



**Optimistic Suburbia 2 – International Conference
Middle-Class Mass Housing Complexes**

OPTIMISTIC SUBURBIA 4

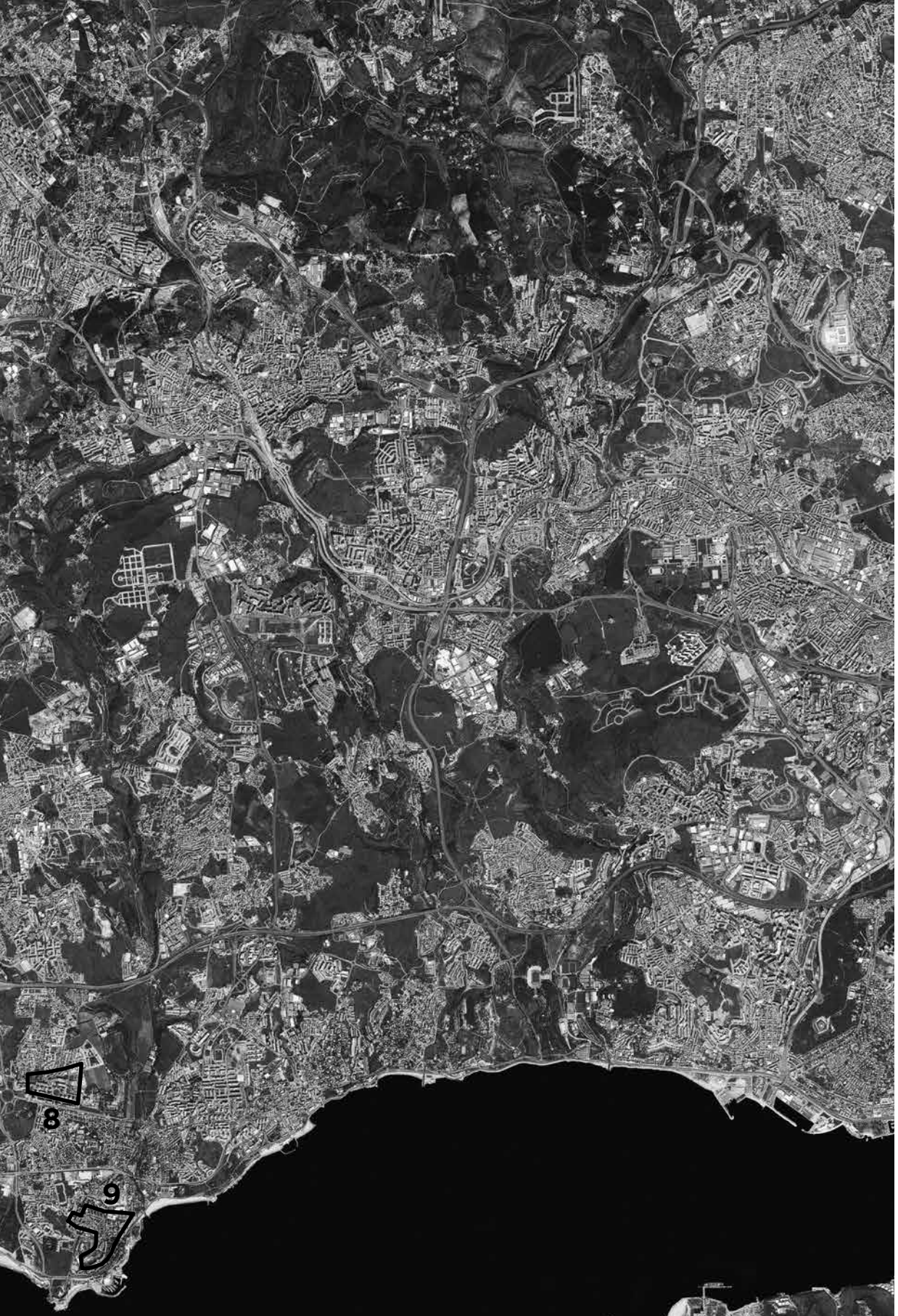
Full Papers' Booklet

**Ana Vaz Milheiro
Inês Lima Rodrigues**

COORDINATORS

**Beatriz Serrazina
Leonor Matos Silva**

EDITORS



**Optimistic Suburbia 2 – International Conference
Middle-Class Mass Housing Complexes**

OPTIMISTIC SUBURBIA 4

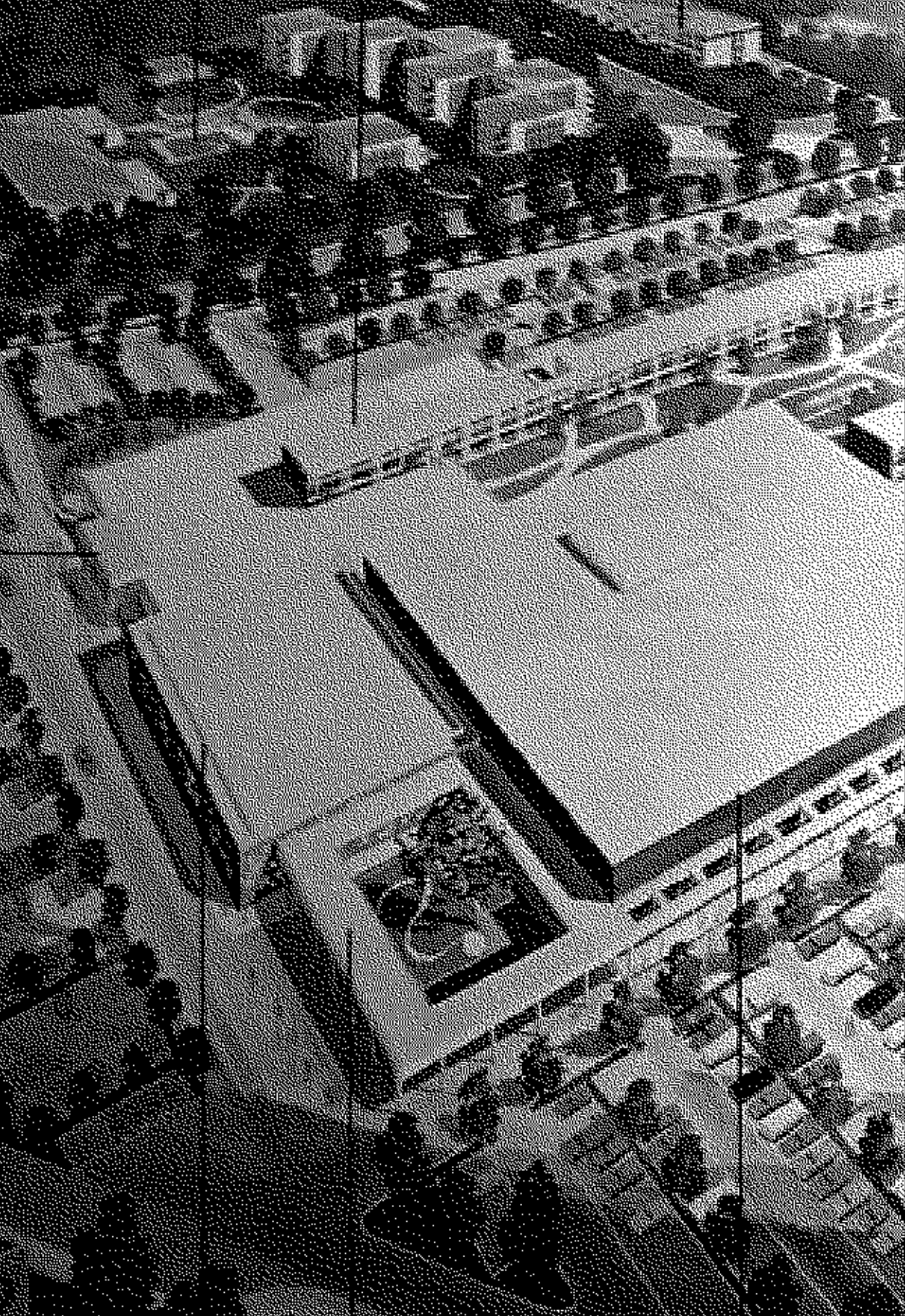
Full Papers' Booklet

**Ana Vaz Milheiro
Inês Lima Rodrigues**

COORDINATORS

**Beatriz Serrazina
Leonor Matos Silva**

EDITORS



5 *Optimistic Suburbia. Full Papers' Booklet*

Ana Vaz Milheiro
Inês Lima Rodrigues

- 9** Yankel Fijalkow and Aurore Reynaud
**Sarcellite, the word and the images (1950-1975).
Analysing narrativity to overcome representations**
- 19** Gonçalo Canto Moniz and Vitório Leite
**Routes to Campanhã. Research in-between modern
social housing towards an inclusive public space**
- 33** Melissa Anna Murphy and Beata Sirowy
**Spatial preconditions for publicness for cultural
encounters and social integration**
- 49** Marianna Charitonidou
**Toward a Trans-European Petroleumscape: Architectural
and Urban Histories of Designing Automobility**
- 65** Géry Leloutre
**Postwar optimistic city development in Brussels.
Conventional urbanism between public authorities and
housing developers**
- 79** Andrea Pastorello
**Stuck in the Middle: the Middle Class in the Middle of the
Wildness**
- 93** Ariadna Kuzhakova
**The phenomenon of experimental neighbourhoods in
Russia. The different approaches of Soviet modernism to
the housing problem (1950-1980)**
- 103** Marianna Charitonidou
**Takis Zenetos's 'Electronic Urbanism' as adaptation to
social structure: Tele-activities as actor of change**
- 121** Mariana Porto Ferreira
Face: Technical element used as an aesthetic device
- 137** Giuseppe Resta
**Wallpapers from the Eastern Europe. A visual research
on the façades of post-war mass housing**
- 151** Inês Marques
**Walking wonders. An atlas of useless structures in
two housing complexes in Lisbon**
- 163** Jean-Marc Basyn
**The Cité de l'Amitié: 1970s pioneering housing
ensemble for people with reduced mobility in the
Brussels periphery confronted to its future**

Gonçalo Canto Moniz

Centre for Social Studies (CES), Department of Architecture (DARQ),
University of Coimbra, Portugal; gmoniz@ces.uc.pt

Vitório Leite

Department of Architecture (DARQ), University of Coimbra, Portugal;
vitoriovasconcelos@gmail.com

Routes to Campanhã

Research in-between modern social housing towards an inclusive public space

Suburban areas planned in the 1950s for public and cooperative housing urbanization created available public spaces in-between the different modern neighbourhoods. During the last 50 years some of these urban areas with agricultural and industrial patterns were fragmented by motor or rail infrastructures increasing the difficulties of mobility. Nowadays, these empty and informal spaces often integrate routes on the suburbs, from the suburbs to the centre and vice-versa.

At the URBiNAT project, these in-between spaces, with lack of publicness, are seized as opportunity to co-create with local citizens and stakeholders an inclusive public space, that we call “healthy corridors”, integrating nature-based solutions, harmonizing material and immaterial dimensions.

Distinguishing between two different time phases: one pre-pandemic, when an intense collective activity of 15 participative actions was developed on Campanhã’s public space and schools, and the current time, when a semi-virtual activation of the project was forced by the Portuguese multiple declarations of state of emergency – this text relates these different periods of curfew and non-curfew, with the two of the main working routes of the researchers: a coordination route and an interaction route.

The aim of the article is to describe different views of this process through the lens, routines and drifts of the researchers – before and during the effects of the Covid-19 virus – comparing the work evolution during these different moments and contributing to the upcoming debate of the existence of a post-pandemic new consciousness about urban practices.

Keywords: Public space; Healthy corridors; Campanhã

Introduction

On urban territory it has always been difficult to conciliate intransigent economic and financial needs and social and cultural cohesion. This is particularly felt on the outskirts of the cities, namely in the social housing neighbourhoods where people live in conditions of great vulnerability. In these places, the urgency of putting citizens at the heart of urban processes it's not just because they can create, use and maintain the public space but also because the process itself can be also an experience that promotes and improves their well-being.

Therefore, the European H2020 project URBiNAT aims is to co-develop the urban project for a healthy corridor (Moniz, Ferreira, 2019) that integrates nature-based solutions with a human-centered approach, so that all citizens can carry out leisure, cultural, social and economic activities (see Fig. 1). The healthy corridor is a public space that is being co-created with citizens and stakeholder of seven European cities, namely Porto, Nantes and Sofia, as frontrunners, and Hoje-Taastруп, Brussels, Siena and Nova Gorica, as followers. This paper is focused on the case of Porto, where the authors are members of the local taskforce, constituted by researchers and technicians of Porto Municipality, Domus, CIBIO, CES, UC, GUDA.

The objective of co-creating a healthy corridor is being followed by Porto's task force team since 2018, to regenerate a strategic urban area of Campanhã parish. Working in this continuous zone located in between 3 neighborhoods of Campanhã - Bairro do Falcão, Bairro do Cerco do Porto e Bairro do Lagarteiro - the team is trying to understand the perceptions and wills of people who walk and live in this place to preview and co-design the improvement of the urban quotidian routes of the area and contribute to the socio-spatial transformation, which is now occurring in the parish, with an optimistic outlook.

This paper aims to be a reflectional analysis of the work that has been done by two of the researchers of the project, organized in two parallel routes that are coincident with their role on the project: one as coordinator of the project (CES) and the other as a researcher of one of the partners (UC).

URBiNAT urban regeneration

URBiNAT project intends to find the answers in a multiplicity of actors and issues,

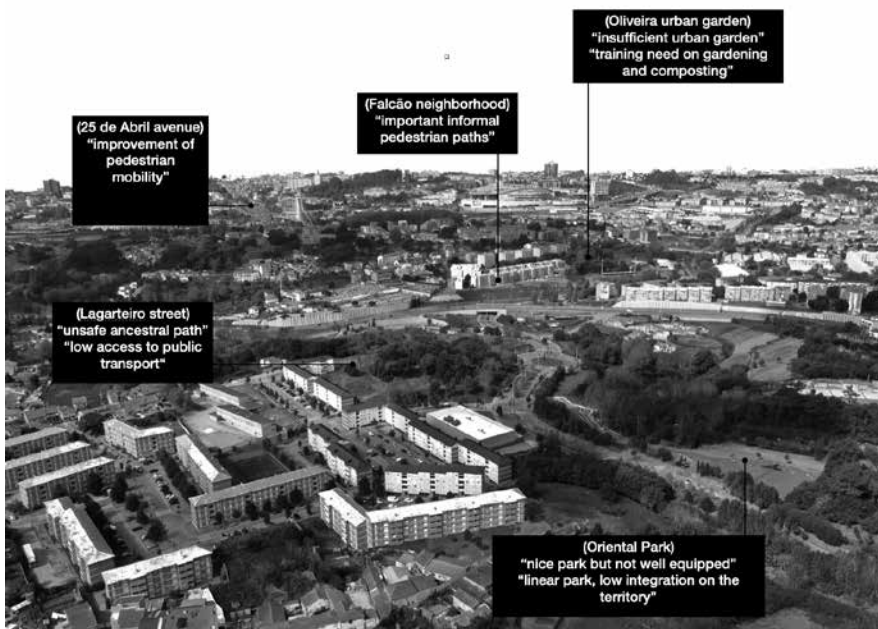


Fig. 1 - Aerial photo of the study area, including citizens' comments. Source: URBiNAT

instead of simply resorting to regulations and other abstract forms of administration or land management. The spatial planner or designer must develop mechanisms that create urban regeneration made “by and with the people”, with effective participation - sharing and exchanging power, knowledge and experience - and not “for the people” (Sanoff, 2000).

In fact, the engagement of politicians, technicians, citizens and stakeholders in the co-creation of the urban project for the healthy corridor is an opportunity to regenerate a space in which all are valued: a space that is both public, inclusive and healthy.



Fig. 2 - Living lab participatory meeting. Source: URBINAT

Outside the historic centres, namely on social housing neighborhoods, the public space took on multiple forms and lost its ability to be used and appropriated by citizens. The focus on rapid mobility prevented investments in spaces close to housing neighborhoods or large commercial and industrial areas. Today, it is here where the great opportunity lies for cities that want another urban development model that extends across their entire urban area. As UN-Habitat proclaims, “more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change (Suri e Slecthping, 2018).

Campanhã available territory

Campanhã territory

Until the beginning of the 21st century, mostly because of its historical evolution,

Porto’s oriental parishes’ urbanization was seen as less stimulating (Tavares, 2001) than the urban development of the occidental part of the city. The first 20 years of this century, Porto faced the challenge of renovating the central area as defined by Porto Capital of Culture 2001, supported by the Polis programme. Nowadays, this part of the territory is living one of the most interesting regeneration processes of the city.

The parish of Campanhã, one of the biggest of these oriental zones, has an urban center in Corujeira square and an urban limit in Porto peripheral road “Circunvalação”, which is also the administrative limit of the city. This territory is a palimpsesto with three main layers: firstly, the farms dedicated to agriculture, as Freixo, Bonjória and Falcão; secondly, the industries connected with Campanhã train station, as the Porto’s slaughterhouse; and thirdly, an intense process of housing urbanization in the last century, when public housing was highly promoted in low-density areas of the outskirts of the city (URBINAT, 2019).

During the last 60 years, this parish was occupied by these punctual and zoned housing interventions that left some of the existent agriculture and industrial plots with an uncertain future, contributing to a multiple and fragmented morphology that had been crystallized by “the unpredictable consequences of inherited socio-spatial arrangements” (Brenner e Schmid, 2017).

The structures that fragment neighborhoods, cities, or societies are more often invisible. They are outlined by the multiple socio-spatial features and stories that confine people to certain parts of the territory, but in the case of this particular hinterland (Brenner, 2016), the structures are also very visible, they exist explicitly and physically, as railways, roads, buildings, terrain vague and topography. And, during the last decades, these material and immaterial borders led to an ultra-fragmentation of the territory that allowed the following precarious settling and the very insecure pedestrian traffic that has been passing through some of the vacant lots that were not still occupied.

These gradual occupations contributed to an evolutionary context that defines the boundaries between the inhabitants of the area, its collective structures, and the rest of the city.



Fig. 3 - Campanhã in the Porto city map. Source: URBiNAT

From co-diagnostic to co-design in Campanhã: the co-creation of the healthy corridor

For this reason, during the phases of co-diagnostic and co-design, some of these vacant plots were highly identified as the ones that needed an urgent transformation in the area. In addition, with the identification of the available municipal plots for our intervention, most of the proposed ideas of NBS for the project were established there or nearby. At the URBiNAT project, these in-between spaces were seen as an opportunity to co-create with local citizens and stakeholders an inclusive public space, that we call “healthy corridors”, integrating nature-based solutions, harmonizing material and immaterial dimensions.

In Porto, the intervention aims to be a strategic occupation of what remains of an old farm - Lugar do Falcão - improving the connection between the three existent neighborhoods of the area - Falcão, Cerco do Porto and Lagarteiro. A surgical purpose that will also upgrade the connection of the neighborhoods with the existent pedestrian mobility network and, consequently, the rest of the city.

The healthy corridors will try to occupy and activate the use of this vacant public space, promoting multifunctionality with the involvement of the local community. The importance of transforming this layer of available city from an urban unsafety barrier into porous and activated parts of public space is fundamental to achieve the aimed change. The co-creation of the healthy corridor is organised by URBiNAT in four stages: co-diagnostic,

co-design, co-implementation; co-monitoring. The co-diagnostic stage engaged citizens and stakeholders in participatory activities in order to map the uses and perceptions of the territory to identify the needs. Two groups were involved firstly the students in primary schools and secondly the public in general in a public event. In parallel, local association and institutions were also invited to create synergies with URBiNAT, sharing their experience and knowledge, as well as their ongoing projects.

The co-diagnostic offered a baseline that was the starting point for the co-design stage. Combining walkthroughs with workshops, students and adults co-designed ideas to integrate in the healthy corridors, organised in four categories: public space and nature; culture and sports; education and environment; social economy and solidarity practices. These ideas were consolidated with proximity meetings with face-to-face interviews and then developed with presential workshops and online meetings due to the covid-19 restrictions. Finally, the ideas were systematised and discussed to decide which ones should be developed. Finally, an urban plan integrated the ideas in a territorial global strategy.

The co-implementation is starting in the mid of 2021 to develop the NBS proposals and plan its implementation by the citizens or by the construction works. The process is organised in the frame of a municipal roadmap that puts together citizens, stakeholders, municipal technicians and political representatives, as well as the URBiNAT team in a co-governance model (URBiNAT, 2020). The co-monitoring stage will close this circular process by

monitoring with all actors the impact of the healthy corridor in several dimensions: people's wellbeing, environment, public space, culture and economy. The evaluation is an important stage to consolidate the methodological process as a research and action strategy that engages the community in all stages of the urban regeneration. In this sense, the co-creation of the healthy corridor will build a public space in Campanhã but also a community of practices that as the social infrastructure and the toolbox to activate the living lab to co-create new projects for common needs.

Research field routes

The aim of the article is to describe different views and premonitions of this process through the lens, routines and drifts of academic actors with two different roles – coordination and research- before, during and after the effects of the Covid-19 virus.

Distinguishing between three different time phases: one pre-pandemic, when an intense collective activity of 15 participative actions were made on Campanhã's public space and schools; a pandemic, when a semi-virtual activation of the project was forced by the Portuguese multiple declarations of state of emergency; and a possible post-pandemic, when (a new) normality will be reactivated, with different lens, senses and experiences. This text relates these different periods of curfew and non-curfew, with the two working routes of the researchers: a coordination route and an interaction route.

For the mentioned research URBiNAT and the local citizens created a living lab, to engage the community in an urban regeneration that

identifies their needs and explores solutions together, in dialogue with the municipality and the academia. The laboratories are no more in the university, far from the reality, but they are inside the community, open to their knowledge and experience. If the process is appropriated by the citizens, then an inclusive urban regeneration may be achieved.

The healthy corridor is a public space but it's also a research and action routes that aims to co-create an investigation and project in collaboration with different partners and the local citizens. Based on an interdisciplinary cooperation, a community of practice and interests shares their knowledge at different levels: in-between the partners, in-between the cities, in between the local taskforce and the citizens, in between the URBiNAT and other projects.

The research and action routes have a physical dimension, related to the field work that is developed in the territory, and also a mental dimension, based on the step-by-step of the activities related to management, research, design, cooperation and collaboration.

This process was organized in two parallel routes, one that played a strategic approach, the coordination route, and other the was responsible for the implementation and field work, the interaction route.

Coordination route

The coordinator route aims to open gates to paths arriving in Campanhã in a material and immaterial way. (See Fig. 4) This route is intersected by other paths that establish a connection with other cities and other scientific partners in order to share the knowledge production and establish a community of practices.

	ACADEMIA FRONT	INSTITUTIONAL FRONT	ACTION FRONT
COORDINATION	Workpackages (dialogue with academic partners)	Taskforce (dialogue among local partners)	Living labs (dialogue with citizens)
ROLES	Collaboration	Articulation	Mediation
AIMS	Concepts, Methods	Planning, Reporting	Needs, Solutions
SYNERGIES	Interdisciplinarity, sharing concepts	Learning from practices	Learning from experience
CONFLICTS	Conflict between different disciplines	Conflict between different approaches	Conflict between different views

Fig. 4 - Resume table of coordination route. Source: URBiNAT

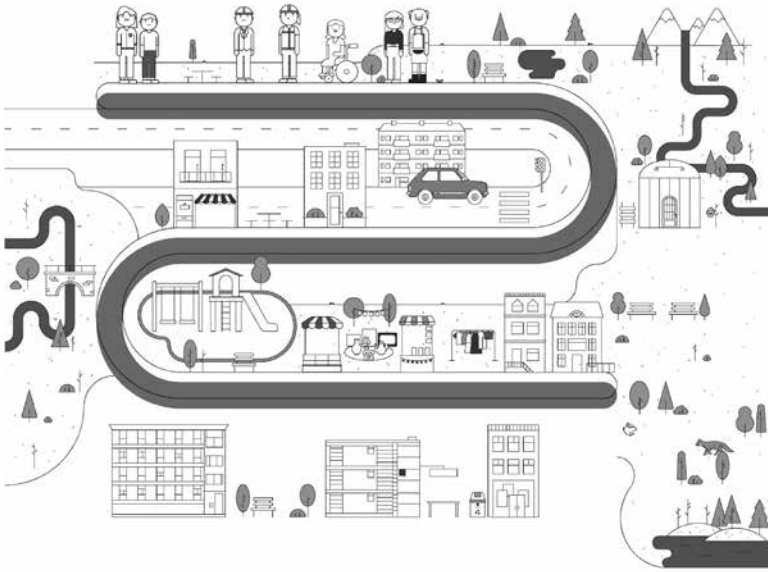


Fig. 5 - The healthy corridor illustrated diagram. Source: URBINAT

The coordination route starts in the Academia, where the scientific partners, in the frame of several work packages, dialogue to design concepts and methodologies to be implemented in each case study and the city's intervention area. At the institutional front, different institutions are in dialogue to work together in planning as a taskforce and reporting the activities, according to the local culture. Finally, in Campanhã, at the action front, citizens are engaged in the process and integrate a third layer of complexity to identify the needs and solutions. Although this

narrative is top down, this is a circular process in which all the stops are fed by the others, promoting interaction.

In the different stops of this route, the coordinator plays different roles such as a collaborator in the WPs to share knowledge, as an articulator in the taskforce to relate the different stages, and as a mediator in the living lab to activate.

On one hand, this process might generate synergies, to share knowledge between

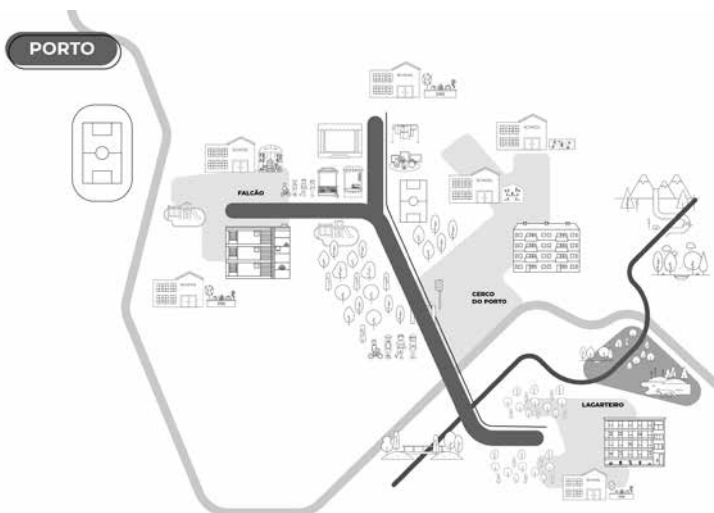


Fig. 6 - The healthy corridor illustrated diagram in Porto. Source: URBINAT

disciplines, to learn from the practices of the different institutions and from the experience of the stakeholders. On the other hand, this process might also generate conflicts, due to the different understanding of concepts between the disciplines, due to different approaches (ways of doing) between the taskforce, and to different views of the several stakeholders.

The healthy corridor concept followed this route from a conceptual proposal developed in the frame of the academia, to be integrated by the local municipality in its urban planning strategy and finally to be appropriate by the citizens and stakeholder.

In this sense, the co-creation process of the healthy corridor started with the engagement of these two important actors, the municipality and the citizens, in order to create synergies with projects that were already being implemented in Campanhã. As target area of the municipality strategy, the healthy corridor took advantage of the planned renovation of the social housing neighbourhoods in terms of buildings and public space. In this sense, the co-creation of the corridor in Porto focused in the space in-between the three neighbourhoods of Falcão, Cerco do Porto and Lagarteiro.

The paths built by URBiNAT will link with the path designed for the three neighbourhoods establishing an integrated system of public space that will improve mobility and connectivity in the urban area. This strategy was co-developed with municipal technicians in workshops, but it was also identified by the citizens as a need in walkthroughs organised in the beginning of the co-design stage.

The same synergy was developed with local social institutions that participate in URBiNAT activities and merged their projects with the proposal that were co-created with citizens, namely the solidarity market that will be co-supported by REDES project, from APPC and *Fios e Desafios*. These partnerships and cooperation build a community of practices based in a community of interest, that creates bounds between the several actors involved.

The coordination route operates at a strategic level putting the three fronts in dialogue in order to create proximity and appropriation of the concepts, methodologies and tools by the local actors, but also to improve the academic front with the feedback from the field

work. It's a circular route that aims to reinforce the sense of community acting together at different levels.

Interaction route

The openness of the participatory activities and used methodology, along with the proximity that the URBiNAT living lab provided, triggered an intense co-design moment for all the stakeholders involved.

On one hand, this context had created a period of intimacy and co-creation, which allowed to expand the needs identified and catalogued existent solutions to new ideas and proposals, where the participants developed new ways that rethink the territory and also the local culture, local economy and the local schools' educational activities. But, on the other hand, it also generated a busy agenda of activities and meetings and consequently a workflow of difficult observation, reflection and registration.

For an architectural researcher in the field these are rich creative moments of collective practice, which enable a deep experience of critical proximity (Latour, 2015), allow to rethink the knowledge about the contexts we are studying and trigger a more accurate use of the disciplinary usual tools (Cruz, 2019). During these periods - walks, travellers, talks, meetings and working moments - can be spatial experiences and, even that only momentaneous, can integrate the researcher on a local quotidian life. (Fig. 7)

During these periods, outsiders, as the institutional technicians, researchers and also some curious that attended, were involved in URBiNAT participated process. This feeling of involvement and integration was an important matter for the closeness that we wanted to



Fig. 7 - School activity on the living lab. Source: URBiNAT

create. A feeling and a way of think that was not promoted by an imposed participation but by a flexible dialogue between all actors that wished to participate and contribute to the co-creation process.

Fig. 4 sums up the different fronts that, as researchers on the field, URBiNAT team needed to use during the interaction route, in order to activate the global research process and the local urban project. The differences between these normally distanced fronts, enunciated on both coordination and interaction route, evidence the need of flexibility and also the very different kind of efforts that take to maintain the aims that are described.

The operations were developed according to the roles, but were always changing by the shifts of the challenges and aims of the project, which were always evolving, because of the different actors that have been integrated during all the process.

All these topics, here divided on the table (Fig. 8), are all mixed on the field. Most of the times, roles are not so clear on every front and the different aims, here described for each one, are mixed: an institutional aim can also be an academia or action front or, for example, an action role can be the same as an academia or institutional role.

On this interaction route resume is also clear difference between the two phases inscribed by the pandemic state we are still living. For the same roles and aims, the operations are very different.

With the emergency declaration triggered by the pandemic, the urban project work activities and the drifts on the study area migrated from the vacant lots and the local living lab to the phone lines, web meetings and digital tools. The research routine was transformed on a home curfew with small periods of possible small group activities.

On this point, the living lab, a proximity action front established on a classroom kindly ceded by the local main school, which was fundamental to trigger the collaborative process, closed. But even during this period, without this fundamental and common space, there was the need to create some moments to get back to a close dialogue with citizens, in small groups, and in person.

Because of these restrictions, from a situation of close togetherness, created by face-to-face experiences, when individual memories were merged into collective ones and the project was being collectively created, we were pushed to a distant new sensation that we try to reduce on numerous debates, face-to-face participatory sessions, when possible and digital activities.

However, very hardly we could maintain the same level of interaction and workflow on the project. The new digital normality, even upholding some of the important ties with the local stakeholders, does not seem to generate the same shared knowledge and lead to the cancelation of important activities.

The work on proximity was clearly not fully achieved during the pandemic, but the

	ACADEMIA FRONT	INSTITUTIONAL FRONT	ACTION FRONT
RESEARCH	Workpackages	Taskforce	Living labs
ROLES	Investigation, interdisciplinary dialogue	Registration, systematization, interpretation	Observation, interaction, co-designing
AIMS	Information, tools	Collaboration, appropriation and interaction	Dialogue, integration, empowerment solutions
PRE-PANDEMIC OPERATIONS	Living Lab coordination and group meetings	Task Force implementation of Living Lab, technical dialogue and face-to-face meetings	Living Lab interaction, citizen workshops, walkthroughs and face-to-face meetings and interviews
POST-PANDEMIC OPERATIONS	Periodic webinars	Periodical web meetings	Digital workshops (miro software), small personal meetings, online interviews

Fig. 8 - Resume table of interaction route. Source: URBiNAT



Fig. 9 - Collaborative online collage. Source: URBINAT

work that was done before co-created a group of ideas that were already in motion, so the task-force team used this calmer period to systematize on different categories and to work together with academic and institutional partners, for its development.

The new NBS are still under-development and the team is still trying to involve more and more the local people and institutions on the co-creation process. To notice and work the all-participants perceptions and challenges, which this organic process triggered on the definition of these ideas, was essential to define and develop the NBS. This was not a

collecting process, although the number of ideas that were obtained and mapped with a large variety of participants. This was a curatorial process where ideas were formed, crossed, compared and discussed in various formats and languages, and where informality, conflict and personal relationships were also essential for the co-creation process.

The map on Fig. 10 captures and maps all these ideas that were proposed for a pre-established area. Some of them are in plots that are about to be transformed by the urban project, but some are also outside of this limited intervention zone.

This mapping started from a rational need of the team to plan a territorial strategy for the project, but was also a consequence of the gradual development of the new NBS ideas. The objectivity that this activity was searching was limited in its location and was trying to develop a situated knowledge about the place and the people who live it (Haraway, 1988). A kind of knowledge that tries to integrate the subjectivity of all opinions and reasons that appeared during the process (Ranciére, 1998) and that its capable to contribute to develop a project beyond the analytical pressure of the results and according a specific moment in time and space.



Fig. 10 - New NBS location map. Source: URBINAT

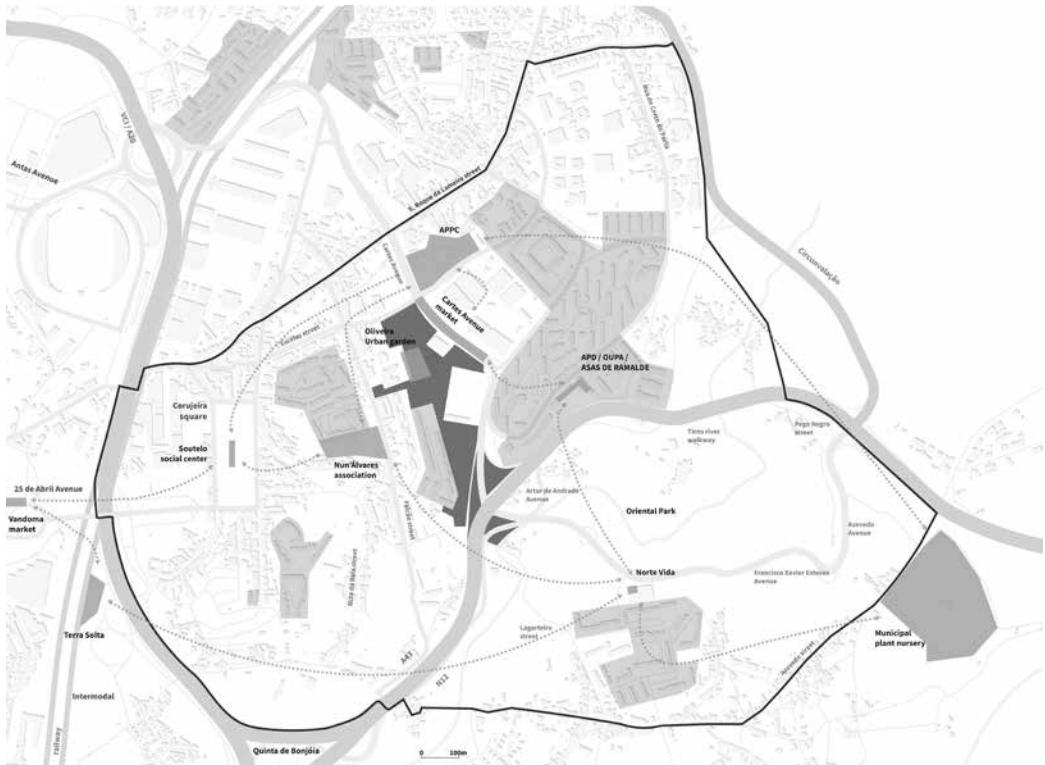


Fig. 11 – Social economy practices existent network. Source: URBiNAT

The following map (Fig. 11) illustrates an attempt to use this strategical and intense design process, as a problem setting and not just a practice of architectural problem solving (Crysler, 2015). This map indicates an existent network of existent social economy practices, a specific theme discussed during the participation process and one of the groups of new NBS that were defined during the systematization of the ideas.

To map and to cross the information created by every one of this groups of themes was essential to start to understand the publicness that exists not only in the public space of the area, but in all kind of plots, buildings and every kind of urban artefacts. The themes help us organize a strategy on how to contribute to the transformation.

To preview the contribution of the project on the territory is a difficult and speculative task and, to map this contribution, has a specific time frame and put together different empirical relations and synergies that URBiNAT's project aims to support and develop. Some of

them can be physically and spatially supported and others can be developed in a more ethical, pedagogical or procedural way.

During this exercise, local participants standpoints that were considered and included were essential to map all the possible spatial transformations. This was because they seemed more adequate and sustained and not motivated by a romanticized vision of their participation or a need for legitimate reasons and arguments for the urban project. To integrate these standpoints, in a way that wished to be the more accurate and inclusive as possible, we needed to create a symbiotic relation (Meneses, 2012) with the people involved, where mobility, interchangeability but also specificity, difference and conflict were always present.

The new previewed network, established on Fig. 12 tries to illustrate all the proposed new NBS, not fully developed yet, for the same specific thematic group of social economy practices but also all the relations, processes and contexts of this ideas.

During this still incomplete interaction route, where the digital times we are living obligates to struggle with a participative process occurring on online meetings and using digital tools, it was even more important to work with the critical proximity, which we are trying to

promote and use. And, apart from the generic debate of the scientific objectivity (Haraway, 1988), we need to encroach and interfere on the specific visions that we could find on the actors we could work with.



Fig. 12 - Social economy practices network with new NBS. Source: URBiNAT

Routes on post-pandemic healthy corridors

Architecture, as a discipline that it is constantly reshaping our building environment through the question of sickness (Wigley, 2020) can be one of the most affected fields of a possible new post-pandemic consciousness.

Comparing the work evolution during the different moments described before, it is notorious the uncertainty created by this pandemic that we are living and the changes it may have created.

The research-in-action of URBiNAT project was conditioned and delayed by this particular moment, however an opportunity for reflection and transformation also emerged with positive scientific benefits. During this time, the idea of the healthy corridor in Porto has expanded, from a pathway to a park. The goals of the project developed, from connections (corridors) to an intervention on in-between urban spaces.

In addition, the co-design method had to combine the landscape approach with a more integrated one, which includes citizenship events and tactical urbanism, stating that the corridor is also healthy, or in another words, is more than green.



Fig. 13 - The campmarket. Source: URBINAT, CES, UC, 2020

This image of the new NBS named by a local association of campmarket (Fig. 13), created accordingly the work developed collaboratively, of an existent ruin that will be transformed on a new public space that tries to redesign a space for all the uses and ideas of the participants, trying to capture this approach of the project.

From the reflective analysis expressed on this paper, about the two methodological routes that are still in progress until 2023, there are some important lessons that will be careful used on the next steps of the project and may also be useful to share:

. The importance of a proximity process. The researcher or technician needs to establish a transparent relationship with participants, where proximity and a critic interaction are important issues to be aware during the process. To be close to the thoughts and wills of the participants can inform the project in a very accurate way about the territory and its inhabitants quotidian, but it can be also proved to be a very difficult process, where criticality and methodological escapes/barriers are fundamental to identify the different positions and roles we shall assume during the process.

. The need for a flexible and gradual mapping. To map is a strategic action to locate and to record possibilities of challenges, needs, expectations and aspirations, and do it with the necessary time and flexibility for collecting a wide range of contributions can be a very rich circumstantial process. However, to leave the project with options opening until the finishing moment can be a stressful journey if who coordinates, designs or decides, at last, are not methodological prepared. In this sense, mapping is an analytical tool but it can also be a planning method that supports flexible process.

. To make an inclusive co-design process can be a very challenging process. Establishing a common grounded general concept or vision is an important initial action, but also a constant collective argumentation. To use common reasoned options during all the process will possible be necessary to survive to all the conflicts that may emerge and achieve an effective socio-spatial transformation.

During this reflection, even with this apparently changes, it is still difficult to separate a possible pandemic caused development from non-pandemic evolution. One interesting study can be to analyze the pandemic effect on the project main ideas and aims.

During the pandemic period, the routes described were clearly adapted and revised, and the line of thought of the project mutated. Nevertheless, due to the critical simultaneous planned moments of the research coincidence with the pandemic period, it is hard to understand if the change was directly influenced by the pandemic or just happened because of the critical spatial thinking that was created on the project and the synergies it may had promoted between the several fronts – academia, institutional, action.

In this sense, one of the most central conclusions is the need to keep the co-creation process open and flexible to incorporate change, uncertainty and perceptions, which are indispensable principles of an inclusive public space, before, during and after the pandemic.

References

Brenner, Neil, e Christian Schmid. 2017. "Elements for a New Epistemology of the Urban". *The SAGE Handbook of the 21st Century City*: Suzanne Hall and Ricky Burdett.

Brenner, Neil. 2016. "The Hinterland Urbanised". *Architectural Design*, n. 86: 118-27.

Crysler, C. Greg. 2015. "The Paradoxes of Design Activism: Expertise, Scale and Exchange". *FIELD A Journal of Socially-engaged art criticism*.

Cruz, Teddy. 2019. "With Teddy Cruz on 'Power' and 'Powerlessness'". Interview by Devin Yıldız. <https://archinect.com/features/article/93919/with-teddy-cruz-on-power-and-powerlessness>.

Haraway, Donna. 1988. "Situated Knowledges: The Science Question in Feminism and the Privilege of Partial Perspective". *Feminist Studies, Inc.*, 14 (3), 575-599.

Latour, Bruno. 2015. *Critical Distance or Critical Proximity*. <http://www.bruno-latour.fr/sites/default/files/P-113-HARAWAY.pdf>.

Meneses, Maria Paula. 2012. "Images Outside the Mirror? Mozambique and Portugal in World History". *Human Architecture: Journal of the sociology of self-knowledge* (1), 121-136.

Moniz, Gonçalo Canto; Ferreira, Isabel. 2019. "Healthy Corridors for Inclusive Urban Regeneration". *Rassegna di Architettura e Urbanistica*, 158, 51-59.

URBiNAT. 2019. *Deliverable 2.1 - Local Diagnostic*. (Report).

Ranciére. 1998. *On the shores of politics* (L. Heron, Trans.). London: Verso Books.

Suri, Shipra Narang, and Remy Slechthping. 2018. *International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning*. Nairobi: UN-Habitat.

Sanoff, Henry. 2000. *Community Participation Methods in Design and Planning*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Tavares, Domingos. 2001. "A Centralidade – um conceito urbano em evolução". M.L. Real (Ed.), *A ponte e avenida: contradições urbanísticas no centro histórico do Porto* (13-19). Porto: Câmara Municipal do Porto.

Wigley, Mark. 2020. *Chronic Whiteness. Sick architecture*. E-flux. <https://www.e-flux.com/architecture/sick-architecture/360099/chronic-whiteness/>.

Acknowledgments

This paper has received support from the URBiNAT project, that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 776783.

