plurality of social practices that gel around the need to improve the quality and accessibility of food itself, recognising them through physical spaces and those of action, which are readable on various scales: from the micro-politics of consumers, distributors and producers, to the urban-metropolitan scale, never seen before for the policies in this ambit, right up to the city-region and megapolitan scale.
Keywords: local policies of the MUFPP-FOOD; urban food planning; city-region

Food and public districts: areas, rights and justice, *Sara Basso* (p. 30)
Returning to an observation of 'public city' districts through the lens of food may help us shed light on unexpected opportunities for original and innovative projects. If, by now, food has been recognised as an 'urban question', districts become somewhere in which to try and recompose its relationships with the city measuring itself, in its areas and inhabitants, through exercises of social approximation and urban democracy. Areas and processes of food can act as devices to redesign or strengthen relationship networks, even economic ones, on both the large and small scale; they can reconfigure and reactivate places; they can, even, introduce leftovers to the habits of inhabitants, leading them at the same time to aware practices of use or reuse of their own living areas, readapted in an ecological and resilient key.
Keywords: daily proximity; urban democracy; domestic areas

Old spaces, new uses. The role of *mobile food vending* in the processes of urban activation and revitalisation, *Sara Caramaschi* (p. 37)
The text reflects on mobile commerce, and the material and immaterial exchange of a society in continual movement. Recent North American experiences suggest that the temporary activity of food sales and consumption in public areas is an effective engine of socialisation and a primary need for contemporary social living. Through the activation of social capital, with spinoffs on the cultural and economic level, mobile commerce has awoken ordinary places that were lacking importance, established relationships and experimented new ways of enjoying the city. 'Old spaces, new uses' alludes to the fact that we can now think of public areas as able to adopt increasingly new variables, thanks to the regulation of uses and temporary activities that thus become part of public policies able to relaunch urbanity.
Keywords: mobile commerce; public areas; urban vitality

Breaking fasts (Col-azioni). **Conviviality for the regeneration of public areas**, *Annalisa Metta, Maria Livia Olivetti* (p. 47)
In 1995, the FAO identified the city as a place in which to produce food. Since then, the trend to integrate small places, necessary for pasture and cultivation, has produced a substantial and valid corpus of strategies, methods and realisations. At the same time, in Europe, research into the regeneration of public residential settlements has intensified according to an important historical/thematic parallel. The reciprocal implications between urban open spaces and nutrition are pertinent not only in terms of production, but also in the preparation and consumption of food. Sharing the most homely of actions – eating together al fresco – in public spaces may transform the meaning and value of compromised places, revealing their welcome and convivial potential. Breaking Fasts (Col-azioni) aims to regenerate public areas in fragile urban contexts, finding a common ally in the sharing of food.
Keywords: architecture of behaviour; urban rituals; public areas

Food, areas, bodies. Inspiration for reflecting on daily living in the public city, and beyond, *Paola Di Biagi* (p. 53)
If, in the twentieth century, food areas have been ambits of experimentation for fundamental research into the inhabitable place and on economic and popular construction, today they may become central to the 'new social living' project which aims to guarantee homes, but also access to communal places for health and knowledge. By turning our attention to these areas and the relationships – be they ephemeral or more long-lasting – which they generate, we can help to break down the many boundaries of the 'public city', to reconstruct the relationship between the space and society, between the interior and exterior of buildings, between districts and cities, to bring our attention back to the corporal dimension of living, and designing, through the multiple 'urban bodies' that each day inhabit the city and its districts.
Keywords: landscapes of daily living; social building; bodies and spaces

Orchards and vegetable patches among the open spaces of districts of the public city in Rome, *Claudia Mattogno* (p. 60)
The most highly populated council in the country is also the largest agricultural council in Europe. The mixture between urban and rural is clear in suburban districts where the morphologies of public building interventions juxtapose and alternate with the many species of areas of agricultural nature: large estates and areas in abandonment, strips of countryside and urban vegetable patches, pastures and vineyards. The ancient relationship between city and agriculture seems to have never broken down completely as is clear in the two examples of San Basilio and Corviale, where the plural dimensions of open spaces emerge and take on landscape, productive and environmental values, making new forms of social cohesion and territorial care possible.
Keywords: peri-urban agriculture; care of the territory; public building

Contemporary city and food areas. The Basso Isonzo in Padua: *campagne urbaine* or *urban farming?*, *Viviana Ferrario* (p. 74)
Helped by the conditions resulting from the crisis of the second half of the 2000s, western society has shown a new general interest in agriculture as a food producer. Not only urban vegetable patches, local markets and 0km restaurants, but the entire supply chain – from agriculture to our plates – puts itself forward to reactivate latent resources in the contemporary city. This new overview seems to have quickly made some interpretations and planning strategies conceived for open urban and peri-urban spaces before the crisis obsolete. The recent event of a wide agricultural area intercluded to the south-west of the city of Padua, was the perfect chance to update some territorial readings and planning strategies, in light of the growing importance today acknowledged for the production, transformation and consumption of food.
Keywords: multifunctional landscapes; urban farming; agricultural park

Matters of methods in the study of borders, *Luca Gaeta* (p. 79)
Borders are not about to lose importance, neither are they to be historically looked over as a form of organising space. Nonetheless, no science has focussed on borders as a privileged subject. This article examines three matters of method to undertake the interdisciplinary study of borders. The first matter regards the exceeding of the state-centric prejudice that pervades the modern study of borders. The second matter regards the statute of the subject-border which should be intended as indifferently territorial and social, or rather an amalgamation of spatial and social determinations. The third matter, finally, regards the geopolitical attitude of a study that has not merely cognitive aims, but has to contribute the development of a practical knowledge. In this perspective, borders can be traced as projects of emancipation rather than segregation.
Keywords: border; social control; geopolitical

Intermediaries of the Modern between Italy and Colombia (1928-1968), *Gaime Botti* (p. 89)
The Colombian world of architecture is studied in its relationships with Italy. Colombia became a sought-after destination for individual migrating architects and engineers, who not only contributed to the modernisation processes of discipline already underway, but also constituted intermediaries in the distribution of new languages and international theories. The Colombian case also reflects the reception of the Italian design culture. On one hand, the choice to study in Italy by come Colombian architects became an important phenomenon in the post-war years. On the other, the analysis of the circulation of contents on the Proa magazine and the reception of Zevi's thought and Nervi's work helps to better understand the diffusion and impact of Italy's architectural culture abroad.
Keywords: modern architecture; professional migration; reception

The micro-abandonment project in the molecular city, *Emanuele Garda, Giuseppe Gambazza* (p. 99)
This contribution will mainly reflect on micro-abandonment according to an analysis founded on the employment of different interpretations regarding the functional and morpho-typological overview to then inflect this study in a specific urban context, where a number of innovative reuse practices are in progress. The case study analysed will consider the localisation of abandoned commercial areas in the 'Roma District' of

Piacenza, an historical area of the Emilia city which has seen a high level of immigration in recent decades. There will also be a theoretical and methodological reflection regarding the attempts to regenerate said spaces put in act by public and private from 2007 until today.
Keywords: abandoned areas; urban regeneration; commercial revitalisation

Urban reuse and public real estate: the valorisation of the *bottom up* heritage, *Ezio Micelli, Alessia Mangialardo* (p. 109)
Valorisation of the public real estate heritage has for years been at the centre of a lively debate. With the decrease in the real estate department, in fact, the demand for property to be valorised has dropped and the amount of unsold property or stalled development operations confirms this. In Italy and internationally, new formulas to valorise public real estate heritage have recently been imposed thanks to processes organised by groups and associations to answer demand. The research aims to present those conditions that favour successful results of similar processes of bottom-up valorisation of the public real estate heritage. The comparative analysis of fifteen Italian cases highlights significant similarities and allows us to formulate the best conditions for the success of bottom-up valorisation processes.
Keywords: urban reuse; public heritage; real estate development

A spatial model for the economic evaluation of flood risks, *Sergio Mattia, Alessandra Oppio, Francesca Torrieri, Marco Mancini* (p. 118)
In Italy, Legislative Decree 49/2010 issued to enact directive 2007/60/CE, introduced the obligation for flood-risk areas to draw up the predisposition of 'Risk Management Plan' (PGRA) in order to reduce the consequences of flooding on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activities. The new technical-scientific challenge, especially in a complex and vulnerable territory like Italy, appears to be to plan a PGRA founded on a number of works that can promote balance between objectives of financial, environmental and social sustainability and the level of security. The study in question aims to examine problems linked to costs estimation and the benefits of projects to mitigate the risk of flooding, in order to propose a spatial economic evaluation model based on the logic of the scenarios developed in the GIS ambit.
Keywords: flooding; damage; risk management

Fiscal and urban policies: connection and interactions in times of crisis, *Simone Rusci* (p. 127)
The economic crisis that started in 2007, both whether we consider it a structural readjustment of the financial economic hypertrophic system or whether we consider it a physiological part of the final cycle of finance, it gave origin to an economic 'environment' – reputed hostile by most – in which we will realistically aim to operate at least in the medium term. Within this view, real estate taxation has taken on a vital role not only in respect to the disposable income of citizens but also regarding public assets, manifesting the fragility and inadequacy of traditional planning tools. The article takes on the theme of taxation on the urban planning front, sounding out the main links and criticalities of a difficult union, with particular reference to policies to contain the loss of green belts and standardisation.
Keywords: real estate taxation; government of the territory; urban revenue

Urban expansion in the Sardinian coastal system. Analysis, diagnosis and perspectives, *Francesco Zullo, Lorena Fiorini, Bernardino Romano* (p. 136)
The aim of the work is to investigate the effects of the urban transformations that have affected the highly-regarded tourist destination Sardinian Region from the 1950s until today. Considering that the loss of green belts to urban construction is today considered one of the highest anthropic threats to the ecosystem, this research has analysed the dynamics of these transformations over the entire territory and coastal system, bringing out methods and intensity of the phenomena which are largely brand new. The great touristic appeal of the places has caused a political problem as well as a town planning one, which the region has tried to resolve with regulations and urban planning tools. The analysis of the data highlights the management responsibility of the individual councils in order to allow reflection on future town planning directions in terms of eco-sustainable governance.
Keywords: loss of green belts; territorial urban planning; GIS analysis