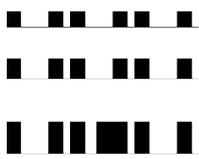Sapienza University of Rome Faculty of Architecture
3rd ISUFitaly International Congress I Rome, 23-24 February 2017

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

LEARNING FROM ROME
Historical Cities and Contemporary Design

ISUFitaly
International Seminar on Urban Form
Italian Network

laboratorio di
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Lettura e **P**rogetto
dell'**A**rchitettura

urbanform and design
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Graphic design by Antonio Camporeale

Learning from Rome.
Historical Cities and Contemporary Design

3rd ISUF ITALY | International Seminar on Urban Form

book of abstracts

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Plenary session 1| Rome as organism

Paolo Carlotti, Anna Irene Del Monaco, Dina Nencini

The Third ISUFITALY International Congress (ISUF Italy 2017) will be held in Rome from February 23rd to February 24th and will host 75 participants, more than 40 coming from foreign countries and the others from the Italian Schools of architecture.
ISUFITALY is launching its third international congress after hosting in 2015 the Twenty-Second International Seminar on Urban Form (ISUF Rome 2015) attended by 350 participants (800 abstract submitted) and publishing in 2016 the proceedings by U+D Editions, a monographic series launched beside the ISUFITALY official Review (www.urbanform.it).
The ISUF Italy 2017 is organized in parallel sessions gathered together in three main themes: Theory – New-Old Methodologies for Contemporary Design in Historical City (16 papers); Reading – Tools and Analysis of Urban Fabric (37 papers); Design - Urban Space and Contemporary Design (23 papers). The papers accepted present the evidence of a balance of interests in theories and methods applied to historical and contemporary cities and a significative presence of case studies and design issues from Italy, Europe, Asia.
ISUFITALY was established in Rome in 2014 with an Opening Conference hosting eminent members of the Council of ISUF International, founders of ISUF local branches and a representative number of Italian academics experienced and interested in the themes traditionally discussed in the International Seminar of Urban Form.
Therefore, the idea of disseminating the ISUF International research tendencies with the Italian academic researches and the perspective of merging the Italian most sensitive audience on cities and urban morphology to the ISUF International audience, is confirmed by the spirit of ISUFITALY 3rd International Congress, as it was already affirmed since the ISUFITALY Opening Conference in 2014.
The Roman School has a long-term engagement with Urban Morphology studies. The theories and the research on-field produced in Rome since early '20 in parallel with the foundation of the school of architecture and developed up to post second world war events had been seminal for other Italians School of Architecture too. During '60-'70 a significant interest on the Roman School of Urban Morphology emerged in international academic contexts in urban and architectural disciplines such as in others fields: geography, survey, history, anthropology.
The renewed interest and attendance of a significative number of Italian academics at the ISUF International Conference and networks is an opportunity to refresh, rejuvenate, rethink and reflect about the lesson of the Roman School of Urban Morphology and other remarkable international Schools of Urban Morphology. New challenging case studies from new emerging urban contexts are interesting opportunities to test theories, readings and design tools. So there still is a valuable, bright and internationally relevant lesson from Rome and its School of Urban Morphology.
Despite several recurrent problems European cities can be historically considered centers of innovation, places for economic, political and social engagements and grounds for cultural transforma-

tions. There is a growing and diversified expectation toward the tradition of urban innovation in European society: historical cities are considered main drivers of change, especially because of the use of new technologies, of new social forces although abruptly migrating and of attractiveness related to heritage, nature, leisure, tourism, fashion and food industry.

European Parliament resolution of 8 September 2015 is collected in the document "Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe" addressing Europe's cultural heritage as a common wealth of paramount importance engaging cultural, economic, social, historical, educational, environmental and scientific components; deserving new governance models; involving strategic opportunity and challenges.

If the European urban history is well routed in a inherited system of cities anchored to the physical and the symbolic substructure of their historical memory supporting since centuries the impact of changes, in other cultural contexts as America, Asia, Africa there is a diversified and growing need to develop methodologies to manage, design and protect their historical cities and settlements, inhabited and natural environments.

Just to mention significant indicators for measuring the interest in America and Asia on architectural and urban heritage it is sufficient to consider the work of The Getty Conservation Institute and the National Heritage Center of Tsinghua University demonstrating the tough work on continuos readjustment in detecting appropriate methodologies and cultural lines for Balancing Continuity and Change and advancing toward an Evolution of Cultural Heritage Conservation Philosophy.

The ISUFITALY 2017 International Congress will be an opportunity to discuss the criteria for designing in the historical city and the knowledge tools which are able to establish cultural and operational mutual relationships between the urban context and the historical urban fabric of cities under transformation.

Recently, architectural and urban strategies for reuse, recovery, transformation are among the design and research themes mostly considered by the contemporary architectural culture, according to different cultural perspectives: aesthetic, artistic, theoretical, design-based, social and economic driven.

There is a renewed interest of policy-makers, entrepreneurs, planners and conservation professionals on contemporary historical cities for preserving and renewing urban fabric and architectural heritage to prevent abandonment and decay and to develop new forms of profit.

Contemporary historical settlements are urban organisms whose survival, transformation, management requires complex design actions that should be undertaken making use of survey and analysis that integrate different knowledge and components with the scope to consciously address the new interventions, whether they are pursued through design solutions of continuity and discontinuity toward their past urban identity.

Therefore, the scope of the ISUFITALY 2017 International Congress is to share knowledge collecting studies, research, design and methodological tools on the contemporary condition of historical urban fabrics revealing the sense of research and innovation in their biological behavior.

Theory
New-old Methodologies
for Contemporary Design in Historical City

Theories and Methodologies
Theories and Design
Theories and Reading

The contribution of J. W. R. Whitehand to the Conzenian school of urban morphology.

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Over the last decades, two approaches have been predominant in the debate on urban morphology: the Muratorian school (Cataldi et al., 2002) and the Conzenian school (Whitehand, 2001). This paper focuses on the historico-geographical approach promoted by the Conzenian school. More precisely, it addresses the contribution of J. W. R. Whitehand to the establishment and development of this school of thought. It is argued that Whitehand's contribution has two main dimensions: institutional and substantive. In institutional terms, the paper addresses the creation of the 'Urban Morphology Research Group' (UMRG) in the University of Birmingham in the mid-1970s, and the establishment of the 'International Seminar on Urban Form' (ISUF) and of its journal, 'Urban Morphology', two decades later. In substantive terms, the paper highlights the development of several dimensions of the 'fringe belt' concept, the systematic exploration of the theme of 'agents of change' and the promotion of two different topics within the morphological agenda: comparative studies and the relation between research and practice.

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Urban composition. Imaginary versions of Rome inspired by memories and possible scenarios.

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This paper investigates the composition of heterogeneous fragments, excerpts from the inventory of collective memory, and the resulting unpredictable architecture in an urban context. The project focuses entirely on the city of Rome, its classical antiquities, its Renaissance and Baroque works and different branches of modernism found there. The freedom to assemble figures or fragments, to place them in another context, highlighted the effectiveness and decisiveness of a reading of urban design in which the figurative force is the result of consideration based on the visual relationships between objects. The experiences presented outline certain unreal circumstances, but nevertheless inspire a scale evaluation of the results of planned modifications, and suggest corrections, adjustments and new possibilities. The experimental setting, that some may deem fantastical, is derived from the superimposition of an existing environment and works introduced from other contexts. In this way, the artist can redesign and foreshadow, creating a fictional city that can, paradoxically, serve as a reference in the development of new possible urban settings.

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Morphological gaps within the structure of the contemporary city as the urban reason for the strategies of renovation

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In the morphological analysis of each city architects identified so-called "terrain vagues", "territories-in-between", etc. (1996). They are the territories with the not understandable structure and history of forming, unplanned unpredictable in development. From the point of view of urban morphology fringe belts were identified as somewhat similar to "terrain vagues" if look carefully to the history of their forming, complexity of their structure and consequently strategies of renovation taking into account modern requirements for the city environment. Russian regional administrations are searching for the strategy of the organic development using the scientifically based reconstruction of the city historical core as well as it´s fringes. Fringe belts still contain original samples of unique civil architecture, and more over some traditional industries, gardens, etc. everything that really could be lightly reconstructed for the purposes of the core maintenance including contemporary interventions. Old times, functional processes evidently leaved imprints in the forms of individual house holdings as well. Fringe belts could be considered as an integrating dialectic "sponge" between new and old functions, architecture and new and old forms of urban life "inscribed" into historical and contemporary world. The comparative analyses of modern renovate projects shows similar attitudes toward understanding of city structure.

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Plastic city. Transforming the (built) reality.

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22 This paper focuses on a particular way of conceiving the built reality by man, typical of the Mediterranean, and its consistent and procedural transformation. The built reality, constituting physical contingent matter to be transformed, recovered, rehabilitated, is returned to the center of the current architectural debate. Architecture is the reality that man has built around himself, measuring the space through the practice of gestures, movements, actions he cans take. The architecture of the city is the projection of such practices in longer distances, where to define the urban space is motion. The dyad 'elastic-plastic' indicates the polarization of two opposite common characters, traceable in the matter, in the materials, in the elements, in the buildings and, in the same way, in the urban organism: in fact, it is possible to identify an 'elastic' city and a 'plastic' cities, according to the character of the component elements and the degree of necessity that puts them in relation to each other.

This paper investigates the organic character of the plastic city and discusses a method of intervention in consolidated contexts, adapting the concepts of resilience, flexibility, adaptability, so far used in the socio-political sphere, that is part of the global problem of the city, to the material conception of a physical urban transformation.

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Architecture and Planning.
Aporias in contemporary regeneration processes.

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The paper considers the contemporary condition of crisis of the building market as being responsible of a stimulating challenge with respect to the current architectural practice. Moreover, it identifies in the building vacancies and in the urban brownfields, multiplied by the crisis of the globalizing Network City, a potentially new generation of experimentation opportunities, whose consistency is widely witnessed within the European context and confirmed by a wide spectrum of interesting design initiatives in progress (Oswalt, 2013). In fact, beyond a certain threshold, any crisis suddenly shift from a temporary state into a permanent condition. While the former situation turns out to be physiological of every development of the existing urban form, the latter expresses a pathological situation affecting the city overall organic quality (Caniggia, Maffei, 1979), leading to an irreversible loss of its "common rationality". However the Plan, because its supposedly "universal rationality", always resists to any attempt to experiment new possibilities, eventually leading their results to reach the status of a new temporary "canon" through a legitimizing process. The paper aims at tracing back the premises of this embarrassing aporias to the pre-modern age, and the foundation of Urban Morphology and Building Typology to the need to overcome the enduring struggle between Architecture and Planning upon which Modernity grounded its prejudicial legitimacy. In conclusion, it will be demonstrated how this opposition has affected, and still does, the possibility of any urban form transformation, especially within the historical context (Conzen, 1969).

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Il concetto del divenire strutturale nel progetto dei tessuti storici di Gozo e Aachen

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24 Tralasciando gli esiti parossistici che designano il concetto di trasformazione come condizione di interruzione integrale della continuità storica e di concomitante adozione di un principio basato sulla semantica del non spazio, il tema del progetto contemporaneo nella città ereditata sembra trovare, spesso nei recenti esiti critici che guardano al problema delle mutazioni congruenti nel costruito storico, una duplice accezione basata su unipotesi di ricerca del divenire che produce tuttavia risultati anche molto diversi. Da una parte, il concetto di sincronia come unica verità del significato di storicità, letto nellaccezione hegeliana del vivere la contemporaneità come espressione dellessere rivelazione del proprio tempo, dunque progetto che si esprime con un linguaggio consono alla fase temporale in cui si invera lazione propositiva, dallaltra, il superamento di tale fissità transitoria che sottintende un fare non come spirito del tempo ma come organismo, cioè come limite alla condizione che identifica il compimento del proprio tempo prediligendo un ambito di ricerca pro-positiva coerente con la fase costitutiva dellente (urbano, aggregativo ed edilizio) in cui si interviene.

Obiettivo della trattazione sarà, dunque, la ricerca comparata delle diverse condizioni teoriche e progettuali che esprimono tale binomio dialettico, avvertendo sin dora che le sperimentazioni progettuali esposte nel seguito si inseriscono nel solco di ricerca di una sperimentazione ispirata ad un orizzonte culturale imperniato sul secondo asserto teorico-metodologico, basato sul principio della coerenza alla meccanica del divenire che produce esiti organici dipendenti, spazialmente e temporalmente, dal carattere strutturale del costruito in cui si inseriscono.

Il caso studio del riammagliamento del tessuto semi diruto nella cittadella murata medioevale di Gozo e la ricerca del riordino del quartiere Frankenberger di Aachen, zona semiperiferica edificata tra la fine dellOttocento e gli inizi del XX secolo, mostreranno proprio la diversità di orientamento critico che porta a progettare un costruito coerente con la langue propria del contesto linguistico.

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Processes of Reconstruction of the Aleppo's Urban Landscape

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The Syrian Civil War is causing extreme suffering to civil population; moreover, the fighting is destroying cities and landscapes bearing witness to the Country's millenary history. Damages are particularly centered into the UNESCO site of the Ancient City of Aleppo where the former grandeur of the urban landscape was given by a 'counterpoint' between major monuments and the fine-grained urban fabric. Under these circumstances, a reflection on the future design strategies for the recovery of the urban fabric of the Ancient City of Aleppo, which is in grave danger, is needed. In particular, when the international debate is focused on the Suqs or of the Great Mosque, it seems urgent to start talking about the reconstruction/recovery of historic courtyard houses residential neighborhoods.

In the short term, is urgent to document damage and giving people a shelter; in the long term, to ensure the inhabitants' right to get back their homes, preparing plans for the reconstruction, keeping in mind that sheltering and reconstruction cannot be intended as separate problems: We should develop a methodological approach that embrace the sheltering action into the reconstruction one, considering them as two phases of the same achievement.

In this complex scenario, this paper aims at setting methodological perspectives for the after conflict reconstruction, based on the analysis of the traditional urban fabric characteristics, as well as on the need to update it to current living standards. To protect the Ancient City building heritage means to preserve the Aleppo's cultural identity.

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Transformation is conservation. Modification as project's tool.

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26 The paper identifies purposes and modes in order to define the construction method of the modification language, where the modification is intended as a conceptual instrument leading the architecture s planning (Gregotti, 1984) and, moreover, it talks about the overlap of physical - operational level, and of the linguistic - conceptual level, that the term includes. The permanence of the issue, that determines the constant actuality, mainly refers to a particular context, as the Italian one, in which the presence of environmental pre-existences (Rogers, 1955) includes the need for an inclusive act of maintaining and conservation that is opposite to the exclusive principle of tabula rasa belonged to the Modern Movement. Therefore, the project is considered as an element of investigation and coherence with the characters of the place that they involve, especially, both the presence of history, a permanent entity between collective culture and architect's individual culture, and that of discipline, general rules and traditions system that translated and projected toward new interpretations by the modification project.

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Polis, design, policies. The competition os new office building of the Deputies Chamber in Rome.

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When George Baird, architect and researchist in urban morphology, studied Toronto's urban fabric in 1978, he examined the morphological transformations of its central core and showed that the urban fabric in some parts of this North American city was in the process of desintegration (Baird 1978). This phenomenon also affected the urban fabric of Montreal, and the urban design projects, related to a modernistic approach, built in the 1960s, were responsible for these transformations and provoked a spatial discontinuity (Charney et al. 1990). The paper will study projects from the modernist period, but will also include the postmodernist and the contemporary periods to determine the new urban design approach and to evaluate the relationship of these projects with the urban fabric of Montreal. We have endeavoured to study three major urban design projects in Montreal from 1950 to 2014 to determine their role in the progression of the phenomenon of desintegration. With the work of numerous urban morphologists on North American cities (Charney, Vernez-Moudon, Gauthier, Racine) and the impact of this more recent knowledge on the way we intervene on the fabric, this phenomenon should be in regression in Montreal as elsewhere. Our hypothesis is that the reinterpretation of the urban syntax in the process of designing urban fabric in Montreal is a solution to reestablish a dialog between new built environments and the historical fabric of the city. But is this new research for continuity still in a fragile state ?

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The design of public space in the historic city.
The 1967 competition for the new offices of the Chamber of Deputies.

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28   The competition of 1967 for the new offices of the Chamber of Deputies is an important episode in the Italian architecture of the postwar period, because it is a rare example of contemporary design in the heart of the city of Rome, both for the participation of the major Italian exponents, but also for the unusual ex aequo result which shows the failure of the competition and the heated dispute of those years about the topic of the city.

The projects of the competition, which are collected in an interesting essay by Manfredo Tafuri, undoubtedly show the main attention to the architectural shape of the building and its interior functional program, but through the careful reading of the projects, it is interesting to see the centrality of urban design as a generator or, at least, as indispensable strategy for the insertion of the object in its context.

Following the research project done during the phd program of DRACo school - Architecture and Construction in La Sapienza University, the paper aims to deepen the design of urban space before the architectural design which is present in the projects of the competition of 1967, the different methods and strategies of design, for example the urban platform by Passarelli, the honorary column by Polesello, the perspective views of Quaroni and Vaccaro. In this sense it is crucial to compare these projects and the design of Parliament Square by Ernesto Basile of 1902.

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Compacting Rome.
A systemic approach for a sustainable development.

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Rome is highly representative case study for the phenomenon of urban sprawl spanning at least 25 years (Berdini, 2006). A possible solution for its containment is represented by a return to the urban project of the consolidated city, where it is possible to activate design strategies in order to increase the compactness (Dempsey and Jenks, 2010). Therefore, many studies (EAA, 2015) propose a return to the compact city, which could represent also for Rome, an evolutionary bold and sustainable choice. Especially in areas where the compact city fades into the consolidated city, both are specifically defined by the planning tools of the Roman Municipality, it is possible to identify spaces in well-circumscribed areas that have a high degree of potential transformability. They have different sizes and characteristics, such as brownfields, drosscapes, or other categories of voids being identified through a prior investigation of the urban environment. Sustainability and urban form are interdependent and the urban design can return to play a strategical role to coordinate a series of urban interventions for densification and intensification (Ng, 2009; Galanti, 2009) which insert themselves in a selective manner within the opportunities offered by the urban fabric. Thus, light densification operations, coordinated and disseminated (Drevon, 2009), represent a mode of building within the built environment that can realize three objectives for Rome, as well as other European cities with similar conditions (Saaty, 2013): achieving urban compaction with the resulting social, economic and environmental benefits; meeting the specific needs of recycling, functional rehabilitation, demolition of incongruity, etc.; finding a new balance between the preservation of historical heritage and the evolution of the urban fabric.

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Building Modern Como:
contextual unbuilt projects by Giuseppe Terragni

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30 The evolution of cities can be interpreted through graphic elements, as recommended by Marco Pollio Vitruvius (1st century BC), whose forms of expression (plans, elevations and perspectives) are revealed as precious and reliable instruments to read the cities. Establishing mapping elements, they appear as representing cities and in various stages of construction of their urban networks. The iconography is an important element of analysis that allows a careful reading of the "reality" of cities at specific times. In addition to understanding them as representative of static moments, they allow the current reinterpretation of the urban fabric. Adding new elements may be important in reading the cities, which are considered as dynamic tools for its understanding. Regarding cartography and iconography of various eras, we propose to make a comparative analysis of the historical urban fabric of two cities with deployment capabilities and differentiated urban development (Évora and Setúbal). To achieve our goals, we will read the morphological elements of the Medieval City (fortification, street, square, medieval blocks; market; singular buildings) and its iconography in order to understand its diachronic evolution between their similarities and differences.

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The formation process of public space: from urban fabric to palaces and squares

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The formation process of public spaces within the modern city has ancient origins: although generally referenced to the model of the great public spaces of Republican and imperial Rome (forum), the "common" urban space of Italian cities bears a different juridical nature from that of the "public" space of the imperial Rome. The latter was fenced and equipped with gates, it was a personal property of the imperial family, with access governed in time and dedicated to the worship of the imperial family and its tutelary deities. This urban space was therefore not "public" in the sense we understand today. The "common" space (squares) of the Italian cities came into being in the Middle Ages hence the deliberate action of the free "Communes" that decided to build by subtraction, demolishing residential blocks - as in Florence – of factional losers in the struggle for power. It became a space for free civic aggregation, for the meeting and the election of the council and the podestà. There are some earlier squares next to the cathedrals, where meetings where necessary for the election of the archbishop since the tenth century, but the "common" space acquires its complete form and its civic role only since the thirteenth century with the more mature phase of the municipal experience. In these squares, bishopric, municipal (and later ducal and lordly), we can recognize the presence of a market place: the "common space" here takes on the double meaning of place for business and place for civic meetings. This manner of designing public spaces consolidates in the following centuries with several cases in mannerist age and beyond. The birth of the modern theater stood initially in these spaces through wooden stalls mounted temporarily, before knotting in the form of a closed theater building (Strappa, 1995). The design of the public spaces within the city used specific design skills to shape the urban voids in a "theatrical" manner. In parallel with the rise of the bourgeois mansion (Palazzo) and the recast and aggregation of basic building types, often adjacent to the palazzo, an empty space arises assuming the character of a "building without walls".

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Using typo-morphology to save formal quality in historic districts of countries with private land ownership systems

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32   In some countries, private land ownership system allows the owners to build buildings in the way they want. The extent of such a freedom is based on the right of property laws in each country. Although there are many kinds of regulations, policy guidelines, and coding documents in each country, the result of a private land ownership system can be the same. This legitimacy can lead the building process to bypassing the regulations and any kind of avoidances, such as self-interpreting the guidelines, neglect of design review, ignoring the regulations and paying more taxes. This complexity will end to the worst results possible in historic fabrics, where the matter of formal quality, cultural identity and historical character, and most of all the matter of continuity is the main point. This paper proposes a framework for saving formal, historical and identical aspects of old fabrics using typo-morphology. It argues that the conception of type, as the essence of repeated and distributed forms, and a formal reduction of existing formal diversities can be the kernel of saving the formal-historical quality in the way which after all kinds of misinterpretation of laws, controlling neglects, and ignorance in using regulations, still the essence of a preferred and prescribed form can express itself in the final form. This paper fundamentally tries to find a solution for freedom-control dichotomy of urban reconstruction by using typo-morphology. Methodologically, this paper passes an interpretive way throughout the references and actual experiences and design coding and regulations in historic districts.

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The origin, further transformations and present-day importance of Krakow historic fringe belts.

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Basing on four key decisions, the history of Krakow urban form can be divided into five periods: 1. organic agglomeration of settlements focused around the Wawel castle-and-cathedral hill; 2. highly regular grid plan of the Market-Square-centered and walled city, initiated with the Cracovia charter in 1257; 3. north-south line of multi-city complex of Clepardia, Cracovia, Casimiria and Podgorze charter towns, which started in 1335 and continued till early 1800s; 4. concentric and radial form of powerful fortress set in 1850, of three consecutive rings of fortifications, which was continued by the 1910s garden-city-like plan of Great Krakow; 5. east-west development of rapidly growing city after the establishing of big industrial Nowa Huta city east of historic Krakow in 1949.

The article analyses selected urban fringes, which emerged in each period. Despite having lost their original importance, the former borderlines and edges did not disappear completely from the city and its districts. The Medieval Cracovia defense walls and moat were adopted for the garden ring and first beltway around the Old City. The contemporary second beltway of Krakow follows the former line of fortifications as well as, partly, the third beltway does. The edge of Casimiria, a former river that became a busy streets, is one of many smaller examples.

The most recent attempts to continue the radial structure of Krakow should be noted, too: after the second beltway had been completed and the third is under construction, the completion of the fourth, motorway beltway has been planned in a similar manner.

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Learning from the built city

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34   This communication focuses on the morphological interpretation of the urban form, and addresses the utility of the urban-layout as a tool for reading the urban form as well as for the city design. Departing from the subject of the urban-layout composition with streets, in particular concerning the "ordinary streets" which are the primary evidence of the city, the aim is to discover in the built city the spatial logic behind the streets disposition, i.e. understanding the long tradition of practice of building (Portuguese) cities and also the role of the streets as main urban element within the composition of the urban layout.

From the urban-layout analysis based on a partial and abstract sample, it was possible to recognize and consequently deduct the urban-element types - streets, intersections and blocks - and, more importantly, how they are combined in a (regular) grid system to produce a coherent composition. From a conjectural point of view we reconstituted a set of "rules" based on a theoretical composition system that demonstrates the relationship between the streets, and how they, together design the urban-layout as: (1) a system of alignments, (2) a grid system with modular-blocks, (3) a system of hierarchized axes, (4) an intersections-type system.

With the classification of the urban composition rules we distinguished the possible answers to the subject of the urban-layout production with streets, whose debate, is not new but remains as a challenge within the actual urban production which the city faces. The reading concludes four formulas to design the urban layout. These cannot be taken as prescriptions neither ideal recipes, but can be understood as a lesson from the built city to the urban-layout project of today.

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The Block and Street dialectic. Lisbon as a lab for reading and designing the contemporary city

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The urban form results from the permanent confrontation between the need for change and, at the same time, preserving the existing urban and architectural tradition and matrix, in order to maintain the existing city, coherent to the people that use it.

Now, more than ever, the manifestations of change in the city shape point towards the preservation of our urban resources, which are vast and very rich, but need to, above all, be suited to the city current and future needs. So, the historical or consolidated urban fabric should be interpreted as a didactic tool in the production of new spaces.

In Lisbon, particularly if our focus is on the dialectical built between the block and the street, we realize that, in fact, the urban fabric heterogeneous nature is the result of the accumulation of different urban processes, crystalized in their formal characteristics. This fact reveals a great capacity for reinvention.

Thus and having as reference a set of contemporary interventions in blocks of Lisbon, associated with different urban axes of the city, this work tries, through a morphological reading to realize the importance that these elements - block and street - can play in restructuring the urban fabric or even as conceptual support for the city of sedimentation process.

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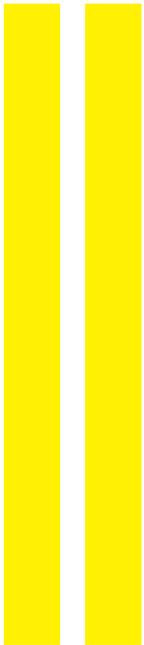
Reading
Tools and Analisys of Urban Fabric

Poundbury: example of Sustainable Urbanism signed by a traditional formalism.

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One aspect of this essay will consider the Poundbury design experience an holistic approach to planning as a result of a multidisciplinary vision of a "localized" sustainability a vision that has overcome the limits of an analytical consideration of the problem of sustainability that emerged from the debate of the 1990s, after the Brundtland report. Another aspect will attempt to explore the urban form of Poundbury as evidence of a settlement that has derived from a "purely formal" interpretation of consolidate historic towns. An analysis of the responses both in terms of urban morphology and architecture to those principles proclaimed by the movement of New Traditionalism in the sign of "Urban Sustainability", reveals them as ideal models that misrepresent the true nature of built reality. In fact it isn't enough to consider the historic town as evidence of urban conditions in the sign of a sustainable livability if those conditions are merely perceived and transmitted as consolidated forms, rather than principles which have led to configure those forms themselves and so able to define a "design methodology" as guarantor of continuity.

On the basis of the above assessments, the critical inquiry into Poundbury will focus on the following binomial: the research for an "Urban Sustainability" and its impact in terms of urban and architectural morphemes. This binomial will be analyzed in the essay from a multiscalar vision of Poundbury: urban organism (Dorchester and Poundbury), urban tissue and architectural organism. The multiscalar approach rooted on the idea " … one of the characteristics of urban form is that it divides into distinct levels. The patterns found at different levels such as street/block, plot series, plot, building, cell and structure are not interchangeable and the long term success of a design depends on understanding not only the differences but also the relationships between levels. The levels are interdependent" (Kropf, 2005).

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Evoluzione della città di Liegi

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Lo studio si propone di indagare i caratteri dell'organismo urbano della città di Liegi nelle sue fasi evolutive, soffermandosi su quelle otto-novecentesche, significative al fine di spiegare l'apparente complessità morfologica dei tessuti urbani, causata da una serie di strutturazioni diacroniche differenti, spesso condizionate dalla particolare morfologia del fiume Mosa.

Avvalendosi del metodo analitico derivante dal pensiero di S. Muratori, G. Caniggia e G. Strappa, l'indagine presenta un'ipotesi ricostruttiva delle fasi di formazione del tessuto esterno alla città murata, fino all'assetto contemporaneo, mostrandone le gerarchie relative che hanno mutato l'organicità della città storica.

L'analisi tipologica dei nuovi sobborghi, nati nel XIX secolo, per il fenomeno di industrializzazione della città, mostra una dinamica atta a ridurre il sovraffollamento di alcune aree, spesso in prossimità di stabilimenti industriali collocati sul lungofiume o presso stazioni ferroviarie.

La morfologia di tali quartieri, nati spontaneamente come realtà autonome rispetto al nucleo antico della città ed, in seguito, oggetto di intervento critico-pianificato, ne risulta fortemente condizionata dato che lo sviluppo iniziale, costituito da una strutturazione lineare del tipo lungo i percorsi, viene, nel tempo, integrato da percorrenze e tessuti che collegano quelli esistenti alle polarità urbane, produttive o di trasporto ferroviario.

Tale studio analitico e tipologico del tessuto storico ottocentesco, eseguito su cinque quartieri periferici, oltre che ambire ad una conoscenza scientifica della struttura formativa della città nordeuropea, mira a trasmettere una diversa sensibilità verso il patrimonio ereditato, soggiogato regolarmente da una forma di disinteresse collettivo che si traduce troppo spesso in pesanti ristrutturazioni del tessuto storico.

Reading and design in Naples. Largo Barracche case-study within METRICS research program

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Looking at the map of Naples it is still possible to read an articulation of formally defined parts: the ancient centre and its Greek-Roman urban fabric based on decumani and cardini; what remains of the 'quartieri bassi' behind the waterfront after the demolition of Risanamento; the grid of quartieri spagnoli, between via Toledo and the foot of Sant'Elmo hill; to the west Chiaia, its public garden and the system of streets orthogonal to the coast built on the slope where the water descended to the sea; to the east the via per le Calabrie where it is still possible to recognize the system of ville vesuviane, placed orthogonally to the street with their gardens facing the gulf or Vesuvius; the expansion of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to the east and on Vomero hill. These parts, synchronically, define a city of extraordinary wealth in its relationship with geography and with a history that roots its origins in myths. The relationship between architectural typology and urban morphology is clear, in each part, even if the stratification was not always responsive to the urban values but thanks to the clarity of urban fabrics and the reference to precise 'ideas of city'. Among others, the case of quartieri spagnoli is certainly one of the clearest and most representative. The paper will present a reading of this 'part' and a proposal of urban regeneration, through the demolition and rebuilding of eight blocks around an open space.

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Morphological transformations in Damascus

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40 urban form of Damascus(Syria) since the Romanian period to the time before war(contemporary), shed light on the phenomenon of the decline of traditional centres and green spaces, study the relevant issues and threats concerning the changes in the urban form and climate in Damascus, Review and Analytical criticism some of the factors that lead to these changes, conclusion and Recommendations stressed the importance of preserving the urban fabric of Old Damascus and put integrated strategy for the rehabilitation, preservation of the Old City the of Damascus and green area which play a crucial role in emphasizing the identity of Damascus and to achieve Recombinant Urbanism and upgrading the physical, social, economic and environmental aspects to the city of the sustainable development perspective.

Examination of roofed alley as an element of compact city of Yazd, Iran

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Mostly, cities with compact form are resulted to being sustainable. In most studies, features of compact city are defined, mention to life quality, accessibility, neighborhood satisfaction also improvement of outdoor community. Compact cities have some structures to reach these goals such as roofed alleys with high rate of popularity in Middle East cities. This study specifically explores the role of roofed alleys and their function in development of sustainability in compact cities. Objective of this paper is on examination the function of roofed alley to keep cool outdoor spaces by their specific form. Date is collected by mechanical software to reach result the difference passages with and without roof in the same condition about the action of roofed alley to wind. Findings of this study show that how roofed alleys of compact city could be useful to provide cooler outdoor space with specific shape. In this regard, Yazd city of Iran that has compact city form is established to analyze on roofed alleys of this city.

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Salvaguardare la città.
Nicola Salvi e la perduta cappella Bolognetti di Roma

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42 Di recente, la vicenda della Chiesa di S. Maria della Natività – normalmente nota come 'Cappella Bolognetti' – è stata oggetto di grande interesse da parte della storiografia, principalmente in virtù della sua doppia valenza quale oratorio privato e, al contempo, luogo di culto aperto al pubblico. Infatti, affacciata sulla via Nomentana (fig.01) – fuori dalla cinta muraria e inserita in un sistema di ville allora appartenenti per lo più alle nobili famiglie patrizie romane – questa piccola costruzione costituì uno dei più interessanti esiti della ricerca architettonica di Nicola Salvi (1697-1751), seppure sia annoverabile fra le sue opere meno conosciute. Purtroppo, la sua integrità venne compromessa agli albori del XX secolo, quando l'improvvida politica speculativa della Roma sabauda ne impose l'abbattimento al fine di ampliare l'antica strada consolare, senza lasciarne alcun rilievo. Tuttavia, nuove acquisizioni grafiche hanno consentito ora di ampliare le conoscenze su questo manufatto, facilitandone la comprensione e suggerendone altresì una più completa ipotesi ricostruttiva.

Recovery of the Bobadela Roman Amphitheater

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One of the intervention in patrimonial areas main issues is the integration of urban elements, architectural elements or constructive structures obsolete or decomposed in the day to day of the city as it is lived, implying a refusal of its museification.

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The patrimonial density of many historical zones requires a compatibilization between banal urban activities and the use of spaces and buildings that in other less rich contexts would be destined to exceptional functions. The approach to a recovery case of a Roman amphitheater in the north of Portugal forced the design team to question the recovery of an old Roman building integrating it into the day-to-day of a nucleus away from the main tourist and cultural circuits. The purpose of this action was to allow the re-reading of deleted heritage elements with their integration into the current urban fabric.

The process involved an interdisciplinary work among architects, archaeologists and municipal agents in order to allow the re-reading of the fabric erased forms in order to valorize the urban nucleus from the urbanistic point of view, the constitution of a contemporary architectural reference and its effective integration in social practices of the population.

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Rome. Archaeology's places and contemporary uses

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44 The relationship between old and new, architecture and archeology, tradition and innovation is now a central theme in the history and practice of occidental architecture. The city of Rome represent the most important case in the world regarding the co-existence of archaeological remains within the consolidated urban fabric. The two reality live in a dichotomy that determines urban outcomes that can be divided into two main categories. The first one, nearest to the present days, is the muse-alization due to the presence of the many legal restrictions that isolate in someways the archaeological remains from the urban life and leave them in a sort of romantic contemplation made of solitude. The second one is the integration of the archaeological substrate with the fabric of the modern city. Exemplary is the case of Palazzo Savelli on the Teatro di Marcello where the historic legacy, determine the structure of the present building and produce the urban fabric of this part of city. In both cases the discovery of archaeological remains within the urban fabric change the existing spatial relationships and would require that these be reformulated through an architectural project. The intervention in an archaeological urban area should first define the margin; secondly entail a critical choice, that is a selection as to determine a hierarchy that allows the reading of these; finally ensure resemanticization and reintegration of archaeological artifact within the contemporary city through the inclusion of new uses. The aim of the research is to analyze this methodology in the city of Rome through the study of significant projects that have explored this issue.

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Finding the roman amphitheater and horrea of Lisbon.
Systemic Decomposition as a methodology for analyzing complex urban fabrics.

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The urban fabric in consolidated historic cities presents extremely complex forms as a result of its evolutionary process. In order to overcome and analyze this apparent incomprehensible complexity architects such as Ernesto Nathan Rogers, Carlo Aymonino or Philippe Panerai proposed the conceptual decomposition and simplification of the urban form in to several elementary systems, namely the Streets, the Plots and the Buildings. This methodological process known as Formal Decomposition allows to separate, isolate and study each urban elementary system, making them simpler, more visible and evident, and thus highlighting shapes and structures that would otherwise, diluted in the complexity of the urban fabric, be hardly perceivable.

The communication seeks to demonstrate not only how the methodology of Formal Decomposition is a fundamental instrument in understanding the historical city morphology, but also to show how trough it we can explain the genesis and evolution of the complex forms in the urban fabric. As an example we propose the study of the Moorish neighborhood of Alfama in Lisbon, whose extremely complex urban forms rather than being simply justified as a result of its Islamic origin are in fact the probable appropriation of pre-existing roman buildings, namely a large roman amphitheater and a roman Horrea.

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Forma urbana e organizzazione strutturale delle città nord europee. Studio comparato di Tongeren, Aachen e Liegi

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46 Il tema proposto descrive i risultati di una ricerca eseguita nel territorio del nord Europa compreso tra il Belgio e la Germania in cui si ricostruisce la forma urbana come specchio di una civiltà che ha costruito, nel tempo, il proprio spazio vitale per svolgere tutte le attività di tipo residenziale, sociale, religioso e produttivo. Liegi in Vallonia, Tongeren nelle Fiandre e Aachen in area tedesca sono state messe in relazione attraverso uno studio comparativo che ha permesso di chiarire le analogie e le differenze dei diversi tipi strutturali formativi compresenti nella stessa area culturale. La raccolta dei dati storici, le risultanze degli scavi archeologici e la cartografia attuale e quella storica, costituiscono la base documentaria dello studio eseguito, integrato dalla struttura di metodo proposta dalla Scuola italiana che trova in S. Muratori, G. Caniggia e G. Strappa i principali esponenti, per la ricostruzione delle fasi di formazione e trasformazione dei tre insediamenti messi a confronto. Da cui si evince che, se negli stadi iniziali dell'insediamento la struttura sociale ed urbana sembra essere analoga perché condizionata dalle popolazioni celtiche che abitavano questi luoghi, con l'età romana compaiono già le prime concrete differenze. L'ipotesi congetturale di ricostruzione degli impianti urbani mostra, infatti, logiche formative simili per le città di Aachen e Tongeren, in cui ancora permane traccia dell'ordine pianificato, rispettivamente a vicus e (forse) a castrum, ma un assetto molto differente per Liegi che costituisce un unicum nel sistema insediativo del nord Europa per la presenza quasi contemporanea di otto collegiate. Differenza di organizzazione e di governo delle città che sembra ridursi con l'avvento dei Merovingi, e soprattutto dei Carolingi quando Tongeren si dota di una grande collegiata, mentre Aachen ristruttura il nucleo pubblico dell'impianto romano con la costruzione della Cappella Palatina in cui sarà sepolto Carlo Magno.

L'evoluzione successiva delle città rispecchia più fedelmente la struttura insediativa e sociale propria di ciascun ambito culturale. Differenze che, invece, non sussistono nei sistemi costruttivi e tecnologici espressivi del carattere elastico-ligneo che favorisce l'uso di strutture puntiformi -portanti e non chiudenti- e ampie superfici diafane, come compare apertamente nell'edilizia abitativa e in quella specializzata.

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Commemoration of lost urban heritage in contemporary urban planning projects.

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Contemporary projects and interventions in urban public spaces often show interest in the planning history of the place. Commemoration of the lost urban heritage becomes an inspiration for architects and urban planners. The aim of the paper is to discuss the means in which the historical plan and unexisting elements of the city (layout of streets and squares, buildings, defence structures, watercourses) are introduced to the contemporary projects. Four methods are distinguished and discussed "1. Placement of visual or tactile information; 2. Application of specific surfaces and elements of landscape architecture; 3. Introduction of specific solutions in designs of new buildings erected in the historical structure of the city; 4. Establishment of a generally accessible or partially accessible reserve" (Motak, 2015). The paper presents examples and short analysis of such projects completed in Europe after 2000. The examples of reconstruction are excluded form the selection. The analysis shows described intervention provide educational, commemorative, artistic and historical benefits for the city and its inhabitants.

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Reading of primordial Axes for the City structure understanding. The "Rua Direita"(main Street) of Angra do Heroísmo

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48   O Processo de Fundação e de Produção PARA O Tecido urbano na Tradição Português Revela Que ELE E baseado Dentro Eixos Estruturais lineares. No Continente Português Cidades a "Direita" Rua E identificado Como hum Desses Eixos, é Sua Propriedade Como hum Arquetipo PODE Ser encontrada nenhuma Tecido urbano MUITOS de Diferentes Realidades territoriais de Origem Português, permitindo demonstrar Uma práxis generalizadas Durante o ritmo de Expansão no exterior.

A investigação centra-se na leitura do tecido urbano da cidade Português de Angra do Heroísmo e sobre os processos implícitos na produção de sua forma urbana a partir da perspectiva de "Direita" Street. As recaídas de foco na construção de um tecido urbano a partir de uma malha regular e sustentada em um sistema axial, considerado como sua "espinha dorsal" de acordo com a cultura urbana europeia.

The method of analysis is based on a morphological comparison, supported by monographic and thematic studies, based on the knowledge of "Direita" Street and its characteristics in a range of typological variants existing in the mainland space. The "Direita" Street of Angra is studied in relation to its urban context (fabric - urban and built elements) Functions and Uses, its shape (layout, size and installment) and its origin (topos, initiative, design, production), Assessing the characteristics carried on its exportation.

As a result of the export of a concept and image we witness the improvement of characteristics to the urban element designed as a project despite of the premises in place. Thus the approach to a mono-axial system, of linear-base model that defines the Hierarchy and the system of spatial references where it is inserted allows to question the current practice of urbanism and to recover the idea of the street as a generator and structuring element of the urban territory.

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Chromatic identity in the ancient and new architecture

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Light, color and textures of historic architecture are part of the identity of a city. Part of the heritage character is the material nature which is built, especially facades. Color historic is a fundamental value to study, to understand and incorporate as an essential tool for future interventions. The evocative force of chromatic characteristics leads to establish a harmony between perception and memory, emotion and location. Each city has his own color palette that we should use as a tool for analysis of the historical urban fabric, to be maintained and taken into consideration to preserve and renew the cities.

A methodological reflection on the value of knowledge of colors' features of each city is studied to incorporate projects of contemporary architecture and design in public spaces of the historic city, what provides light and beautiful colors to landscapes of cities.
Therefore we have selected examples of contemporary buildings in historic center of Seville, that as Rome, has its own chromatic identity, as result of its Roman history, Renaissance… (Lleó, 1979). The analyzed buildings are Torre-Triana by Saenz de Oiza, Prevision Española by Moneo, Colegio de Arquitectos by Ruiz Cabrero and Perea, hotel EME by Tarruella and Triana's Ceramics Museum by Hernandez. These interventions show that coatings with high durability materials provide rich colors, tones and hues, luminosity, vitality, strength, vibration, transparency, authenticity and a colored light that fills the public spaces (Robador, 2015), beside adapts to Seville's color identity.

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Morphological transformation of the main street of large city as the basis for their renovation

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50   Main Street is a planning framework of the city and the places of public life concentration, and their design needs special attention since the Antiquity and up to our days. At present it is important to study the varieties morphological types of the main streets and their transformations in modern conditions for the understanding of their development as public spaces of city. Changing their planning structure takes place under the influence of a commercial activity, industrialization and motorization, as well as under the influence of modernist ideas. In some cases all mentioned above leads to loss of the main street as a public space. Comparative analysis of the main streets in the cities of Europe and Russia shows that the renovation with the purpose of revitalization of the main streets should be in the sphere of great importance. It is necessary to highlight some direction of their reconstruction, such as the usage of borrowed elements of the Antic architectural design; restoring the traditional medieval European street structure with a high density; saving type of representation space and strengthening the multifunctional use. In general - the creation of a functional load on the street with the aim of formation the structure and parameters of public use.

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Typology and framework analysis of Iranian caravansaries in Four Macro Climates of Iran

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Iran is a country with different types of climates, like "hot dry deserts", "mild and wet", "cold mountains", and "hot and wet" climate, which in companion with the culture and conventions, results in existing various models of humans' adaptation with the environment. One of the characteristics of this country is its variety of architectural patterns and living styles.

Framework of the caravansaries in Iran is an example of climate-compatible architecture. Caravanserai is an exclusive feature of this country because of its geographical situation. The Persian plateau is a triangle between Persian Gulf to the south and the Caspian Sea to the north which is like a bridge between Central Asia and Western Asia, linking Anatolia and Europe either. Accordingly, Iran is placed in the center of a path connecting the east and the west. Also, the Silk Road, the oldest and the most important network of trade routes, is passing through this country. Regarding the arid climate, water scarcity and the far distance between villages, designing places for travelers' temporary reposes was founded significant.

Because of the importance of caravansaries in Iranian architecture, this research not only introduces their general structures and elements of the caravansaries, but also analyses their framework descriptively in four macro climates of Iran in order to comparing the resulted patterns for their upgradability and implacability in modern architecture of residential areas.

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Transformation and typological innovation.
The case of 'political assembly building' in modern European democracies

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52 The transformation process, either urban or architectural, has always represented a substantial part of the instruments for the construction and the built environment. The transformation of the built is a practice used more frequently in times of crisis, where the need for innovation get stronger. It occurs in cyclical returns and structural crisis in the XIX and XX centuries and in economic and social depression begun in the early XXI century.

Here is proposed the analysis of what happens to the historic city in a given historical period and a specific typological process.

Economic and political changes affected significantly the whole Europe in XIX century; they pointed out the need to adapt existing places for political assembly. The functional and technical restructuring arisen from the demand of the new political class ensure the equality, the equal rights and duties to each member. Therefore the traditional urban and suburban palaces and the monastery are converted to accomodate new spaces for political assembly. The need of a new place dealt with the instruments of existing buildings transformation leads to a new typological process; it comes into being from the type of urban, sub-urban palaces and the monastery and bring on the new type of the building for the Parliamentary Assembly.

The paper investigates the morphological process to show how morphological processual can be useful in the contemporary design, suggesting that a reactivation of the morphological process can generate new interesting modes for the contemporary space.

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Forms and Evolutions of Tunpu Villages in Guizhou, Southwest China

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Tunpu villages could be traced back to the early Ming Dynasty in 14th century, the Ming Emperor sent an army from the east to control the rebels in southwest China. After that, the soldiers settled down in these regions with their families and latecomer, most of them were Han immigrants from the east, in order to guard the emperor's southwestern frontier. Nowadays, there are still many well-preserved Tunpu villages in central Guizhou Province, southwest China.

Based on the investigation and mapping of 30 typical villages in this region, the types of settlement in this area were clearly classified by morphological and typological methods. Combined with the narratives from historical materials and anthropological materials, the paper studied the historical backgrounds in different periods when the villages were built. This paper tried to build a brief history of the construction of Tunpu villages since the Ming Dynasty (1368 AD). We classify the village forms to 5 typical types, which built in different historical periods, dates from early Ming Dynasty (middle 14th century) to late Qing Dynasty (early 20th century). Furthermore, we found that the different typical forms have different strong characteristic, which reflects the different historical situation in the process of immigration.

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Urban fabric and primary elements. The case-study of Frigento within "Metrics" research

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The paper aims to investigate the particular morphology along a ridge of Frigento's historical centre related to an hypothesis of intervention in the context of an industrial research and of experimental development within the Project "Metrics_Metodologie e Tecnologie per la gestione e RIqualificazione dei Centri Storici e degli edifici di pregio" (Methodologies and Technologies for the management and requalification of historical centres and valuable buildings): a project of the High Technology District for the Sustainable Building of Campania Region, STRESS S.c.a.r.l., funded by Programma Operativo Nazionale Ricerca e Competitività 2007-2013 (National Operative Program Research and Competitiveness 2007-2013).

The preliminary analysis activities underlined the permanence of a foundation urban fabric (settlement aggregate) of Samnitic and Roman origin (Aeculanum) that during the time was the support for a ducal re-formulation through two prevailing typologies: the courtyard house and the terrace house. The ordered urban fabric, caused by the ridge road and determined, in its deformations, by the acclivity of the earth form, had its counterpoint in some primary elements: the cathedral, the town-hall, the market. This urban congeries dominated the valley below, anticipated by the naturalistic system of the "edges".

The research activity is now in its final phase and, after investigated the centre through the typomorphological analyses, implemented them with a spatial reading following the methodology proposed by Uwe Schröder, aiming to underline the relationship between interiority and exteriority of urban spaces. Finally the research activity proposed projects as possibility of check of the proposed methodology. The projects were hypothesis on urban fabric, reconfiguration of mixtilinear courtyard blocks with garden, reconstruction/revamping of valuable buildings (Palazzo Testa-Pelosi) and on new buildings: in order to complete the head of the block, to measure the promontory towards the "edges", to re-polarize and re-triangulate, to the west and to the south, the historical centre starting form the cathedral, through a new town-hall and a new market.

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The grammar of Italian Modernism in Albania: transforming the Ottoman built environment

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The paper explores the relation between space, both urban and rural territory arranged by Ottoman Empire, and a western power (Italy) that wanted to impose different aesthetic codes to shape new spatial structures, those derived from a complex blending of Modernism and rhetorical architecture (Ciucci, 1989). Italian modernism, at the beginning of twentieth century, molded autocratic spaces by four main design tools: pure volumes, colors and materials, rhythms, and scales (Rava, 1931). Town planning was a large-scale architectural project, of a metaphysical nature, setting a scene that was classical and abstract at the same time. The minimum fascist configuration was the cardo-decumano scheme, cris-crossed in the rectangular square (forum) where the space is enclosed with porticos. Italian new roman forums (E42, Foro Italico, Città Universitaria) served as models, re-elaborated and grafted in another cultural environment.

Italian Modernism implemented a new aesthetics from the field of figurative art that made some authors address fascist architecture as a built metaphysics (Besana et al., 2002), namely history that has been freed from material implications. The classical-oriented civilization of the New Order translated the state of otherness of early century Metaphysical art into reality (Trione, 2006). The same alienation and absolute power of silence of Giorgio de Chiricos's paintings arouses in the spaces designed for Albanian towns.

Therefore, the grammar of WWII Italian urban designs in Albania arouses two main topics: How western Modernism plunged into an ottoman built environment? How do we define the grammar of spaces that constitute the body of Italian architectural identity?

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A reflection of the urban morphology: a trace of ten cities in the Zona da Mata of Minas Gerais

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This work is part of a research that had the support of Fapemig Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de Minas Gerais. It is a reflection on the urban morphology through a reading and perception of ten urban traces of small demographic cities located in the Zona da Mata of Minas Gerais - Araponga; Cajuri; Canaã; Coimbra; Cipotânea; Paula Cândido; Pedra do Anta; Presidente Bernardes; São Miguel do Anta and Senhora de Oliveira. The urban tracing through the application of the methodologies created for Lynch, Cullen and Kohlsdorf.

The street represents the place of realization of a space-time determined in the process of urbanization. By bad path outlined and wide avenues, the street became an expression of urban space. The city is manifested in the street, whether through its design and its way is as a place of social achievements, differences and norms of everyday life at a given historical moment. The research sought to demonstrate that the layout of the streets was the result of successive tissue accumulation processes and indicating a possible relationship between drawing and the representative elements of local history. At first, was systematized a discussion regarding the term morphology. Then, two important elements of the urban structure, specifically the urban grid and layout, were treated as central points in the circuit analysis of cities, taking the streets of central areas and the configuration of their traces could reveal.

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Cultural Heritage and Adaptive Reuse in Rural Urban Contemporary China.
The interest for the western methodologies and the peculiarity of the Chinese issues.

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From the early 90s several Chinese cities engaged transformation embodying in architecture, public space and urban texture the physical evidence of the expectations and contradictions originated and breed by the reforms initiated in the late 1970s. The idea and the meaning of cultural heritage has been evolving since then in Chinese architectural culture through central government reforms and private initiatives managing the reconstruction of national identity within a context of cultural modernity, through physical architectural and urban simulacra replacing a glorious past recently destroyed. The academic studies deeply rooted in the tradition settled by Liang Sicheng (1901-1972) – considered the father of modern historical studies in architecture – have been running parallel trying to appropriately address the national ambitions and to establish a specific Chinese discipline inspired to international principles on the design theme of adaptive reuse within the more general framework of cultural heritage. The most recent changes in the Chinese contemporary countryside due to the urban-rural migrations and increasing national tourism industry are also adding complexity and defining new possibilities.

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The abandoned industrial areas of viale Maraini in Rieti: latent resources and interrupted processes

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58 A long story of abandonment of large industrial areas originates in Rieti, since 1973, by the closing of the former sugar factory Maraini, the first one in Italy operating since 1873. Following the closure, two plants facing the sugar factory slow down, and then stop, their production. First terminating the Montecatini plant and lastly, in 2006, the former Supertessile (at the time of closing Bemberg-Cell), part of early industrialization of Rieti. Over the decades, one might encounter several attempts to start a process of recovery, interrupted before they prefigure a regeneration of the areas according different possible ways: nor in the revitalization of production, nor in the urban metabolization of the areas, much less in returning to the Campo Reatino fields. In themselves they constitute a whole system, a district, whose fabric has followed dialectically the road structure, the organization of the property and, above all, the beds of watercourses which drain the Rieti plain near the river Velino. Moreover, between the site and the town walls, the presence of the railway line helped to maintain a green tongue, with which the bush and the trees that have colonized the factories, are in total continuity. So this green is an important ecological corridor between the historical town and the contemporary one, which is developed, in part, beyond the industrial areas. The present paper, therefore, pressed to the examination of the failed recovery attempts, the reading of the evolution processes of the site, assuming a revision of the constitution process, to activate, at least "in extremis", a form of controlled and usable degradation.

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Aachen e l'espansione pianificata tra XIX e XX secolo: lettura morfologica e tipologica del Frankenberger Viertel

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L'espansione ottocentesca di Aachen, all'esterno del tracciato della doppia cinta muraria medievale, rappresenta il vero tessuto storico della città tedesca della Cappella Palatina, considerato che la Aquae Granni (sostrato) romana e quella medioevale sono state parzialmente distrutte durante il II conflitto mondiale.

I nuovi quartieri extra moenia si strutturano sul modello insediativo mitteleuropeo costituito, generalmente, da residenza unita all'industria. L'analisi tipologica e processuale eseguita su alcuni di essi (impiegando il metodo caniggiano integrato dalle interessanti deduzioni di G. Strappa), mostra i tratti caratteristici dei tessuti urbani edificati tra il XIX e l'inizio del XX secolo in cui le vaste pianificazioni, documentate dai piani di espansione urbana, non sempre trovano esatta corrispondenza negli aggregati odierni anche a causa delle parziali ricostruzioni post-belliche.

Lo studio si propone di approfondire il carattere tipico dell'architettura nordeuropea analizzando, in particolare, il quartiere di Frankenberger Viertel. Il ridisegno di alcune parti dei fronti urbani, integrato dalle planimetrie delle unità abitative, fa emergere, alla sola rapida osservazione, il comportamento del tessuto costituito prevalentemente da case a schiera, unifamiliari e plurifamiliari, e case in linea, spesso dotate di aree di pertinenza molto profonde o unificate in giardini comuni che trovano significative variazioni in corrispondenza degli ampi complessi industriali, talvolta vincolati dall'essere compresi in un nuovo margine urbano, o degli edifici speciali collocati nei punti nodali del quartiere. L'indagine sulla lettura degli ingredienti caratteristici della leggibilità di facciata, la distinzione materica e coloristica che connota ciascun edificio, la ricostruzione della modularità estesa ad ampie parti degli isolati studiati, restituisce una "immagine urbana" della città tedesca molto differente dalla facies visibile tipica dei sistemi aggregativi delle città italiane, senza dubbio più organici e murari, con cui si eseguirà una comparazione al fine di rileggere le differenze strutturali che li connotano.

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The Officers' Neighbourhood in Krakow. The multifamily Villas

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In this paper The Officers' Neighbourhood in Krakow is shown as an example of new developed (from 1924 on) housing area based on villa structure and evolving from one family houses to mixed one and multifamily buildings. An example of Rome's Palazzine development could be citated here.
The development was started on post fortification lands and was extended by further regulation and subdivision plans.
Although not obligatory as a model in the whole Master Plan of Krakow, the development of this small area led to the creation of interesting, not very intensive structure of villas neighbourhood with buildings on separate plots and with a good percentage of greenery.

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Observation and dialog: operational tools useful for aware and meaningful anthropological design in Romani settlements

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Information about informal Romani settlements housing are not found in books or archives. They are found live, in settlements. The intent of this paper is to point out that they represent a world of signals that can be detected through the methodological tools of observation and discussion with residents; also and therefore, to create guidelines for operational tools useful for an aware and contemporary design in their advancement process.

The paper begins with the proxemics treatment of a Romani settlement as a closed system where spatial relations are filled with semantical values typical for ethnological and sociological situations of such a microenvironment. Explanations of these values are obtained once the focus of observation is passed from object to process, and the objects are perceived as products of processes. Such observing practice along with dialogues, enables analysis not to overlook existing values, meanings and symbols of space that are culturally driven, explicitly defined not by professionals but through perception of the residents- users . This is the only possible way of developing adequate principles of future architectural realizations in Romani settlements that would be innovative, but within the articulation system of the local community.

The paper will present a case study of a Romani settlement with this methodological apparatus applied as well as its concept, all research steps and results accomplished by such procedure.
The purpose of this paper is seen in collecting and archiving knowledge about Romani settlement housing which provides a double effect: building a basis on which the future of settlements is well planned, and increasing their significance for the town and strengthening awareness about them too.

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The changes of spatial patterns in affordable housing: evidences from Tehran metropolitan area (1940-2016).

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This paper reviews the 70 years changing spatial structure of the affordable housing in Tehran metropolitan area from the early 1940s, concentrating on, the urban form, the transformation of housing and the settlements patterns differentiation. The paper argues that between the 1946 and 1979 there were constant changes and steady improvement in different aspects of affordable housing characters, however, from 1979 the housing patterns experienced significant change. It later evaluates the quality of the latest generation of housing practices for the metropolitan area of the Tehran, all constructed between 1979 and 2016, and argues that there is a mismatch between the recent constructions and the sustainable view of desirable future urban structure, based on environmental, economic and social sustainability principals. In particular, the current housing development do not come to terms with the economic needs of target social groups and do not respond the ecological and social issues that navigate to the sustainable neighborhoods inside the sustainable city and they are unsuccessful in approaches to the evolving issues of housing affordability and new, higher-grained patterns of peripheral inequality and disadvantage.The method of research is based on reading, analyzing and interpreting related built areas and relevant studies. This will be observed by evidences from Tehran metropolitan area and outcome will be sum-up the affordable housing characters in the Tehran metropolitan area.

Architectural Modernity in the Global South: Architecture as "immutable mobile"

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Using Latour's concept of the "immutable mobile" (2012), which describes the process of translation that leaves the object intact over large geographical distances and time, I argue that globalized architecture, first amongst all of the arts, satisfies the mechanics of reproduction most obediently, and is the "immutable mobile" par excellence. In this paper I pursue a double line of argument to make sense of contemporary architecture's simultaneous embrace and resistance to Western styles of architectural transposition into the new urban centers of the Global South. I take UB City (2008) in Bangalore, a monumental complex of buildings, as the archetype of architectural pastiche, as it attempts to reproduce the New York City skyline using Renaissance ideals of space. The presence of this architectural intervention in Bangalore, although it exists as a transposition of some aspect of New York City, does not ultimately lead to "behaving in new ways", interfering with "habitus", or as Bourdieu describes it, altering the set of embodied practices in the lives of the inhabitants of the Bangalore. I argue for a relation of resistance as evidenced in "habitus" that is wholly at odds with the modernity of New York City almost a century ago or the Renaissance city over 500 hundred years ago. I want to look at the base of architecture's resistance to transposition since, to return to my example, it seems that UB City has generated amongst the citizens of Bangalore, alternatively awe and revulsion, pride and shame.

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The vertical system: the role of the skyscraper in the urban context

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This paper aims to highlight the urban role of skyscraper within the historical cities. If examined within a complex system structured into distinct vertical elements, each skyscraper behaves as an autonomous organism, as a "micro-city", reproducing in its inner space, and in a smaller scale, the same kind of widespread urbanization of the urban fabric.

In particular for the contemporary cities, it is possible to schematize the dynamics of high-rise buildings system identifying an inner "overturned" structure, that corresponds with a vertical transposition of the horizontal hierarchy (like in the Commerzbank Tower of Norman Foster). Necessarily the urban cities system experiences its gathering places, devoted to social interactions, within the delimited structures of the skyscraper, and it defines the architectural shape of real "vertical squares".

This research aims to demonstrate how the skyscraper, considered as a vertical transposition of the urban system, represents another main "human-scale" element to live in the contemporary cities, so being able to define a new ideal city model, taken from the "utopia" and lowered in the contemporary world.

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System of community centers in superblocks: comparative analysis of Rome and Belgrade cases

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As the critique of the functionalistic planning indicated (Jacobs, 1961; Alexander, 2002-2005; Gehl, 2011), open spaces of superblocks are characterized by enormous proportions of spaces, monotony and lack of place identity. But within them, there is also a potential for improvement of local community quality of life through establishing the system of places for community gathering (hereinafter community centers). The objective of this research is to determine an adequate methodology for analyzing eligibility of the physical structure of open space through connections between community centers for their improvement.

Superblock in Rome and Belgrade emerged from the same planning approach, but during the time they have developed different systems of functioning. In this research, they are compared through the two cycles of analysis. Potential zones of superblocks emerged from overlapping the General plans before and after World War II. After that, their governing levels were compared and historical facts of superblock development were highlighted. The second cycle of comparative analysis, after consulting the theories (Jacobs, 1961; Whyte, 1980; Alexander, 2002-2005; Gehl, 2011), is examining open spaces and community centers of superblocks from the aspects of the shape of the accessible space area, the presence of positive place elements (seats, natural elements and street) and connectivity of community centers.

Overlapping those analyses produced schemes, inspired by Alexander's Hulls of open spaces, which represents an accessible open public space that is connecting different kind of community centers. These schemes could be a useful tool for further analysis of the superblock system of community centers in order to improve them.

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Urban revitalization of the historic core of Tehran through single architectural interventions:
Study Case of Oudlajan residential neighborhood

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66   One of the most important problems of the historic dilapidated areas in Iran is the presence of a large amount of people that are living in such quarters. Iran is a country with a high seismic risk and it caused a real danger for the inhabitants of such areas. By this way the constructive activities in historic quarters continues and due to the current Iranian building rules the old and non historic buildings that are located in the historic quarters can be replaced by new buildings. Now a day, this kind of interventions is going to form an anonymous aspect for the historic quarters. The new buildings realize without particular attention to the adjacent historical buildings, traditional spaces in Persian residential buildings and the vernacular characteristics of the local architecture. In the introversion Persian architecture there are many different traditional spaces but today the lifestyle changed and for a modern building it is not possible to realize all of them. But there are three main spaces that can increase the compatibility of the new buildings with the historic buildings; The Portal that presents the identity of the buildings, the vestibule that presents the introversion nature of the Persian architecture and the of the half-open spaces. In this paper we study the way of the apply these three important spaces in the new buildings of the small urban grains of Oudlajan quarter in the heart of Tehran. A modernized combinable contemporary design to apply in different building structure scales.

Cities transformations: two study case

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In this issue, I will present two design assumptions of intervention, one in an old historical center and in a fragile environment: a redevelopment project of an ancient district of Tehran and an other as an urban limit reconfiguration project in Miami, Florida.

The first project focus the role of the demolition in urban transformation, through a virtuous circularity, starting with new considerations on the several hue that the intervention of the demolition occurred in the city of Rome between the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The second has evaluated the problem of the completion and the city limits on a waterfront, referred to the Ostia coastal waterfront construction.

The contribution is divided in two parts, the first part in which is delineated the demolition as an instrument of the project that establish which are the durable principles and, that the urban project has a strong priority above the existing and the environmental pre-existence as a material of the urban context; and a second part in which I will present a methodology of the demolition and project to complete the existence through two study case.

The goal is to reconsider the project instruments in relation to the lesson of Rome as a permanent fact in the city's transformation process.

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Measuring Urban Form in Abu Dhabi: An Exploratory Study Comparing Two Evolving Communities in Abu Dhabi, Similar in Use and Layout Yet Performing Differently in Terms of Sustainability and Livability

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68   Cities like Abu Dhabi which have not grown gradually are referred to as sudden cities because they emerged instantly and keep rapidly urbanizing. Although this rapid planned development has granted Abu Dhabi the strong admiration of other countries, it has been sometimes hasty and off-balance, overlooking crucial environmental aspects. However, unlike other Gulf cities, planning policy is currently focusing on sustainable urban growth and development. Estidama, a sustainability rating system similar to LEED, is at the forefront of these efforts.

Within this context, and given urban planning's key role in achieving sustainability goals, it is rather important to operationalize theory and to perform quantitative and multi-criteria assessments, in order to provide clear direction to future growth. Particularly, guiding growth by taking into account existing neighborhood typologies and their longstanding presence in this context. Thus, urban form and density are analyzed in reference to each other, by relating different form metrics associated to livability and urban vibrancy, whilst taking into consideration different urban situations

Accordingly, as it will be discussed, the way different neighborhoods grow and evolve in Abu Dhabi have affected the city`s sustainability performance. More specifically, this paper focuses on a comparison between two superblocks that were developed at different times in Abu Dhabi: one older one on the island itself, and a recent development in the mainland. Both share a similar land use structure and have very similar size and street layout, although their overall density and functionality differs significantly. The study aims to analyze whether performance shifts in response to changes in density and building intensity and measure consequential changes in built form and livability.

The methodological approach is based on a quantitative and qualitative study of the relationship between major urban form elements that are widely and commonly applied, such as City blocks (CB), Plots (P), Streets (S), Constructed space (CS), and Open space (OS); all these analyzed using common metrics, such as block, plot, and network density, number and type of road intersections, and floor area ratios. Data obtained from the study of GIS information will address different relationships qualitatively and quantitatively. Retrieved conclusions will be used as guidelines for designing and guiding new sustainable neighborhoods in the region and providing recommendations for operating the existing ones.

How Rome is coping with the placement of outdoor media in urban landscape in contrast to the city of São Paulo (BR)?

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Outdoor media is part of the contemporary urban contexts and with the development of new technologies it presents even biggest dimension, diverse shapes, different textures, vibrant colors and incorporates lighting technologies and others. These kinds of elements are far from constitute only a second skin to buildings or be considered as secondary. It is clear that in contemporary cities the 2D surfaces from this kind of media are capable to hide entire open spaces as parks or even an entire conjunct of buildings. It is clear that urban morphology should be analyzed through, not only the horizontal plan, but also vertical ones, because this is the way people perceive the cities. So in the context of what we have to learn from Rome the aim of this paper is to compare how an historical city as Rome is coping with the placement of outdoor media in urban landscape in comparison to São Paulo, in Brazil, a city mainly oriented to business, through the analysis of the most recent ways of control implemented and policies adopted in both cities.

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'Starchitecture' and contemporary additions in historical context

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70 In the adapting process of the heritage buildings, new additions are required either to meet the need of the new function or to create structural, aesthetic, functional missing parts of the building. However, all interventions should respect and preserve the significance of the heritage building.

The design approach of new additions is one of the most commonly discussed issues in the conservation field. Additions should be differentiated but compatible for achieving a harmonious relationship between new and old. Heritage buildings can be transformed into major landmarks of the city after conversions or may harm the originality and significance of the heritage buildings. Although there are international preservation standard and charters that introduce principles for interventions in historical context, they are not followed by some countries. Local authorities give permission to new developments that have been designed by Star architects, which can be inappropriate to historical context, to promote the district and the country. The paper questions the success of the selected designs by star architects in terms of social, economic and physical aspects of the interventions. Selected case studies are analysed in terms of the compatibility between new and old and also its relation to the context and historic environment.

New additions should add another value to the heritage buildings rather than destroying its character and identity. A successful intervention may contribute social life and economy of the region; in this respect, advantages and disadvantages of the interventions should be also discussed in city scale.

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Learning from Morella: The Memory of the Urban Form and the Dialogical-Historical Approach in the Contemporary Design

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From the dialogical models defended by Mijaíl Bajtín (Bakhtin 1982), GIRAS Research Group has analyzed for years the historical urban form and architecture, trying to clarify how the architect can at the same time, innovate and preserve, understanding that in the specific of each place are the seeds for a good modernization. (Muntañola 2016)

To understand the relationships between history and memory and to clarify the types of memory that the architect can use to learn from the city, we use Paul Ricoeur's theory (Ricoeur 2010) and Space Syntax as a theory as well as a method (Hillier 1996). In the case study of Morella, Spain, we will see that the urban form of the historical city has kept in his memory the existence of an old gate of the wall, in a place that people has forgotten. With historical drawings, plans, written sources, with archaeological exploration and with Space Syntax analysis, it will be shown that the memory of the city is present in the constructed form.

In Morella, we will find some interesting examples about how the architect can make bridges between the new design and the history of the profession, of the place and of the society, analyzing two heritage buildings restored in the core of the city, the town hall and a church as a health center, and two new buildings outside the wall, the Primary School designed by Miralles & Pinós and the Secondary School by Helio Piñón, both of them with international awards. (Beltran 2015)

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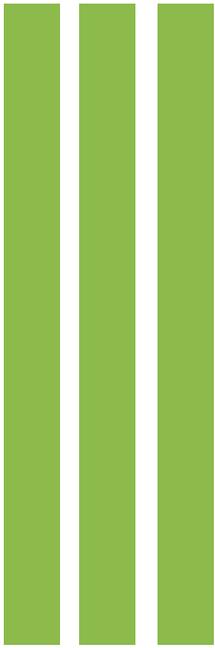
Design
Urban Space and Contemporary Design

Urban Space
Architecture and Criticism
Urban Growth and Transformation
Historical Urban Fabric

Rooted Elements, Assembled Elements. The Design of Public Space in Rome.

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Despite the presence of so many outstanding works of architecture, the design of public space in Rome is almost always indefinite and of a low quality. The obelisks, fountains and monuments marking its piazzas and streets rarely correspond with urban furniture of any particular quality or capability to definitively shape the space of the city. Cobblestone pavers do not provide public space with that extra quality which makes it sensitive to use and at the scale of the city's inhabitants. The competition announced some years ago by the City of Rome-Ufficio Roma Capitale for the renewal of the path through the historic centre linking the Trevi Fountain with the Pantheon offered one of the first occasions for rethinking the design of public space in the city. The competition was followed by only a few projects and of scarce importance, lacking any capacity to definitively redeem urban space or provide this path with any particular relevance, unlike examples offered by other European cities during the same period. Beginning with the project submitted by the author to the aforementioned competition, the proposed text will investigate a methodology for redesigning urban space based on two concepts, corresponding with two categories of urban furniture: rooted elements, the stable elements that model the surface of the city and the support to assembled elements, the mobile and adjustable structures more directly compromised by the functional values of elements of urban furniture. It is my belief that the organisation of these two typologies of elements may provide the city with a greater definition of its public environments and redeem the anonymity to which so many of its most representative spaces have been consigned.

Urban Stairs and Architecture.

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74   In this paper a relation between stairs in urban space and architecture that surrounds them is described. Historical examples of great importance from Rome - Spanish Stairs and Capitol Complex is considered here as a model for contemporary design.

These examples are contemporary solutions placed in the structure of the city, which is becoming more complicated and multilayered. Linkage of volumes and open spaces is done in such a way that these, based on buildings structure, arrange key places from the point of view of public relations areas. Public stairs are here multifunctional structures that offer not only a wide range of activity but also created new compositional urban points of a city center areas.

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Tactical and strategical urbanism: the combination of different methodologies related to a morphological form of the street in the historical city.

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The object of this research is Via Carteria, a street in the historical center of Modena (Italy) that it characterized by a typological form of the Emilian streets: the porch. In the past, it was popular because it was the area for artisans and artists in the historical center. During the years this characterization was lost: the artisans' workshops were closed, the street was blight and more insecure to cross, in particular during the evening and the night.

From 2010, to change this condition, the public administration of Modena decided to improve the economic and social development of this street through a renting-scheme for the empty workshops in Via Carteria, aimed at emerging artists and designers.

The activation of this plan increased - and is still increasing - the number of shops, restaurants and bars around this area. The proximity to the main monuments of the city qualifies Via Carteria as one of the most inspiring street of the historical center.

In the 2014, the association Architetti di Strada (lit. Street Architects), from Bologna, had the opportunity to work on this street during an event Rainbow Advertising art. The association's work consisted in a participatory laboratory to design urban home-furnitures (called: Inside-Outside). This event showed how the combination of different methodologies leads to more effective regeneration results than a single-methodology approach. This paper explains the different approaches to the same morphological form of the street in the historical city, and analyses the potentiality of their combination.

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Av. del Oeste in Valencia: modernity design throughout old town.

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76   The avenue opened in the west side in Valencia old town -Avenida del Oeste- is in fact the last large urban intervention into historical city centres in Europe. It develops in its origins the approach of those interventions in Paris along the 19th century. Av. del Oeste follows other Spanish models as well, on its social and national conditions, and their plan outlines: Gran Vía in Madrid and Via Laietana in Barcelona. It was planned in the beginning of 20th century, but it was builded finally from 1941 to 1975 – the last huge urban intervention in a Haussmann way. But the real significance of the avenue is, on the first hand, its drawing. Its lines refer to the 1902s modernity in architecture, creating a urban patchwork related to previous urban fabric through the drawing of round corners. The point was the perfect scene for expressionist rationalist architecture that finally will build several wonderful architectural pieces. On the other hand, because of the problems that produced its long construction and its drawing lines, the avenue built up a unique catalogue of architectural styles in that period. But the main approach must be focussed in the way this new avenue is opened on the west of the old town through the historical city –that was executed only in less than a half- and also on the unfinished relationship that awaits a post-intervention to for a real connection of old pre-existence urban fabric and the new wide avenue.

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A morphological and sustainable approach to open space design. The case study of Viterbo historical center.

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The project proposal is based on the idea that a city is, first of all, a body made of "fabrics". Social fabric, economic and cultural fabrics that are in the physical form of the built city, its streets, its squares, direct and dynamic expression of its vitality over time. Morphological analysis of the Viterbo urban fabric and its public spaces has therefore constituted the first step of the project design, focusing also on daily use of urban spaces and their potential for development to make the center of Viterbo a sustainable city, a pedestrian and child-friendly. Talk about a shared city, efficient, citizen-friendly, also means, however, to speak of a sustainable city, where the concept of sustainability is understood in its broadest sense and not as a mere compendium processes and other strategies. The city is a key resource for the enhancement and mitigation light performance, temperature-humidity, noise and air quality, which in itself contains most of the elements that can generate and monitor the main climate and environmental aspects. The scale of the microclimate come, in fact, into play tighter interactions between form, materials and climate data, from which you can define and identify major elements of comfort and environmental dis-comfort. Proper design of open spaces, along with specific and "targeted" urban regeneration operations therefore constitutes a crucial opportunity to reach the goal of a sustainable and environmentally liveable cities. The design and requalification of urban public space allow, in fact, to improve the environmental conditions of the context promoting social relations between users and promoting energy saving strategies for the creation of a healthy and comfortable urban environment. The verification protocol adopted into the streets of Viterbo provides a state of fact analysis through some basic local climate data such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind, solar radiation. To these are added: the reliefs on the morphology of the place and the form factors and porosity of the blocks; radiation analysis in relation to the elevation profile of the involved sections; analyzes of finishing materials and related albedo values. Concludes the preliminary analysis the solar axonometric applied to particular days deemed "period threshold" from dawn to sunset, from which to obtain the map of shading the whole calendar year. These data led to the development of thematic maps useful to determine which were the most affected areas to direct sunlight, which are affected by a greater number of hours of shade during the summer and winter season, so as to have devices of bioclimatic mitigation, such as trees, hedges or shading

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78 elements and screening in the square. Finally a fundamental element in the tracking of these geo-referenced thematic maps it was the use of GIS software (Geographical Information System) through operations of geoprocessing in order to locate in a reference coordinate system the environmental components of the basis of design choices. The joint use of the urban morphology tools, in order to understand the role and the potential of public spaces in the historic center of Viterbo, together with an accurate environmental analysis, has made possible the design of living spaces, aware and respectful from the identity point of view, efficient from an energetic point of view, but also open and maximally flexible to the changing use conditions of the city. The city, like its public spaces, is a complex organism made up of different levels of relationships, which are dynamic and change over time, as well as material and immaterial. The Architecture main task is then to understand these processes by providing the physical conditions for their development within a system of shared values.

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History in the Plan: why preserving the historic city pattern is key to preservation and urban character

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Preservationists usually focus their efforts on the preservation of particular buildings. While the disappearance of buildings tears at the emotions of neighbors and advocates, the disappearance of a historic urban fabric is rarely noted or mourned, and does not receive the attention from planners that it deserves. This paper, using examples from Cincinnati, Boston, and Salt Lake City, demonstrates how the preservation of the plan – original streets and lot subdivisions – can also have great importance to the character of a place and the ultimate preservation of its buildings.

The streets and lots of a place, once laid down, are far more enduring than buildings -- sometimes enduring for centuries -- and effectively structuring (and protecting) all the buildings that follow. This study looks at original plans that are more than 150 years old and compares them through time using a time-series of historic maps, including Sanborn maps. The maps serve as the data from which the analysis and conclusions are reached. This paper includes extensive illustrations and maps.

This paper demonstrates that historic plans which are violated, even when some buildings are preserved, often presage a weakening that ultimate brings on more destruction. Even small areas of a plan that are well planned and well preserved hold out against the forces of destruction much better than others nearby which are not. This paper also demonstrates that historic plans that are themselves weak – chaotic or unstructured – also presage far more destruction than a more regular plan.

Practices after a disaster:
geographical narratives *vs* territorial dispersion

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After the earthquake on 6 April 2009, L'Aquila becomes more fragmented and dispersed physically, socially, and culturally. This transformation is closely bound up with some emergency solutions as the realization of segmented and separated residential zones that determine internal inequalities. L'Aquila knows a growing sense of fear, mistrust, uneasiness and a decreasing sense of cohesion towards a social polarization typical of larger cities. What most damages the community capacity to retain its potential for communication, participation, exchange, sociability is the sudden or accelerated replacement of open and public spaces with separated and private areas.

In the context of the urban transformation after the disaster that changed daily life of people and communities within the Municipality of L'Aquila, participation can represent a practice of regeneration to face urban fragmentation and territorial dispersion (Calandra, 2012). Some researchers of the Department of Human Studies, University of L'Aquila (Italy), have developed and are applying, according to the "trial-and-error" strategy, a methodology of communication and participation in research practices. It will be explained the geographical narrative issued from the participatory/participating research that involved citizens, students and scientists together (Cahill, 2007; Fuller, Kitchin, 2004; Pain, 2014) and that emphasizes the importance of places in the everyday life of people for their psycho-physical health and for the welfare of the entire community.

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New-old ideas for new-old cities. The case of Louis I. Kahn

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The architecture of Louis I. Kahn changed radically in the 1950s. Such was the transformation that it is difficult to find his mistakable mark in works so different like the miesian Parasol House (1944) or the palladian Fleisher House (1959). All these differences have been widely recognized by leading architectural critics and some of them even venture to place that process of changing while he was at the American Academy in Rome between 1950 and 1951. They are absolutely right in terms of time and place. But the real question arises when they have to establish the reasons for such a radical change in a short stay in Rome. The answer, however, is more difficult.

The three months that Kahn spent in Rome were really intense. His position was a Resident Architect (RAAR). Contrary to what one might think he was more a kind of a college friend than a Professor. His job allowed him to travel and also encouraged him and so Kahn used to do it a lot. Some of those travels were nearby but he also made a far journey that got him to Egypt and Greece. This Mediterranean journey is also known by everyone because of its greats drawings. Even some architectural critics point a possibly influence of this travel on his late work. But no one has dwelt upon it so far.

The present abstract (as it is a part of my Ph.D. about the influence of this European travel on his work) will try to find the traces of the Mediterranean historical cities in Louis I. Kahns work. Firstly, I will analyze the stage of Louis Kahn at the AAR and especially his contact with the historical cities; secondly, I will go into detail about the lessons were given to Kahn; and finally, I will explain how Louis Kahn use these lessons to design a contemporary building, like the Hurva Sinagoge (1968), in another historical city such as Jerusalem.

A theatre as an urban knot grafted in the historical fabric

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The project for the Carlo Felice theatre in Genoa, badly damaged during the latter stages of the Second World War, kept Carlo Scarpa busy for several years, near until the end of his life. However, the project never left the paper. In it there are enclosed and brilliantly solved key issues in the approach to the subject of the graft in the historical centre. The theatre is in fact thought to become a real knot between the ancient city, the nineteenth-century city and the most recent expansion of the old town. By overturning the traditional Italian theatre hall in the foyer you get a new, extremely distinctive public space: the theater stages the theater, it presents itself to the city. The study aims to retrace the two main phases of the project by Carlo Scarpa, highlighting those methodological aspects still valid today in the process of integration into the historic fabric, as well as that marked an evolution in the process of formation of modern space for the show.

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A decade of designing hypothesis for Rome: 1980-1990. Themes and methods

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84 The study I propose concerns some projects developed but not builded in Rome between 1980 and 1990.

These projects allow us to develop a reflection on themes and methods used in contemporary design in the historical center. In them the functional distinction and design definition of the architects may identify some ways of architectural design in a stratified context such as the historical center of Rome.

This projects are the one for archaeological site of the Imperial Forums designed by Leonardo Benevolo and Vittorio Gregotti in 1984; the project called "The modification of Rome" by Alberto Samonà and others, 1985; the design presented at the XVII Triennale in Milan coordinated by Franco Purini and others, in 1987, and at last, a project-manifesto for Roma developed in 1991 by Franco Purini.

In these projects, very different one from the other, we may identify a sort of "beginning" or "foregoing" to which they are directly or indirectly referred, and especially a designing process by which we can deduct different lines of development and interpretation of the design approach to existing city. City means all the material and imaginary dimension that defines the cityscape.

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The lesson of Rome in the architecture of Francesco Venezia and Alessandro Anselmi

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For many architects, who attribute to memory a fundamental role in their creative process, Rome and its multiple spatiality have been and continue to be extraordinary sources of inspiration.

Its ruins, expression of the fragment and unfinished condition, have been used as a bare architecture, pluging in a new building, or as a layer on which build up the following one. Their building systems and urban role have attracted architects from different eras.

Its Renaissance buildings show how architects have been able to adapt the principles of symmetry to the irregularity of the sites, generating exciting new solutions.

Thereafter, the baroque architects change the relationships between architecture and urban space and create innovative devices for shape the light.

This great repertory of space, intervention strategies, architectural themes that Rome offers, is used by many modern and contemporary architectes that, starting from their experience of those places, have studied them and reuse, reinterpreting them in their projects.

Among them, the intervention aims to deal with two Italian architects: Alessandro Anselmi (1934-2013) and Francesco Venezia (1944). Both have selected from this extensive repertory buildings and places, that, captivated by their memory, could emerge later, providing strategies and meanings to their projects.

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Architectural Form and Urban Design: Kahn's interpretation of Rome

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This report reviews the contribution made by Louis Kahn in the reading of urban morphology and architecture of Rome. It also covers related topics which have been identified as significant themes linked Kahn's interpretation of Rome, like the notion of Form as organism «made of inseparable parts» and the fundamental role of proportions and congruence. In his original reading of Roman Architecture, Kahn's was influenced both by Paul Philippe Cret and, indirectly, by Le Corbusier. Indeed, Kahn met Rome with the knowledge gained in the cultural climate of Philadelphia between Thirties and Forties, where he worked with Cret, then with Kastner, Stonorov and Howe in the field of social housing, and he contributed as co-founder of American Society of Planners and Architects, working in urban planning with the most important european masters of the Modern Moviment in United States. This background opened Kahn's eyes when he come to the American Academy of Rome in 1950, and he found the key to re-invent masonry architecture using modern technology. Looking to the «Architectural order» of Rome, that «implies integration of space, structure and mechanics», Kahn started to design small cities and buildings able to achieve the integrity and "resilience" of the great architecture of the past, in which legibility, sustainability and structural consistency, reveals the value and the timeless deep meaning of the Urban Form as organism.

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Revive old city with contemporary design; on the topic of shopping areas as urban public spaces.

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88   Public spaces like shopping areas are indispensable places for human. The buying and selling of goods played a very important role in the development of towns and cities (Dixon, 2005). Shopping places has been changed with modernity. At the same time, these spaces embrace particular events that have collective social, historical and cultural associations; projections of these events influence the physical transformations, which can each be re-identified through time. One of the basic features of traditional shopping areas is the association between urban fabric and social structure (Birol, 2005). However, contemporary shopping places has been emerged as closed box independent from tissue of city which lost their spatial values. Therefore, especially in historical cities, the unity of 'urban fabric-shopping place' is impaired.

The "space- time" relation in modernity shifts because of breaking ties of western societies with the traditions and is leading to the loss of identity (Hall,1996). This study discusses the space design of contemporary shopping areas as important public city places and the interpretation of traditional impression in today's modern architecture to refer to values of place. As case study, "Mediacite" shopping center in Belgium designed by Ron Arad and eastern covered bazaar will be examined. The "Mediacite" was created in the context of modern design criterias, although the architect has revived the sense of traditional design principles in the place. This project ties together all the disparate elements of its site to create a new axis through the city of Liege (Uffelen, 2013).

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Marina di Ginosa: the swamp became a town.
The "reclamation characters" as new design principles for the coastal "wet-cities".

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The article proposed investigates the urban development of Marina di Ginosa, a new town founded in twentieth century as a part of reclamation works that changed the structure and identity of the western plain along the Ionian coast, near Taranto. In it converge two separate but synergic experiences: both the hydraulic-settlement re-arrangement designed by Opera Nazionale Combattenti in 1920 - which anticipates the design principles of the later interventions in the Pontine Marshes - and the work of Ente per la Riforma Fondiaria in the Second postwar, which carried out the residential transformation of the coastal farm lands.

The analysis reveals a complex program in which the reclamation of Stornara marsh and the later subdivisions of the "new lands" into small plots are aimed toward a "rural urbanization", implemented mainly with the construction of towns, villages, farm houses and so-called "service centers", whose importance is emphasized by the absence of earlier settlements in the territory.

Within these phenomena, the transformation process of Marina di Ginosa summarizes the strenuous attempt to adapt the marshes to human needs, represented by the first temporary village built in the mid-twenties as a sort of morphogenetic nucleus of the future town, still visible in the structure of the current urban organism dedicated to the tourism, despite the chaotic development of the last forty years has denied the syncretism based on the integration of the farmland structure as a planned matrix of the urban fabric.

This condition characterizes by now the entire coastal strip extended from the area of Metaponto to the boundary of Taranto industrial district and its crucial environmental issues.

The aim of the research is to find new design principles in the stratified urban-rural process, to define a coherent development strategies able to connect the contemporary uses of the waterfront and "woodfront" with the reclamation nature of the place.

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Height regulation methods for new buildings in urban heritage sites (Vilnius case)

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90   International documents of the beginning of the 21st century dealing with cultural heritage protection attribute equal significance to both contemporary and historical architecture. Contemporary architecture is subject to the following requirements: respect for historical context, harmony, and quality. This presentation is based on the analytical work carried out for the eastern part of Vilnius' old town (UNESCO heritage site). Vilnius' old town does not represent a complete composition structure. On the contrary, it is an open structure in a certain stage of its development and only some of its microstructures are fully developed. Therefore, the composition and functional structure of the old town need to be developed further. This creates objective grounds for new architecture to appear in the old town. On the other hand, the built-up that has developed in Vilnius' old town is considered to be a historical and highly valuable environment, thus the height of the built-up is treated as final and the townscape that it creates is viewed as valuable. The objective of the study is to answer the question what height of new built-up is acceptable in the former historical suburb of Vilnius. The potential impact of new buildings on the panoramas, silhouettes, dominant elements, and perspectives as well as nominal spaces of that concrete street of the historical suburb is assessed based on the analysis of the townscape seen from typical external and internal viewing points of the old town. The presentation describes integrated method of assessing visual effect.

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The Cities of Rome: new projects in historical contexts

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The work we intend to present results from a research carried out by the Eindhoven Technical University, the Turin Polytechnic and the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Rome Sapienza in a common thesis laboratory with the objective to study The Cities of Rome.

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Different aspects of Rome were investigated using a temporal and spatial approach: the first investigated the urban growth of the city in different historical periods, in order to obtain an overall view of the city's development; the second aimed at analysis of eight different streets with the criteria that each represented a different character of the city.

In the volume The cities of Rome, which collects the work-in-progress of the study groups, the urban growth of the city is shown by photographing nine historical epochs: each period is represented by urban maps and architectural fabrics with a brief description of the historical era.

For each of the eight selected streets, there was a careful tracing of the development of the area throughout the different historical periods - the "city" examined - while urban morphology and typological analyses were carried out for identifying sensitive urban spaces for new projects.

These spaces and projects were the focus of our work with an aim to solve local problems within dynamic realities, where transformations of historical areas should compare the morphologies and urban tissues with new requirements and take into consideration the knowledge and language of present day society; a manner of also considering what kind of society we are and want to be.

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Continuing intensity. A densification approach for the historic city of Naples

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92   The topic of our paper focuses on density in the European historic city in order to understand possible negative and positive aspects resulting from continuing to densify its unbuilt spaces.

Our reflection starts in opposition to the homologation processes developing inside the European city. Our argument recognizes the importance of intense places in its historical centers, generated by building stratifications as well as by commingling public and private spaces, and looks at them as good formal construction precedents for designing new ones.

The density of the historic city generates authentic conditions of urbanity and leads different conditions both physical and relational which are able to influence meaningfully the life of places for people. This idea of density generates urban intensity that is a typical feature of places able to give meaning to the environmental atmosphere. Intensity can be considered as own feature of tensional ensembles among different buildings, of their architectural physical elements and in-between space. The core questions is: what is the specific relationship between building density and urban intensity in the historic city?

We are looking for possible answers through the development of a new design for the area of the old hospital of Policlinici in the ancient centre of Naples. This area was altered in the nineteenth-century; it has never been absorbed by the forma urbis and lacks ancient city own spatial devices. The proposal looks at building intense spaces in the historic city through a densification process able to create qualitative built-and-unbuilt spaces in continuity with the existing urban fabric.

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High Density case study: Environmental and energetic operation on the historical urban fabric in El Ensanche of Valencia

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Urban high density is one of the most important parameters we required to our cities now a days, in order to increasing sustainable levels. Almost everyone believes the goods of high density cities against the low density models. Benefits concerns both social and environmental functioning. On the one hand they permit a better social cohesion due to urban proximity spaces including pocket parks, local trade, public facilities and allows identity social progress. On the other hand, compact urban fabrics, reduces energy needs because of the lack of large fuel transportation where an important part of it is lost along the pipelines, moreover every transportation such as people, medical or cleaning services, increases their costs both economical and energetic in the diffuse city model. The present case study, focus on "El Ensanche" of Valencia, takes for real the above said which is enough contrasted, however it goes one step further. The main idea of the study is to elucidate if high density model in "El Ensanche" has the same good functioning on some of the most important environmental parameters such as solar energy irradiation, natural ventilation, sun shading, wind protection, and how can those urban models be rehabilitated in order to reduce energy dependence. Urban heritage in European cities claim to be renewal, regenerated and rehabilitated putting the aye on the energy consumption without destroying its historical essence.

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Old City of Tripoli and the Contemporary Design:
A remedy to the dilemma.

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94   Old Traditional Historical Cities are an outcome of a long slow pragmatic process that involves trial-and-error, and a merged procedure of thinking and making of a form that can modify the given climate with the available technology and material. The pragmatic historical context of architecture embodies the interaction between form and the pattern of life. The built environment modifies and to be modified by cultural aspect. 'Change' and 'Addition', both processes are generators of historical traditional form.

The question that addresses introducing 'Contemporary Design' into 'Traditional Historical Cities' involves two central issues: the endeavouring of an architect in applying self-conscious graphic process on to a pragmatic historical context of which is not a self-conscious. The vital aspect of the graphic process issue is in the impact of the separation of designing from making, and the use of drawing in place of product as the medium for change and addition. Secondly, is the dilemma of the approach of 'Contemporary Design' to be adopted in such introduction? Architects require more information about traditional historical cities as they experience more of conflicting opinions, ideas, constraints and design approaches. These parameters make contemporary change and addition more complex and uncertain for the architect who is obliged to use existing information to predict a future state that will not come about unless his/her prediction is precise.

The Old City of Tripoli, Libya demonstrates in this study, as a suitable case study to examine the impact of both; the contemporary design tool and approach on the change and addition that the city has experienced in its urban fabric and architectural qualities over time.

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Costruire nell'esistente. Tre case per tre città.

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Nel corso della seconda metà del Novecento si susseguono una serie di esperienze progettuali che risultano emblematiche per la formulazione di modalità di intervento sulla città storica.

Esse rinsaldano il valore della costruzione con quello della forma e reinterpretano i caratteri particolari dei luoghi, la trama strutturale alla base del processo edilizio, il linguaggio e le soluzioni abitative dell'area culturale di riferimento fino alla innovazione tipologica e al completamento o alla riconfigurazione di un ambito urbano. All'interno del tessuto medievale di Udine, Gino Valle innesta una casa per uffici e appartamento tra il 1963 e il 1965; la dimensione del fabbricato è stabilita dalla particella del lotto stretto in profondità, sul cui sedime si ripetono le unità delle case a schiera, e il piano di facciata accoglie la vocazione commerciale del portico rispetto allo spazio privato. Al termine di una stringa del tessuto seicentesco di Monaco di Baviera, Hans Döllgast costruisce la sua casa d'abitazione tra il 1953 e il 1954; l'edificio si pone come testa conclusiva di una successione di manufatti con tetto a spiovente e falde parallele alla strada, che si aprono sul retro ad orti e giardini, e il profilo della casa si allinea alle preesistenze adiacenti nell'immagine di una cortina ininterrotta. Sulla scacchiera della maglia ottocentesca di Atene, Aris Konstantinidis colloca una casa d'abitazione unifamiliare nel 1961; il volume cresce letteralmente dalla terra e fissa la sequenza tettonica delle sue parti in relazione alla condizione orografica di declivio e all'alternanza dei corpi disposti lungo il margine del grande isolato.

Queste tre architetture si confrontano con tre momenti differenti della crescita della città e s'interrogano, di volta in volta, sulla capacità «d'inserzione del nuovo nel vecchio».

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The return of an interest in morphology in South African urban design

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The portuguese term praça (square) is rooted in the Latin word platea and it is used to identify a public space of an exceptional character that is morphologically distinct from the channel-like spaces that streets make. However, very different spaces correspond to this apparently clear morphology, covered by varied nomenclature and which in some way are not a cultural constant.

The research project made by the Forma Urbis Lab, that led to the publishing of the books Squares in Portugal and Squares in the Azores - A Public Space Inventory, took on the job of fact-finding, graphic restitution and illustrating the main examples of squares in Portugal, with the intention for the work to be a representative body of the diverse typology, the state of development, dimensions and usages of this so particular type of public space.

Stemming from the research work that makes up the inventory of public squares in Portugal, two projects for very different public spaces were developed in our architectural office: one for a church square in a small village near Coimbra, in the centre of Portugal, and the other one for a new square in the Azorean island of Santa Maria. The first square has been an important public space since the early Roman occupation of the site; the second is a completely new public space that was previously occupied by an urban block.
The presentation underlines the influences and relations between the architectural research developed in the Academy and the practice of Project, i.e. how the research influenced the creation of reference spaces for the contemporary and future society.

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Processes of urban renewal in the Mediterranean city, between permanences and mutations

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The objective of the dissertation is to investigate the potentiality of reading the historical phenomena, in the project of renovation of the contemporary city. It's an update that has a critical-operating horizon aimed to resolve the contradictions between permanences and transformations; between the sites of History and places of new social anthropologies; between the "ordinary architecture" and architecture of the new "languages", in which their problematic framework is the basis of the critical review of contemporary design.

This study is part of a larger research conducted for years by the Department of Architecture of the Polytechnic of Bari.

Specific place for such a study is the Mediterranean city, investigated through a series of degree thesis on these city-sample: Athens, Nicosia (Cyprus), Seville; cities that represent an extraordinary investigation and experimentation field, because of their historical and archaeological heritage and the transformation phenomena underway for decades.

Subject of this experimentation is the attempt to resolve the contradictions caused by the discontinuity between the consolidated urban fabrics and those built by the recent transformations, to link them through possible "diachronic dialogues" able to form a "new organicity" in an evolutionary framework targeted to the general urban updating .

Following this goal, the projects are the result of an approach based on the "circularity" of this urban corpus, trying to transform the criticality of its internal relationships, in a possible matter of solidarity, the same by which to provide to the city with the tools to make the transformation processes the basis to protect its historical heritage.

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The return of an interest in morphology in South African urban design

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Concentration on the unique Iranian traditional urbanism offered us its numerous positive aspects; which provide us more thoughts about the process of appropriate designing methods, applicable construction, and optimal environmental and thermal condition inside the buildings. Cities created at the heart of the ground, within Iranian traditional urbanism, can be considered an efficient suitable solution for higher environmental sustainability due to their providing thermal comfort, optimal climate for inhabitants and passive design for suitable heating, cooling, ventilation and light. Those cities used maximum potential of the earth in order to provide optimal condition in terms of energy consumption and environmentally friendly.

The purpose of this research is introducing different buried components of the cities particularly housing in various regions of Iran. Furthermore analyzing and indicating how these cities create proper environmental condition and thermal comfort with the minimum energy consumption. A glance on the architecture in the past periods gives us some valuable principles which can be used in contemporary urbanism more over gives urban designer awareness and new approach to apply climatic strategies in appropriate way in contemporary urbanism.

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The spreading city: archaeological excavations of the Roman city for the enhance of contemporary city

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In 1910 Loos wrote: Modern civilization is based on ancient greatness [...], one thought unify great architects. They think: as I build, so ancient Romans would have built. But he warns: We know that they are wrong. Time, place, purpose, climate, environment prohibit this estimate. But what is the meaning of this message, that shows us the way and - at the same time- forbids embarking it? After Loos, antiquity will be no more a repositorium where our identity resides; but the Classic is Das Andere, the place of otherness. The modern-desperate artist, as Füssli (1778), facing the greatness of roman ruins- now knows that the Classic is a silent presence: that must be interrogated, knowing that every question will come back like an echo, measuring an absence. But for us, it is essential to look at this absence, to fill it with the presence of our projects, with the aid of the myth. Myth precedes sciences in time and space: myth is inscribed in places; while science is a mapping that ends up covering real spaces - land grabbing (Serres): for this, a scientific discussion on archaeological sites cannot be divided from myth. Myth inscribed in places gives voice to them: giving voice to the places through the project is the leitmotif of the Atelier UNIRC Thesis: those thesis aimed to deepen dialogue strategies between the Old and New in architecture, applying them to the urban context of Vibo Valentia and its archaeological park of the Roman city.

Different Architectural Features of Persian Bazaars in Four Macro Climates of Iran

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Climate is one of the most important factors that effects on the framework of the Iranian historical bazaars. Iran has four macro climates, that in every climate their framework differ from each other. In this paper we consider Bazaars' environmental variables, such as height, materials, width and height ratios, and etc. Then we compare these factors, and find that they differ from each other and findings show; the climate of bazaars' situation is effective factor in their space and geometry formation.

In mild and humid climate that include Caspian sea wayside cities such as Rasht, Lahijan, , Tonekabon, Sari and Gorgan we find that bazaars often don't have any arches and they are almost covered by sloping roofs of the shops. If the passage is covered with an arch, the airflow won't be able to circulate the humid weather of the bazaar.

The north littoral of Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman has a hot and humid climate and the bazaars of this area are located in the cities of Bushehr, Ahvaz, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr and Bandar Lengeh. The first priority in this type of bazaar is to prevent the direct sun shine and facilitate the circulation. Accordingly, the passages are covered with high sunshades.

Because of the cold and dry climate in highlands like Hamadan, Zanjan, Sanandaj, Tabriz and Ardabil, bazaars are roofed and have a concentrated and compressed texture. The height of the passages is low (6m Max.) and the width is between 4 to 5 meters. In comparison with the central area of Iran, the roof of the passages are low and the small apertures on the roofs are responsible for both illumination and circulation. The roofed and twisted passages not only make a spectacular space, but also they bring in thermal equilibrium for the bazaars in summers and winters.

Hot and arid climate in the central areas of Iran is situated in Kashan, Isfahan, Yazd, Shiraz and Kerman. The form of the bazaars in these cities are like those in highlands and they mostly have arches. As the sunshine and the heat are more important to confront in these areas, bazaars have higher arches and wider passages and apertures. Arches are acting as sunshades in summers. In winters, they are operating as a thermal capacitor and equilibrate the temperature and living conditions. In addition, they prevent dusts and desert winds to find a way in the bazaars.

Eventually, the results have shown that some formal characteristics and inspired models of ancient bazaars' architecture have the capacity to being upgraded and then implement in the construction of the modern marketplaces.

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