

Sylvie Rimbart
1973

La
ville
apparaît
beaucoup
plus
faîte
d'idée
que
de
briques

palanza, 2006 (fotografia lorenzo coti)

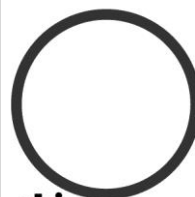
Diver's City
↑

laboratorio < Diver's City >
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI SASSARI
FACOLTÀ DI ARCHITETTURA, ALGHERO



urban notes
paola rizzi

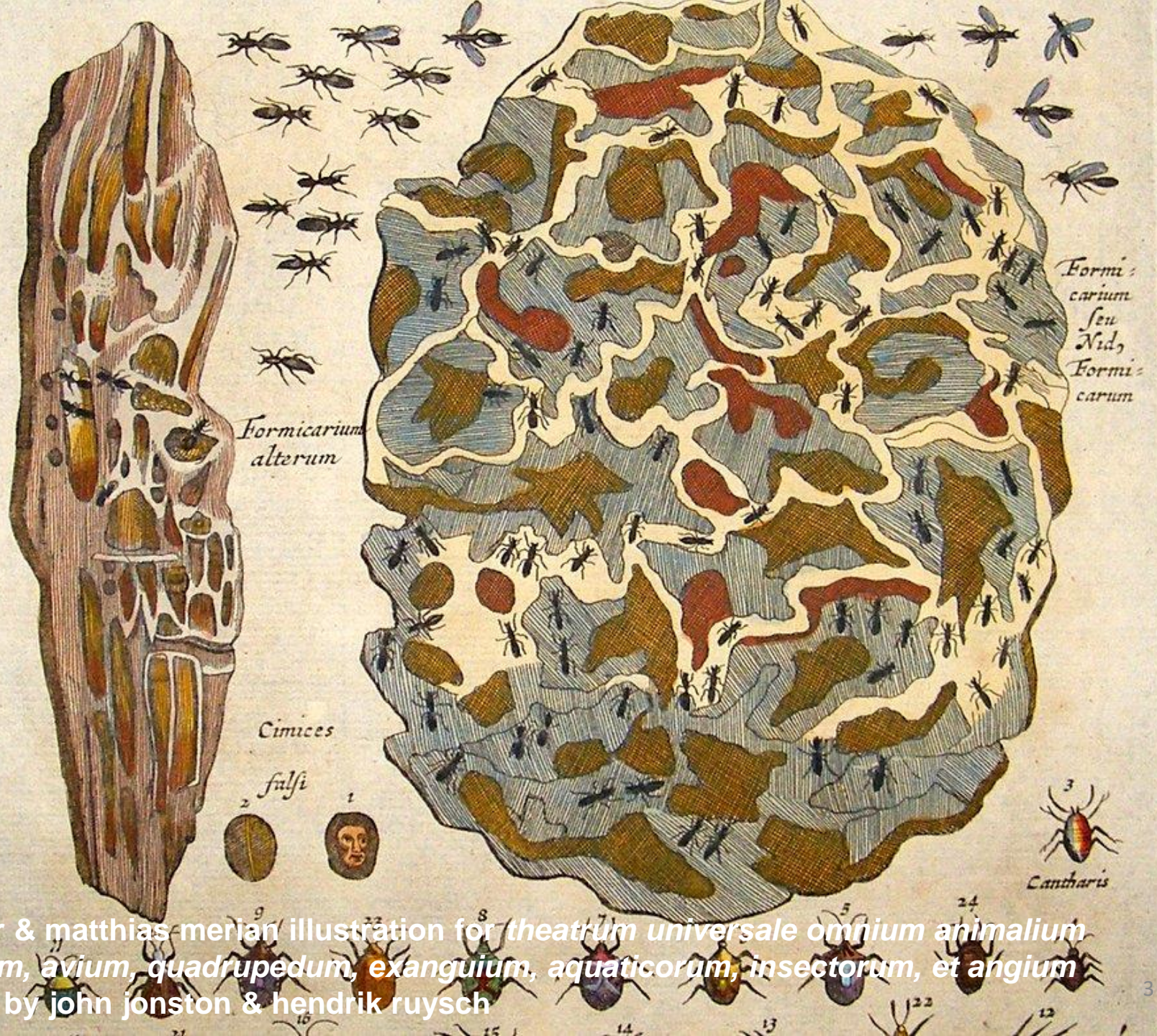
DICEAA / univaq / italy



chic

cultural heritage international curriculum





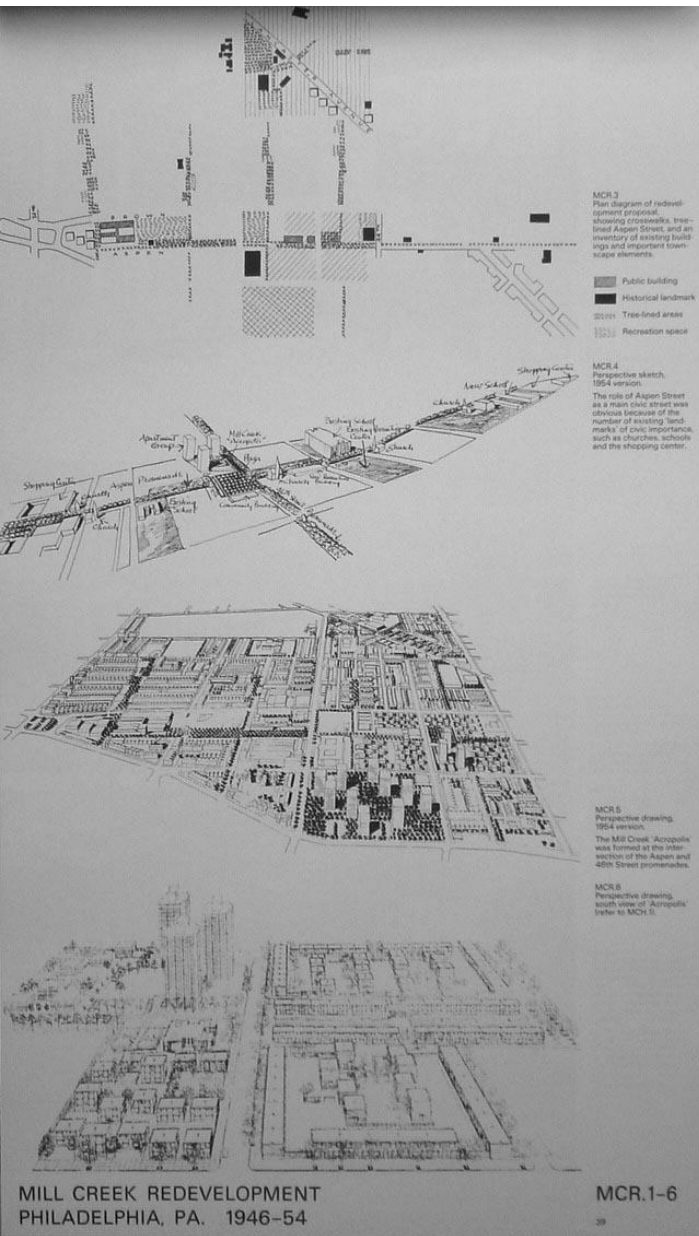
caspar & matthias merian illustration for *theatrum universale omnium animalium piscium, avium, quadrupedum, exanguium, aquaticorum, insectorum, et angium* (1718) by john jonston & hendrik ruysch

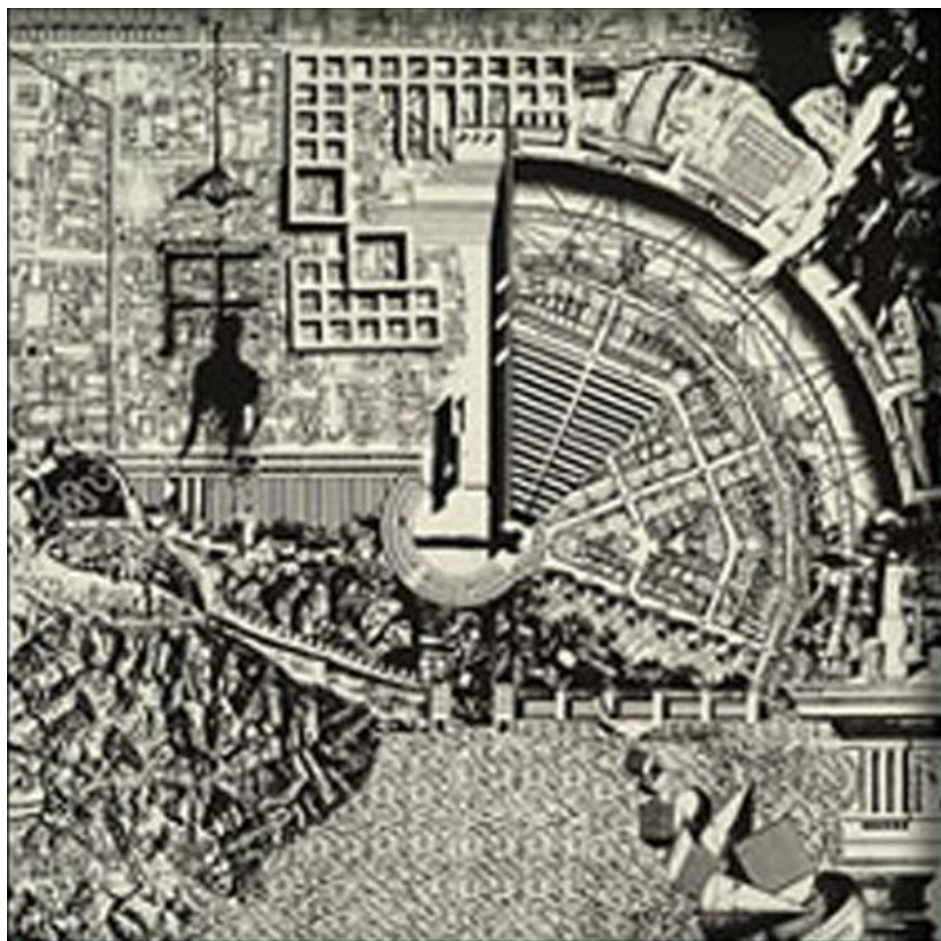
Urban planning

By Susan S. Fainstein (2018)

Alternative Titles: city planning, town planning, urban design

Urban planning, design and regulation of the uses of space that focus on the physical form, economic functions, and social impacts of the urban environment and on the location of different activities within it. Because urban planning draws upon engineering, architectural, and social and political concerns, it is variously a technical profession, an endeavour involving political will and public participation, and an academic discipline. Urban planning concerns itself with both the development of open land (“greenfields sites”) and the revitalization of existing parts of the city, thereby involving goal setting, data collection and analysis, forecasting, design, strategic thinking, and public consultation. [...] While there is widespread consensus on this general goal, most major planning decisions involve trade-offs between subsidiary objectives and thus frequently involve conflict.





Spatial Planning is a continuous process with both technical and political dimensions.

The module explains how policies and regulations effects and shapes the city and also how the different visions of stakeholders impact on the implementation of these policies in the physical, social, economical and environmental context. it highlight the role of the spatial planning in finding a common ground and shared strategic visions of the future among conflicting interests, while it provides tools for the decision makers

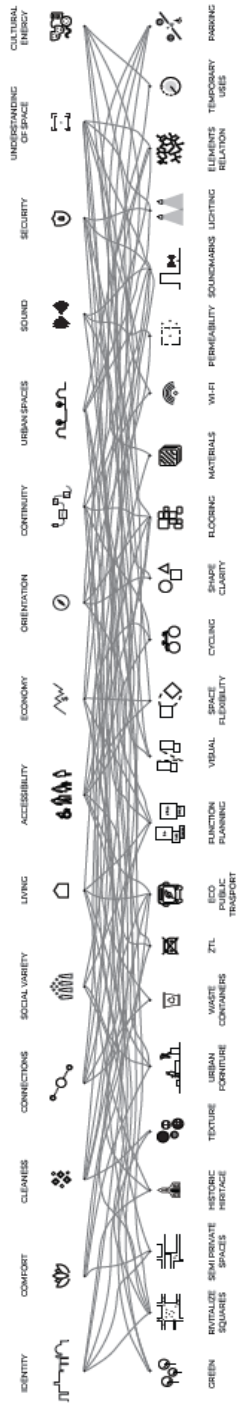
Nessuna città ha al suo interno un DNA che descriva in modo riflessivo-cioè con un controllo continuo con il progetto- il suo futuro sviluppo...

[...]

(G. Martinotti, 2012)



Robin Hood Gardens, designed by architects Alison and Peter Smithson, which is set to be demolished in the coming weeks. Designed by the Smithsons during the 1960s and completed in 1972, Robin Hood Gardens in Poplar, east London, is the only housing estate by the pair that came to fruition.



La città, qualunque città, è il risultato imperfetto di azioni che si intersecano a diverso livello di consequenzialità e di coscienza rispetto al risultato.
(G. Martinotti, 2012)



P.S.

Nel 1960, con i figli piccoli a Milano, mandavo loro un "giornalino", illustrato. Nel 1° numero ricordavo loro il ginoco, inventato a Roma, "questa casa è bella, quest'altra è una schifezza", li invitavo a continuare in Milano, ma-

gari con si gratta-cielo; ginoco molto più difficile. Come illustrazione semplificavo con la Torre Velasca, a conferma della

sua alta riconoscibilità formale; un attributo non tanto facile o scontato nella produzione architettonica italiana di questi decenni. Ciao

C.A.

1 Urban Design & Urban Transformation

2 Is Urban Resilience enhance by Universal Design?

3 A Re-birth trough urban Re-generation


4 Public Space and Sustainable Monility in Historic City

5 A Dicotomy: Historical Urban Center vs Periphery // Density vs Sprawl

Functions/ Uses/Society/Space/Public/Private

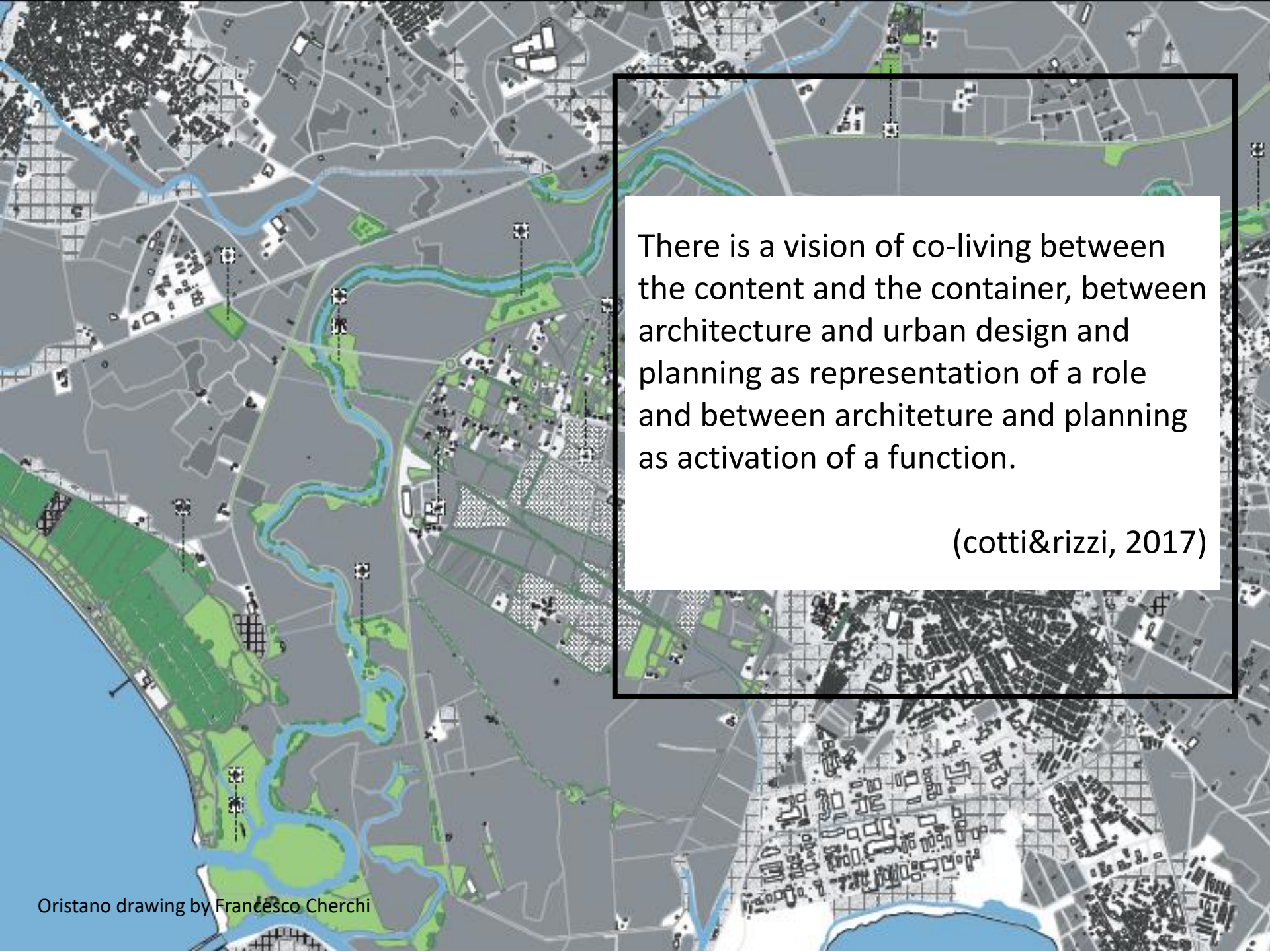
2-URBAN DESIGN MODULE

Dr. Federico D'Ascanio // Prof. Paola Rizzi



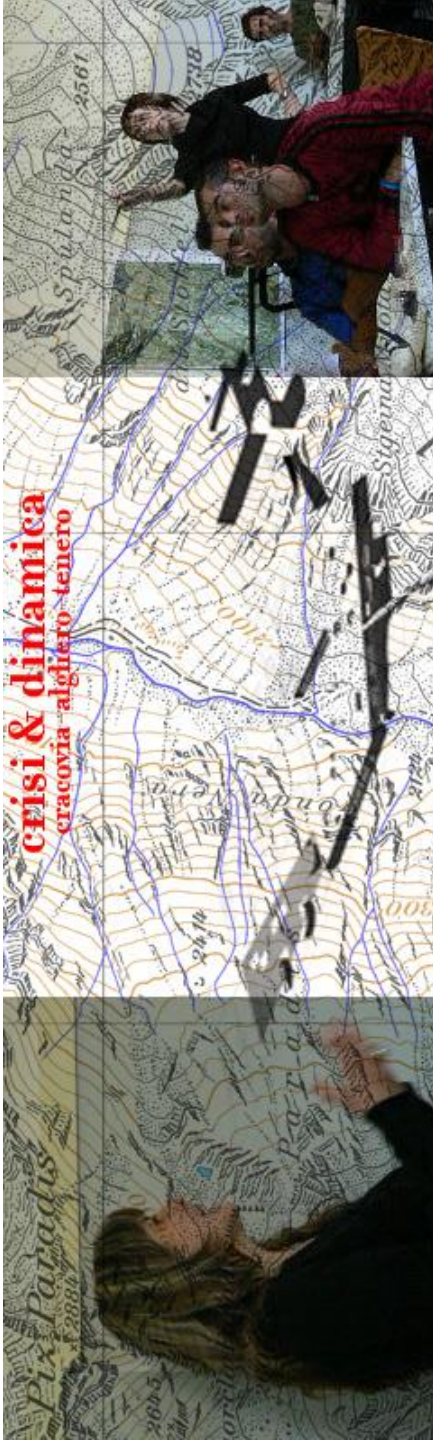
The city is a phenomenon “that have a specious continuity with the past”

(A. Giddens)



There is a vision of co-living between
the content and the container, between
architecture and urban design and
planning as representation of a role
and between architecture and planning
as activation of a function.

(cotti&rizzi, 2017)



La città è un prodotto, ma non è affatto detto che chi la produce sia cosciente di quello che fa, e neppure che si riconosca nel risultato.

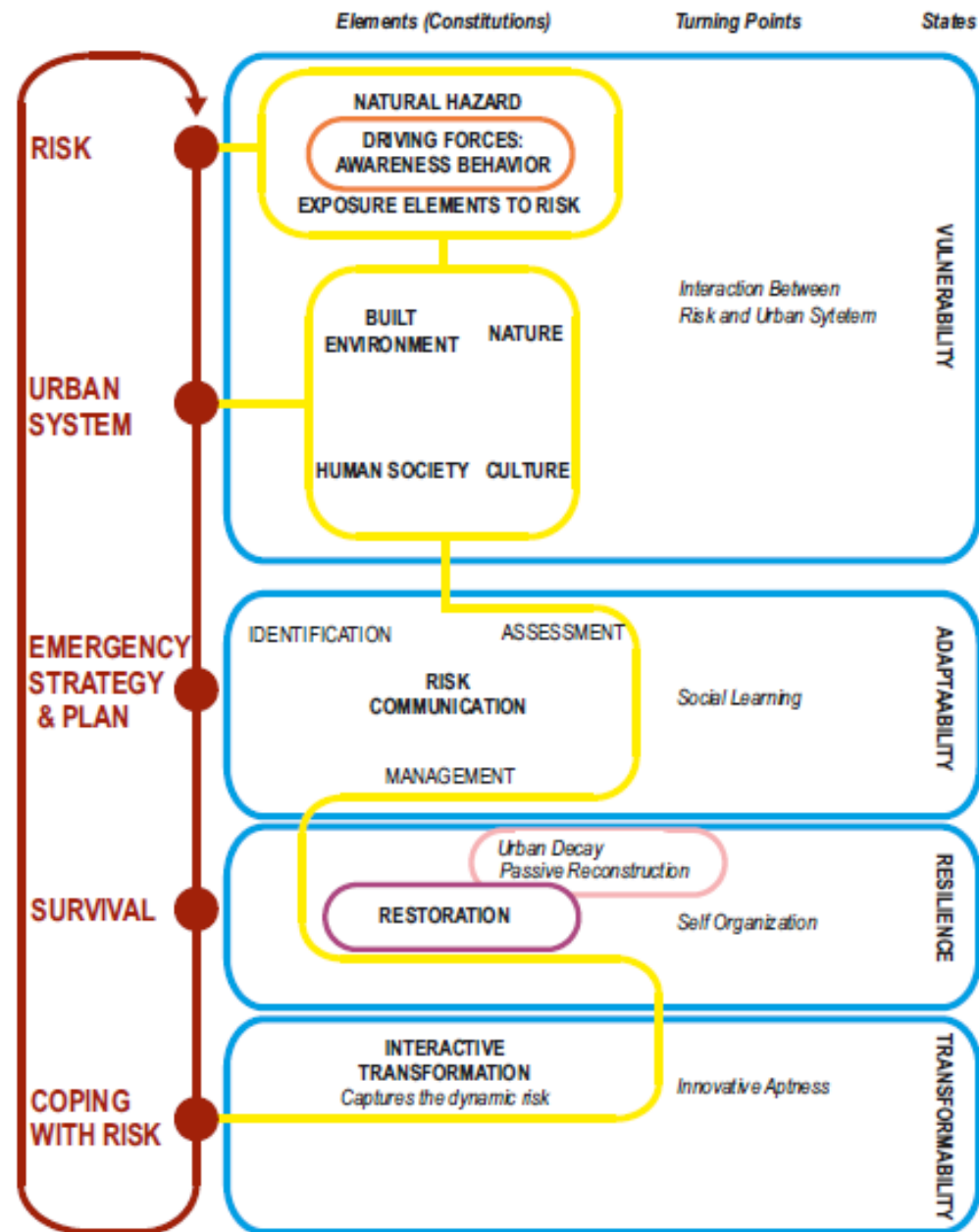
(G. Martinotti, 2012)

So the current state of planning presents a special version of that dilemma that George Orwell famously spelt out in his essay on Charles Dickens: how can you improve human nature until you have changed the system? And what is the use of changing the system before you have improved human nature? The fact is that we will need to do both in parallel. We will need to rebuild a better system, and to educate planners and their co-professionals to operate effectively to make it deliver a better world. That should be the starting message for the next century.

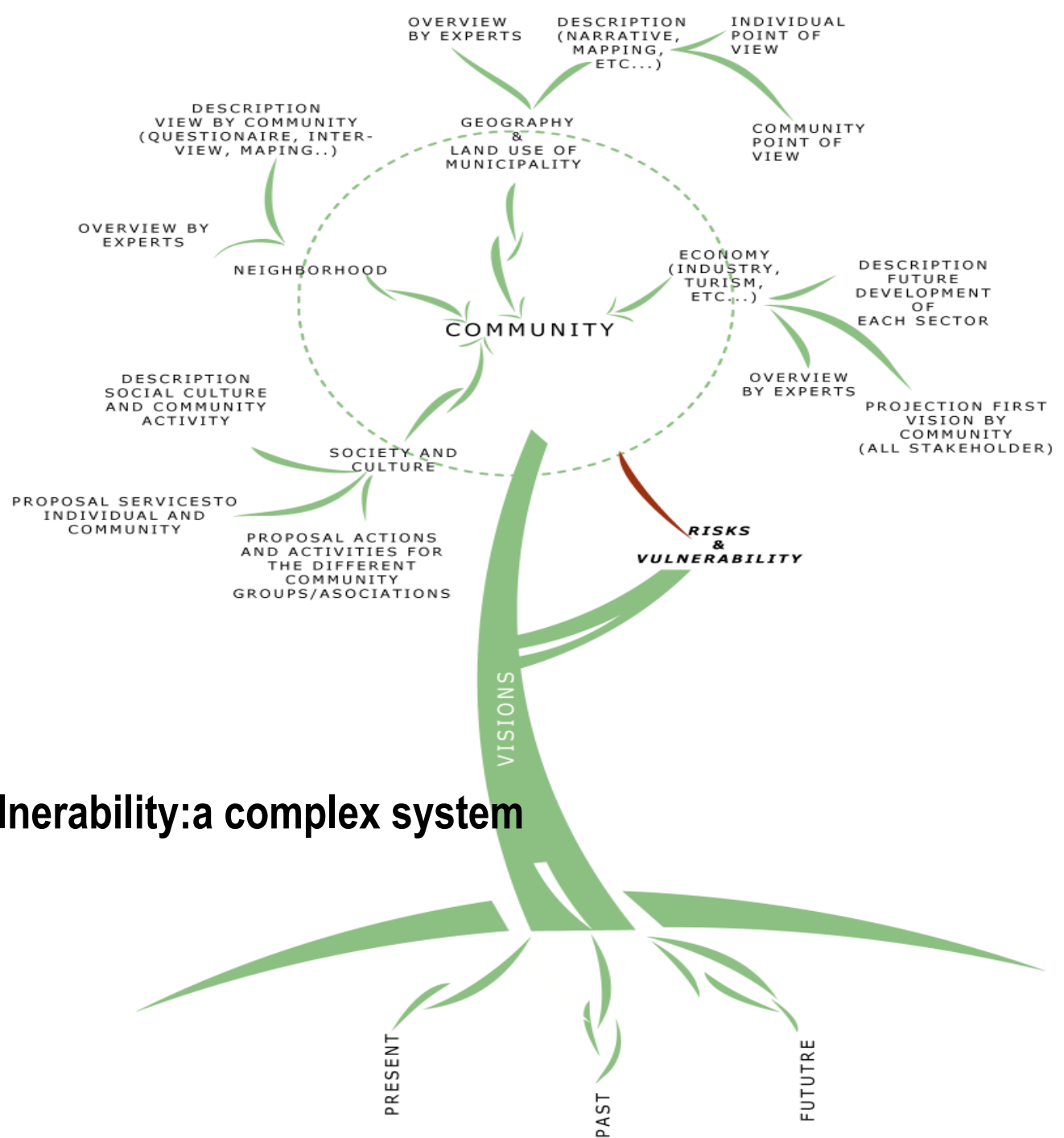
Sir Peter Hall, 2014 (1932-2014)

CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF URBAN RESILIENCE TO DISASTER

Urban resilience is the dynamic process that shifts urban systems from vulnerable to resilient, and then advances into innovative urban transformation. Nevertheless, this active movement requires sufficient adaptive capacities and a better social learning process as a set of catalysts to a resilient urban transformation.



Promsaka S. and Rizzi P. (2015)

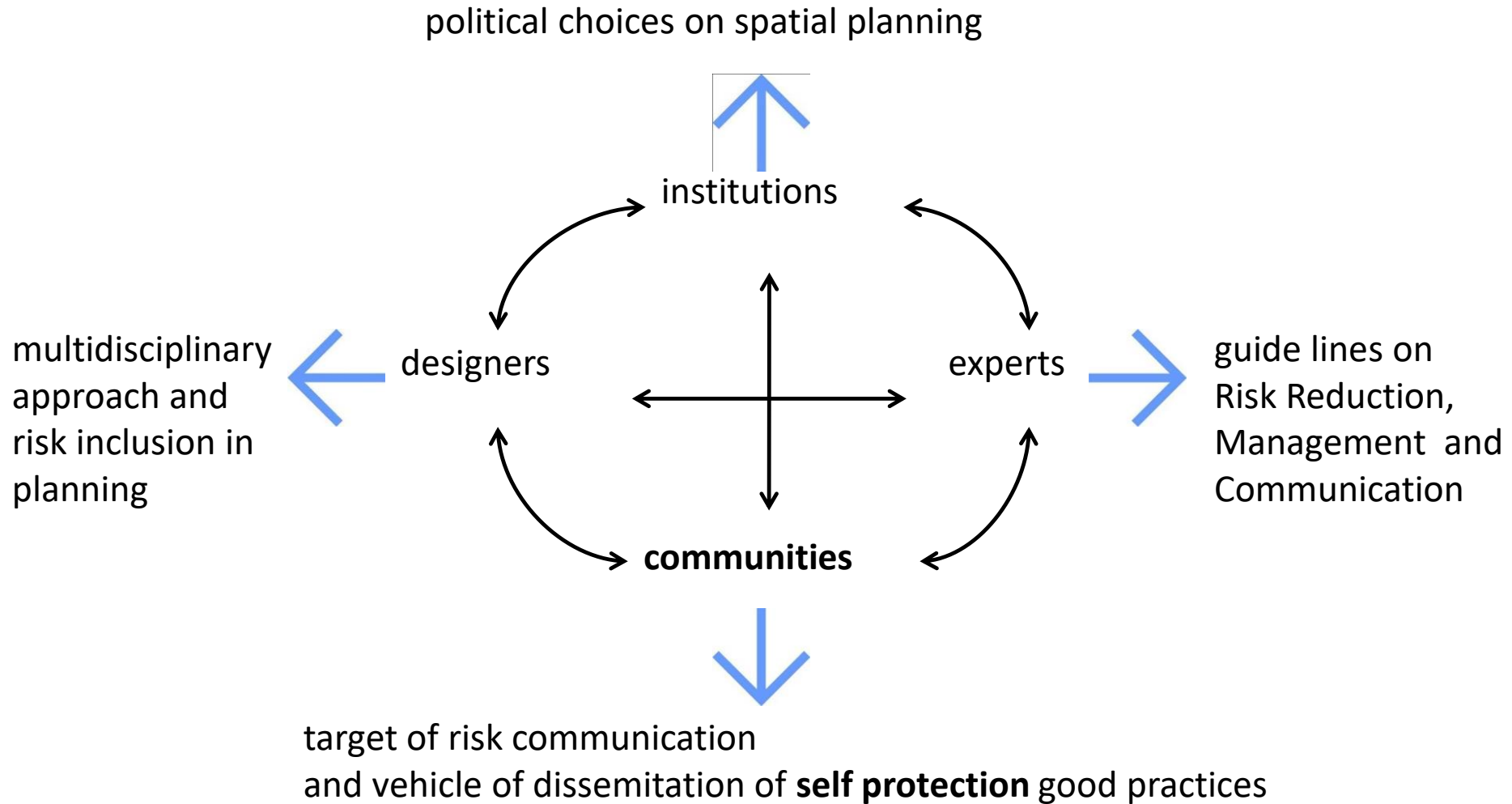


Community, risk and vulnerability: a complex system

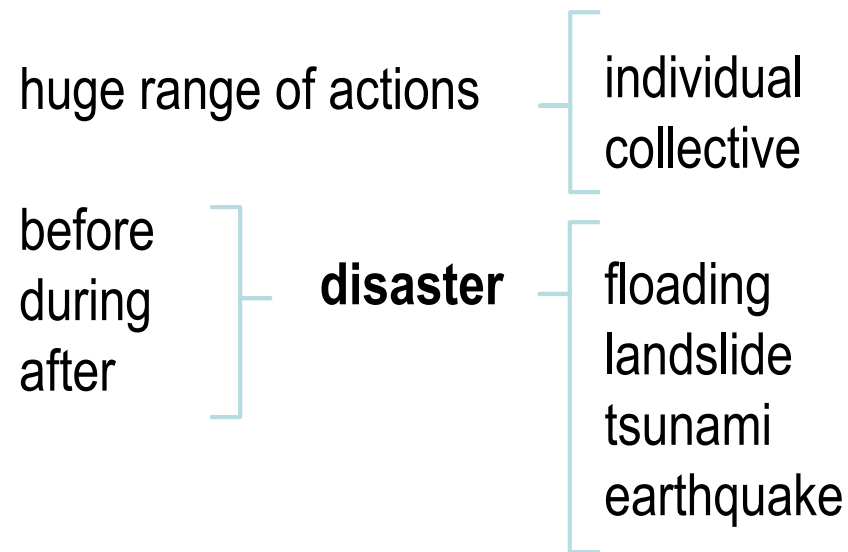
Risk reduction: Communities preparedness to risk



Matching together
different strategies



Self protection measures →



Find escape route
Going to safe place

Learning process

parteken/participative
complex
dynamic
two-way comunication

all population involved
(from children to elders)

Starting from knowledge

of territory (live, work, visit)
and its risks

City laboratories
Game Simulation
Theme events

mitigation of **rural areas**
depopulation risk

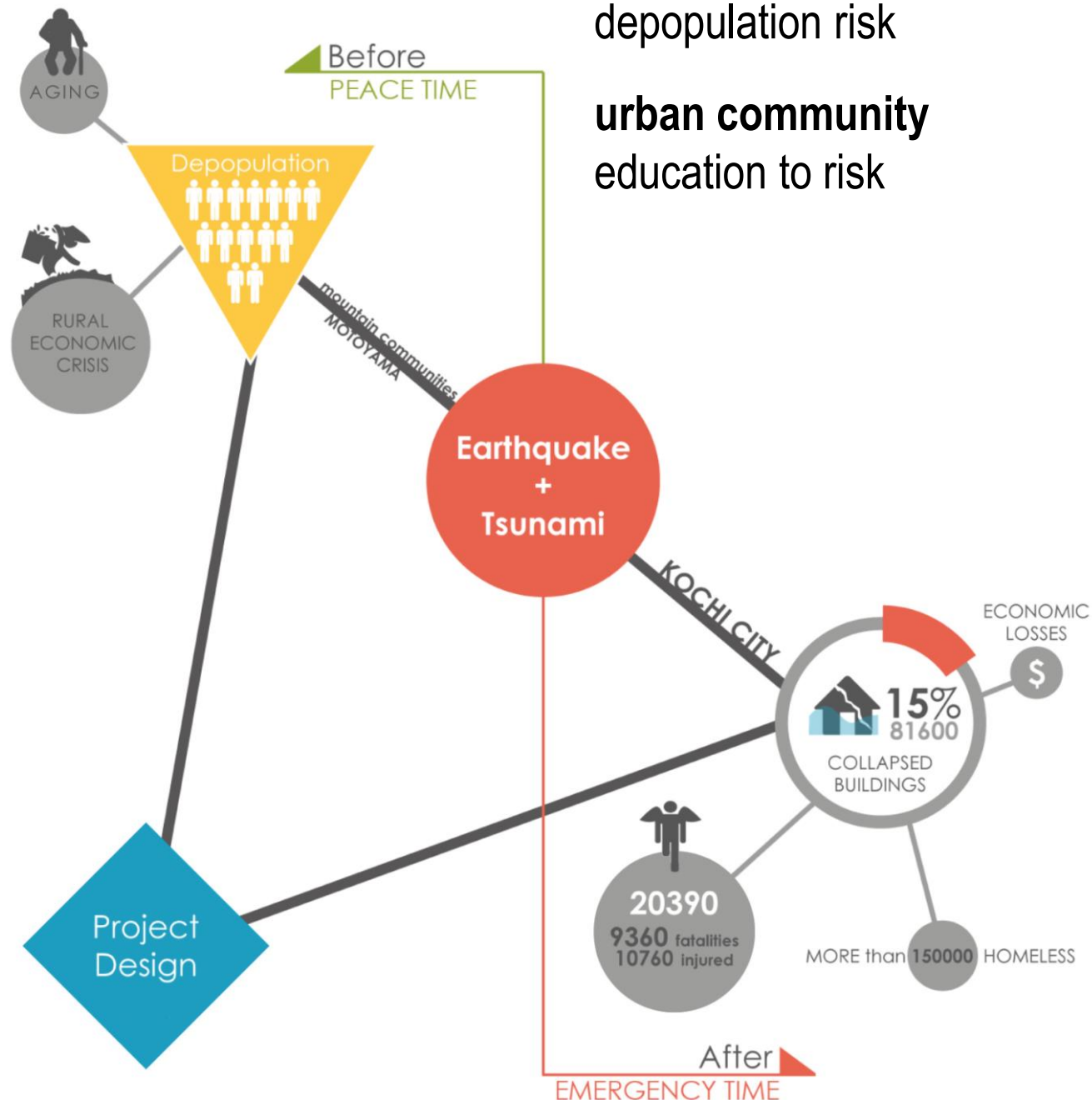
urban community
education to risk

Gaming simulation Theme events

to enhance



community identity
cooperation
cohesion
risk communication
risk education

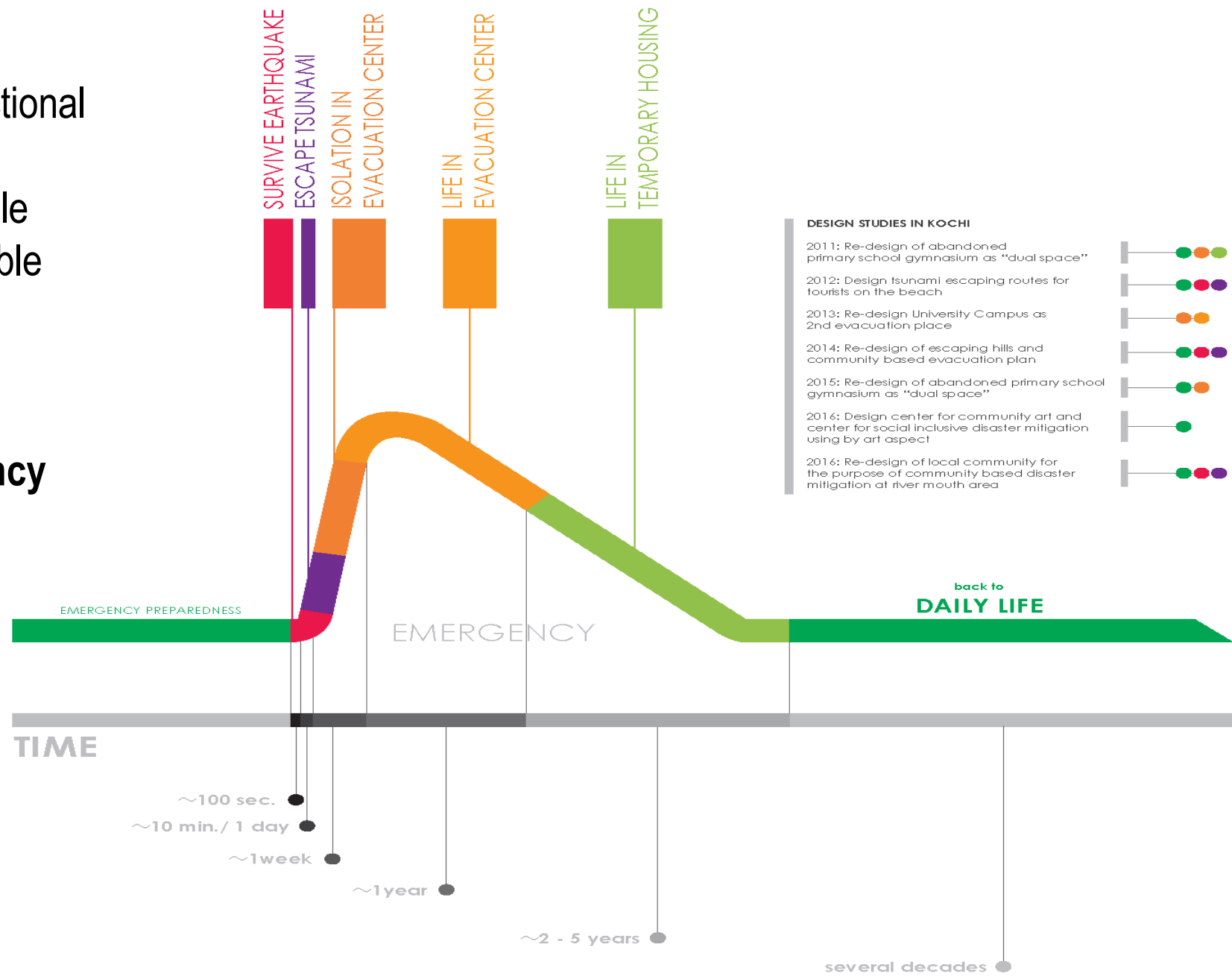


Dual spaces



Multifunctional
Flexible
Accessible
Comfortable
Familiar

daily life
emergency





One month after the tsunami in 1946

by Kochi Disaster Prevention Division



Present Kochi City (in 2011)

by Kochi City Planning Division

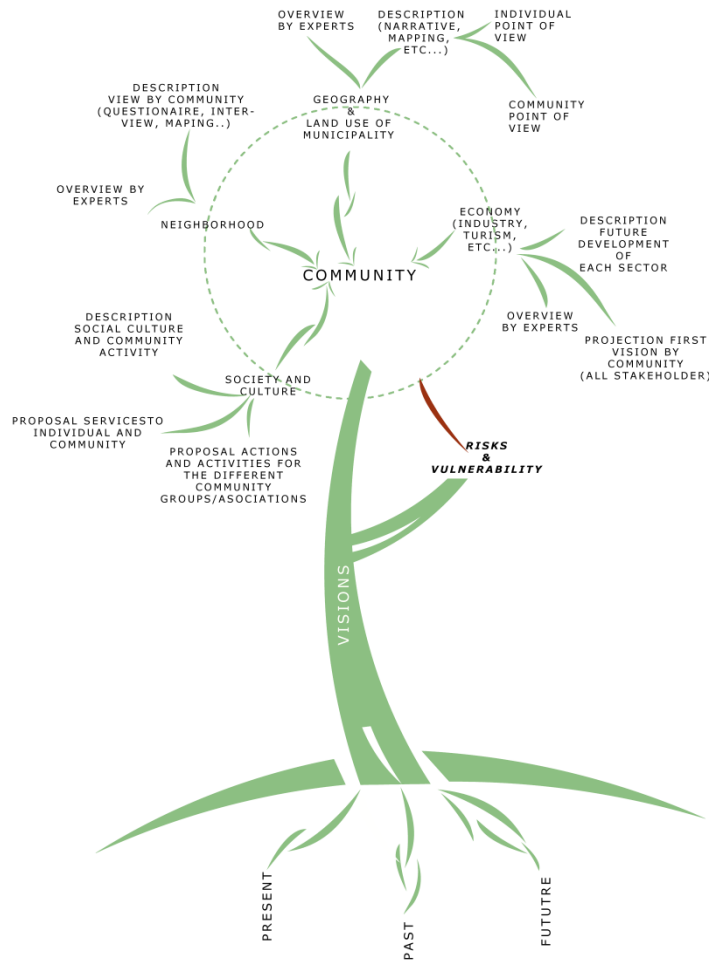
1 Spatial Planning and Disaster Mitigation

2 Urban Cultural heritage, Community, Vulnerability, Hazard and Multi-hazard: a Complex System

3 Risk Reduction: community preparedness

4 Urban Design and Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage

5 Dual Spaces / Resilient Places
Case studies



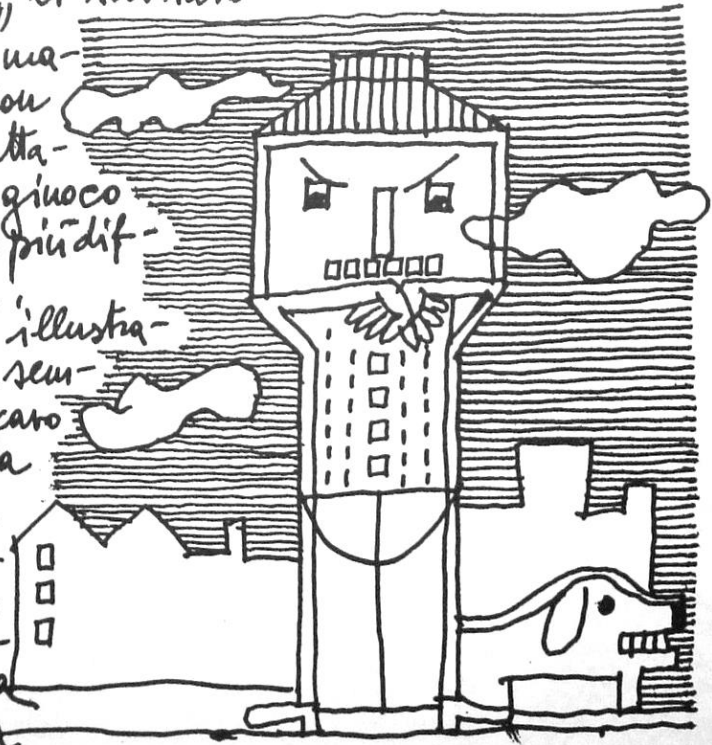
This century is facing an increasing number of hazards and the vulnerability of historical and cultural heritage is putting them on high risk. It's important to understand what to protect from what: various type of disasters in different urban context.

Protection means also to care of the people living in the historical centres.

The module offers an overview of how to mitigate disaster for urban historical centres and cultural heritages, some key case study are going to be shown.



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