



*LIVING TOGETHER*

**DIARC**  
Dipartimento di Architettura

Federico II Naples University  
Via Toledo 402, 80134 Napoli

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**2015 October, 1-2 - Naples**

***Living together***

**Call for papers**

The global crisis of our development model coincides, in many ways, with the crisis of the person and collective values belonging to the present civilization stage. This phase, influenced by the production/consumption cycle, although overriding in guiding life styles and city growth, is gradually leaving in the background civil contents and shared cultural dimensions.

Various forms of individualism and competitiveness mechanisms among people have inevitably corroded collaborative practices and shared visions of life: on the one hand, they are weakening internal links among citizens and places or leading to a commoditization of the collective dimension of living; on the other, they are marginalizing actions and practices aimed to the construction of commons.

Technologies and tools on which our social interactions are grounded are, in some cases, separating individuals and communities while, on the contrary, as Richard Sennet (2012) suggested, they should make the cooperation an art or a practice of doing together.

Managing the innovation both technically and politically, and taking into account the contemporary mobility of resources means to work on a complex mosaic of interacting dimensions which, from the scale of the building and the square, to the district, the city or the urban region, are settling the effects of the space production and reproduction cycle, metabolizing it through social, cultural and ecological dimensions.

Thus, social interactions are not to be considered either utopia or repetitive ritual of associated life but, rather, a challenge for actions focusing on cooperation as a way to achieve mutual benefits, including the revival of a perspective on space and architecture involving planners, administrators and inhabitants.

This is a knowledge that demands common grounds where, in search for devices to share evolving perspectives of architecture and city, different disciplinary skills are to be interwoven with innovative forms of collaboration with users.

If, indeed, practicing architecture means to give place, shape and size to inhabited spaces by returning urban images that are rooted in the traces of our forefathers and settings around which unedited forms of identity will strengthen, "Living together" means trying to share remains and permanencies with new languages for the project.

In a growing integration between planning and management of transformations, the governance of built environment regeneration processes should determine, in other words, such effects on society and livability of spaces to encourage demands helpful to set up innovative supplies for the project and the plan.

In conclusion, the central role of architectural and urban design finds, in the wellness satisfaction, environmental protection and resource efficiency, some strategy factors to tackle the economic, energy and climate critical aspects that risk to become conflicting and unbalanced sources for regions and communities foreseeable future.

## **1. TRACKS**

### **T1. COLLABORATIVE URBAN DESIGN AND PLANNING**

*Accessibility to commons is increasingly influenced by the social stratification of inhabitants and users who live/move within contemporary cities and urban regions.*

*The progressive fragmentation of collective spaces is crystallizing, on the one hand, in the city of the rich, defended by gated communities, secured and celebrated through the aestheticization of dangers, sanitized within the ecological and smart neighborhoods protective shells; on the other, it is internalizing a mosaic of discarded territories, where the loosening of social control allows informality to increase the city of the poor. The polarization between beautiful and ugly, sick and healthy, safe and unsafe, accessible and inaccessible resulting from this fragmentation is going with the spread of hyperspecialized territories in the urban regions wide area.*

*More frequently the reference to vernacular models of community space is working to mitigate inequalities emphasized by daily life needs, as an antidote to the fears and a screen against the spatial injustices. Events, rituals and routines that gave meaning and shape to the 1900s urban and regional cultures are still offering potential anchorages to support the innovative practices experimentation for social inclusion.*

*The cross-disciplinary and cross-scale dimension resulting from the wise fitting of integrated policies should find in the urban project the chance for an able guidance to re-focus on contextual specific features, by providing interpretation, communication and decision-making tools in order to guarantee back the right to the city and the environment.*

*“Living together” means, therefore, to shape spatial orderings and environmental policies that express polyphonic decisions, waiting to be re-oriented towards the production of collective values and lifestyles. The track calls for the exploration of the different notions for “public” that are entering the contemporary age, looking forward potentials and development perspectives related to the collaborative dimension that the new urban question is posing to the city, the urban region and the inhabitants.*

### **T2. LIVING IN THE CITY: RE-COMPOSING ARCHITECTURE**

*Today, the idea of “collective living” is in deep crisis because modern models and techniques were have been produced administrative and professional results lacking quality. These results fragmented the space both physically and socially and produced new urban areas which gradually evolved into ghettos. Perhaps in these projects there was an “original sin”, i.e the ambition to create spaces for the “new-man”, where he could learn the “modern way” of living. This ambition was not able to support the challenge of complexity that has to face the plurality of contexts -first of all the social one- and the right desires and needs of the “person”. Faced with the failure of these experiences sometimes we saw Architecture subscribe a-critically to market logics or escape into “ephemeral” dimensions.*

*Thus, reflections on urban living should, above all, return to being research of quality that aims at the regeneration and the requalification of those areas processed of functional obsolescence and of their life cycle decay (production areas, public living suburbs, infrastructural frames, etc.). There is a need for a project capable of interpreting characters and values of existing “heritage” and of resuming a specific “role” for Architecture.*

*The request for a new kind of living space comes from innovative forms of “collective living” that are expressions of new cohabitation ideas and changing life-styles. This request becomes research into new residential typologies and innovative public space concepts (co-housing and co-working). Perhaps now architects, after having resumed research that aims to investigate on many aspects of collective living, have to think if (and how) the consolidated disciplinary theories and tools of the project can fulfill this request. We should ask ourselves if this “new” request of “collective living” railroads us into re-thinking the many past “ideas of city” coexisting in the contemporary city and that perhaps were never fully realized. This research could redefine places, shapes and sizes and it could represent a way of recognizing a new “order” in the urban structure. The different re-use strategies – urban regeneration and recycling- can have an important role in this research working on a revived concept of the landscape as the place of a collective identity.*

### **T3. INNOVATIONS AND INCLUSIVE PROCESSES FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

*The 2020 European agenda identifies the city as the main area for experimentation in order to achieve the goals of the “climate and energy package” and the strengthening of social cohesion, by recognizing urban and metropolitan areas as potential creativity and innovation catalysts, but also as the places where social, economic and environmental critical issues are emphasized with more relevance. The actions for the built environment sustainability should cross the emerging conditions of urban critical flaws, that adversely affect employment, health, welfare, living together. “Living together” has, therefore, to be achieved through the use of appropriate technological processes in order to overcome the social and environmental “destabilization” due to the persistent energy, economic and climate crises.*

*The approaches implemented by technological and environmental design principles prove to be effective to contrast global warming, reduce resource waste, to act on product and process efficiency and energy*

efficiency, and they can therefore have important consequences on economic and environmental sustainability and social inclusion.

*In new buildings construction and buildings public spaces redevelopment, the qualitative design factors related to systemic and integrated approach of needs-performance, have to face the emergent scenarios of the construction and built environment sector digitization.*

*The building project and process will therefore become ever more the reflection of higher efficiency logics, with the option of preventive checks, in which the technical and performance simulation control aspects will be prevailing.*

*The European Union guidelines are strongly oriented to the innovative issues both in the governance processes and in building design and production tasks. For the sustainable development and social cohesion objectives should be foreseen the planning of inclusive and cooperation actions, giving a new central role to the project phase as long as it will be able to be itself as an integrated part of the building process.*

*The project should be strengthen in its predictive ability on life-cycles (in terms of performance, functionality and long-term efficiency of products, processes, technologies) and extended and compatible constructability (technological, procedural and environmental), enhancing with the inputs deriving from the integration process of the actors and stakeholders and should experiment new co-working forms based on sharing action placed at the base of the new bottom-productions promoted by the world of Makers.*

## **2. ABSTRACT SUBMISSION**

The abstract written in English cannot exceed 3,000 characters and has to include the title of the contribution, name, role and institutional affiliation of the author(s), an e-mail and a phone number, formatted according to the template that will be available at the website <http://www.diarc.unina.it>

Each author cannot submit more than one abstract, or cannot appear in more than two of co-authors groups.

The abstract should briefly explain the topic communication underlining universal issues that should have a role in the knowledge of the other participating members. The subject will be placed on the background of the state of the art highlighting the innovative contribution that the author improves with his work. It's possible to mention only the fundamental references using the author-date system in the text and full reference at the end of the abstract.

The authors need to indicate the track to which they submit the paper, although the final decision will be up to the Scientific Committee. The authors need also to indicate the category of the paper (Research report or Project outline, see below).

Abstracts have to be submitted as a Word document by **May 11th 2015** to [abitareilfuturo.diarc@unina.it](mailto:abitareilfuturo.diarc@unina.it)

The acceptance of the abstracts will be notified by **June 5th 2015**. After June 10th, accepted abstracts will be published on the website <http://www.diarc.unina.it/>

## **3. FULL PAPERS**

The selected authors undertake to pay the subscription fee and deliver the full paper by the **20th July 2015**.

There are two kinds of paper:

- a) Research report: a text of a maximum length of 24,000 characters including spaces in Microsoft Word format, with the possibility to include a maximum of four illustrations (300 dpi).
- b) Project outline: a text by maximum 12,000 characters including spaces in Microsoft Word format, with the possibility to include up to a maximum of 10 illustrations (pictures or drawings, 300 dpi).

More detailed information about the format of the full papers will be provided to authors whose abstracts have been accepted.

The selected papers will be published, subject to the registration to the International Conference from the authors.

## **4. SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

The Committee will examine the submitted abstracts and notify the acceptance by **June 5th, 2015**. At this stage, suggestions can be given to the authors for the preparation of the full paper. The Scientific Committee will chair the sessions in which the papers will be presented.

## **5. GUIDELINES FOR SPEAKER'S PRESENTATION**

The presentations will have a duration of 10 minutes. They should be PowerPoint or PDF.

## **6. LANGUAGES**

The official languages of the International Conference are Italian and English.

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**PROGRAMME**

Thursday October 1<sup>st</sup>  
Afternoon

Friday October 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Morning and afternoon

Subscription fee:

€ 130,00

PhD students, PhDsm Research fellows:

€ 80,00

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**SHORT SCHEDULE**

March 16th 2015: call launch

May 11th 2015: abstract submission

June 5th 2015: acceptance notification

July 20th 2015: paper delivery

October 1st-2nd 2015: International Conference