

# AFFORDABLE HOUSING. THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY LEGACY.

## Learning from the past. What future? Challenges and Opportunities.

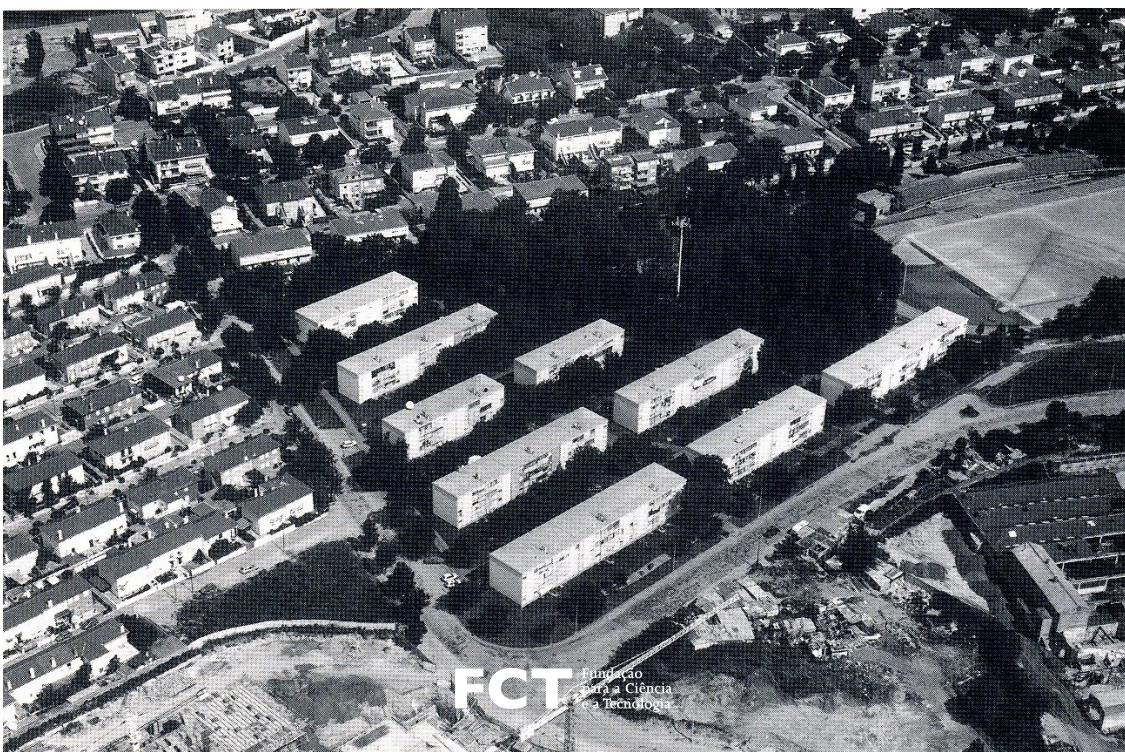
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### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

PORTO, PORTUGAL, 06 - 08 MAY 2019

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO | CASA DA MÚSICA

### BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



# CREDITS

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

AFFORDABLE HOUSING. THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY LEGACY. Learning from the past. What future? Challenges and opportunities. Book of abstracts

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Mapa da Habitação [MdH]

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## RESEARCH PROJECT CREDITS

### RESEARCH PROJECT

MAPPING PUBLIC HOUSING. A critical review of the State-subsidized residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)

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# **AFFORDABLE HOUSING. THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY LEGACY.**

**Learning from the past. What future?  
Challenges and Opportunities.**

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## **INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS**

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FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO | CASA DA MÚSICA  
UP | FAUP | CENTER FOR STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM (CEAU)

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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CO-FINANCED:

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**COMPETE**  
2020

**PORTUGAL**  
2020



PARTNERS:



INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT:



# CONGRESS PROGRAM

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## DAY 1, MONDAY, 6 MAY 2019

	<b>FAUP</b>
13H00	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
14H30	<b>GUIDED TOUR</b> 3h00 <b>Bairro do Lagarteiro   Bairro Pio XII</b> <b>Bairro de São João de Deus   Bairro Rainha D. Leonor</b> JOSÉ FERREIRA   JOANA RESTIVO (Domus Social EM)
17H00	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
18H00	<b>OPENING CEREMONY</b> ANTÓNIO SOUSA PEREIRA (UP Rector)   JOÃO PEDRO XAVIER (FAUP Director)   JOSÉ MIGUEL RODRIGUES (CEAU-FAUP Director)   RUI J. G. RAMOS (MdH Principal Investigator)   ELISEU GONÇALVES (MdH Coordinator)   RAQUEL GEADA PAULINO (Congress Coordinator)   ANA PINHO (Secretary of State for Housing)
19H00	<b>DOCUMENTARY</b> LUÍS URBANO (Documentary Director/CEAU-FAUP) MARTA ROCHA (Executive and Documentary Producer/CEAU-FAUP)
19H30	<b>EXHIBITION OPENING</b> RAQUEL GEADA PAULINO (Curator/CEAU-FAUP) MARTA ROCHA (Curator/CEAU-FAUP)
19H45	<b>PORTO DE HONRA</b>

## DAY 2, TUESDAY, 7 MAY 2019

	<b>FAUP</b>
10H00	<b>LECTURE</b> MARK SWENARTON [Introduction by JOSÉ ANTÓNIO BANDEIRINHA]
11H30	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>
12H00	<b>DEBATE</b> by VALDEMAR CRUZ   1h00 MARK SWENARTON   JOSÉ ANTÓNIO BANDEIRINHA   CARMEN ESPEGEL
14H30	<b>THEMATIC SESSION #TOPIC 1</b> <b>Colonising territories, conquering wills: Housing as a political weapon</b> Session Coord. TERESA CALIX ORSINA SIMONA PIERINI SÓNIA ALVES HELENA ROSETA
15H30	<b>DEBATE</b> 30'
16H00	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>
16H30	<b>THEMATIC SESSION #TOPIC 2</b> <b>The social dimension of the housing problem. Reorganization of society and cities in the context of modernity</b>   Session Coord. VIRGÍLIO BORGES PEREIRA OLIVIER CHADOIN ELISEU GONÇALVES VIRGÍLIO BORGES PEREIRA
17H30	<b>DEBATE</b> 30'
18H00	<b>BOOKLETS LAUNCH</b> MARTA ROCHA   CARMEN ESPEGEL   LEANDRO MEDRANO
18H45	<b>LECTURE</b> LEANDRO MEDRANO [Introduction by ELISEU GONÇALVES]

## DAY 3, WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY 2019

	<b>FAUP</b>
10H00	<b>LECTURE</b> FRANZ GRAF [Introduction by ANA TOSTÕES]
11H30	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>
12H00	<b>DEBATE</b> by CÂNDIDA PINTO   1h00 FRANZ GRAF   ANA TOSTÕES   RUI J. G. RAMOS
14H30	<b>THEMATIC SESSION #TOPIC 3</b> <b>Housing buildings as typo-morphological laboratories during the 20<sup>th</sup> century</b> Session Coord. GISELA LAMEIRA DANIEL MOVILLA VEGA GAIA CARAMELLINO   CRISTINA RENZONI CARMEN DIEZ MEDINA
15H30	<b>DEBATE</b> 30'
16H00	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>
16H30	<b>THEMATIC SESSION #TOPIC 4</b> <b>The challenge of a new time. Preservation or transformation of state-subsidized housing architecture</b>   Session Coord. LUCIANA ROCHA JAVIER MONCLÚS JOANA RESTIVO GONÇALO CANTO MONIZ
17H30	<b>DEBATE</b> 30'
	<b>CASA DA MÚSICA</b>
18H45	<b>CLOSING REMARKS</b> RUI J. G. RAMOS (MdH Principal Investigator)
19H00	<b>CLOSING LECTURE</b> ALEJANDRO ARAVENA [Introduction by RAQUEL GEADA PAULINO]

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The editors wish to thank all participants and staff for their contribution to the proceedings of the MdH International Congress.

# ABOUT THE CONGRESS

RAQUEL GEADA PAULINO (CONGRESS COORDINATOR)

University of Porto, Faculty of Architecture, Center for Studies in  
Architecture and Urbanism (CEAU-FAUP), Porto, Portugal

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The International Congress 'AFFORDABLE HOUSING. THE 20TH CENTURY LEGACY. Learning from the past. What future? Challenges and opportunities' is an unique moment of presentation of a set of knowledge syntheses and an opportunity to contribute to scientific development by creating a platform to stimulate debate around the problem of social housing. The theme of the Congress has its backdrop in an extensive and diverse state-subsidized housing heritage produced in Portugal over a period of more than six decades that crossed different political frames – the First Republic, the Military Dictatorship and Estado Novo – which became a field of research that was extensively explored and led to proficient knowledge production, within the framework of the research project 'Mapping Public Housing – A critical review of the State-subsidized residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)'.

From the housing problem in Portugal and the research developed, the Congress is an opportunity to present the knowledge produced and to stimulate debate, starting with the presentation of a set of outputs achieved, as well as through the exploration of intersections with the international debate and between different disciplinary fields, implicated and inseparable. On the one hand, a diverse group of authors are invited, in the context of the research they have been developing, to present their approach to the same theme in different geographies, close to and distant from that of the Portuguese, with which different cultural circumstances and times are associated in order to confront them. On the other hand, we intend to call to the debate a set of participants involved in the housing problem and in the management,

preservation, transformation and dissemination of knowledge about inherited state-subsidized housing heritage.

Thus, in addition to the disciplinary dimension of architecture on its various scales – architectural and urban – the political and social dimensions of state-subsidized housing are included in the debate with the purpose of assessing the power and scope of social housing policies. Different ideologies are confronted with different social impact strategies that have determined changes in the ways of living and consequently in the typo-morphological models used and explored, and consequently in the urban and social structures of the cities.

Contemporaneity closes the works of the Congress aiming to: promote new perspectives for the future and the identification and opening of new fields of research; gather and frame knowledge that may inform and enrich the debate around the definition of housing policies; assess the capacity of transformation of the ensembles inherited for the requirements of a new time in which new needs, new standards and energy efficiency have to be addressed.

The Congress programme will include a guided tour to a set of four recently rehabilitated state-subsidized neighbourhoods in the city of Porto; the presentation of a documentary; an exhibition entitled 'Housing in Portugal: History and Contemporaneity of State-subsidized Neighbourhoods between 1910 and 1974'; and conferences and debates moderated by journalists Cândida Pinto and Valdemar Cruz. The work of the Congress is also organized around four thematic sessions in which four different topics are addressed: #1. Colonising Territories, Conquering Wills: Housing as a Political Weapon; #2. The social dimension of the housing problem. Reorganization of society and cities in the context of modernity; #3. Housing Buildings as Typo-morphological Laboratories during the 20th Century; #4. The Challenge of a New Time. Preservation or Transformation of State-Subsidized Housing Architecture, bringing together several authors. The Congress programme also includes lectures given by Mark Swenarton, Franz Graf and Leandro Medrano, closing with a lecture by Alejandro Aravena.

# SOBRE O CONGRESSO

RAQUEL GEADA PAULINO (COORDENADORA DO CONGRESSO)

Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Arquitectura, Centro de Estudos em  
Arquitectura e Urbanismo (CEAU-FAUP), Porto, Portugal

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O Congresso Internacional intitulado 'AFFORDABLE HOUSING. THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY LEGACY. Learning from the past. What future? Challenges and opportunities', constitui-se como momento singular de apresentação de um conjunto de sínteses e de debate em torno da problemática da Habitação Social. O tema do Congresso tem como pano de fundo o extenso e diverso património habitacional produzido em Portugal ao longo de cerca de seis décadas, marcadas por diferentes enquadramentos políticos - 1.<sup>a</sup> República, Ditadura Militar e Estado Novo - que se constituiu como campo e matéria de investigação que foram amplamente explorados e de profícua produção de conhecimento, no âmbito do Projecto de Investigação 'Mapa da Habitação - Revisão Crítica da Arquitectura Residencial construída com o apoio do Estado em Portugal (1910-1974).

A partir do problema da habitação em Portugal e da investigação desenvolvida procura-se, no contexto do Congresso, revelar o conhecimento entretanto produzido e potenciar o debate, partindo da apresentação de um conjunto de conteúdos que expõem os resultados alcançados, bem como através da exploração de cruzamentos com o debate internacional e entre diferentes campos disciplinares, implicados e indissociáveis. Se por um lado se convoca um conjunto diversificado de autores que abordam a mesma temática em diferentes geografias, próximas e distantes da portuguesa, às quais estão associadas diferentes circunstâncias e tempos culturais, com o propósito de as colocar em confronto, por outro lado, procura-se chamar ao debate um conjunto de participantes envolvidos no Problema da Habitação e na gestão e

recuperação do património habitacional herdado, associando-lhe o contributo e a lente da comunicação social.

Assim, a par da dimensão disciplinar da arquitectura, nas suas diversas escalas - arquitectónica e urbana - as dimensões política e social da habitação financiada pelo Estado integram o debate com o propósito de se equacionar o poder e alcance das políticas de habitação social. Colocam-se em confronto diferentes entendimentos e formas de promoção de habitação às quais se associam diferentes estratégias sociais, que determinaram transformações nos modos de habitar e consequentemente nos modelos morfo tipológicos explorados e ensaiados e, consequentemente, no tecido urbano e social das cidades.

A contemporaneidade encerra os trabalhos do Congresso abrindo novas perspectivas de futuro ao nível da identificação e abertura de novos campos de investigação; da identificação de contributos que possam informar e enriquecer o debate em torno da definição de Políticas de Habitação; e da capacidade de transformação e adequação dos conjuntos entretanto construídos a um novo tempo ao qual estão associadas novas necessidades, novos padrões de conforto e exigências, de entre as quais a eficiência energética.

O programa do Congresso incluirá a realização de uma visita guiada a um conjunto de quatro Bairros na cidade do Porto, recentemente reabilitados; a apresentação de um documentário; a inauguração de uma exposição intitulada 'Habitação em Portugal: História e Contemporaneidade dos Bairros financiados pelo Estado entre 1910 e 1974'; e a realização de conferências proferidas por diversos autores, Mark Swenarton, Leandro Medrano e Franz Graf; e debates moderados pelos jornalistas Cândida Pinto e Valdemar Cruz. Os trabalhos do Congresso organizam-se, ainda, em torno de 4 tópicos: #1. Colonising Territories, Conquering Wills: Housing as Political Weapon; #2. The Social Dimension of the Housing Problem. The Society and Cities Reorganization in Modernity Context; #3. Housing Buildings as Typomorphological Laboratories during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century; #4. The Challenge of a New Time. Preservation or Transformation of State-Subsidized Housing Architecture. O congresso encerra na Casa da Música com uma conferência proferida por Alejandro Aravena.

# ABOUT THE RESEARCH PROJECT

RUI JORGE GARCIA RAMOS (PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, FCT)

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## **ABOUT THE RESEARCH PROJECT “MAPPING PUBLIC HOUSING: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE STATE-SUBSIDIZED RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE IN PORTUGAL (1910-1974)”**

Mapping Public Housing: A critical review of the State-subsidized residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974) [MdH] is a research project co-financed by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) through COMPETE 2020 – POCI and national funds from FCT under the PTDC/CPC- HAT/1688/2014 and carried out at the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism (CEAU) at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (FAUP).

This project intends to enrich the discussion on the subject of the state's role in the housing program, as well as contributing to the development of common ground in upholding decisions in the architecture and urbanism, environment, social and economic fields related to housing management and, in general, to architectural heritage protection.

In the period between 1910 and 1974, Portugal came across a diversity of political frames, from the 1<sup>st</sup> Republic (1910-1926) and the military dictatorship (1926-1933) to the Estado Novo regime (1933-1974). As in most Southern European countries, the welfare state here was built upon an authoritarian regime, giving rise to a complex and diverse mode of action adjusted to the specificities of each country.

The answer (or its attempt at one) to the issue of low-income housing was part of a set of government measures addressing the basic needs of the poor (education, health and justice) within an authoritarian regime, repressive of individual and corporate freedoms, where housing and politics were sides of the same coin. Therefore, the housing solutions (construction process, space layout, dwelling typologies, use, urban integration and social control) express the nature of the state's commitment and the relation between ideology, welfare policies and housing architecture.

As most of the research literature is related to this social, political and economic context, the housing undertakings (architecture and urban environments) remain largely uncharted as an element of the state welfare policies and procedures. These housing sets built all over Portugal emerge today as a large and valuable 'document', either to gain or to consolidate further knowledge in its contextual studies – political, social and cultural – or to generate new perspectives on the history of architecture. It is thus our purpose to inquire into this built reality in terms of its architecture, aiming at a broad understanding of the phenomenon.

The structure of the MdH centres on a core group associated with CEAU/FAUP, enlarged with researchers from the other participating institutions (ETSAM/UPM; FCSH/UNL; FLUP). This research group gathers an international and multidisciplinary team composed of architects, sociologists, historians and specialists in information science, working at different stages of their academic career and with diverse approaches and contexts, as well as the international consultants Jean-Michel Léger (UMR/AUSser), Monique Eleb (UMR/AUSser) and Mark Swenarton (University of Liverpool – The Architecture and Urban History Group).

The MdH documentary corpus is anchored on the settlements' residential and urban designs archived in various Portuguese institutions, as well as on the related process documents (memoirs, reports and assessment procedures, etc.). This data, compiled in an online database, relates each operation/estate/building to bibliographic references, architectural and urban characterization, images and respective legal frame to support the state programme(s). This information, gathered in Portugal for the first time, will be available for future

investigations in all fields of knowledge. The database, available both to general and institutional public, substantiates a contemporary vision of the residential settlements, endorsing their contemporary intervention actions, as well as a review of architectural, political, economic and social 20<sup>th</sup> century history.

The outcomes, discussed and presented in international conferences and meetings (available on the website: <https://mappingpublichousing.up.pt/>), support significant achievements such as the publication of the Booklet Periodical Series focused on individual case studies, following a model already implemented by other international research groups; the Exhibition on Housing Programmes, which provides an overall comprehension of its dimension over time; the Documentary as a visual record on this subject; the International Congress to discuss the research conducted in different areas; and finally, the Guide to a specific terminology in the housing field and the Book that faces national and international studies on housing in different disciplinary areas, allowing a global contextualization of the theme and period.

The Mapping Public Housing research project thus focuses on an “other architecture”, framing a debate on the day-to-day architectural production design that, although largely forgotten by history, shaped our modernity. But it is also a tool available to support ongoing interventions such as the retrofit process of energy efficiency of social housing, or the so-called policies for valorisation of neighbourhood context approaches to housing.

# SOBRE O PROJECTO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO

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## **SOBRE O PROJECTO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO “MAPA DA HABITAÇÃO: REFLEXÃO CRÍTICA SOBRE A ARQUITECTURA HABITACIONAL APOIADA PELO ESTADO EM PORTUGAL (1910-1974)”**

O Mapa da Habitação: Reflexão crítica sobre a Arquitectura habitacional apoiada pelo Estado em Portugal (1910-1974) é um projecto de investigação co-financiado pela ERDF (Fundo Europeu de Desenvolvimento Regional) através do COMPETE 2020 – POCI e fundos nacionais da FCT no âmbito do contrato PTDC/CPC- HAT/1688/2014, realizado no Centro de Estudos de Arquitectura e Urbanismo (CEAU) da Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto (FAUP).

Este projeto pretende enriquecer a discussão sobre o papel do Estado na programação de habitação, bem como contribuir para o desenvolvimento de um espaço comum na defesa de decisões nos campos da arquitetura e urbanismo, ambiente, social e económico relacionados com a gestão habitacional e, em geral, para a proteção patrimonial da arquitectura.

No período entre 1910 e 1974 Portugal atravessou diversas realidades políticas, desde a 1ª República (1910-1926), a ditadura militar (1926-1933), até ao Estado Novo (1933-1974). Tal como na maioria dos países do sul da Europa, o estado-providência foi construído a partir de um regime autoritário,

dando origem a uma complexa rede de actuação ajustada às especificidades de cada país.

A resposta (ou a sua tentativa) à carência de habitação para classes desfavorecidas fez parte de um conjunto de medidas governamentais destinadas a resolver as necessidades das famílias de menores recursos (educação, saúde e justiça) num quadro de um regime autoritário, repressivo das liberdades individuais e corporativas, onde habitação e política eram faces da mesma moeda. As soluções de habitação (processo construtivo, organização do espaço, tipologias, uso, integração urbana e controlo social) expressam a natureza dos compromissos do estado e a relação entre ideologia, políticas de fomento e arquitetura habitacional.

Grande parte da literatura de referência foi produzida sobre os aspetos sociais, económicos e políticos, pelo que a produção de habitação (no que se refere, quer à arquitetura, quer à sua inserção urbana) resta praticamente desconhecida enquanto parte integrante da acção social do estado e das políticas de fomento. Estes conjuntos habitacionais construídos por todo o país emergem hoje como um vasto e valioso documento apto a construir ou consolidar o conhecimento nos estudos políticos, sociais e culturais, assim como a gerar novas perspetivas na história da arquitetura. O objetivo do trabalho que propomos é analisar esta realidade construída tendo em vista uma compreensão mais alargada dos fenómenos que lhe deram origem.

A estrutura do MdH consiste num núcleo de investigação associado ao CEAU/FAUP, alargado com investigadores de outras instituições participantes (ETSAM/UPM; FCSH/UNL; FLUP). Este grupo reúne uma equipa internacional e multidisciplinar composta por arquitetos, sociólogos, historiadores e especialistas das ciências da informação, em diferentes momentos do seu percurso académico, e com diversas abordagens e contextos de trabalho, bem como os consultores internacionais Jean-Michel Léger (UMR/AUSser), Monique Eleb (UMR/AUSser) e Mark Swenarton (Universidade de Liverpool – The Architecture and Urban History Group).

O corpus documental do MdH está ancorado nos projetos de arquitectura das habitações e dos conjuntos urbanos arquivados em diversas instituições

nacionais, aos quais se agregam os respetivos documentos processuais (memórias descritivas, relatórios, pareceres, etc.). Este conjunto de informação é compilado numa base de dados que relaciona cada operação/bairro/edifício com referências bibliográficas, caracterização arquitetónica e urbana, imagens e respetiva legislação de suporte ao(s) programa(s) estatais. Esta informação, reunida de forma articulada em Portugal pela primeira vez, ficará disponível para futuras investigações em todas as áreas do conhecimento. Esta base de dados, disponível para o público geral como e institucional, substanciará uma visão actualizada dos conjuntos habitacionais, apoiando intervenções contemporâneas, assim como uma revisão da história arquitetónica, política, económica e social do século XX.

Os resultados do projecto, discutidos e apresentados em conferências e encontros internacionais (disponíveis no através do site: <https://mappingpublichousing.up.pt/>), suportam concretizações significativas como a edição de Fascículos/Booklets focados em casos de estudo singulares, seguindo um modelo já implementado por outros grupos internacionais de investigação; a Exposição sobre os Programas de Habitação que faculta uma leitura de conjunto da sua dimensão ao longo do tempo; o Documentário que se apresenta como um registo visual sobre este objeto de estudo; o Congresso Internacional que discute a investigação desenvolvida em diferente âmbitos; e finalmente o Guia para uma terminologia específica no âmbito da habitação e o Livro que confronta estudos nacionais e internacionais sobre a habitação em diferentes áreas disciplinares, globalmente permitindo uma contextualização rica do tema e do período.

O projeto de investigação Mapa da Habitação centra-se assim numa “outra arquitetura”, estruturando um debate sobre a produção de arquitectura corrente que, embora amplamente esquecida pela história, moldou a nossa modernidade. Mas é também uma ferramenta disponível para apoiar intervenções em curso, como o processo de adaptação dos edifícios de habitação a uma melhor eficiência energética, ou as chamadas políticas de valorização dos contextos de vizinhança na habitação.

# KEYNOTES

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## **ON SPACE AND SOCIETY: MODERNITY AND DWELLING IN BRAZIL**

LEANDRO MEDRANO (FAUUSP)

## **WORDS ON THE STREET: TRANSFORMATIONS IN 20C HOUSING FROM RAYMOND UNWIN TO NEAVE BROWN**

MARK SWENARTON (UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL)

## **EUROPEAN COLLECTIVE HOUSING IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD: THERMAL RETROFITTING AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPACT**

FRANZ GRAF (TSAM-EPFL)

## **LEFT THE RIGHT-TO HOUSING?**

ALEJANDRO ARAVENA (ELEMENTAL)



Housing Complex 'Zezinho Magalhães' (1967-1981), São Paulo, Brazil. Architects: Vilanova Artigas, Paulo Mendes da Rocha and Fábio Penteadó. Photo by Nelson Kon.

# On space and society: modernity and dwelling in Brazil

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## ABSTRACT

The results of modern techno-industrial society are well exemplified in Brazil, where the autonomous constructive impulse has split into its poles: integral formalism and systemic functionality. The first, a vocabulary synthesis of Modern Brazilian Architecture, in meteoric rise from the 1930s; the second, emulation of the German social democratic molecule: State Architecture and Industry producing social housing and territorial planning. Contradictory aspects of the same authoritarian state, that sought nationality emblems and took care of civilizing the working class of rural origin that invaded the cities. As is known, the first case was fruitful, arrived in Brasilia, where he ended his ideological cycle. The second, the modern housing experience, was hesitant and did not achieve great technological success or even a modernizing spatial transformation. Quickly escaped from the original humanist bonds and was fully realized in the "Great Housing Projects" of the military dictatorship. A disciplinary polarity that merged into the same social structure of hyper-late modernization: the homogenizing and segregating character of urban space in contemporary Brazil.

Therefore, the ideological dimension was crucial for the consolidation of the architectural discipline in the country. This discipline, in its grounds, reproduces the segregated scheme of the Brazilian territory, which has been

updated in the social changes of the last decades. This scheme largely supported ideologically by modern disciplinary autonomy, ceases to function when confronted with the intense urbanization and with the recent emergence of urban activity of the working classes, especially in the first decade of the new millennium. In this sense, Lefebvrians criticism directed at modern abstract space - to the grands ensembles - and the urban fabric pulverization the generalization of late capitalism's urban society, find their evidences in cities like São Paulo. The habitat of both the precariousness (favelas) as planned (Housing Complex), expressed in the pure anti-urban statement, that is, segregation and homogeneity defining the critical point of contemporary society, according to the French philosopher. Disciplinary renovation is, therefore, by the clear acceptance that his new heteronomy, outdated nature and technology, is in the urban form in the city as a social space of disinterested interaction. The mistakes of the modern housing experience in Brazil intensify since its "modernity", even if considered only from the formal-spatial point of view, is superficial – because it is independent of productive and political transformations, without tensing them. Even if it were not a simple aesthetic appearance, this extemporaneous modeling appreciation disregards decades of criticism of modern spatiality, especially that of the Housing Complexes and suburbs.

In this sense, the critical analysis of the modern Brazilian housing experience in the 20<sup>th</sup> century has shown, as in other parts of the world, the obstacles between the rationalization of production and the rationalization of space. Especially in the city of São Paulo, the epicenter of the country's industrial modernization, where converged social activism, techno-productive advances, architectural disciplinary renewal and critical reflection on the processes of metropolization. This housing experience comprises the contradictory cycle of social policies of national-developmentalism, between the New State (Estado Novo), the military dictatorship, and modern Brazilian architecture, in its period of formation and consolidation. This structural disciplinary scheme, considered in its socio-spatial matrix developed in this association between State and modernizing strategies of Brazilian architecture, has repercussions on the contemporary reality of social housing in the country.

The objective of my presentation is to discuss the limits of Siedlung and radical architecture of the civilisation machiniste, without adjustments explicit in the context of Brazil's industrial modernization. This discussion will take place through the spatial and aesthetic analysis of the Várzea do Carmo Complex (1938), the most systematic use of the *Neue Sachlichkeit* in Brazil, of the Japurá Building (1945), an inaugural example of an "autonomous" housing building and the Housing Complex Zezinho Magalhães (19767), emblematic project of Vilanova Artigas, Paulo Mendes da Rocha and Fábio Penteadó. Examples that reveal the structural difficulties in the social formulation of Brazilian space, at least from the point of view of the architectural discipline.

The hypotheses that will be presented intend to give another meaning to Brazilian housing production and problematize any kind of contemporary political or aesthetic recovery. In addition, they reveal the structural contradictions of the transposition of modern ideas into the production of social housing in Brazil, and not only identify their political, social or management difficulties. But the fact that despite these contradictions, architectural modernity has consolidated in Brazil in this period, should indicate that the fundamental is not to reveal similarities, but differences between models. And, above all, what is the meaning of this urban and spatial modernization carried out by Modern Brazilian Architecture, which helped to perpetuate not the universalizing dimension of modern ideology but its social reality of massification, homogeneity and segregation. It is not excessive to remember the "dialectic of the vanguard", that is, its social pretensions impregnated with productive reality.

Something indicates that the urban and architectural matrices considered in the conception of some social housing in Brazil proved to be mistaken. The majority of the critical readings of this legacy are also wrong (or incomplete), as they seek the same readings given to Central European matrices, regardless of their fragile political, aesthetic, and urban conditions. Its greatest legacy, as far as we can see, is the drive for transformation and innovation through comprehensive disciplinary dialogue. The sedimentation of this impulse in the whims of form nullified its possibilities and made, what should be "model", the exception. In this sense, we must reassess our modern legacy and seek new spatial paradigms for the production of the country's housing space. This time,

urban virtualities should overlap with the specificities of the building or the domestic body, as we learn that more than making houses or architectures, we have to make cities – with originality and potentiality, typical of what is fresh and unique. That said, I intend to conclude my presentation with promising examples of Affordable Housing that emerge from the 1990s in Brazil.





'Neave Brown's Alexandra Road' (1968-1978), London, United Kingdom. Architect: Neave Brown. Photo by Tim Crocker.

# Words on the Street: transformations in 20c housing from Raymond Unwin to Neave Brown

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## ABSTRACT

Our towns and suburbs express by their ugliness the passion for individual gain which so largely dominates their creation - Raymond Unwin, *Town Planning in Practice*, 1909, p13

The street wears us out. And when all is said and done, we have to admit it disgusts us - Le Corbusier, *The street*, 1929

In discarding the street for the tower and the slab, we threw away a whole pattern of life with a quite inadequate understanding of its complexity and value - Neave Brown (1966), text published in *Architectural Design* 1978

If we take the welfare state period as a whole – which in the case of Britain started earlier than in most other countries, around the first world war, and came to an end with the rise of neo-liberalism, symbolized by Margaret Thatcher's victory in 1979 – we see the mechanisms of the state being used not just to meet the shortage of housing but also to improve its quality. The aim was not just to provide more homes, but to provide homes that were far better than the ordinary 'working-class housing' of the day. It was for this reason that architects were central to the welfare state project: for it was their creative powers that were deployed in formulating this new and greatly improved type of housing.

In this lecture I will look at two episodes, respectively at the dawn and the high noon of the welfare state period in Britain, where architects came up with a new format for housing.

The first belongs to the years leading up to the first world war, when Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) – the most articulate and cogent of the architects who came to prominence with the garden city movement – produced his model of the low-density garden suburb as a radical alternative to the row housing which made up Britain's town and cities.

The second episode belongs to the 1960s and 70s, when Neave Brown (1929-2018) – a leading member of the team assembled by the visionary Sydney Cook at the borough of Camden in London – came up with a street-based alternative to the 'mixed development' typology (high + low combined) that had been, and was being, built by local authorities across the UK under the post-second world war housing programme.

Unwin's ideas about housing design were shaped by his opposition to 'byelaw housing', the pattern of uniform row housing that became ubiquitous in British towns and cities in the second half of the 19c. Conceived as a way to prevent the gross overcrowding described by Engels in *The Condition of the Working Class in England* in the 1840s, byelaws were intended to eliminate the worst practices of private-sector builders. But to Unwin and other reformers around 1900 byelaw housing seemed only marginally less objectionable – ignoring orientation and producing a standard plan that prevented sunlight (at that date, the only known antidote to tuberculosis) from entering the home. Against this Unwin set out a quite different model: a wide-fronted house, designed in accordance with orientation, and set out in a low-density garden suburb, surrounded not by asphalt but by gardens and greenery, exemplified by his slogan '12 houses to the acre' (30 dwellings per hectare). This model was unveiled on the ground at New Earswick (from 1901) and then at Letchworth Garden City (1903-) and most famously Hampstead Garden Suburb (1905 -); and in print in a series of lucid texts, *Cottage Plans and Common Sense* (1902), *Town Planning in Practice* (1909), *Nothing Gained by Overcrowding* (1912) and finally the Tudor Walters Report (1918) - this last an official government report that set out the rules that local authorities would follow in building their version of garden suburbs in the 1920s.

Neave Brown's thinking was similarly shaped in opposition to the form of housing prevalent in his day – but in this case it was the 'mixed development' format officially sanctioned by the government and followed by local authorities in the 1950s and 60s. By the mid-1960s the defects of this typology – not least, the fact that it consigned families with young children to living in flats 10 or 15 storeys off the ground – were becoming apparent and there was much talk in architectural circles of the desirability of 'high-density low-rise'. But until Brown unveiled his Fleet Road scheme for Camden in 1967, no one had shown how you could build municipal housing to the densities required in inner London while remaining below four storeys in height. A text by Brown written to accompany the 1967 publication of the Fleet Road design, 'The form of housing', explained how it was done. Soon afterwards Brown produced his design for a much larger and more complex project for Camden - Alexandra Road - organized around pedestrian streets giving direct access to the front doors of the dwellings. But by the time these projects were completed the flow of local authority housing in Britain had been brought to an abrupt halt by the Thatcher government and it was only in The Netherlands, where the welfare state endured after 1979, that Brown was able to continue to explore these ideas, with schemes at Scheveningen in The Hague in the 1980s and at Eindhoven in the 1990s.

Coincidentally or otherwise, both Unwin and Brown have figured prominently in my work as a historian: Unwin as the central figure in my first book *Homes fit for Heroes: the politics and architecture of early state housing in Britain* (1981; reprinted 2018); and Brown as the central figure in my most recent book *Cook's Camden: the making of modern housing* (2017). More significantly, they stand at the head and the tail of a meta-narrative regarding the street in architectural thinking in the 20c.

With Unwin we see the first move away from the primacy of the street: the building line is no longer dictated by the street, houses in rows no longer define the spatial canyon of the street and pedestrian routes are separated from vehicular circulation. All of these dissociations were to be taken much further in the 1920s, both in Europe (Le Corbusier in France, the Zeilenbau schemes in Germany and Switzerland) and in the USA (Radburn). Both of these can be seen as sources of the 'mixed development' typology adopted by the

British government for the housing of the 1950s and 60s, to which Brown so vehemently objected.

With Brown we see a return to 'front doors on streets' – in other words, the rejection of the rejection of the street that originated with Unwin. Instead of ignoring street patterns, Brown makes the street the basis of both the urban figure and the building section. But the street in Brown's hands is not the street as Unwin or the nineteenth century had known it: rather it is the street recast, re-imagined and re-invented for modern life.





Housing complex 'Quai du Sujet' (1968-1976), Geneva, Switzerland. Photo by Claudio Merlini.

# European collective housing in the post-war period: thermal retrofitting and architectural impact

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## ABSTRACT

From 2008 to 2012, the Laboratory of Techniques and Preservation of Modern Architecture (TSAM) at the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne was tasked with carrying out an applied research for an architectural and energy use study of the Cité du Lignon façades, in partnership with the Energy Group at the Environmental Sciences Institute, University of Geneva [1]. The heritage value of the Cité du Lignon in all its guises – architectural, technical, social, etc. – was recognized both qualitatively and quantitatively. The satellite city designed by the office of Addor and Julliard represented an exceptional case study on numerous levels and afforded an opportunity to look more widely at large-scale contemporary heritage places and their future. An intervention at a site where heritage aspects, economic limitations and energy efficiency factors intersected demanded a total strategy, with purpose-designed tools for preventive conservation whose forward-looking character can encourage the formation of a coherent regulatory framework. It demanded a synthetic approach that enables the reconciliation of issues which today are not generally viewed as reconcilable. The results, founded on an exhaustive knowledge of the built object, its material identity and intrinsic characteristics, might give us insights from which we can develop new approaches that are more attentive to contemporary heritage – a sorely neglected resource – everywhere. The results are convincing, and today the 125,000 square metres of façade are

under conservation/repair. From the beginning of this pioneering research, the TSAM was very attentive to European collective housing in the post-war period and in particular the architectural impact of thermal retrofitting.

This topic has come to be of wider interest, and we can say that this recent interest indicates a key cultural shift. In the last ten years, with the benefit of historical hindsight, we have begun to look again at housing schemes of the 1945-1975 period. There are so many, and they are often of considerable heritage interest; indeed they are increasingly being recognised as heritage in a way that would have hardly been thinkable not so long ago. The protection afforded to Ernö Goldfinger's Balfron Tower in London (1966-72) or the Cité de l'Etoile, Bobigny by the engineering trio of Candilis, Josic & Woods, are cases in point. We would be fooling ourselves, of course, if we thought this represented a consensus: the go-ahead has been given for the destruction of Robin Hood Gardens, by Alison and Peter Smithson (1969-72), and as we speak Britain's Prime Minister is announcing the demolition of 100 "brutal high-rise towers [...] that are a gift to criminals and drug dealers". Nonetheless, all over Europe, and well beyond the confines of academia and the heritage lobby, we are witnessing a renewed interest in the large-format housing complexes of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, an emblematic corpus that has helped, in the real sense of the term, shape the contemporary landscape. Only now are these schemes beginning to be appreciated on their own terms, by users and public opinion alike.

## **DEMOLITION OR RENOVATION – IS THAT STILL THE QUESTION?**

Conspicuous as they are, these buildings are seen as plain and ordinary. So despite a plethora of consultations, public initiatives and research intended to shed new light on the theme of the grand ensemble – not least in its social implications – interventions can vary immensely. Ideas about how to protect contemporary architecture and the scientific tools for cataloguing it are becoming clearer. Traditional art-historical criteria are being refined by new kinds of assessment: "technological innovation, production techniques, the aesthetic of manufacture in series". Yet current architectural practice within existing buildings is still feeling its way forward. A tremendous variety of strategies have been adopted, and this thematic issue on collective

housing's present-day relevance proposes to revisit, on the European scale, this very multiplicity of approaches. But the situation is on notice. Things are not as reassuring as they could be. Only rarely are the methods defined with the aid of suitably thorough supporting studies. It is a mixed picture on the ground where interventions pay only the scantest attention, most often by accident or misapprehension, to the material integrity and the cultural values of post-war architecture, whilst landscape character is overlooked altogether. In this context, large post-war housing schemes, originally conceived as a demonstration of architectural, technological and social aspirations, are now a major target for action when it comes to issues like energy consumption.

“Should the grands ensembles be demolished?” This question was a major preoccupation for architects in the 1990s. Incidental as it may seem today, the question is not completely old hat. The initial, progressive shift towards the practice of maintenance is to be welcomed. But we still need to be conscious, looking forward, that the qualities or values of constructions built between 1945 and 1975 are only rarely recognised and safeguarded. A real transfiguration of the contemporary city is silently underway all around us.

[1] Franz Graf, Giulia Marino, *La cité du Lignon 1963-1971 – étude architecturale et stratégies d'intervention*, Infolio, 2012.



'Villa Verde' (2010), Constitución, Chile. Architects: ELEMENTAL. Photo by ELEMENTAL.

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## The right to Housing?

ALEJANDRO ARAVENA

ELEMENTAL

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### ABSTRACT

My generation was trained not so much to deliver affordable housing, but to make it pretty. That is what the role of the architect was: quoting Richard Rogers, we were called and expected to put lipstick on a gorilla. The in between the lines of this, is that affordable housing was being delivered.

Then the situation changed, and the problem became binary. More than the quality of it, the threat was not to be able to deliver affordable housing at all. In this scenario, design is perceived (and in many cases very rightly so) as an extra cost (not an added value), so we have become part of the reason delivering affordable is being threatened.

But more recently the problem has evolved further. To the intrinsic difficulty of Scarcity of resources, we are witnessing the problem of the Speed and the Scale, adding up to what we have called the 3S menace.

We like to believe that governments and markets will address the issue. But there is no way both of them, even in their best efficiency scenario can deliver homes for 1 million people per week with \$10,000 dollars per family.

So, what to do?

Given the evidence of what can be delivered with public funding and what happens in those built environments afterwards, we thought of looking at spontaneous constructions, self-construction and even informality as part of the solution and not only as a problem. People's own building capacity must be channeled instead of resisted or replaced.

Our first attempts began by looking at incrementality as a way to face the 3S menace: if you can't do everything right now (not big enough, not fast enough, not massive enough), focus on two things: deliver what a family can't do well individually and coordinate public good (individual actions, even if well intentioned cannot guarantee that). So, we identified 5 design conditions that create that frame.

More recently we have started working in two new directions. One, by compressing the solution even more, elaborating what in the 60's and 70's was called "sites and services", "operation chalk" or sanitary booths. More than architecture, this is infrastructure, but given we are making the physical structure apparent (in order to guide self-construction), technically speaking this is supra-structure. The other one could be called multiplying the lot vertically so that more people are integrated in the concentration of opportunities that cities offer. None of this is new, but design understood as the strategic use of form has still a pending contribution to make.

The three paths have something in common: they encourage a certain level of uncertainty as part of the strategy. An open system yet to be completed that is less in the culture of copyrights but appeals to that one of the copylefts.



Villa Verde' (2010), Constitución, Chile. Architects: ELEMENTAL. Photos by ELEMENTAL.



# THEMATIC SESSIONS

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## **TOPIC 1 : COLONISING TERRITORIES, CONQUERING WILLS: HOUSING AS A POLITICAL WEAPON**

SESSION COORDINATOR: TERESA CALIX (CEAU-FAUP)

## **TOPIC 2 : THE SOCIAL DIMENSION OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM. REORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY AND CITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNITY**

SESSION COORDINATOR: VIRGÍLIO BORGES PEREIRA (IS-FLUP, CEAU-UP)

## **TOPIC 3 : HOUSING BUILDINGS AS TYPO-MORPHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES DURING THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

SESSION COORDINATOR: GISELA LAMEIRA (CEAU-FAUP)

## **TOPIC 4 : THE CHALLENGE OF A NEW TIME. PRESERVATION OR TRANSFORMATION OF STATE-SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ARCHITECTURE**

SESSION COORDINATOR: LUCIANA ROCHA (CEAU-FAUP)

# TOPIC 1

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# COLONISING TERRITORIES, CONQUERING WILLS: HOUSING AS A POLITICAL WEAPON

SESSION COORDINATOR: TERESA CALIX

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The first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed the rise of fascist and authoritarian movements across the world. At the same time, housing for working classes, previously seen as a social instrument with hygienist purposes, became a topic of political interest. The growth of the labour movement and the demand for a state response to the lack of housing pressured governments to produce housing massively and quickly to appease voters and suppress social uprisings. So dense industrialized cities dramatically changed their former dimensions at the expense of expanding their residential areas, materializing different occupation models that sought to answer to different social (and most of the times precarious) contexts.

This section of the conference focuses on the use of housing as a political instrument in varying political contexts, from the first experiences in democratic regimes and welfare states to the multiple versions of authoritarianism that marked the century.

Three speakers will lead the debate:

Orsina Simona Pierini (associate professor of architectural and urban composition at the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies of Politecnico di Milano) presents an itinerary through the INA-Casa neighbourhoods, which originated from the INA-Casa Plan legislation approved by the Italian government in 1949 and developed over the fifties in Italy.

Sónia Alves (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research, Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge) addresses the topic of the 20<sup>th</sup> century affordable housing seeking to understand the relationship between land use planning and housing by focusing on Évora (Portugal).

Helena Roseta (Member of the Portuguese Assembly of the Republic as independent candidate within the lists of the Socialist Party PS).

# Towards a better understanding of the relationship between Land-use Planning and housing: A study of Évora (Portugal)

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## ABSTRACT

Political action involves deliberation over what ought to be done amid divergent interests and values and scarcity of resources (Fairclough & Fairclough, 2015). This is especially the case in the fields of housing and land-use planning, as housing is simultaneously a marketable good with strong potential to generate capital gains (for developers) and usually a family's single largest expense (Alves, 2018a).

The aim of this study is to contribute to the debate on the relationship between planning objectives/ practices and the formulation/implementation of housing programmes. The paper will attempt to bridge these two disciplines and, from a more relational perspective, to highlight the roles of local actors (non-profit associations, local authorities) in shaping national guidelines.

The empirical section of this paper focuses upon Zona de Expansão 1, an extension to the east of the historical centre of Évora which construction involved three housing programmes: Programa de Casas Económicas, Programa de Casas de Renda Económica and Programa das Casas dos Pobres. Built more than 60 years ago to provide a diverse range of housing types and tenures for a wide range of social classes, - Bairro do Legado do Operário, 1946; Bairro da Caixa de Previdência, 1949; and Bairro da Câmara,

1947-, this district that is still considered an attractive residential area in Évora, provides a useful focus to discuss the legacy of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in terms of affordable housing for three main reasons.

It illustrates the importance of:

- i) an active approach to land development, in which public officials make plans, regulate the use of land, purchase and develop the land, and either build directly or let to non-profit developers that seek to implement housing programmes;
- ii) clear targets for sub-market housing (which responds to local needs in terms of the kinds of homes and tenures that are provided), and for a mix of housing tenures (public and private rentals, owner-occupation) in close proximity; and
- iii) mechanisms that ensure that affordable rented housing for low- and middle-income people are made available in perpetuity. The case offers an opportunity to discuss the potential impact of the Right to Buy on the long-term inclusivity and affordability of cities, and the benefits of a build-to-rent model (as opposed to a build-to-sell model).

The paper is structured as follows. It begins with a description of the strategies formulated in the context of Estado Novo, both in the field of land-use planning and housing policy. For example, it considers the Expropriation Act (1933) which allowed the compulsory purchase of land at existing use values, and the Urbanization Plan of Évora (Étienne Groer), or the Plan for the Expansion of Zone 1 (1940/1950) which guided development for the delivery of attractively planned large housing schemes.

In methodological terms, the empirical research involved analysis of primary data (namely archived correspondence, plans, and policy documents, in the municipal archives of Évora and the Associação Legado do Operário), secondary data (a literature review of published papers and books), and unstructured interviews with the providers of rented housing.

### THREE MAIN CONCLUSIONS CAN BE DRAWN FROM THIS EMPIRICAL STUDY

First, the Estado Novo launched several housing programmes to foster the construction of housing that was curtailed by an international economic crisis. Duarte Pacheco created not only the legal and institutional framework for land use planning (e.g. Plans to guide development, compulsory purchase orders for land acquisition) but the legal framework to attract institutional investor capital for the provision of rental housing.

Second, the intervention of Estado Novo in this particular case did not aim to protect the modes of capitalist accumulation, but the provision of affordable housing for a wide range of families, including social renters, operários, and families that opted for self- or custom-build. The poor population was not displaced or isolated in suburban locations but integrated in an area with good access to jobs and public/ private services. However, the selection of families was based on the criterion of morality and good behaviour, which today would be considered totally discriminatory and unacceptable from the perspective of individual (political, sexual, and other) freedoms.

Finally, the analysis seems to offer empirical evidence that shows that we should move beyond the idea of the pre-eminence of structures over individuals and institutions, and pay more attention to the role agents play, even in very centralized and authoritarian systems, to shape, consolidate, or alter existing rules (Giddens, 1984).

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# Not houses but cities – Not designs but designers. Fifties Italy: the INA-CASA neighborhoods

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## ABSTRACT

In February 1949 the Italian government approved the INA-Casa Plan, legislation to provide incentives for employment through the construction of low-cost housing. The Plan, in effect until 1963, led to the production of 350,000 housing units in autonomous, recognizable districts across the national territory. Many great Italian masters of architecture and urban planning played a fundamental part in the effort, and the experimentation on the theme of the neighborhood generated discussion and debate. In Rome the Tiburtino district by Ridolfi, or the Tuscolano project by Quaroni and Libera, corresponded to positions of dissent with respect to the schematic approach of a certain type of Modernism by returning to the scale of the village, while in Milan, at the Harar development, with Figini Pollini and Gio Ponti, or in the Feltre district, the large group of Milanese architects proposed solutions in which the compact morphology of the traditional city was abandoned in favor of attribution of value to public space and nature as a central focus.

## URBAN RESEARCH AND MORPHOLOGY

Measures to increase employment, facilitating the construction of housing for workers. The title of the legislation no. 43 dated 28 February 1949 narrates the genesis of one of the most important public housing operations ever carried

out in Italy. Over the span of just a few years, apartments, houses and services were created, inserted in organic urban systems, in keeping with the idea “not buildings but cities.”

All methods capable of countering a sense of repetition and monotony were strongly recommended: staggering and rotation, volumetric counterpoint and separation into parts are the characteristic features of these buildings, to form a precise awareness about the idea of the city or, more precisely, the fragment of the city that was going to be built: the neighborhood. In fact, beyond the morphological experimentation connected with housing types and their groupings, each area had to create *Comunità* and had to be provided with public structures, to create forms of autonomy and wholeness: in this way, collective space seen as a recognizable urban factor could be structured with adequate services, such as schools or churches, as well as shops and systems of public parks.

The projects built during the 14 years of the Plan are still well conserved and recognizable, thanks to certain characteristics that represented their basic value: low density, typological-morphological variety and constructive quality. If we observe the INA-Casa districts inserted in the city which has grown up around them today, we recognize differences of scale, form and proximity: they appear as large areas with extensive green zones, where the citizens have formed “communities” and take good care of their housing units. They offer an image that is the opposite of the results of speculation, which is clearly visible in the aerial views of Rome, where the comparison with the clustering and obsessive repetition of the apartments buildings brings out, through contrast, the grace of their urban textures; we should remember that the low density had been indicated by the Plan at a maximum of 500 inhabitants per hectare.

The result of the individual project is determined by the montage of the variations of the typologies developed down to the smallest details. The choice of the “suggested” building types evokes the recognizability of certain urban themes: the use of linear arrays along the main streets and bordering the space of services, the patterns of juxtaposed tract houses forming residential islands with the counterpoint of tower buildings, compact or with footprints in the form of a star or a cross. There is also a series of examples that works

on the variation and elaboration of a single element, often the courtyard typology rediscovered from its rural origins, and urban research obtained by means of the dispositio, as opposed to the interventions generated by specific topographical opportunities. In all the projects, however, there was a clear, recognizable pursuit of neighborhood whose identity is reinforced through form.

Today the entire INA-Casa experience offers an intensive model for reflections on “city parts” as an ongoing and very timely issue. While the traditional compact city had developed in the 1800s according to a system of large expansions of the street network, and the Rationalist city had countered this with residential segments produced as series, with the INA-Casa experience urban design entered a phase that is still very fertile today.

## **AN ITINERARY THROUGH THE INA-CASA DEVELOPMENTS**

The Tiburtino is almost a manifesto: an explicit rebuttal of the Rationalist experience is obtained by closely listening to the geographical situation, accentuated by the desire to rethink the scale of the village, where the street accompanies juxtaposed houses held together by a system of patios, balconies and public staircases, true monuments to the collective role of circulation spaces; these are supplemented by open spaces and the careful placement of taller buildings.

The experience of the Tuscolano district is organized in three phases: the third one, in which Adalberto Libera was to make one of his most famous works, seems to have been lifted from another time. The horizontal unit, the low and compact fabric of the patio houses concluding the herringbone of Muratori, is a skillful mixture of domestic space and relational zones.

The case of the Harar Dessiè project in Milan by Figini & Pollini and Gio Ponti, and that of the Feltre district, stand out as unique proposals on the Italian scene due to the modernity of their urban approach, with the idea of the park as the central element of the system. Here the variation of the urban scale is obtained by the counter-placement of long constructed volumes, “horizontal skyscrapers” perpendicular to each other, set on the ground to enclose a large

green space in which to freely organize the services. The Feltre district in the historical industrial fabric of northeastern Milan stands out for the proportions and radical character of the project: a single typology – a linear building 10 stories high – is organized in a sawtooth pattern to enclose a large urban park.

The case of Forte Quezzi in Genoa, designed by Luigi Daneri, of which five of the volumes were built, concludes a path that begins with the figure of the village and then fully enters the ranks of modernity by going back to the idea of Le Corbusier, that of making the residence into a large territorial infrastructure. The figure of the Plan Obus for Algiers is arranged here amidst the folds of the creuze de mă, experimenting with alignment with contour curves of the condensing building, which as in the case of the Unité would gather the complexity of the city with its services into its cross-section, all the way to the idea of the elevated street. A duplex cell and a facade grid, in their various architectural solutions, formulate this powerful figure in the landscape.

## **TIMELINESS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INA-CASA PLAN**

In spite of the many differences we have observed in this voyage across the complexity of Italy, where the North approaches design as an opportunity for morphological experimentation, the Center recovers the characteristics of the tradition and the South often leans towards a rationalism criticized and surpassed elsewhere, certain parts of the INA-Casa experience can still be seen today as an important lesson in the field of the design of social housing.

In the awareness of a certain lack of urban character of many of these examples, where housing is often nostalgically seen in terms of a minute, fragmented image like that of villages, the Plan led to a number of important achievements. Not only the organization of the financial machinery, but also and above all the effective oxymoron of light regulation that was able to transmit precise guidelines, which had a forceful influence on the structure and form of the projects. These guidelines addressed a number of themes that are still very timely, as is demonstrated by the recent revival of figures from the 1950s like A+P Smithson or other members of Team X who worked on the concept of the Community, on spaces of mediation and typological mixité, all questions are also addressed in the most recent contemporary projects in this field.

## TOPIC 2

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# THE SOCIAL DIMENSION OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM. REORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY AND CITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNITY.

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With industrialization and modernity, the relations between society and housing became increasingly problematic. Although socially and politically constructed, the genesis of these problems is usually forgotten, or not totally taken into account, when it comes to thinking about the modern history of cities and the role of the "housing question" in their current definition. This section of the conference invites scholars to specify the social and political configurations underlying the development of social housing programmes and to understand the significance of state action in the shaping of modern cities. The focus will be placed on the discussion of housing situations in Portugal and France. In one case, the debate will reconstitute the political and architectural debate that took place in Portugal during the first decades of the 20th century about the housing model to be favoured. While simultaneously exploring the intellectual reception in the country of the debates that were being held on this subject in other European contexts, it will be shown how the French school of Le Play had a central role in the first definitions of the political priorities of the Portuguese state in the field of social housing. On the other hand, an additional focus will be placed on the way in which the public provision of housing evolved throughout the century in the French state. This discussion will demonstrate how, from a highly centralised process, the movement towards the decentralisation of housing policies in the country was growingly informed by the presence of market interests. Finally, taking as a reference the long period of the rule of the Estado Novo in Portugal, a final intervention seeks to highlight the significance

of the main social housing policies promoted by the Estado Novo in the city of Porto. A sensitive context of the country's housing crises, the city of Porto is an important site of the contradictory actions and injunctions assumed by the social housing policy in the definition of the country's cities.

# Le Play's school in Portugal and the statement of single-family housing architecture

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## ABSTRACT

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, according to Frederic Le Play, the collective effort to social and economic harmonization had to be carried out through an organic order inspired by certain rural and secular communities of medieval origin. With the aim of achieving social peace and economic progress, a new rural morality would be applied to urban communities under the hierarchical play between Church, industrial patronage and the working-class. It was a social engineering propose, gradually updated with hygienists' observations, to control daily practices and domestic space. Among others, the individual ownership, the guarantee of transferable heritage, individual housing with gardens as complement for livelihood and playful, were base conditions to the strengthening, sedentarization, and perpetuation of the family group and, consequently, the physical and emotional stability of the individual. Le Play's sociology school arrived in Portugal in 1908 through his disciple Léon Poinsard at the invitation of the University of Coimbra and the King D. Manuel II.

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, one of the main doubts concerning housing policies was related with the dialectic between single-family homes and collective housing models. Through the last years of the monarchy, the whole republic, and the foundation of the dictatorship, the great majority of the politicians supported detached houses for ideological reasons. But, on the

other hand, technicians and people linked to local grim urban problems chose massive solutions in order to solve working-class accommodation properly and quickly. In these processes, who loses and who wins? What were the political orientations and its housing models? What objectives they pursued and how were these implemented? How did the opposition between field and city structure this thinking? What was the relationship between power and architecture? What kind of buildings came up from this long-lasting historical process?

These are some of the questions that the lecture intends to enunciate having, as leitmotif, the presence in Portugal of Le Play's ethics and social methodology.

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# Social housing in France. The three stages of a policy: State, territory, market

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The purpose of this communication is to report on the gradual change in production methods and agents in the social housing sector in France. In particular, we will show how the transition from a centralized public policy to a local policy is now marked by the gradual arrival of private actors in the production of housing. The notion of affordable housing is still underdeveloped in France, but it is developing strangely at a time when neoliberal urban development approaches are developing, and public housing policies are being reduced. The aim will be to examine, in the long term, the changes in public housing policy in France.

# The city of Oporto, the New State and the social effects of public housing (1933-1974): general properties and return to some reading possibilities

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## ABSTRACT

A recurring problem in the history of the city, the housing problems of the nineteenth-century Porto are getting worse as the process of industrialisation intensifies. In the ancient medieval nucleus, in the city's immediate expansion territory corresponding to the central area, the city gains many workshops, factories, dwellings and population, without, however, meeting the minimum health conditions. In Porto's inner city ilhas (literally, islands), several thousands of working-class families live in very difficult housing conditions. In a city that grows up fed by an important process of internal migration in the country, public recognition of the need for regulation of the urban housing situation will be very slow (Teixeira, 1996; Matos, Salgueiro, 2005). The dominant economic liberalism, despite the hesitations and changes in the political regime at the beginning of the century, materialise in a weak state regulation of the "social question", based on initiatives to promote public health and housing with mainly symbolic and philanthropic purposes. The aim is to regulate urban growth minimally, seeking to avoid the generalisation of diseases, discontent and conflicts. In such a process, and in Porto, the political priorities are water supply and basic sanitation. With concerns, in the field of housing, which are oriented towards preventing the growth of urban rents, the priorities of State action will provide a very limited response to the housing problems to which the inhabitants of Porto will be subjected in these years.

It will be within the framework of a new configuration of the country's political regime, with the "Estado Novo" ("New State"), that the social and housing problems of cities such as Porto will become the object of reflection and more direct political intervention on the part of the country's authorities. The Estado Novo implemented an authoritarian and paternalistic regime, endowed with an accentuated moral conservatism, based on a significant activity of political regulation. The latter, faced with the social, economic and political tensions experienced by the country during the first decades of the century, opted for a framework of "reaction" to the processes of modernisation and implemented, in the initial years of the regime, a "rural" path for the development of the country. Allied to the need to strengthen the regime politically, such a path was connected with a strengthening of repressive control over the working classes, considered as "dangerous classes", and with a conservative and organic naturalization of social inequalities. A period of consolidation of the regime's policy and ideology, the 1930s represented, in this sense, a moment of intense legislative activity and institutional reorganisation that materialised in the production of a Constitution, but also in the equation by the State, and in a register that was intended to be systematic, of responses to the major economic, urban and social problems that affect the country (Patriarca, 1995). The city of Porto was an eligible territory for these concerns. Seeking to solve the enormous housing shortages that characterise the major Portuguese cities and regulate their respective growth, aiming, in particular, at the decompression of central areas, the State, through the "Economic Houses Programme" of 1933, assumed the role of urban planner and developer of housing. In this process, and in an exercise that was far from being the result of an institutional automatism, the Estado Novo rejects the collective housing model and promotes a plan, structured in the figure of the independent house, with garden and backyard, inscribed in models recovered from the debates around nationalist and Portuguese architecture. In Porto, the programme will give rise to the creation of medium-sized residential neighbourhoods located in peripheral areas of the city that have not yet been urbanised, where "villages" will be recreated subject to socially selective processes of recruitment of residents, especially civil servants and members of national trade unions, and to social and moral control mechanisms ensured by the presence of an inspector (Gros, 1982). In urban terms, the integration of a significant number of large peripheral areas into the city is ensured; in social terms, a

significant improvement in the housing conditions of specific social groups is also guaranteed - these groups are very different from the modal work force of the city and are defined by the proximity to the moral and political reference values of the regime (Almeida, 2010). A central public housing instrument in the regime's policy, the "Economic Houses Programme" was particularly active in the city during the first decades of the Estado Novo, and was subject to readjustments that modified it in relation to its initial matrix. Despite the longevity of the policy, which basically lasted as long as there was a regime, its effectiveness in widening access to decent housing was limited and its social reach restricted: the policy was organised around a very hierarchical process of recruitment of inhabitants, based on home ownership, and did not contribute to changing the living conditions of the poor inhabitants of the city's working class "islands". During the 1930s and 1940s approximately 2000 economic houses were built; in 1939 there were 14000 island dwellings in the city; in short, the lack of response to the city's housing problems was reproduced over an extensive period of time.

Following the transformations resulting from the Second World War and the not insignificant changes within the field of national and local power of the Estado Novo, the housing problems of the country's large cities are recognised, with particular emphasis on situations such as those of the islands of Porto, originating, without removing the centrality of the "Economic Houses Programme", other solutions, usually informed by a pragmatic follow-up of the major social divisions. Housing plans are drawn up for different social groups: improved "Economic Houses" programme for the middle classes (maintaining the option of individual houses of resolvable property located in the most ennobled periphery of the city); housing projects promoted for the central state civil servants and the most qualified segments of the working class (rented or on resolvable property in "modern" neighbourhoods) (Tavares, 2016); large collective housing neighbourhoods with social purposes (built and managed by municipalities, with central state funding) for the workers (regularly large, low quality, poorly equipped and located in peripheral areas of the city). The 1956 "Plan of Improvements for the City of Porto", the programme that will finally involve the residents of the islands of Porto, is done in the name of the healthiness and liberation of the congested spaces of the central area, foreseeing the demolition of islands and the transfer of the population to zones

free of urban pressure in the city periphery. Within the framework of a deliberate search for socially separate spaces, large collective housing neighbourhoods will be built that will guarantee the urbanisation of peripheral areas and the expansion of the boundaries of the inhabited city. Between 1956 and the end of the regime, some 25,000 people, usually inhabitants of the central area islands, will be housed in these contexts. Produced within a repressive social and political logic, which diluted the neighbourhood solidarity brought from the islands, and based on a limited understanding of the place of housing in the contemporary city, the new neighbourhoods will not contemplate, from the outset, social support responses: the Catholic Church is called upon to assume part of these responsibilities, through the creation of the Obra Diocesana de Promoção Social, an entity especially created for such purposes in 1967 and which capitalized on experience acquired on the ground since 1964 (Fernandes, 2016).

Throughout the history of the regime, the Estado Novo, in the city of Porto, played an active role in the relocation of activities and people in the city and contributed to the redefinition of its urban and social logics. In addition to the decline of residence and industrial functions in the city centre, the segmentation of the urban structure (through a restrictive redefinition of the functional areas of the city) was added and social differences in the physical space continued to reify. The hierarchical social housing policy produced by the state guaranteed reasonable housing conditions for the most qualified social groups and ensured, for the first time in a more systematic way, housing with minimal social conditions, but with strong social and moral control, for a segment of the city's workers. At the same time and given the limitations of the construction processes of the new neighbourhoods, unhealthy housing continued to exist in the city and important housing problems still remained. These contradictions, not by chance, will be at the centre of the social and political tensions that the Revolution of April 1974 will liberate.

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## TOPIC 3

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# HOUSING BUILDINGS AS TYPO-MORPHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES DURING THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

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In Portugal, as in other countries, although the single-family remained the preferred model for a large set of public housing initiatives until the early 1950s, multifamily buildings in the urban context played a significant part in shaping the city centres of the most important Portuguese cities, Lisbon and Porto. Particularly in the post-war period (mainly the 1950s-1970s), these residential architectures had a key role in the urban transformation of these cities, namely in their morphological consolidation and expansion. During these decades, different sorts of developers generated types and models carrying their own identity, either in terms of typology design, construction practices or influences from international contexts. Private business, real estate developers and state housing developers followed agendas involving divergent factors, such as political and legal frameworks, financial resources and urban settings.

In terms of public initiatives, during the first three quarters of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, several housing programmes were implemented in Portugal with the aim of providing proper dwellings for a large part of the Portuguese population. Focusing on Porto and Lisbon, for example, the public sector had been deeply involved in its urban dynamics since the 1940s, implementing housing solutions which aimed not only at inhabitants with lower resources but also an emerging middle class that took advantage of the possibility of renting or buying their houses with beneficial terms. Also, these initiatives resulted in large urban operations that were strategically connected with the planned

expansion of the urban fabric through residential areas, imposing urban models which were radically different from the traditional composition systems. The constructed buildings were also a vehicle of effective typological experimentation, exploring the principles of the “minimum dwelling” and the rationale of renovated distribution.

On these specific subjects, the purpose of this session is to discuss the main characteristics of public housing programmes implemented in different urban, economic and political contexts across Europe, namely in Sweden (Daniel Movilla Vega), Spain (Carmen Díez Medina) and Italy (Gaia Caramellino, Cristina Renzoni), in terms of experimentation with housing models and implementation of urban strategies. In this sense, this session seeks to provide a panoramic view of distinctive “typo-morphological laboratories during the 20<sup>th</sup> century”, focusing on some specific questions (among others), such as the transition from the single-family house model to the multi-family housing block; the implemented types and models; the social, cultural, economic and urban impact of the built residential neighbourhoods; the relationship between modernity and urban innovation at the time of construction and the current state of the buildings (and their appropriation); the interrelationship between public and private sectors in building neighbourhoods for the emergent middle-class.

#### **Presentations:**

***A Country – A Home. The Swedish Public Housing Programmes, 1945-1975***, by Daniel Movilla Vega (Guest Senior Lecturer in Architecture, Umeå School of Architecture, Sweden)

***Between public policies and private initiative: building post-war Italian residential landscape***, by Gaia Caramellino (Assistant Professor in History of Architecture, Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Politecnico di Milano, Italy) and Cristina Renzoni (Assistant professor of City Planning and Urban Design, Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

***On the City of Slabs. Spanish Modernist Housing Estates. How Modern?***, by Carmen Díez Medina (Associate Professor of Theory and History and coordinator for the Ph.D. program “New Territories in Architecture”, School of Engineering and Architecture, University of Zaragoza, Spain)

# A Country — A Home.

## The Swedish Public Housing Programmes, 1945-1975

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### ABSTRACT

In the three decades from the end of the Second World War to the first oil shocks —or rather from the national Swedish Housing Policy in 1945 to the end of "Miljonprogrammet" public housing initiative in 1974— advances in housing in Sweden have signalled a radical change in the evolution of Swedish architecture and cities. This was neither solely the work of architecture itself nor the talent of specific professionals, but rather the result of a series of complex phenomena that reflected a leap forward in the development of society. Sweden is not unique in its development. However, its contribution to the evolution of housing design in Europe is as significant as it is unknown. Innovations such as national housing policies, models of residential neighbourhoods, production-adapted design planning, as well as research on kitchens and the domestic space had an impact in Italy (the INA-Casa design manuals), England (its advocacy of the "New Empiricism") and Germany (the building systems developed during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). Swedish architecture has also influenced the housing standards still in use in our homes today. However, it is difficult to find references to Sweden in the international historiography of modern architecture. The powerful connection between the housing question in the country and the development and evolution of Swedish society are, ironically, partly responsible for this omission. The deep and complex association between Swedish housing and Swedish society hinders a critical study of these contributions as isolated phenomena. This paper seeks to provide a continuous view of the housing public programmes in Sweden from 1945 to 1975. By resituating three decades of residential models on the pivotal notion of the "housing question", the study unfolds a chronological description of the most relevant Swedish housing contributions within their social, cultural and urban context.

## A COUNTRY – A HOME. THE SWEDISH PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMMES, 1945-1975

*"The basis of the home is community and togetherness. The good home does not recognise any privileged or neglected members, nor any favourites or stepchildren. In the good home there is equality, consideration, co-operation, and helpfulness. Applied to the great people's and citizens' home this would mean the breaking down of all the social and economic barriers that now separate citizens into the rich and the poor, the propertied and the impoverished, the plunderers and the plundered. Swedish society is not yet the people's home. There is a formal equality, equality of political rights, but from a social perspective, the class society remains and from an economic perspective the dictatorship of the few prevails".*

Per Albin Hansson.

Folkhemmet, medborgarhemmet (1928).

Sweden entered the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a model of democracy in a world that had been profoundly shaken by war. Swedish neutrality during the Second World War shielded it against international conflicts and both enabled and promoted collective thinking in the country. In addition, the success of regulations enacted during the war years steered it towards an entirely different direction. In 1942, the approval of the *Hysesregleringslag* (Rent Regulation Act) kept rents at an affordable level for workers and guaranteed their tenure. However, this measure was insufficient. The economic crisis that followed the First World War haunted politicians and led them to favour a planned economy for Sweden. As a result, in 1944, the government adopted the *Arbetarrörelsens efterkrigsprogram* (Post-war Labour Movement Programme). It represented a new roadmap for the country, increasing State intervention in structural issues such as employment, industrial policy and wealth distribution. The housing question and its potential consequences, such as improvement in living standards, were thus integrated into an ambitious planned economy programme.

The ideological foundations for a national housing policy in Sweden had already been established during the interwar years and it was during the post-war period that the first great efforts were made towards making it a reality

(Movilla Vega 2017; Nylander 2013). Whilst the most significant and highly regarded housing advances in Europe were paralysed during the war, Sweden was able to carry on striving to improve the living conditions of its workers. However, it did not limit itself to this task. It sought to take these conceptions to unprecedented levels of social wellbeing. The *Bostadssociala utredningen* (National Commission on Social Housing), created in 1933, presented its final reports between 1946 and 1947, setting out the general outlines for a future housing policy and establishing a system of public housing loans. In 1947, Parliament adopted the recommendations of the Commission and ended housing policies that exclusively targeted low-income social groups, identified in Sweden with *barnrikehus*. From that moment onwards, housing, a right of every citizen and a common good that the State had to guarantee, was conceived as a service for the population, regardless of people's social background. The Riksdag's change of direction had far-reaching consequences and represented an unprecedented social advance: for the first time the historical boundaries that separated housing for the rich and the poor were blurred. This new direction was a deliberate attempt to attain high housing standards for all citizens, without exception (Rudberg 1992). If this objective was met, slum areas, where the low-income population lived, would be consigned to history.

Parliament adopted a strategy that involved acting simultaneously on three fronts: to facilitate loans and subsidies to low-income households with children and to pensioners; to implement an ambitious national loan programme to promote house building; and finally, to continue housing research to build high quality housing at affordable prices. The result was a successful national policy. Between 1945 and 1960, this triple strategy approved by Parliament was directly responsible for an unprecedented increase in the number of dwellings and an improvement in the quality of housing in Sweden. The system of loans resulted in an extra 700,000 new dwellings built in this period, representing over a third of the total number of units in the country. The old single-room-and-kitchen housing model, the traditional living environment of working class families, gradually disappeared, to be replaced by two or three-bedroom apartments in which features such as central heating, bathrooms and fridges, as well as electric or gas cookers, ceased to be an exception and became the norm.

By the start of the 1950s, the housing question had been completely institutionalised. Sweden, therefore, could now focus on large-scale housing production. A favourable position of municipalities in comparison with housing cooperatives and private companies was justified by the need to have a unified vision of how to address the city as a coherent body in the short and long term. The General Municipal Plan adopted in 1948 reinforced this position, ensuring that local urban planning measures were coordinated through general plans. The decision to act at municipal level led to a redefinition of the housing question, more ambitious than before, and at the same time, more humane. The importance of territorial and spatial dimensions was recognised, as was the complexity of social characteristics. In this way, the main strategic planning unit was neither the family nor society as a whole, but neighbourhood, a delimited community, encompassing both these elements. The 1930s suburbs, made up of uniformly distributed linear blocks, gave way to new urban areas, more complex and autonomous, both sensitive to place and conceived around local centres that stimulated community life.

The new role of municipalities was crucial to the success of this model (Rudberg 1998). The first dwellings were built by municipal housing companies as prototypes that put into practice new conceptions, bringing together notions of housing and society. Vällingby, a suburban community northeast of Stockholm, represented a paradigm. It became a prime example of what was to become known as the ABC-society, a community integrating *arbetsplatser* (workplaces), *bostäder* (housing) and *centrum* (centre). At the time, Vällingby represented the ideal expression of the new society, where aspirations for equality and welfare in the new Sweden converged.

The change from the 1930s small-scale housing production to the wholesale planning of urban areas in the 1940s and 1950s occurred at the same time as the industrialization boom in the construction sector. In most cases, their objectives were pragmatic rather than experimental: the use of prefabricated construction materials in housing reduced costs and construction time, and constituted a solution to the labour shortage. However, this required greater progress in construction techniques, assembly precision and on-site assembly processes, among others. Thus, in 1960, *Byggforskningsrådet* (the National Swedish Council for Building Research) was founded. Its main objective was to rationalise and modernise the building sector.

The strength of the public sector at the beginning of the 1960s fostered the creation of new, large-scale and more ambitious long-term urban initiatives compared with earlier attempts. Large-scale programmes sought to build a high number of dwellings in record time, meeting the demand created by the country's migratory movements and matching, if not surpassing, housing standards in the more developed countries of Europe. At the same time, their aim was to drive the industrialisation of construction processes in Sweden, that is, their systematisation and mechanisation. Through the regulation of the national building system and the house building commissions, big construction firms were able to increase their participation in large housing projects. The mass production of building materials and the rationalization of assembly processes were signs of a new agenda.

The largest and most important Swedish programme, given its size, duration and social implications was, without a doubt, the *Miljonprogram* (the Million Programme): a public housing initiative launched in 1965, whose aim was to build a million dwellings in the country in ten years (Caldenby 1998). *Miljonprogrammet* was conceived as the key strategy to deal the final blow to the housing problem. To a large extent, it was successful. During the period known as *rekordåren* (the record years) from 1961 to 1975, Sweden increased its housing stock by one third. Standards were extremely high, consisting of spacious apartments with all the latest domestic innovations.

Nevertheless, most of the residential areas built under the *Miljonprogram* were extremely controversial (Arnstberg 2000; Hall and Vidén 2005). Criticism emerged at the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s when young architects and other social groups in the country demanded a more democratic approach to city planning. There were complaints about the way planning was dictated by politicians and urban planners, with a consequent loss of contact between citizens and a disregard for the scale of human, day-to-day activities. Much of this criticism was valid for the *rekordår*. In many cases, planning was subjected to a car-based lifestyle that led to increased distances and the development of large car parks, as well as the loss of the human scale. The move away from a planning system that integrated work, housing and a centre, a main feature of the ABC model, saw neighbourhoods become repetitive and monotonous city dormitories that cried out for greater

variation and complexity. In these places, the failure to rent these apartments meant they were often empty.

The main image that prevailed in the 1970s and subsequent decades was that the *Miljonprogram* suffered from considerable over-planning (Brown 2008). Given this complex state of affairs, it is difficult to place this programme in its appropriate historical context. The *Miljonprogram* was an absolute success in quantitative terms. An average of 100,000 dwellings were built every year. Sweden, with a population of 9 million inhabitants, became the country with the highest number of dwellings built per capita in the world. However, the *Miljonprogram* represented more than just an increase in accommodation. It introduced important improvements in terms of habitability, family access to housing and advances in construction techniques. Housing standards were the highest ever achieved in the country. Dwellings were spacious and kitchens and bathrooms were fully equipped. The control of tenancy agreements, mostly rental contracts, guaranteed fair prices and ensured that all citizens, without exception, had access to housing. Furthermore, there was also unprecedented progress in terms of the industrialisation of housing materials, with the development of at least sixteen high-precision, specialised prefabricated structural systems (Stenberg 2013).

The decision to adopt a rational planning system for the nation, the conviction that industrial development would improve living standards for its citizens and the strong defence of a fully egalitarian model for developing the country as a *good home* (Berkling 1982) culminated in the 1970s in the fulfilment of a pledge: that every citizen should have healthy, spacious, well-designed and well-furnished housing, based on the highest standards prevalent at the time. The achievement of such a powerful solution to the housing question can be interpreted as a metonymy for construction in an egalitarian society. Thus, the *Miljonprogram* closed a cycle, a model of architecture at the service of society, one of the most important responses in the West to the housing question.

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# Between public policies and private initiative: building post-war Italian residential landscape

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## ABSTRACT

The paper aims at observing and questioning the multiple forms of interaction between private initiative and public sector in the making of new residential middle-class neighborhoods in Turin during the years of the urban development process that characterized the economic miracle, between the 1950s and the 1970s[1].

During these years Italy experienced an extraordinary process of economic growth and social and cultural change, while deep transformations were observed in the territorial distribution of the population, as well in the way of living of the different social groups. The core of these transformations was represented by the metropolitan areas: cities grew along with their outskirts, being touched by a significant process of diffusion of "bourgeois" ways of life that found its expression through the massive construction of collective buildings and housing complexes devoted to emerging urban middle classes. While providing new houses, new urban sectors were built, generating new public areas and facilities, new collective services at different scales. This contribution addresses this patchwork of new neighborhoods produced in those years, investigating the forms of their growth as the result of processes of negotiation between municipal and national institutions, public and private developers, and a multiplicity of stakeholders.

The paper aims at proposing two main points of observation in order to question the relation between “public” and “private” in the forms and processes of making of post-war Italian city. On the one hand, it addresses the consistency and plurality of less-investigated actors in their capability to interweave diverse sectors of the market, focusing on their contribution in the definition of ways of living, modes of inhabiting and social models, through the development of new settlement and housing types. On the other, dealing with diverse dimensions of the notion of living/housing that goes beyond the domestic sphere, the paper analyzes urban localization strategies and place-making processes involving new urban sectors, focusing on the interrelation between residential complexes and collective services and urban facilities.

This double perspective proposes a more nuanced narrative and a deeper understanding of the processes of construction and transformation of post-war Italian cities. It provides a closer look at the relation between local authorities, private developers, design and living practices and planning tools; it deals with the ways of life concerning not only the “dwelling habits”, but also the everyday practices outside the domestic sphere; it allows to highlight the emergence of new demands of comfort and welfare that shaped the urban dimension of post-war cities.

The history of the construction and modernization of post-war Italy has mainly been observed through the lens of popular classes and public initiative. Moreover, architectural historians carefully investigated public housing programs and residential solutions elaborated by a few outstanding architects, while the “average” residential production built for the middle classes has often been considered as the result of a speculation culture, which preferred quantity to quality. However, middle classes were the main protagonists of the urban development processes of post-WWII Italy and their houses played a pivotal role in the urban growth of the country: they populated the greatest part of the new neighbourhoods and it was their expectations, their cultures, habits and residential aspirations that shaped the form of many Italian cities, leaving evident traces on the contemporary urban landscape. Adopting this perspective, private developers acting at different scales, with their diverse strategies and agenda, emerged to have a central and still in part unexplored role in the massive building expansion that altered the structure of Italian cities in those years.

The paper will focus on the case of Turin, that, together with Rome and Milan, constituted the backbone of Italian post-war economic growth, being one of the leading metropolitan areas of the country in its long process of urbanization after WWII. In Turin the residential stock built during the two decades reflects the interpretative paradigm of the city portrayed as a company town (related to FIAT company) organized around the North-South axis of expansion. New residential sectors built for the local middle classes inherited the forms of spatial division from the XIXth century and from the interwar years, while existing neighborhoods often changed their social identity influencing the approval of new planning tools that were aimed at encouraging private initiative.

While the modernization of post-war Turin has been mainly investigated through the lenses of the life, experiences and cultures of local working groups, as well as through the history of the places and the culture of the production and through the paradigm of the industrial city, middle class houses and neighborhoods had a pivotal role in the process of urban growth and transformation in the post-war period.

## **1. A COSTELLATION OF ACTORS**

Focusing the attention on the multifaceted sphere of professionals, property developers and building companies who contributed to the codification of new housing models and to the process of construction of this residential stock, it is possible to provide a precious insight on the inner workings of city-making practices and an in-depth analysis of the building sector in an important moment of its growth, linking the managerial, material and financial aspects of residential property development to its qualitative and symbolic aspects.

The paper adopts a specific angle that is centered on the observation of actors operating at diverse level, of diverse size and with diverse cultural competence and capacity of action (architects, technicians, property developers, real estate and building companies) and on their relative rationality, to understand their role in a process of urban growth and transformation, that is largely guided by the production of housing.

Through the analysis of a few case studies the paper intends to explore strategies, structure and operating methods of a set of major developers active

in Turin (among them Società Generale Immobiliare, FIAT, INA Assicurazioni), investigating their residential programs as sites of experimentation. The focus will be on the forms of intervention on the housing market and on the relations with the political local authorities; on the mutual influence between architectural forms and the dynamics of the building sector; on the codification of planning tools, housing codes and services policies; on the shaping of housing typologies and settlement models, building techniques, lifestyles and domestic cultures, social models for the production and use of spaces.

This “average” production and the diffuse forms of this residential environment (made of houses and facilities) – still partially unexplored by the canonic accounts of Italian post-war architecture- met the requirement of a booming market, that was capable to address the articulated demands of diverse social groups of customers and to respond to the specific variables of each local context; to link reference to local and international models; to introduce elements of “quality” in a production that seemed nonetheless to be focused mostly on quantitative variables; to form ideas about modern living that were then widespread; to translate influential models in forms of more diffused application; to orient customers towards new preferences; to codify the tastes and values of their clients, fulfilling their growing requirements in terms of living comfort and, at the same time, developing them through marketing mechanism.

## **2. BEYOND HOUSING**

Through a collection of stories and biographies of neighborhoods, it is possible to observe the “making” of the city. Focusing the attention on this double aspect of the construction of the post-war Turin (houses + facilities), it means to look at the negotiation processes with local authorities and planning tools; it means to deal with the ways of life concerning not only the “dwelling habits”, but also the everyday practices outside the domestic sphere; it means to focus on the emergence of new demands of welfare and new citizenship rights that shaped the urban dimension of post-war cities; it means to deal with a multiplicity of urban fragments. Nowadays their interrelationships still represent a focal point of social cohesion, urban quality and livability.

The aggregation between houses and collective spaces and facilities bring to the light a fragmented process of construction, implemented through series of punctual processes of negotiations between private and public actors. A significant amount of the city took shape through processes of continuous negotiations between private actors and the local administration. This ordinary city, made of private buildings and private houses, often contributed to shape the form of the post-war city and its public realm. Middle-class housing complexes, while providing new houses, built new urban sectors or radically transformed existing ones, often providing new public areas and facilities, new collective services at different scales.

This analysis brought to the light the weakness of the quite ideological separation between public and private sectors in the process of construction of this city (i.e. property developers have a central role in the definition of housing and urban policies, they used public funds and lands, while public institutions often promoted interventions for their employees proposing the same models of living comfort and modernity; i.e. private developers build houses and public sector build facilities – schools, playgrounds, parks and gardens – in order to fix ex post the urban needs for the new inhabitants). A non-sectorial and inclusive observation allows to challenge a series of rhetorical commonplaces that characterize some consolidated narratives on the construction of the Italian city and several housing histories. Focusing on the relations between “public” and “private”, it seems urgent to question some conceptual dichotomies: the distinction between private housing and public services; the relationship between the building from the bottom of the demand of welfare and the forms of the institutional intervention; the opposition between top-down or bottom-up and the construction of opposing paradigms between technocracies and instances of participation. The boundaries between these opposing concepts appear today increasingly blurred and their reinterpretation would allow new strategies of observation, making possible the definition of new chronological frames and new narratives.

[1] This paper stems from a research conducted by the authors in collaboration with other colleagues on middle-class housing and social services in post-war Italy. Among the main publications are: C. Renzoni (2011), “Biografia di un'attrezzatura collettiva”, in Munarin, Tosi, Renzoni, “Pace, Spazi del welfare”, Quodlibet; F. De Pieri, B. Bonomo, G. Caramellino, F. Zanfi (2013), “Storie di case”, Donzelli; G. Caramellino, F. De Pieri, C. Renzoni (2015), “Explorations in the middle-class city. Turin 1945-80”, Lettera22; G. Caramellino, F. Zanfi (2015), “Post-war Middle-class housing. Models, construction and change”, Peter Lang; C. Renzoni (2018), Cinquant'anni di standard urbanistici (1968-2018). Radici, in Territorio 84.

# On the City of Slabs. Spanish Modernist Housing Estates. How Modern?

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## ABSTRACT

Are the housing estates built on the European city peripheries from 1950s onwards – particularly between 1960 and 1970– actually modern? Why did many of them, conceived and celebrated as expression of modernity and urban innovation, become increasingly held in lower esteem by their residents? Is it ‘only’ a sociological problem? Is it a consequence of the modesty of the dwelling types? Is it because of the buildings’ deterioration owing to low construction quality? Is it due to their peripheral locations? To what extent do the current problems stem from the initial approaches? Which is the responsibility of modernist urban culture for the loss of environmental quality in many of those estates? Are modernist urban models still valid?

These are some of the questions that Javier Monclús and I discuss in *City of Slabs*, a book featuring a selection of texts written in the frame of a research project entitled *Urban Regeneration of Housing Estates in Spain* (UR-Hesp) [1]. Our starting point is that this is a complex episode, full of paradoxes and ambiguities, in which exceptional historical conditions enabled the generalized application of pre-war CIAM tenets in the 1960s, some 30 years after their formulation. The critical shortage of houses after the Second World War led to the proliferation of large housing estates in the 1960s and 1970s due to

migration and development processes. Standardization and prefabrication afforded the possibility of building quickly and in this context both planners and governments found it convenient to assume the CIAM theories. Of course modernist architecture and urban planning resulted in the indisputable improvement of life quality and habitability. Nevertheless, historiography has discussed the role that the CIAM urbanism played in improving housing conditions, questioning the achievements stemming from its promising universal message of equality and freedom. Paradoxically, despite the fact that Le Corbusier's, Hilberseimer's or Gropius' theories were based on progressive and social justice theses, the critical views of the 1960s denounced precisely the 'dehumanization' of modernist urbanism.

A first paradigm shift – linked to the prestige of Taylorism and Fordism – can be identified at the start of the 1920s in proposals such as the *Ville Contemporaine* (Le Corbusier, 1922), the *Vertikalstadt* (Hilberseimer, 1924) or in Gropius' contribution to CIAM 3 (1930). Radical innovations in housing and urban forms – towers and slabs – replaced the traditional urban blocks defined by corridor streets. A second paradigm shift took place in the 1950s when, parallel to the generalized application of this avant-garde model, the first criticisms began to arise. One 'zero hour' as a starting point for the revision of these revolutionary proposals could be identified in view of the publication of two texts on both sides of the Iron Curtain. In 1950, *Die Sechzehn Grundsätze des Städtebaus* (The Sixteen Principles of Urban Planning) were passed in East Berlin; almost simultaneously, CIAM 8 (Hoddesdon, 1951) took place under the title *The Heart of the City: Towards the Humanisation of Urban Life*. It is true that the Sixteen Principles aimed to express Socialist values, but they also questioned the functionalist urbanism of The Athens Charter, along the lines of some of the revisionist ideas presented at CIAM 8. Both documents reconsider traditional urban forms, their contents are sensitive to the values of old cities, urban cores, and 'hearts', a first reaction to the low urbanity in new developments. The extensive literature that appeared following of these two publications proves how the shift from the huge expectations that modern urbanism had awakened to the questioning and eventual verification of the failure was brief and conclusive.

The real problems started to come to light in the 1960s both in North American and in European cities and almost at the same time criticism spread from everywhere. Texts of different nature from authors such as Jane Jacobs, Lewis Mumford, Wolf Jobst Siedler, John Turner, Christopher Alexander, Kevin Lynch, Alexander Mitscherlich, and Aldo Rossi, among others, illustrate perfectly the rejection of some aspects of modernist urbanism. Even today the evaluation of this experience and huge legacy is a topic of discussion and has led to different interpretations: some authors highlight the value of certain modern principles; others put the success of some model projects into perspective, pointing out their exceptional nature; some studies focus on the problems which resulted from the adoption of The Athens's Charter principles, while others highlight the ambivalence of this legacy.

The debate about challenges, opportunities and problems of this modernist mass housing legacy remains open. It has only been in recent years that urban planning and urban design perspectives have been adopted more in depth. And these are the aspects upon which we have focused our research. We were interested in exploring whether the authors who consider this response to housing demand to be poor and mistaken are right. We wonder if it is possible to find in these estates certain urban values when compared to the alternative forms of gradual urban growth based on traditional systems – streets and urban blocks – that also feature the peripheries of that period. This is precisely one of the research lines we opened recently and which is discussed in our latest book.

We intend to debate here, focusing on the study of some Spanish housing estates (*poblados or polígonos*), if their current problems have a relevant relationship to the urban model defined in The Athens Charter, to the way that model was applied, or to a combination of both factors. With this aim, we study how some of the theoretical principles of CIAM urbanism were applied in these study cases in order to consider to what extent they were actually 'modern'. Some first- and second-generation Spanish projects have been analyzed, although some variants of Latin-European urbanism – Italian, French and Portuguese housing estates – have also been taken into account. Are the original projects responsible for the current situations of these estates? To what extent are the problems a consequence of a partial, delayed or low

quality execution of the projects? How wide was the gap between expectation and realization of these 'modern urban utopias'? With these questions in mind we have carried out the analysis.

The study of these estates allowed us to identify problems related to the rigidity in their construction, since they were built applying urban design philosophies from the 1920s but at the speed and level of productivity that the techniques of the 1960s permitted. Scale has also been a decisive factor in the urban quality of estates: many mid-size estates have been examples of good urbanity, whereas it is easy to see how problems grew as the scale of the estates increased and the concepts were applied in an extremely literal manner. The lack of variety in housing typology, in line with the idea of social equality and standardized production, has contributed to creating monotonous, unattractive landscapes, although there are some cases of 'good projects' that stand out for their urban quality, despite their uniformity. On the other hand, open construction does have obvious advantages in terms of housing quality. It is true that the defined identity of these estates, conceived as unitary projects, has sometimes become a stigma. However, in other cases, their urban quality is acknowledged compared to the conventional urban layouts of the surrounding peripheries. The initial outlying condition in most of these estates has helped develop the trend of them becoming 'frozen in time', relatively disconnected from the city and with the subsequent upgrading difficulties. Nevertheless, some of them have been enhanced by urban processes that have transformed the surrounding areas in the last forty or fifty years. The all-too-frequent time lag or cancellation of facilities planned (commercial, educational, health, and so on) has led to empty spaces that contribute to the neglect of the estates. However, it is also true that the presence of semi-public and collective spaces in these projects (galleries, large areas, car parks, etc.), uncontrollable urban voids that are difficult to maintain, have generated different kind of problems, sometimes security and safety troubles. Furthermore, the areas between blocks often do not work, perhaps because they are not designed at the right scale or because of the difficulty of maintaining them.

The complexity of the aforementioned problems makes it difficult to determine the responsibility of modernist urbanism in these estates. If we play with a ranking of 'best', 'good', 'standard' or 'poor' regarding urban quality,

it is interesting to note that precisely some of the most radical and canonic examples of modernist housing estates – canonic regarding their strategy of zoning, open spaces, etc. – could be qualified as ‘best’ or ‘good’. Most of them belong to the so-called first generation of estates, those which construction began in the 1950s, with more experimentation and controlled size. As we move towards the 1970s, a common process of impoverishment can be noted. It seems obvious that fast construction developments at large scales are largely responsible for the banal application of modern ideals, bringing to light the existence of a considerable gap between ‘theorized’ and ‘effective’ urbanism. What does seem clear is that often the building process transformed the results in the ‘vulgata’ of the modernist ideals.

Architectural and urban planning decisions often led to confusing interpretations, functionalist urbanism is frequently blamed for sociological problems. Along the lines outlined by Stanislaus von Moos, it would be ludicrous to hold Le Corbusier or The Athens Charter responsible for the monotony that characterizes the ‘city of slabs’ that proliferate on the outskirts of European cities. But it would also be far too simplistic to deny that what critics actually question are certain ideas and principles which form the basis of functionalist urbanism. It is not unreasonable to claim that in many cases modernist tenets were adapted in an overly simplified way from The Athens Charter. Therefore it could be said that even if they are not directly responsible for some recognized problems and shortcomings – lack of urban life because of the single functional zoning; neglect of the human scale in large-scale estates and buildings; difficulties of isolated and fragmentary urban groups integrating into the city, etc. –, they did play a relevant role as ‘intellectual accomplice’ of real urbanism.

Some questions have been put forward here concerning the modernity of Spanish housing estates and the degree of responsibility that can be attributed to CIAM tenets in terms of the problems that have been identified after their construction. However our research does not stop here. With an operative dimension we have also analysed the obsolescence these estates have suffered, what possible methodologies would allow diagnosing the difficulties and opportunities of the estates today, and how action could be implemented to achieve a right level of integration and improve their urban quality. Javier

Monclús will discuss these subjects in his speech. We thought it appropriate to present the reflections and analyses carried out in *City of Slabs* through two complementary contributions at this conference, where the need to rethink the intellectual, architectural and modernist urban planning legacy of housing estates is recognised, and, at the same time, assuming the importance of seeking options to intervene on them, a commitment that today has become both pressing and unavoidable.

[1] This text complements the text by Javier Monclús, "On the City of Slabs. Obsolescence, Diagnosis and Urban Regeneration of Spanish Housing Estates". Both of them feature arguments from the book by Carmen Díez Medina and Javier Monclús, *Ciudad de Bloques (City of Slabs)*. Madrid, Abada, 2019 (forthcoming).



## TOPIC 4

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# THE CHALLENGE OF A NEW TIME. PRESERVATION OR TRANSFORMATION OF STATE-SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ARCHITECTURE

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Throughout the twentieth century, housing architecture has undergone successive transformations: in the urban concept, architectural language, access systems and housing typologies. The internal organization of housing (spaces, uses and functions) progressively adapts to new requirements such as hygiene habits or comfort and important social changes.

The main goal of this session is to reflect on the adaptability of state-subsidized housing architecture to the current requirements of contemporary dwellings. These buildings, despite their characteristics and qualities, face constructive and architectural challenges nowadays which are related to the need to adjust to current requirements for comfort and domestic needs. Therefore, the purpose is twofold: on the one hand, to take the main characteristics of these types of housing ensembles into consideration regarding long-term maintenance; on the other hand, to analyse the effective consequences of property transfer from the public to the private domain with respect to the maintenance of the buildings and to establish a relationship between the type of property and the transformation of the building units.

The session will then focus on intervention strategies on a national and international scope, reflecting on urban, architectural and social challenges for future actions, through the following leading presentations:

**Javier Monclús** (full professor of urbanism at the School of Engineering and Architecture of the University of Zaragoza) presents an overall analysis of Spanish mass housing estates, from an urban planning and morphological perspective. The in-depth study of specific cases provides a qualified diagnosis of the main conditions of these estates (problems and opportunities), which serves as a starting point for the development of strategies for urban regeneration.

**Joana Restivo** (architect at Domus Social) will focus on public housing in Porto, Portugal, through the analysis of intervention actions on neighbourhoods from the 1950s and 1960s. Although the main recent municipal actions on these buildings mainly concern maintenance of the housing envelope and common areas or the improvement of public spaces, there are also some cases with more profound interventions and typological transformations, on which this presentation relies.

**Gonçalo Canto Moniz** (assistant professor at the Faculty of Sciences and Technology of the University of Coimbra – Department of Architecture and coordinator of the European project URBiNAT) addresses the topics of “inclusive urban regeneration” and “healthy corridors for the fragmented modern city” on social housing based on case studies located in the expansion areas of seven European cities – Porto, Nantes, Sofia, Høje Taastrup (Copenhagen), Brussels, Siena and Nova Gorica.

# On the City of Slabs. Obsolescence, Diagnosis and Urban Regeneration of Spanish Housing Estates

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## ABSTRACT

On the basis of the questions put forward in our book *City of Slabs* on the modernity of housing estates (or polígonos) and the degree of responsibility of the principles of modern urbanism in the construction of the estates, we shall discuss other closely related subjects [1]. Firstly, how do Spanish housing estates age? And what is their degree of urban obsolescence? How can we make appropriate, systematic diagnostics for the problems and values of housing estates? And how can we act to ensure urban integration and regeneration?

The first question refers to the problems that have been detected today in housing estates in terms of standards of accessibility, habitability, energy efficiency, etc., as these become more demanding. Nevertheless, the problems are not always the same because of the diversity of estates, although some, in one way or another, affect many of them: relative isolation from consolidated urban areas, low construction quality, accessibility problems (particularly on upper floors owing to a lack of lifts) mono-functionality with absolute residential predominance, monolithic urban landscapes as a result of uniform housing typology and standardization, an abundance of unqualified or residual open areas, and so on. Furthermore, estates generally lack the flexibility of

traditional urban fabric comprising streets and urban blocks, for example, in terms of the use of ground floor premises.

Paradoxically, when these new models and housing types were built, they were very effective for mass housing production, free from the traditional limitations imposed by the urban fabric of cities. Moreover, public and private developers alike discovered the advantages of "superblocks" (2, 3 or more hectares) and the autonomy of modernist layouts, in the form of blocks and high-rise towers unconditioned by the traditional street and urban block alignment system. At the same time, 'green areas' were selling the attractive image of the new idyllic landscapes on the outskirts of compact cities, which did not correspond with the reality of the proliferation of wasteland, often awaiting development, or brownfield land and residual areas next to road infrastructures. Other problems arising from those 'modernist urban forms' are also somewhat notorious: dissolution of the concept of public space and the subsequent confusion between public, private and community; orientation problems in the maze of capricious, incomprehensible built forms, which were often the result of design experiments; a lack of parking space; an absence of any local shops; difficulties maintaining the large open spaces; security problems, and so on. Urban analysis today brings to light the fact that the problems were not only due to the strict application of the concept of zoning, or the use of open superblocks, but the radical rejection of streets and the little care with which the intermediate spaces were designed.

On the other hand, although it is true that most estates do have these problems, we should not forget some of their important values, particularly if we compare the unitary construction of those estates with the surrounding peripheries which grew gradually at the same time: identity of estates as recognizable, qualifying components of the outskirts of anodyne nature where they were sited, the advantages of open construction comprising blocks and high-rise buildings (ventilation and sunlight), the positioning of equipment according to an ordered, planned hierarchy, etc.

In any case, specific analyses in each city and each individual case are fundamental. An approach from an urban planning and morphological perspective, such as the one we employ in our work, allows us to obtain some

interesting results by identifying and differentiating between categories and urban situations. Moreover, a benchmark analysis between different cities and between estates in the same city shows how some examples have substantially improved their urban quality, whereas others have become relatively degraded. The most generalized thesis is that as housing gets older, it tends to degrade. But that is not only due to the physical deterioration and obsolescence of the buildings themselves, but also to their relative depreciation compared to other urban areas. Specific compared analyses are effective, since there are major differences, not only between countries and cities, but within each individual city, and, of course, in the different trajectories these estates have undergone.

In our analysis we try to identify which parts of the problems, and also the advantages, originate from the initial projects themselves, and just to what extent obsolescence is responsible for them with the passing of time, considering the speed at which most of them were built. However, it must also be said that, in addition to the obvious economic processes and standardized construction forms as factors to explain the results, that a notable, essential, albeit less obvious, aspect, is the strictly planned and designed nature of these estates, often with more care than gradual urban peripheral spread. This has led us to tackle these modern estates together with the outlying areas that have grown parallel in their environment, moving away from other interpretations that tend to highlight the quality of traditional urban spaces in cities compared to enormous housing estates. It is an attempt to see why some estates age better than others and improve their urban quality, becoming relatively well-integrated in their environments, whereas others become enclaves, and even slums, or relatively isolated urban fragments.

We have analyzed a significant sample of the estates with the aim of qualifying interpretations that are too generic, seeking to identify 'indicators' that help with our assessment and a diagnosis based on facts for each specific case. The systematic analysis of the weaknesses (focusing on the degree of urban planning and development obsolescence) and strengths (identity, resilience, adaptability) of these estates, has been carried out by comparing the original situation at the time of construction with the current situation, approximately 50 years later. Our research, carried out from an urban design perspective, is complementary to other more specific work on the obsolescence of housing

types, on the possibilities of adapting them to current construction standards or in terms of energy efficiency.

We have identified some parameters, objective data and indicators that can help to establish a sound diagnosis. Apart from a compared, international outlook, we have based our research on the analysis of 32 specific cases of Spanish 'polígonos' that were selected for our research. In this sample, we have analyzed a number (10) of subjects or principles commonly accepted as critical aspects of housing estates, questioning the usefulness of generalized criticism.

Hence, we question each case by themes, based on the following: Is size decisive for urban quality? Is density relevant? Is the footprint of construction as low as is usually said about estates? Is their outlying location still a stigma? Are estates isolated fragments or 'enclaves' within the urban fabric? Is the roadway system too hierarchical and specialized? Is the monolithic landscape of blocks and towers responsible for poor urban quality? Are the open spaces a 'no man's land'? Are estates 'bedroom communities'? Is the disappearance of parceled land and explanatory factor of a loss of urban quality?

The answers to these questions are not so obvious, and an in-depth look into the subject allows us to identify more problematic situations associated with rigidity and a lack of complexity in the initial urban design options, compared to others that are more easily adaptable, resistant, flexible or resilient. Indeed, it is obvious that only by conducting an accurate diagnosis and in-depth analysis of the specifics of each estate, will it be possible to also refine the possibilities for regeneration and the urban planning strategies to employ in such an intervention.

Identifying the problems and opportunities in different urban case studies and urban conditions allows us to think about the strategies that could be more diverse and also complementary: densification operations and filling empty spaces, when this is viable, which in some cases could improve urban intensification; diversification of housing typologies; introducing new, non-residential uses; redevelopment and rezoning of open spaces between blocks; reconsidering parceling to better control and maintain open spaces;

improvements to the road systems and pedestrian routes with surrounding urban areas in some cases where 'isolation' has not been overcome; and landscaping of estates following criteria to create environmental integration. All of this, logically, would be in addition to the work needed to renovate buildings (improve energy efficiency, install lifts, etc.).

This analysis of mass housing estates, one of the biggest architectural and urban planning experiments of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, has been carried out in some cases from an eminently sociological point of view, rather than from an architectural and urban planning perspective, whereas, in other cases, emphasis has been exclusively placed on technical and sector-specific outlooks. Hence, both from a historiographical point of view and an operational outlook, a more comprehensive, transversal, balanced approach should be employed. It is through these outlooks and through direct acknowledgement of estates that a more refined diagnosis can be carried out to tackle the challenges of urban regeneration. Ultimately, as Richard Sennett points out in his latest work *Building and Dwelling*, even if it may appear somewhat Utopian, it is all about relearning and recovering the balance lost between what has been built and what is lived in, a gap that became patent in the estates since they were 'produced' in accordance with the principles of modernist urbanism.

[1] The subjects put forward here follow on from the speech by Carmen Díez, both based on the joint publication: C. Díez, J. Monclús, "Ciudad de bloques". Abada, 2019 (forthcoming).

# Public housing in Porto: requalification of the 1950s and 1960s neighbourhoods

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## ABSTRACT

Porto is the municipality in which the weight of social housing dwellings is more representative in the country context (near 14.1% against 2.9% in Portugal) [1]. Most of these dwellings are city property and near half correspond to the housing estates built during the Plan of Improvements (1956-66), carefully designed but with very limited areas. In the last two decades, these settlements that had become very degraded have been refurbished by the municipality. The interventions have been directed to the housing envelope and common circulation area (i.e. partial refurbishment). In some cases, the public space has also been improved. Currently, the neighbourhoods intervened firstly are going through a 'second' partial refurbishment, while a more systematic intervention in the public space is taking place.

A deep refurbishment with typological reconfiguration (i.e. renovation) has been performed between 2005 and 2013 in a municipal case of two-storey row house typology from 1953 – Bairro Rainha D. Leonor – showing to what extent architectural design can be instrumental to the transformation of these settlements, dignifying and effectively upgrading their construction and housing quality with the new superior typologies, now in accordance with regulation requirements. A similar strategy of merging housing units is

being performed since 2016 in a municipal case with a comparable house typology from 1944 – Bairro São João de Deus –, though here renovation is combined with new construction in order to complete the existing set of buildings. Most recently, a municipal case of multi-storey house typology from 1956 – Bairro dos CTT Pereiró [2] – is being renovated, practically maintaining the number of dwellings though changing the house types (by reducing the number of bedrooms). Albeit these examples, a renovation strategy has not been performed in the neighbourhoods built by the Plan of Improvements yet.

Back in 1950s, to accomplish the Plan of Improvements initial target – 6 000 dwellings in 10 years –, the housing planning followed a preliminary detailed study (financial but also social), based on inspections of the living conditions of the families to re-accommodate. Building conception had to be highly optimized regarding the global cost/total number of dwellings ratio, for which site plan strategies and local traditional construction methods were also recommended. A municipal publication from 1966 (Plano de Melhoramentos da Cidade do Porto 1956-66) shows the areas that were considered for the different dwelling types (T1 to T4, depending on the number of bedrooms) of three distributive schemes contemplated for the elected typology: multi-storey buildings (ground floor plus three floors). The rents affordability and the minimum number of dwellings in the scheduled time justified the much reduced areas and restraint in construction costs, being the image of the blocks built by the Plan of Improvements very recognizable. Moreover, regarding location, this plan implemented 11 of its 13 housing settlements in the then peripheral “areas of expansion”, rehousing 15% to 20% of the population living at the city centre by that time (Pimenta, Ferreira, and Ferreira 2001).

These residential buildings do not present nowadays satisfactory quality level (constructive but also architectural), failing to comply with some of the present regulations and living standard expectations (e.g. dwellings area, inferior to the regulatory minimum values). In residential buildings with these characteristics, typological transformation is highly conditioned by the existing modulation and bearing structure conceived to meet the so meagre housing units.

Taking CTT Pereiró housing from 1956 as a case study, in turn comparable to the housing settlements built by the Plan of Improvements, an architectural

proposal developed in a previous research (Restivo 2015; Restivo et. al 2015) intended to investigate the feasibility and potential for its transformation (i.e. the “transformability”). Different aspects – operational, of the intervention; social, of the population; economic, of the construction costs; and architectural, of the buildings “transformability” – are considered when comparing intervention scenarios. Among these scenarios, renovation is taken as a valid hypothesis when it comes to think through whether these housing settlements are to preserve or to transform.

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[1] In what concerns social dwellings supply, 2011 national census (INE 2012) shows that 14.1% of total conventional dwellings then occupied as usual residence in Porto was of public property (2.4% central administration and 11.7% local administration), which represents a high percentage when considering that in Portugal only 2.9% of total housing was of public property (0.8% and 2.1% respectively).

[2] Pereiró housing is also known as Bairro dos CTT. Due to an agreement with the municipality, the construction was carried out by the “Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones” that assumed the responsibility of assigning the accommodations to that institution employees, the rents being collected by the municipality (Conceição et al. 2010).

# Social housing neighbourhoods and the inclusive urban regeneration

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## ABSTRACT

### SOCIAL HOUSING NEIGHBOURHOODS

The problem of housing gained special expression in European cities after World War II with the societal and economic recovery effort. In countries directly or indirectly involved in the war, populations moved to new housing neighbourhoods built on the periphery of cities to work in industries, commerce and services.

The neighbourhoods built in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s abandoned low-density housing models and opted for large, high-density complexes built first according to the Athens Charter schemes and then according to the neighbourhood units model. The state, municipalities, and cooperatives developed these housing complexes, which can be recognized on the outskirts of European cities. A new urban structure was created, the suburb, and European cities entered the age of suburbanization, where the housing areas, called as “oases of order”, became places of “feigned spontaneity” (Bandeirinha, Correia & Mota, 2017, p. 9; Davidovici, 2017, p. 46). These are the urban outcomes of the welfare state policies with the goal of offering a house for every citizen in combination with the capitalist mode of production.

Paradoxically, many of these neighbourhoods were located in agricultural areas where environmental quality could be even better than in urban centres; however, those green spaces were neither qualified nor used by residents. These neighbourhoods are now surrounded by roads and railways, although people living there often do not have direct access to them. They are neighbourhoods built without sanitary infrastructures, which led, for example, to the canalisation of streams being used for sewage. The city became planned and managed, as those European city centres were increasingly becoming spaces designed “for city users and less and less for city tenants” (Grande; Cremascoli, 2017, p. 166).

Nevertheless, housing development had ceased to be political and culturally relevant since the 1980s, when the abundance of European funds was mostly channelled into public facilities, from education to culture, or to infrastructures, with primacy for motorways. In spite of its relevancy, it is urgent to return again to the problem of housing, namely social housing, on one hand to house people still living without dignity, and on the other to rehome those who have lost comfort, social inclusion and urban conditions, even inside social neighbourhoods.

The rehabilitation of these neighbourhoods today is an imperative not only to physically requalify the houses and qualify the open space, but also to offer inhabitants effective integration in the city. This cannot be imposed on the residents by the technicians of the municipality, politicians or social scientists. It has to arise from the people on the basis of their interests, motivations and aspirations, reopening some well-known participatory processes abandoned in the late 1970s, like the Portuguese SAAL (Bandeirinha, 2007) that was truncated by the imprudence of a young democracy.

Thus, the peripheral areas of large Portuguese cities, as well as European ones, where the various social housing districts are located, have nowadays enormous potential for urban regeneration, environmental projects and social dynamization.

## **INCLUSIVE URBAN REGENERATION**

The urban regeneration of these peripheral areas requires alternative design concepts and strategies. The URBiNAT[1] project proposes “Healthy corridors

as drivers of social housing neighbourhoods for the co-creation of social, environmental and marketable NBS" in order to promote well-being for the communities that will design together and use innovative and democratic public space. Between 2018 and 2023, the project will, on one hand, develop the concept of healthy corridors to face the fragmentation of these social housing neighbourhoods and, on the other hand, explore co-creation methodology towards inclusive urban regeneration. In this sense, the project proposes one solution that is both material (the healthy corridor) and immaterial (the co-creation process) to promote environmental and social innovation.

## **HEALTHY CORRIDORS FOR THE FRAGMENTED MODERN CITY**

The case studies are located on the outskirts of seven European cities – Porto, Nantes, Sofia, Hoje Taastrup (Copenhagen), Brussels, Siena and Nova Gorica – in areas of urban expansion planned in the period 1940-1950 and built over the following decades through housing estates, predominantly for the most disadvantaged social classes.

In this way, it was intended to guarantee a set of common characteristics. On one hand, sharing a strong potential: architectural quality of housing estates, quality of the urban environment due to the rural matrix of the land, strong sense of community, active presence of groups and existence of cultural, social and sporting associations. On other hand, less favourable aspects are also identified: conditioned access to the urban centre, limited access to school and health complexes, multicultural and aged population, high unemployment in the working population, low level of schooling, high rate of insecurity.

These social neighbourhoods are products of modern urban planning that guarantees a rapid housing process, either for the rural populations that arrived every day in the city at the height of the industrialization process, as in Porto with the the Campanhã parish, in Sofia with the Nadezhda district, in Copenhagen with the suburb of Hoje-Taastrup, or for the people who saw their homes destroyed by World War II, as in the case of Nantes, with the urbanization of the Nantes-Nord district. This changing event also created new geopolitical powers, which developed new cities, as Nova Gorica, the new frontier city of the Yugoslav government led by Tito.

In the framework of modern planning, these new neighbourhoods were built by various entities, namely the municipalities, such as Porto and Nantes, the state, as in Sofia or Nova Gorica, and cooperatives, such as Hoje Taastrup and Brussels. Thus, in most cases, municipal management did not address the communication routes, the public spaces of the neighbourhoods, nor the spaces of articulation between neighbourhoods, or even the spaces of relation with the consolidated city. These urban fabrics became a mosaic with incoherent relations between the various interventions, or between the interventions and the previous rural fabric.

This emergency management of the territory has contributed to aggravating the island or ghetto character of these communities. In this sense, interventions in these urban areas cannot be limited to the requalification of buildings, but should extend to the public space, seeking to implement elements of urban articulation, integrating solutions that promote leisure, sociability, sports, economic activities, mobility, etc. In fact, public spaces are places of interaction or interrelations, contributing to a better environmental condition, but also promoting social cohesion by offering everyone access to well-being, culture and nature. The public space that connects and links neighbourhoods can be a corridor or a pathway that integrates nature-based solutions, but it can also integrate people, providing a double effect on its health and on its empowerment. These new transversal solutions can not only complement the unfinished modern urban project, where the public space had the role of linking, but they can also introduce the contemporary project, towards a more complex and inclusive city.

## **PROJECT METHODOLOGY: CO-CREATION PROCESS**

Given the widespread stigma that communities suffer from in these neighbourhoods, it is intended to reverse the decision and design process for the physical regeneration of the neighbourhoods and the city, contributing to the consolidation of social cohesion. That is, to develop mechanisms that ensure inclusive urban regeneration “by and with the people”, abandoning the habitual participatory process based on assistentialism that refers to the expression “for the people”.

This process, now called co-creation, aims to involve and empower citizens and local actors in four stages of dialogue: local diagnosis (co-diagnostic), characterizing the area of intervention in territorial, social and economic terms; the project (co-design), involving citizens in the process of building ideas and strategies, as well as in the design of solutions; implementation (co-implementation), inviting citizens to participate in the construction of solutions, through volunteer work or exchange of working hours; (co-)monitoring and evaluation, challenging citizens to convey the benefits and harms of the implemented solutions.

It is not a question of excluding the usual political and technical decision makers from the urban planning and the design of the cities, but of including other actors who can bring objective contributions to these processes that guarantee the effective success of the process of transformation. Citizens, with their empirical knowledge, culture and experience, have the skills to bring social innovation to the design process, adding human capital and human-based solutions. This collaboration can be developed in three stages: involvement, for diagnostics, preparation, learning culture and motivation; integration, supporting the validation, systematization, and purpose process; interaction, to create space for users' dialogues, activation and connectivity (Leonor, Mateus, & Martins, 2017).

The process of co-creation of urban spaces is itself a promoter of well-being, in the sense that it strengthens the people who contribute with their ideas, their knowledge and their experiences for the construction of a better future. It also guarantees that the construction of new urban areas or urban regeneration will not only serve the interests of the state, municipalities or large companies, but will also be at the service of people, their needs and their desires.

Thus, the aim of the project is to contribute to the collective construction of alternative design methods and concepts, which integrate citizens' knowledge and experience, in particular in the process of urban regeneration of the communities who inhabit the areas, enhancing their right to the city, in terms of their experience, and also in its reconstruction through humanistic, democratic and environmental principles.

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[1] URBiNAT project is a consortium of 28 partners coordinated by the Centre for Social Sciences funded by the H2020 European programme, between 2018 and 2023. More information in [www.urbinat.eu](http://www.urbinat.eu).



# BIONOTES



# ORGANISING & SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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## **RUI JORGE GARCIA RAMOS (CEAU-FAUP | MdH PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR)**

Rui Jorge Garcia Ramos is an architect from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto (1986, FAUP) and a full professor in the subject area of architecture. At FAUP, he teaches the project atelier of the Integrated Master's Degree in architecture and the "culture and dwelling" unit of the PhD programme in architecture, and he coordinates the free course "Housing in Europe: A Century of Architecture". He has held several leading and management roles in the University of Porto, having been Vice Rector for built environment from 2014 to 2018. He developed the practice of architecture and business activity between 1983 and 2003, with several works published and awarded in the fields of architecture and design management. He is a researcher at the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism of FAUP and the main researcher of the interdisciplinary project: "Mapping Public Housing: A critical review of the State-subsidized residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)". His main study areas are: the spatial devices of the house; the relation between cultural processes and dwelling forms; the identity question in architecture; and housing programmes.

## **RAQUEL GEADA PAULINO (CEAU-FAUP | MdH CONGRESS COORDINATOR)**

Raquel Geada Paulino (Porto, 1974), is an architect (FAUP, 1998), with a master's in planning and urban environment project (FAUP | FEUP, 2004), with a master's thesis titled From the Strategy of Valorisation to the Urban Regeneration? Process and PhD in Architecture, and a doctoral thesis titled The Teaching of Architecture in the School of Porto. ESBAP FAUP. Construction of a Pedagogical Project between 1969 and 1984. She developed a professional

practice working with Álvaro Siza and António Madureira between September 1998 and July 2004. Assistant professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto. She has taught two courses of the integrated master's in architecture (MIArq-FAUP): Design Studio 3, between February 1999 and September 2000 and Design Studio 5, between May 2001 and September 2012. Currently she is teaching three courses of the MIArq-FAUP: Design Studio 4, since September 2012; Architecture: Processes of transformation in teaching/learning (APTEA), since September 2017; and Drawing as Research Method and Instrument in Architecture (DMi2A), since September 2018. She also teaches the Thesis Project of Profile A of the PDA-FAUP doctoral course, since September 2014, having assumed the regency of this course in 2017/2018 and the coordination of Profile A of the PDA-FAUP, called Housing Project and Ways of Inhabiting. Member of FAUP Executive Board, between May 2010 and October 2018, and Member of FAUP Scientific Board, between June 2014 and September 2018. Vice-Chairman of FAUP Representatives Council, since October 2018. Director of FAUP Integrated Master (MIArq) and Chairman of its Scientific Committee, since January 2019. She is a researcher at the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism (CEAU-FAUP), Atlas da Casa (AdC) research group, and part of the FCT Research Project [P2020-PTDC/CPC-HAT/1688/2014], called "Mapping Public Housing: a critical review of the State-subsidized residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)".

## **GISELA LAMEIRA (CEAU-FAUP | MdH RESEARCH FELLOW)**

Gisela Lameira (Portugal, Viseu, 1978) is an architect and researcher at Atlas da Casa (Housing architectural design and forms of dwelling) of the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism (FAUP, CEAU). She graduated in architecture from the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (FAUP, 2002) and completed a master's degree in dwelling and space studies from the Faculty of Architecture of the Technical University of Lisbon (FAUTL, 2010) with the thesis "The Sá da Bandeira Street, Porto. Collective Dwelling Topologies". She completed a PhD in architecture from FAUP (2017) with the thesis "The Porto Collective Housing Building. Topologies, typologies and housing models in the first half of the XX century", under the supervision of Francisco Barata Fernandes. Her research includes the development of studies on architecture and urban theory and history, specifically on the genesis and transformation of multifamily housing in Porto. Currently, she is a research fellow of the project "Mapping Public Housing: a critical review of the State-subsidised residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)", a research project hosted by FAUP/CEAU, co-financed by the ERDF through COMPETE 2020 – POCI and national funds from FCT under the PTDC/CPC- HAT/1688/2014 project (PI – Professor Rui J. G. Ramos). She was invited assistant at FAUP, in the curricular unit 'History of Contemporary Architecture'/2nd cycle course (2013/12-2014/03). As an architect, she worked at Carlos Prata's atelier (2001- 2011).

## **LUCIANA ROCHA (CEAU-FAUP | MdH RESEARCH FELLOW)**

Luciana Rocha (Santa Maria da Feira, 1983) has a degree in architecture from the Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto (FAUP, 2007) and a PhD in architecture (FAUP, 2016) with the thesis "Intervention in the Modern: Recognition, characterization and safeguard of multi-family housing buildings" under the guidance of Professor Ana Tostões (IST/UL) and Professor Luís Soares Carneiro (FAUP/UP). In the scope of this research, she attended the "Techniques et Sauvegarde de l'architecture modern" (TSAM) laboratory at École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) under the supervision of Professor Franz Graf.

At Centro de Estudos de Arquitectura e Urbanismo (CEAU/FAUP/UP), she is a member of the research group 'Atlas da Casa' and part of the team of the FCT project "Mapping Public Housing: a critical review of the State-subsidized residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)" [P2020-PTDC/CPC-HAT/1688/2014]. Her research focuses on preservation of built heritage, namely the analysis of intervention strategies in multifamily housing buildings from the middle of the 20th century, questioning the adaptability and flexibility of these constructions in adjusting to the current requirements of domestic comfort. This research is based on the inhabitants' experiences, which are nourished by a growing interest in the social sciences and cultural studies.

## **VIRGÍLIO BORGES PEREIRA (IS-FLUP, CEAU-UP)**

Virgílio Borges Pereira is a tenured Associate Professor of Sociology with Habilitation at the Department of Sociology of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto, where he teaches since 1994, and a researcher at the Institute of Sociology of the University of Porto - a R&D Unit of the national scientific and technological system that he directed between March 2010 and April 2015. Since 2003, he collaborates with the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto, where he teaches in Masters and PhD courses. Since 2008, he is an associate researcher at the Center of Studies in Architecture and Urbanism of the University of Porto. His research focuses on the production of social and cultural inequalities in different spatial contexts of Northern Portugal (the valleys of the rivers Ave and Sousa, and the city of Porto have been specially targeted by his research), with a special interest in the study of the sociological legacy of Pierre Bourdieu's work. He has also been researching on housing policies and their urban and social effects. He has supervised and co-supervised Masters dissertations, PhD theses and Post-Doc researches in the fields of sociology, architecture and urbanism, and history.

His works have been presented in different Portuguese and foreign universities. He was Visiting Professor at the Institute of Political Studies of the University of Strasbourg (2010) and at the Department of Sociology of the University of Paris 8 (2013, 2018). He collaborated with the

University of Rouen (2014). He is a member of editorial/advisory boards of different national and international journals. Among these are the journals *Cidades, Comunidades e Territórios* (Lisboa, Dinâmia-ISCTE), *Sociologia, Problemas e Práticas* (Lisboa, CIES-ISCTE), *Sociétés Contemporaines* (Paris, Presses de Sciences-Po), *Espaces et Sociétés* (Paris, Éditions érès) and *Biens Symboliques/Symbolic Goods* (Paris, Presses Universitaires de Vincennes).

He was the principal investigator of the research Project "Slums, public housing and working classes: a compared portrait of the genesis and structuration of State interventions in public housing in Oporto and its social consequences (1956-2006)", funded by FCT. He is a member of the research team of the project "Mapping Public Housing: A critical review of the State-subsidised residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)", funded by FCT. He is currently the principal investigator of the research project "Breaking ground for construction: changes in the Portuguese construction field and their impacts on working conditions in the 21<sup>st</sup> century", funded by FCT.

# SPEAKERS

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## ALEJANDRO ARAVENA

Alejandro Aravena graduated in Architecture from Universidad Católica de Chile in 1992. In 1991, still as a student, he participated at the Venice Prize of the 5th International Architecture Exhibition of la Biennale di Venezia. In 1993 he studied History and Theory at IUAV and engraving at the Accademia di Belle Arti di Venezia. He established Alejandro Aravena Architects in 1994. From 2000 to 2005 he was professor at Harvard University, where the path to the foundation of ELEMENTAL started. ELEMENTAL is a Do Tank founded in 2001, led by Alejandro Aravena and composed by Gonzalo Arteaga, Juan Cerda, Víctor Oddó and Diego Torres. The studio works on projects of public interest and social impact, including housing, public space, infrastructure and transportation. Alejandro was member of the Pritzker Prize Jury (2009-2015). He was named Honorary RIBA International Fellow (2009) and Board Member of the Cities Program of the LSE (2011). He is also Regional Advisory Board Member of the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies; Board Member of the Swiss Holcim Foundation; Foundational Member of the Chilean Public Policies Society. He led the Helsinki Design Lab for SITRA (Finnish Government Innovation Fund) to design a national strategy towards carbon neutrality. He was one of the 100 personalities contributing to the Rio +20 Global Summit in 2012, and participated to conferences worldwide, including a Pritzkers Laureate's Conversation in the New York UN Headquarter: Challenges Ahead for the Built Environment (2016), and a TED Global talk in Rio de Janeiro: My architectural philosophy? Bring the community into the process (2014). Author of *Los Hechos de la Arquitectura*

(Architectural Facts, Santiago, 1999), *El Lugar de la Arquitectura* (The Place in/of Architecture, Santiago, 2002) and *Material de Arquitectura* (Architecture Matters, Santiago, 2003), Electa published the monography Alejandro Aravena; *progettare e costruire* (Milan, 2007) and Toto published Alejandro Aravena; *the Forces in Architecture* (Tokyo, 2011). In 2011, *ELEMENTAL Incremental Housing and Participatory Design Manual* by Hatje-Cantz, and in 2018, the monograph *ELEMENTAL* by Phaidon. Elemental's work has been exhibited at different venues from MoMA in 2010 (Small Scale, Big Change) to the Venice Architecture Biennale (2008, 2012, 2018) among others. We actually curated the XV Venice Biennale in 2016. A solo retrospective has recently opened at the Louisiana Art Museum in Denmark in October 2018. Elemental's work is also part of the permanent collection of Centre Pompidou. Elemental's work has been recognized through many awards: the Silver Lion at the Venice Biennale in 2008, the Index Award in 2011 in Copenhagen, the Design of the Year for the Angelini Innovation Center in 2015 in London and the Gothenburg Award for sustainability in 2017 (first time awarded to an architect). In 2016 Alejandro Aravena was awarded the Pritzker Prize.

## ANA TOSTÕES

Ana Tostões, PhD, is an architect, architecture critic and historian. President of Docomomo International and Editor of the Docomomo Journal, she is a Full Professor at Técnico, University of Lisbon, where she teaches Theory of Architecture and Critical History, and coordinates the Architectonic Culture research group. Since 2012, she has been in charge of the Architectural PhD programme. She has been invited professor at University of Tokyo, Universidad de Pamplona, Rice School of Architecture, KU Leuven, among others. She has a degree in Architecture (ESBAL, 1982), a Master's degree in History of Art (UNL, 1994) with a thesis entitled *Os Verdes Anos na Arquitectura Portuguesa dos Anos 50* (FAUP Ed., 1997) and holds a PhD (IST-UL, 2003) on culture and technology in Modern Architecture (*Idade Maior*, FAUP Ed., 2015) awarded the BIAU Prize 2016. Her research field is the Critical History and Theory of Contemporary Architecture, focusing on the relationship between European, Asian, African and American cultures. On this topic, she has published books and essays, curated exhibitions and organised scientific events. She has also coordinated research projects, supervised PhD and MSc theses, taken part in juries and committees, and given lectures worldwide. She coordinated the research project *Exchanging World Visions* focused on Sub-Saharan African architecture during the Modern Movement period, which was published and awarded the APH Gulbenkian Prize 2014. She currently coordinates the research project "CuCa\_RE: Cure and Care\_the rehabilitation". Tostões has been vice-president of the Portuguese Chamber of Architects and the Portuguese section of the International Association of Art Critics. In 2006, his Excellency the President of the Portuguese Republic made her a Commander of the Order of Infante Dom Henrique for her work on behalf of Portuguese architecture and its promotion in Portugal and abroad.

## CÂNDIDA PINTO

Cândida Pinto lives in Lisbon. She is deputy Head of News at Public Television RTP. Before she was a news reporter for S.I.C Television in Portugal and also Chief Editor for Special Reports. She has been the director of the Portuguese 24 hour private news broadcast channel (S.I.C News / 2001-2003) - and the deputy director of the weekly newspaper "Expresso"(2005-2008). In the past 20 years, she has worked as a reporter for major international events like the war in Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq, Georgia, Kosovo, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, East-Timor; the Earthquake in Haiti among other major international events. She made four documentaries about Alvaro Siza social housing in Oporto, The Hague, Venice and Berlin, for the Portuguese Representation at the International Architecture Venice Biennale 2016. She has received journalism and television awards in Portugal and abroad for her news coverage and special investigative reports.

## CARMEN DíEZ MEDINA

Madrid, 1962. Degree in Architecture from the Madrid Polytechnic University (ETSAM, UPM), 1988 and PhD from the Technische Universität Wien (TU Wien), 1996. Associate Professor of Theory and History and coordinator for the Ph.D. program "New Territories in Architecture" at the School of Engineering and Architecture of the University of Zaragoza. Previously, she was the Director of the Department of Theory and Architectural and Urban Projects at the Polytechnic School of the CEU-San Pablo University of Madrid. Research stays at GTHA-ETH, Zürich (2003) and at Polytechnic of Milan (2009, 2017). Member of the Urban Landscape and Contemporary Project (PUPC) Reference Research Group (DGA). Lead researcher of the projects: New Challenges for Spanish Cities: Modernist Mass Housing Estates' Legacy and Options for their Urban Regeneration. Specificities and Similarities with European Models UR-HESP (MINECO) and Architecture and Sustainable Urban Development Based on Eco-Humanistic Principles and Advanced Technologies without Losing Identity SEHUD (European Union), both with J. Monclús; España en los CIAM (CEU San Pablo University).

Guest professor in doctoral courses and international seminars at the following universities: Delft University of Technology, Faculdade de Arquitectura Universidade do Porto, National Technical University of Athens, Politecnico di Milano, Technische Universität Kaiserslautern, Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli Luigi Vanvitelli, Edinburgh College of Art, Technische Universität Karlsruhe, Moscow Stroganov Academy, and Varna University. Conference convenor (with J. Monclús) of the II ISUF-H International Conference: Cities and Urban Forms. Transversal Perspectives (Zaragoza, 2018). More than hundred scientific publications, among the most recent Díez Medina, C., Monclús, J. (eds.), Visiones urbanas.

De la cultura del plan al urbanismo paisajístico, Madrid: Abada, 2017 (English version: Springer, 2018). Collaborating architect at Rafael Moneo in Madrid (1996-2001) and at Nigst, Hubmann&Vass in Viena (1990-95).

## **CARMEN ESPEGEL**

Carmen Espegel is a Spanish PhD Architect and Full Professor of the Design Department at the School of Architecture (ETSAM) of the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM). Her career is based on three complementary fields: academia, research and professional practice. She has lectured in Italy, USA, Belgium, Holland, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina and Portugal. In the academic sphere, she leads a Studio Design and Housing Theory Design Module in the Master's Degree in Collective Housing (MCH). She participates in the Housing doctoral program at the School of Architecture of Porto, and lectures at the Master's Degree in Housing (MH) in the University Roma Tre. Her research is focused on housing (heading the Research Group "Collective Housing" - GIVCO) and gender architecture. In *Women Architects in the Modern Movement* (2018), the two volumes on *Collective Housing in Spain 1992-2015* (2016) and *1929-1992* (2013), *Eileen Gray: Objects and Furniture Design* (2013), *Aires Modernos, E.1027: Maison en bord de mer* by Eileen Gray and Jean Badovici (2010), she denotes her critical thinking regarding architectural production. In 2002, she founded the office *espegel-fisac arquitectos* with Concha Fisac. Their works have received awards and have been published in prestigious books and magazines.

## **CRISTINA RENZONI**

Architect and planner, holds a Ph.D. in Urbanism and is Assistant professor of City Planning and Urban Design at DASTU – Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Politecnico di Milano. She has been research fellow at Università Iuav di Venezia and Università degli Studi Roma Tre; she has been adjunct professor of Geography (Università degli Studi di Urbino) and Urban Design (Iuav and Politecnico di Torino). Her main research interests focus on the role of social services and public facilities in the transformations of contemporary European cities, and on the history of Italian spatial planning throughout the XXth century at the intersection between planning instruments, technical and expert knowledge, and new demands of welfare rising from civil society. She chaired a number of thematic sessions and presented her research work as invited speaker in several national and international conferences.

Her books include *Spazi del welfare* (Quodlibet, 2011, with S. Munarin, M.C. Tosi and M. Pace), *Il Progetto '80. Un'idea di Paese nell'Italia degli anni Sessanta* (Alinea, 2012), *Explorations in the Middle-Class City: Turin 1945-80* (Lettera22, 2015, with G. Caramellino and F. De Pieri).

She edited the books and the special issues Questions of gender, questions of space. Women and cultures of inhabiting («Territorio», 69/2014, with P. Di Biagi), Bernardo Secchi. Libri e piani (Officina, 2017, with M.C. Tosi), Fifty years of "planning standards" (1968-2018). Roots («Territorio», 84/2018).

## **DANIEL MOVILLA VEGA**

Daniel Movilla Vega is a PhD Architect. He works at Umeå School of Architecture (Sweden), where he leads a studio in the bachelor's programme. He has been Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Architecture at Luleå University of Technology (Sweden), Researcher at Research Group in Collective Housing GIVCO at ETSAM UPM (Spain), and Visiting Researcher at Columbia University (USA), TU Delft (The Netherlands), MARKhI (Russia), FAU-USP (Brazil), NTNU (Norway) and ArkDes (Sweden). His studies focus on housing design as a collective, civic practice that can help interrogate social structures. Movilla has a long experience working with methodologies of mapping, monitoring, comparing and cataloguing global housing practices on scales of buildings, cities and territories. He is currently conducting research on housing practices in Sweden at a nation-wide scale. His last publication, 99 Years of the Housing Question in Sweden (Studentlitteratur, 2017), presents the history of modern architecture in Swedish housing as a spatial, social and political phenomenon. Housing and Revolution, his doctoral dissertation, won the Award for Outstanding Doctorate 2015-2016.

## **ELISEU GONÇALVES (MDH COORDINATOR)**

Eliseu Gonçalves (Castelo de Paiva, 1966) is an architect and assistant professor at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto – FAUP, where he graduated in 1994 and obtained his PhD in architecture (2015). In 1994 he received the Eng. António de Almeida Foundation Award. Between 1994 and 2001, he worked in Manuel Fernandes de Sá's architectural office; At the same time, he opened his own office where he developed several works of architecture and urbanism, with the requalification of the riverside fronts of Porto and Vila do Conde and the construction and rehabilitation of residential buildings located mainly in the north of Portugal as highlights.

Within the scope of his interests and academic research, he has given special attention to the relationship between architecture and construction from the perspective of the modernism culture, Portuguese social housing, modern comforts in the first half of the 20th century; and energy, climate and architectural form within the framework of the "well-tempered house".

His PhD thesis was on working-class housing in Porto at the beginning of the last century (FCT Scholarship – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia). Part of the research has been

presented at conferences and in journals.

Since 2009 he has been a member of the research group Atlas da Casa – Housing architectural design and forms of dwelling – from the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism, CEAU/ FAUP. Currently he is the coordinator of the research project “Mapping Public Housing: a critical review of the State-subsidized residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)” – I&D/FCT: P2020-PTDC/CPC-HAT/1688/2014.

## FRANZ GRAF

Franz Graf, a graduate in architecture of the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, works as a freelance architect in Geneva since 1989. A lecturer in architecture and construction at the University of Geneva (1989-2006), he became Full Professor of Technology at the Accademia di Architettura di Mendrisio in 2005 and Associate Professor of Architectural Theory and Design at the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne in 2007. In his theory and studio practice courses he has developed design for conservation, intervention within existing buildings, placing a strong accent on the materiality and knowledge of building construction. His research explores modern and contemporary construction systems and he has published in major reference works on Perret (2002), Prouvé (2005 and 2018), Viganò (2008), Honegger brothers (2010), Moretti (2010), Mangiarotti (2010 and 2015), Addor (2015) and Le Corbusier (2017). Since 2010 he is President of DOCOMOMO Switzerland and a member of the International Specialist Committee on Technology, and since 2012 member of the “Comité des experts pour la restauration de l'oeuvre” of the Le Corbusier Foundation. From 2008 to 2014, he co-directed the research project Critical Encyclopaedia for Reuse and Restoration of 20th-century Architecture. The TSAM Laboratory develops and advances knowledge concerning the techniques and conservation of modern and contemporary architectural heritage. This multidisciplinary field involves historical research as well as materials and building practice, economics and environment. It also involves working to develop specific strategies relating to project design (maintenance, conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, renovation, re-use and extension) in which theoretical and technical knowledge come together. The primary objectives of the TSAM are teaching, research and the development of services in the Laboratory's specialist areas of Building technologies and building services engineering and Conservation and re-use of modern architecture. The development of researches on energy, economic and heritage values in architecture is a major highlight of the Laboratory.

## GAIA CARAMELLINO

Assistant Professor in History of Architecture at the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies of the Politecnico di Milano and, since 2016, member of the Board of the Doctorate

Program in Architecture. History and Project of the Politecnico di Torino. Between 2010 and 2014 she was the coordinator of the research project "Architecture for the Middle-Classes in Italy, 1950s-1970s. For a social history of dwelling in Turin, Milan and Rome", funded by the Italian MiUR. She has been awarded several research grants, from the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies (2011), the Rockefeller Foundation (2008; 2009), the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies (2009) and the Society of Architectural Historians (2011). She was Visiting Fellow at the Canadian Center for Architecture in Montreal in 2011 and Visiting Professor at the Kyoto University in 2015. She has regularly presented papers and chaired panels in numerous disciplinary and interdisciplinary conferences and has been invited to lecture in Canada, United States, Europe and Japan. Among the number of collaborative initiatives, she is co-responsible of the "Interest group on housing" of the EAHN. Her essays have appeared in several periodicals and she was invited as guest editor of a number of themed issues. She is the author of *Europe meets America. William Lescaze, Architect of Modern Housing*, funded through a grant of the Graham Foundation (2016); *Explorations in the Middle-Class City, Turin 1945-1980* (with F. De Pieri and C. Renzoni, 2015), and *William Lescaze. Un architetto europeo nel New Deal* (2010). She co-edited the books *Post-War Middle-Class. Housing. Models, Construction, Change* (2015) and of *Storie di Case. Abitare l'Italia del boom* (2013). Chapters have appeared in numerous edited volumes.

## GONÇALO CANTO MONIZ

Gonçalo Canto Moniz (Porto, 1971) is a researcher of the Cities, Cultures, and Architecture (CCAq) Research Group and was member of the Executive Board of the Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra (2014-2017). Graduated on Architecture at the Department of Architecture of Faculty of Sciences and Technology of the University of Coimbra in 1995, where he is Assistant Professor and editor of *eldjarq* editions and *JOELHO*, Journal of Architectural Culture. Obtained his PhD degree in Architecture at the University of Coimbra in 2011, based on his academic thesis: "Modern Architectural Education. He coordinates the european project URBiNAT "Healthy corridor as drivers of social housing neighbourhoods for the co-creation of social, environmental and marketable NBS", with 28 international partners, supported by H2020.

He is researching and teaching about the reuse of modern buildings and its impact on the urban context, in the frame of the european project *Reuse of Modernist Buildings*, supported by Erasmus Plus. He participates in the national project "Atlas of school buildings in Portugal, supported by FCT.

He has been publishing about modern architecture in Portugal, namely about school buildings and architectural education. He is author of the book "Arquitetura e Instrução: o projecto moderno do liceu, 1836-1936" (*eldjarq*, 2007).

## HELENA ROSETA

Helena Roseta . Member of the Assembly of the Republic since 2015, she was elected as independent candidate within the lists of the Socialist Party (PS). She is President of the Municipal Assembly of Lisbon since 2013.

Graduated in Architecture by the Superior School of Fine Arts of Lisbon, she was President of the Association of Portuguese Architects (2001 to 2007). She early developed a long and diverse political career that began in the 1970s, having addressed diverse national and international positions of particular responsibility and relevance. In the national context, it is worth mentioning her involvement and action in the areas of Housing and Social Development, such as: in the City Council of Lisbon (2009 and 2013); her election as a member of the Constituent Assembly (1975) and as a member of the Parliament elected by Lisbon (1976, 1995, 2001, 2015), Setúbal (1979 and 1980), Porto (1987) and Coimbra (2005). She was also elected as member of the city council of Lisbon (1976, 2007, 2009) and Mayor of Cascais (1982 to 1985).

In the international context, she was also Vice-President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (1981 to 1982); an active member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (1976 to 1979); and chaired the Parliamentary Committee on European Integration, which prepared the entry of Portugal into the European Union (1981 and 1982). Being active in the debate of the housing issues, she initiated her participation in the Congress of the Democratic Opposition of Aveiro, in 1973. She was also founder of Platform Article 65 - Housing for all, that presented a petition to the Portuguese Parliament in 1973, in order to approve a law regarding Housing and headed the first Housing Program in Portugal, approved in 2010 by the City Council of Lisbon. Continuing the participation in the Housing debate, in 2016, she proposed the creation of the Working Group on Housing, Urban Rehabilitation and City Policies in the Portuguese Parliament, within the framework of the 11th Standing Committee of the Assembly of the Republic and she was its coordinator until 2018. In this year, she presented, for the first time in Portugal, a draft of a law regarding housing policies, with the support of the Parliamentary Group of the Socialist Party (PS).

In her academic career, she taught Urbanism and Citizenship, and Urbanism and Municipalities, in political science and sociology and in Urbanism courses, at the University. She regularly participates in the media and television events, with articles and commentaries on topics about political participation, urban issues and citizenship rights. In 1982, she was awarded a Medal of Merit by the Council of Europe. In 2005, she received the 'Order of Freedom' in recognition of her fight against dictatorship and construction of democracy in Portugal.

## JAVIER MONCLÚS

Zaragoza, 1951. Degree in Architecture from the Polytechnic University of Catalonia (ETSAB UPC), 1977, and a Ph.D. from the same university, 1985. Full Professor of Urbanism at the School of Engineering and Architecture of the University of Zaragoza, where he has acted as the Chair of the Department of Architecture (2009-2016) and is currently the Director of the University's Master Degree in Architecture. Previously, he was a professor at the Polytechnic University of Catalonia (1979-2005). He is the director of the T44\_17R PUPC Reference Research Group (Urban Landscapes and Contemporary Projects). Research stays at: Columbia University (New York); University of Westminster (London). Lectures, seminars and guest professor in doctoral courses and international seminars in the following universities: Delft University of Technology, Politecnico di Milano, Columbia University, Universidad de la República (Montevideo, Uruguay), Universidad de Valladolid, Universidad Carlos III (Madrid), Universidad Centroamericana (El Salvador), Universidad Nacional del Litoral (Argentina), Universidade Federal de Bahía (Brasil), Oxford Brookes University (Oxford), Universitat Hamburg (Hamburg), Academie van Bouwkunst (Amsterdam), Politecnico di Torino; Faculdade de Arquitectura Universidade do Porto. Lead researcher of the projects (alongside Carmen Díez): New challenges for Spanish Cities: modernist mass housing estates legacy and options for their urban regeneration. Specificities and similarities with European models UR-HESP (MINECO) and Architecture and Sustainable Urban Development based on Eco-Humanistic Principles & Advanced Technologies Without Losing Identity (SEHUD) (European Union). Conference convenor (with C. Díez) of the II ISUF-H International Conference: Cities and Urban Forms. Transversal Perspectives (Zaragoza, 2018). More than hundred scientific publications, among the most recent Díez Medina, C., Monclús, J. (eds.), *Urban Visions. From planning culture to landscape urbanism* (Springer, 2018), and *Urban Regeneration. Proposals Regeneración urbana (IV). Propuestas para el barrio de San José, Zaragoza Urban Regeneration (IV). Proposals for San José Neighborhood, Zaragoza (PUZ, 2018). International Exhibitions and urban design visions* (Bureau International des Expositions, 2018). He has been the Director of ZARCH, the Interdisciplinary Journal of Architecture and Urbanism, since 2013 and a Member of the Historia Urbana editorial board since 1991 and of the Planning Perspectives editorial board since 1990.

## JOANA RESTIVO

Joana Restivo (b. 1978) has a degree in architecture (FAUP, 2003) and a PhD in Civil Engineering (FEUP, 2015) from University of Porto (UP). As an architect, she collaborated with the offices of Eduardo Souto de Moura (2001-2002) and Nuno Brandão Costa (2004-2007), while developing her own practice. Her doctoral research was on intervention strategies for

public housing requalification. She was Teaching Assistant at FEUP (2010-2012) and Assistant Professor at Lusíada University (2016-2017). Since 2017, she works at DomusSocial EM (housing and maintenance company, municipality of Porto), presently within the Studies and Planning Office. Her research interests within architecture are focused in methodologies for building intervention, refurbishment, construction costs, public housing and housing studies.

## **JOSÉ ANTÓNIO BANDEIRINHA**

José António Bandeirinha graduated in 1983 as an architect from the Escola Superior de Belas-Artes of Porto. Currently he is full professor in the Department of Architecture at the University of Coimbra, where he completed his PhD in 2002 entitled "The SAAL process and the architecture in April 25th 1974". Having as main reference architecture and the organisation of space, he has been dedicating his work to several subjects — city and urban condition, housing, theatre, culture. From 2007 until 2011 he held the position of Pro-rector for cultural affairs at the University of Coimbra, and from 2001 until 2013 he was the Director of the College of the Arts at the University of Coimbra. In 2012 he curated the exhibition "Fernando Távora Permanent Modernity", coordinated by Álvaro Siza. He was the scientific consultant of the exhibition "The SAAL Process Architecture and Participation 1974-1976", curated by Delfim Sardo and organized by the Serralves Museum of Contemporary Art, Oporto, Portugal, in collaboration with the Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montréal, Canada (2014-2015). He is a senior researcher at the Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra. Currently he holds the position of director of the Department of Architecture at the University of Coimbra, which he has held before from 2002 until 2004, and from 2006 until 2007. José António Bandeirinha had been continuously working on the urban and architectural consequences of political procedures, mainly focusing on the Portuguese 20th century's reality.

## **LEANDRO MEDRANO**

Leandro Medrano is a full-time Professor of the Department of History of Architecture and Design Aesthetics of the School of Architecture and Urbanism of the University of Sao Paulo (FAUUSP). His research focuses in the fields of architecture theory, urban sociology, urban design and housing. Medrano has a B.A. in Architecture and Urbanism (FAUUSP, 1992), a M.S. in Architecture Theory (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, 1999) and a Ph.D. in Architecture and Urban Design (FAUUSP, 2000). He taught design and theory for several years at the University of Campinas (UNICAMP). In addition to teaching and research, at UNICAMP he was the Coordinator of the Architecture and Urban Planning Program (2006-2009), Board of Directors of the Science Museum (2009-2013) and Executive Committee of the Museum of

Visual Arts (2011-2015). He is currently the Director of the Graduate Research Committee of FAUUSP and Editor-in-chief of the academic journal PÓS FAUUSP. Since 2018 coordinates the research "Architecture and Urbanism, addressing the social space in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: segregaron strategies and appropriation tactics" in which the following universities participate: GSD Harvard, TUDelft, KTH, UPM and FAUUSP. He has published several articles in national and international especialized journals and is the author of the books: "Vilanova Artigas: Housing and City in Brazil's Modernisation" and "The Virtualities of Living: Artigas and the Metropolis." His Research Lab Website: [www.pc3.fau.usp.br](http://www.pc3.fau.usp.br).

## LUÍS URBANO

Luis Urbano (1972) graduated in Architecture from the University of Coimbra, from where he later concluded a post-graduation in 'Advanced Studies: Architecture, Territory and Memory'. He holds a PhD in Architecture from the Faculty of Architecture at University of Porto, where he began teaching in 1999. Since then he has also been lecturing and delivering papers in conferences and meetings, chiefly focusing on the intersections between Architecture and Cinema. On this theme he has contributed with essays and reviews to academic journals and professional magazines. He has coordinated the international seminar 'Designing Light' (2007); the workshop 'Cinemarchitecture' (2008-2010); the summer course 'Architecture and Film' (2010-2012), and the research project 'Silent Rupture. Intersections between architecture and film. Portugal, 1960-1974' (2010-2013). He has edited the books 'Designing Light' (2007); 'Mundo Perfeito: Fotografia de Fernando Guerra' (2008) and 'Revoluções, Arquitectura e Cinema nos Anos 60/70' (2013). He is the editor of 'JACK- Journal on Architecture and Cinema'. He authored the book 'Histórias Simples. Textos sobre arquitectura e cinema' (2013) and directed the short films on architecture 'Sizígia' (2012), 'The house next door' (2012) and 'How to draw a house' (2014).

## MARTA ROCHA

Marta Rocha (Porto, 1977) is an architect (FAUP, 2001), Master in "Intervention Methodologies in Architectural Heritage" (FAUP, 2007), and PhD in Architecture (FAUP, 2017). She wrote the dissertation "From the house to the museum: architectural adaptations in the house museums in Portugal" (FCT Scholarship. Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia: SFRH/BM/16712/2004 and Best Museology Work 2007 – APOM Award. Portuguese Museology Association), and the PhD thesis "The value of time. Raul Lino's Intellectual and Architectural Approach" (FCT Scholarship. Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia: SFRH/BD/68336/2010). Between 1999 and 2001 she studied at the École d'Architecture de Nancy, France, and worked at the atelier of Emmanuelle and Laurent Beaudouin. After returning to Oporto she focused

on several architecture projects co-authored with architect Fabien Vacelet (2001-2009), the House RV edifice having received the 1<sup>st</sup> National Award of Wood Architecture (PNAM'15) of the Association of Industries of Wood and Furniture Portugal. She is currently Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto. She started lecturing at FAUP between 2001 and 2003 as Teaching Assistant of Project III of the Degree in Architecture, and since September 2006 has been a part of the teaching corps of the curricular unity Project 3 of the Integrated Master in Architecture (MIARQ-FAUP). Since 2009 she is a member of the research group Atlas da Casa – Housing Architectural Design and Forms of Dwelling, at the Centre for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism (CEAU/FAUP), where she collaborates on the projects “Multifamily dwelling: theory, design and teaching”, “Narratives of the Architectural Educational”, and “Mapping Public Housing: a critical review of the State-subsidized residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)” – I&D/FCT: P2020-PTDC/CPC-HAT/1688/2014.

## MARK SWENARTON

Mark Swenarton is an architectural historian, critic and educator. He studied history at Oxford University and history & theory of art at Sussex University before taking his PhD in architecture at the Bartlett (University College London), where his supervisor was Reyner Banham. From 1977 to 1989 he taught history of architecture at the Bartlett and here in 1981, with Adrian Forty, he set up the first architectural history masters degree in architectural history in the UK. In 1985 Mark launched the international scholarly journal *Construction History*, which he edited until 1989, and in that year with Ian Latham he founded the independent monthly review *Architecture Today*, which he edited for 16 years.

In 2005 he took up the headship of the Oxford School of Architecture at Oxford Brookes University and in 2010 was appointed as first holder of the James Stirling Chair of Architecture at Liverpool University, where he is now Emeritus Professor of Architecture. Mark is a former director of TRADA (the Timber Research and Development Association) and chair of design review at CABE (the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) and he is a founding member of the Oxford Design Review Panel (2014- ), as well as a Built Environment Expert for the Design Council. Mark is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and the Royal Society of Arts and an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. His books include *Homes fit for Heroes* (1981), *Artisans and Architects* (1989), *Building the New Jerusalem* (2008), *Architecture and the Welfare State* (2015, with Tom Avermaete and Dirk van den Heuvel) and most recently *Cook's Camden: The Making of Modern Housing* (2017).

## OLIVIER CHADOIN

Olivier Chadoin is an Associate Professor of Sociology with Habilitation at the ENSAP Bordeaux, and a Researcher at PAVE – Centre Emile Durkheim, CNRS 5116 / Ecole doctorale SP2 Université de Bordeaux. Olivier Chadoin's work focuses on the city and architecture and their production systems. It grasps the universe of architectural and urban production and its agents as a specific field of production and architecture as a material and symbolic manifestation taken from the games and challenges of the social world, of which symbolic domination is a dimension. He is a member of the editorial board of the journal "Espaces et Sociétés", Head of "Hors Dossiers", since 2010. Member of the editorial board of the "Revue Française des méthodes visuelles" since 2016. Member of the editorial board of Editions de La Villette since 2008. Member of the Silver Square Award and first work of the Monitor, the 2013 edition. Expert with the ANR (National Research Agency) for the SHS section (Human and Social Sciences) in 2007-08 and 2012-2013-2014. Member of the section committee for postdoctoral fellowships of the Fernand Braudel Institute in SHS 2013. Expert member for the SHS dossier submitted to the FNRS (Belgian equivalent of the CNRS) in 2014 and 2015. Member of the Scientific Committee of the Research Seminar on Architects and the Public Service 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> Centuries, 2012-2013. Member of the jury for the project management prize of the Wallonia-Brussels Community, 2012. Member of the commission and jury for the recruitment of assistant masters of architecture schools, 2011, 2015 and 2017. Member of RT 27 of the French Association of Sociology (AFS) "Sociology of intellectuals and expertise: knowledge and powers". Member of the RAMAU network (Activities Network, Architecture and Urban Planning Professions) since 1998. Research in progress: Ordinary cities, sociology of French small and medium-sized cities, PUCA programme. Report: "After the end of the village. Out of the shadows of metropolises, of heterogeneous rural territories", with Éric Chauvier (ethnologist) and Thierry Jeanmonod (historian). He is the author of *La cité refuge - Le Corbusier et Pierre Jeanneret*, with Gilles Ragot (Paris, éditions du patrimoine, 2016) and *Être architecte : les vertus de l'indétermination - de la sociologie d'une profession à la sociologie du travail professionnel* (Presses Universitaires de Limoges, Collection « sociologie », 2007, reviewed edition in 2013).

## ORSINA SIMONA PIERINI

Associate Professor in Architecture and Urban Design at the Politecnico di Milano. She graduated in Milan in 1989, and obtained a PhD in Architectural Design in Venice in 1996. She has been working in the research group of Gio Vercelloni, with which she published several books on Milan and its urban iconography. After successive years working with Giorgio Grassi, she also edited his monograph of 1995, she moved to Barcelona in 1998, where started the

collaboration with Carlos Martí and Pep Quetglas, materialized in the exhibition and book on JM Sostres, the texts on the houses of Coderch and most recent books, *Passaggio in Iberia*, Milan 2008, and *Alejandro de la Sota, from matter to abstraction*, Santarcangelo di Romagna 2010. During a recent sabbatical year, with Bruno Reichlin she investigated the notion of architectural critique, at the EPFL. Her research activity is based on an idea of architectural design that interprets the architecture of the city in its historical experience as material for contemporary design: in this field, she has published the book *Sulla facciata, tra architettura e città*, Santarcangelo di Romagna 2008, and the article *Divorzio all'italiana: sui concetti di luogo e storia in un progetto di Ignazio Gardella*, *Zarch n° 1*, Zaragoza 2013. She has addressed the importance of the role of housing in the urban design of the contemporary city in the study on the places of residence and the publication of the *Housing Primer, le forme della residenza nella città contemporanea*, Santarcangelo di Romagna 2012. She recently focused this research on the modern experience of milanese architecture expressed in the book *Case milanesi 1923-1973, fifty years of residential architecture in Milan*, Milano 2017. She has lectured at many universities in Europe and elsewhere, including Düsseldorf Kunstakademie, ETSAM and CEU San Pablo in Madrid, EINA Zaragoza, KIT Karlsruhe, EAR Tarragona, Beijing University of Technology, ETSABarcelona, Henry Van de Velde Institut Antwerpen, Bauhaus Universität Weimar.

## SÓNIA ALVES

Sónia Alves is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research, Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge. She is also a Visiting Researcher at the Institute of Social Sciences (Instituto de Ciências Sociais), University of Lisbon and at Aalborg University. Her first degree is a BSc in Geography from the University of Porto (1997). She also holds a master's degree in Urban Planning (2002, Faculty of Engineering, University of Porto) and a PhD in Sociology (2011, ISCTE, University Institute of Lisbon). In September 2012, after being awarded an individual grant by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, she returned to academia and, in the context of a post-doctoral research project, she researched extensively on comparative welfare state regimes and the differential impact of urban and housing policies upon social groups and areas within cities. Within the framework of her Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowship, she is currently developing PLANAFFHO. PLANAFFHO (PLANNing for AFFordable HOusing) aims to examine how land-use planning contributes to the provision of affordable housing for low-income people and how it has promoted a mix of housing tenures within new developments in three capital cities - Copenhagen, Lisbon, and London - since 2007.

## **TERESA CALIX**

Teresa Calix graduated in architecture (1998), has a master's in urban planning and design (2002) and a PhD in architecture (2013), with a PhD thesis that focused on the morphologies of the contemporary city. Currently she is assistant professor at FAUP, where she is the coordinator of the study profile Dynamics and Urban Forms of the PhD Programme in Architecture and she is the head of the course Projecto 5 – urban design studio – of the Integrated Master's in Architecture. She also collaborates in the course Urban Project Studio of the Master's in Spatial Planning and Urban Project (from FAUP and Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto). Her teaching activity, particularly that related to practical exercises in the scope of the courses, workshops, and summer schools referred to, is used as an opportunity to deepen the relations with the municipalities of Porto Metropolitan Area and with experts of several areas of knowledge, bridging the gap between university/students and professionals. She is also the coordinator of the research group Morphologies and Dynamics of the Territory of the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism (MDT-CEAU-FAUP) and has participated in several research and consultancy projects.

## **VALDEMAR CRUZ**

Valdemar Cruz is a Portuguese journalist. Works at the Portuguese weekly newspaper Expresso. Several times awarded, he won the Grande Prémio Gazeta de Jornalismo, the most important Portuguese prize for journalism. Graduated in Literature at Porto University, he also studied at Porto Conservatory of Music. He is the author of several books, as *A Filha Rebelde* (co-author), *Histórias Secretas do Atentado a Salazar* or *Retratos de Siza*.



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