

18th International Docomomo Conference & Students Workshop
Santiago de Chile, 2024

M O D E R N
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY
F U T U R E S

Editor
Horacio Torrent

**M O D E R N
F U T U R E S**

CREDITS

MODERN FUTURES.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Publisher

Docomomo International
Ediciones ARQ

Docomomo International

Uta Pottgiesser – Chair
Wido Quist – Secretary General
Louse Noelle – ISC Representative
Horacio Torrent – Conference Representative
Sophie Karchkhadze – Administrator

Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Estudios Urbanos, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Mario Ubilla – Dean

Docomomo Chile

Horacio Torrent – Chair
Claudio Galeno – Secretary General

Scientific Committee

Scott Robertson – Docomomo Australia
Ruth Verde Zein – Docomomo Brazil
Marta Peixoto – Docomomo Brazil
Fernando Pérez Oyarzun – Docomomo Chile
Horacio Torrent – Docomomo Chile
Uta Pottgiesser – Docomomo Germany
Ola Uduku – Docomomo Ghana
Sonia Fuentes – Docomomo Guatemala
Cecilia Chu – Docomomo Hong Kong
Louise Noelle – Docomomo México
Wessel de Jonge – Docomomo Netherlands
Ana Tostões – Docomomo Portugal
Henrieta Moravcikova – Docomomo Slovakia
Theodore Prudon – Docomomo United States

Editor

Horacio Torrent

Coordinating Editor

Trilce Bravo Guzmán

Reviewers

Rosario Bernstein
Amílcar Garrido
Vicente Osorio
Fernanda Zangheri

Ediciones ARQ

Stephannie Fell – Editor-in-chief
Stephen McKenna – Proofreading
Carolina Valenzuela – Design
Carolina Valenzuela, Julieta Marchant – Layouts

Printing

Andros Impresores
Santiago de Chile, 2024

ISBN: 978-956-6204-22-0

Indexed by: SCOPUS

© of the edition: Docomomo International,
Ediciones ARQ
© of the texts: the authors
© of the images: authors indicated in image captions

All rights reserved

This book may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, including illustrations, in any form without written permission from the publisher

Proceedings of the 18th International
Docomomo Conference
10-14 December 2024
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

18th International Docomomo Conference & Students Workshop
Santiago de Chile, 2024

M O D E R N
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY
F U T U R E S

Editor
Horacio Torrent

do.co.mo.mo_
international

ARQ
ediciones

RECLAIMING THE OUTDOORS: CHALLENGES IN RETROFIT, DESIGN FOR AGEING AND WELL-BEING IN MODERN MOVEMENT ACCESS GALLERIES AND WALKWAYS

GISELA LAMEIRA

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO

LUCIANA ROCHA

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO

RUI JORGE GARCIA RAMOS

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO

ABSTRACT

Transitional spaces, such as galleries as access systems in residential buildings, were widely explored architectural devices in Modern Movement architecture. These devices were also frequently linked to the idea of communal spaces. The purpose of this article is to confront the design solutions advocated at that time with ageing in place and well-being challenges, incorporating accessibility, independent living, health, and comfort issues as unquestionable needs in the contemporary age. Despite the distinguishable qualities of the original design, the demands for comfort and well-being have evolved exponentially over recent decades, as well as the need to deal with inclusive design and the urges of climate change.

Three examples built in the 1950s in Porto, Portugal, commonly recognised as references with architectural value have been selected. The buildings incorporate galleries or raised walkways, providing access to apartments with distinguishable features regarding spatial organisation, and which have mostly been kept in their original condition. These galleries vary in size, materials, and openness to the dwellings, revealing wide-ranging appropriation possibilities.

Despite the challenges in times of crisis, these circulation spaces offer great potential to increase the inhabitants' living conditions and the interior qualities of the apartments as extensions to the outdoors (sun, fresh air, views). Hence, this article will address the following questions: what former design and spatial features can be retrieved in contemporary housing design solutions? How can raised walkways and galleries contribute to enhancing well-being and inclusiveness? Are these spatial devices fully adaptable to current demands without a loss of the building's identity and the apartment's inner qualities?

While scoping the richness of the Modern Movement housing legacy, the purpose of this discussion proposal is two-fold: to evaluate conscientious retrofit actions of culturally valuable housing stock and to advance yet-to-be-learned design solutions that may enlighten contemporary visions and best practices.

This article was developed with the support of the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (CEAU-FAUP) and funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT, Lisbon, Portugal) under the project UIDB/00145/2020. Gisela Lameira and Luciana Rocha research are also funded by FCT through the Scientific Employment Stimulus programme.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article outlines the role of transitional spaces in the Modern Movement housing design and their potential to accommodate current needs and enhance health and well-being.

The built environment has profound implications for quality of life, affecting health and well-being¹. Improving living standards implies a broad understanding of several factors (among which, psychological and emotional aspects play a fundamental role). Healthier ways of living can be achieved through architectural design, considering tackling not only the building's physical elements, such as improved ventilation, adequate temperature, or light, but also how the inhabitants appropriate space. Therefore, housing design strategies should increase diversity and adaptability² promoting holistic visions that connect societal challenges, such as the ageing population, the urgency of climate change, energy efficiency, and the rising involvement of the inhabitants in co-creation processes and project decisions. The ageing population issue is a complex, multi-factor phenomenon, posing challenges to housing design beyond mobility, accessibility or barrier-free environments. Homes should be readily adapted for people as they grow old or face a disability, enabling inhabitants to live independently in varied housing typologies suited to personal choices or support levels, mostly within their communities. Furthermore, the challenges in design for ageing include regaining outdoor spaces as key devices to improve health and well-being as people grow old.

The retrofitting of Modern architecture is a historical and social imperative undertaking, stemming from the need to adjust to the abovementioned contemporary challenges and the required protection of its cultural and architectural heritage legacy. Effectively managing the preservation of this heritage alongside energy-efficient solutions is mandatory to ensure the longevity and significance of these housing complexes and the comfort of their inhabitants.

The access gallery is a shared distribution system that enables entry to several apartments with a single vertical communication hub, granting an economy of resources. In addition to a transitional space character, the galleries have a liminal identity anchored in a sequential passage ritual.³

Although often seen as controversial spaces due to their widespread implementation in state-funded housing in low-income-level neighbourhoods (highly ideologically driven in the 1960s, e.g., the 'streets-in-the-sky', namely Park Hill, Robin Hood Gardens, Golden Lane housing estates) in previous decades, these "in-between" (outdoor-indoor) spatial devices were noteworthy for their design details and spatial qualification, being part of widely accepted architectural solutions for the middle classes.^{4,5}

Several contemporary proposals are recovering the potential of the raised walkways/access galleries as critical architectural devices to promote and improve well-being, leading to increasingly generous spatial areas. Positive behaviour, intergenerational encounters, social connections, and physical activity, for instance, are among the most recognisable benefits of these shared spaces, as recent studies have highlighted in similar contexts to those

1. WHO, *Who Housing and Health Guidelines* (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2018).

2. Peter A. Dunn, "The Impact of the Housing Environment Upon the Ability of Disabled People to Live Independently," *Disability, Handicap & Society* 5, no. 1 (1990): 37-52.

3. Arnold Van Gennep, *Les Rites de Passage: Étude Systématique Des Rites* (Paris: A. & J. Picard, 1981).

4. João Cunha Borges and Teresa Marat-Mendes, "Walking on Streets-in-the-Sky: Structures for Democratic Cities," *Journal of Aesthetics & Culture* 11, no. 1 (January 01, 2019): 1596520, <https://doi.org/10.1080/20004214.2019.1596520>.

5. Esperanza M. Campaña Barquero, and Daniel Movilla Veja, "Liminalidad y Comunidad. La Disolución de Lo Urbano En La Unidad Vecinal de El Taray," *ZARCH*, no. 14 (November 3, 2020): 86-99. https://doi.org/10.26754/ojs_zarch/zarch.2020144299.

of Portugal⁶ and can be seen in recent projects such as La Balma (Lacol 2021) or Alí Bei (Pau Vidal 2020). This model continues to be a recurrent choice, as evidenced in ongoing projects, for example, Carrer Veneçuela (Peris + Toral, under construction).

The first section of this article reviews the buildings' characteristics and establishes the analysis of the access systems as the interplay between formal principles and modern inhabiting. The second section draws on research on solutions and best practices, confronting the retrofit challenges in the case studies with contemporary paradigms in other contexts and built solutions. Finally, the last section (Conclusions) establishes the obstacles and potential involved in reclaiming the outdoors to improve health and well-being in existing modern housing buildings.

2. RECLAIMING THE OUTDOORS AT OURO, AFONSO V AND PARNASO BUILDINGS

2.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Targeting the design characteristics of the raised walkways/ access galleries, the methodological approach to the selected case studies foresaw onsite inquiries pursuing the identification of accessibility obstacles and comfort deficiencies, identifying alterations made by the inhabitants and the solutions implemented to achieve higher standards of comfort. Passive design strategies from the construction period were analysed to empirically evaluate the buildings' adequacy to contemporary sustainability and energy efficiency challenges. An assessment of the ageing population's needs was also conducted, targeting not only accessibility problems identified in the outdoor circulation areas but also the potential of the transitional spaces to improve the well-being of the inhabitants, particularly the older adults.

Challenges to retrofit were identified and confronted with solutions and best practices found in other national and international intervention solutions.

2.2. THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN CONSTRUCTION, LANGUAGE, ACCESS SYSTEM AND DWELLING

Constructed in the 1950s, the three case studies – Ouro (Arch. Mario Bonito, 1952-1955), Afonso V (Arch. Pereira da Costa, 1953-1955), and Parnaso (Arch. José Carlos Loureiro, 1955-1959) – were designed by architects who were extremely active and influential during this period, having introduced conceptual innovations in national architectural production: in urban framing (posing alternatives to the traditional city block and introducing common green spaces), in access systems (articulating vertical systems with access galleries), in the functional programme (combining housing with commerce and/or services), in the typology design (through the rationalisation of space standards), in construction systems (introducing reinforced concrete structures), and in materiality (experimenting through materials and textures). However, despite recognising this common and identity-defining language, these buildings exhibit great diversity in terms of their formal options and spatial organisation⁷.

6. Sergio Martín Blas, Guiomar Martín Domínguez, and María Cristina D'Oria, "Shifting domesticities: recent social housing practices and policies in Spain." *City, Territory and Architecture* 11, no. 1 (2024): 4-6, 8, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40410-024-00226-8>.

7. Luciana Rocha, "The Preservation of Authenticity and the Awareness of the Necessary," *DOCOMOMO Journal. Modern Housing. Patrimonio Vivo*, no. 51 (2014): 80-84.

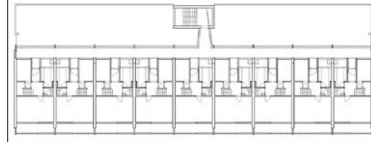
Although the Ouro, Afonso V, and Parnaso buildings exhibit significant experimentation in using gallery access systems, they partly differ due to these background circumstances and formal decisions.

As architectural devices connecting the collective exterior and individual interior, the access galleries motivate the distribution of apartments with service areas facing the access and the main rooms on the opposite façade for privacy protection. However, the case studies also allocate bedrooms or living rooms directly facing the galleries. In these cases, the privacy of the apartments is ensured by differences in levels between the exterior and the interior and by the design of elevated windows in these compartments, as seen in the Parnaso and Ouro buildings. Moreover, in the Afonso V building, a solution with horizontal grilles in service areas (laundry) optimises the ventilation and lighting of these spaces.

The galleries also play an essential role in promoting social encounters. Although these spaces are mainly designed as circulation areas in the cases under analysis, given their narrow width and limited relationship with the apartments' indoor areas, there are also some larger adjacent social spaces. For example, the first-floor gallery in the Ouro building is a covered exterior space delimited by a pillar structure supporting the upper floors. This area extends to a private but collective-use exterior terrace above the ground floor (**Fig. 1**). The difference in levels (with the terrace being slightly lower) and flooring materials (terrazzo in the gallery and mosaic on the terrace) stands out in the relationship between these two spaces. On the top floor of this building, there is another intermediate, exterior, and collective space, located on the sides of the setback volume of the housing units. The Afonso V building also incorporates a private terrace for collective use situated slightly below the gallery on the first floor (**Fig. 2**). The absence of these areas in the Parnaso building is compensated by generous private individual balconies facing south and a collective central area inside the plot for everyday use (**Fig. 3**).

Thus, these architectural devices take on particular relevance in the design of the elevations and the architectural language of the ensemble. This feature is particularly significant in the Parnaso building, where the galleries configure the North façade of the larger volume. In this case, they also serve as a protective barrier against wind and noise from the adjacent street, exhibiting elevated high walls with opaque planes and occasional glass areas (**Fig. 3**).

In the Afonso V building, the design of the access galleries is associated with the construction system of the ensemble, notably through the integration of the pillars of the East façade. Furthermore, this case is also noteworthy for the use of colour in specific elements, such as the balcony guards and the occasional connection to a volume of staircases of a sculptural nature (**Fig. 2**). The main galleries of the Ouro building, facing south, present two distinct materialities: perforated brick balconies on the intermediate floors and opaque balconies on the upper floor. This floor also incorporates vertical grilles in front of the entrance doors to the dwellings (**Fig. 1**).



3. RETROFIT. SOLUTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

Despite their architectural and spatial qualities, these buildings face challenges regarding the needs and well-being of the ageing population. One of the main problems lies in the physical barriers, such as the absence of a lift in the Afonso V building or the level differences between the galleries and the interior of the apartments, as in the Ouro or Parnaso buildings. These barriers hinder the circulation of people with reduced mobility and complicate the future adaptation of the buildings. Additionally, design options such as placing service areas (e.g. kitchens, laundries) facing the galleries or elevated windows affect the relationship of the apartments with these indoor-outdoor intermediate spaces. With other features (e.g. broader width), they could perform as living areas and as an extension of the interior spaces, such as in La Balma. In this regard, the narrow width configuration of the galleries gives them a predominant circulation character. However, the Ouro building shows

Figure 1. Arch. Mário Bonito, Ouro building, Porto, Portugal, 1952-1955. © Credits: Carlos Albuquerque Castro (top, 2016), Luciana Rocha (centre and down, 2011-2012).

Figure 2. Arch. Pereira da Costa, Afonso V building, Porto, Portugal, 1953-1955. © Credits: Carlos Albuquerque Castro (top, 2016), Luciana Rocha (down, 2011-2012).

Figure 3. Arch. José Carlos Loureiro, Parnaso building, Porto, Portugal, 1955-1959. © Credits: Carlos Albuquerque Castro (top, down left, 2016), Luciana Rocha (down right, 2011-2012).

Figure 4. Arch. Pau Vidal, Alí Bei building, Barcelona, Spain, 2012-2020. © Credits: Gisela Lameira (top, down right, 2024), Arquitectura Viva (down left)

signs of appropriation of these spaces by the inhabitants. Nevertheless, this is limited to placing plants near the entrance of the apartments and clotheslines on the balconies. The absence of shading systems, especially in the south-facing galleries, is also a problem in terms of ensuring space comfort, given the need for more control over sun exposure.

These intermediate, transitional spaces reveal great potential to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants and promote community relationships.

The terraces next to the galleries represent valuable and frequently underutilised spatial assets. A significant endeavour towards transforming these areas would be to install communal facilities, such as benches and tables, thus fostering interaction among residents and boosting the sense of community. The incorporation of greenery and the establishment of communal gardens should also be considered. These elements can enhance spatial comfort and promote the adoption of healthy practices, including homegrown organic products. Illustrative examples of such initiatives can be found in the residential ensemble for older adults, social housing, and temporary housing on Carrer Veneçuela (Barcelona, under construction) and the mixed-use complex featuring accommodation for the elderly and public amenities in Glòries (Barcelona, 2017), both designed by Peris + Toral architects or in Alí Bei social housing ensemble in Barcelona by the Paulo Vidal architectural practice (**Fig. 4**). In Ouro and Afonso V, these areas take on even greater importance to mitigate the lack of space in the predominantly narrow galleries.

The installation of shading systems to regulate and offer protection against sun exposure, especially in south-facing galleries, would also represent a significant means of improving comfort. Architectural cooperatives, such as Lacol, frequently employ these devices as part of passive strategies for bioclimatic construction. Housing cooperatives such as La Balma (Barcelona, 2021) and La Borda (Barcelona, 2017-2018) are exemplary for their incorporation of roller blinds on balconies.

The galleries may also function as spatial devices for thermal regulation, resembling Winter Gardens or Greenhouses, which have had a recognised historical impact⁹. Moreover, glazed balconies offer many advantages, especially in cold climates, regarding optimising the greenhouse effect to enhance thermal comfort and energy savings. However, these devices can jeopardise the overall indoor environmental quality, triggering overheating problems and reducing air flow and natural light in adjacent interior spaces. To mitigate these problems in warmer climates, this system must be combined with passive techniques to avoid overheating, such as solar shading and ventilation solutions¹⁰. Galleries should be regarded as dynamic elements to avoid disrupting the cross-ventilation of the surrounding spaces, especially the interior of the dwellings. This airflow could be maintained by installing ventilation grilles and mechanical sensors for automatic opening. This design approach is recognised in the works of Lacaton & Vassal such as the Grand Park (Bordeaux, 2017), offering a contemporary interpretation of

8. Edward Allen, *How buildings work: the natural order of architecture* (Nova Iorque: Oxford University Press, 2005). ISBN: 978-0-19-516198-4.

9. Nick Baker, and Koen Steemers, *Energy and Environment in Architecture: A Technical Design Guide* (London: E & FN Spon, 2005). ISBN: 0-203-22301-2.

10. Catarina Ribeiro, Nuno M. Ramos, and Inês Flores-Colen, "A Review of Balcony Impacts on the Indoor Environmental Quality of Dwellings," *Sustainability* 12, no. 16 (2020): 14, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12166453>.

the Greenhouse concept. Another example is the renovation of House 1522 by H Arquitectes (Barcelona, 2015-2017), using a glazed enclosed space as part of a bioclimatic scheme.

The placement of a door with an air-permeable structure in the antechamber of the duplex housings in the Afonso V building may also improve the cross-ventilation of the dwellings. This solution of intermediate spaces between the access and the dwelling has been used in recent constructions such as the Alí Bei social housing ensemble. (Fig. 4). These alterations evidence the adaptability of these buildings to current demands.

4. CONCLUSIONS. OBSTACLES AND POTENTIAL FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Reclaiming the outdoors, the transition spaces between housing structures and the city, involves reframing the existing areas, often used solely for circulation or without an assigned use, to enhance the role of architecture as a promoter of improved health, well-being, and ultimate happiness. The formal and programmatic experimentation seen in some examples built in the 50s and 60s, in terms of access schemes, flat roofs and terraces, bring inherent qualities to the buildings, which nowadays enhance their appropriation as collective extensions of the dwellings.

However, when discussing Modern Movement Architectures, especially the paradigms with greater collective recognition, some obstacles to intervention may be identified.

1. The conflict of hypothetical alteration solutions with the preservation of the protected heritage: the Parnaso building has been classified as a Monument of Public Interest (MIP) since 2013; also, the Ouro building and the Afonso V building were identified as Properties of Heritage Interest in the Heritage Charter of the Municipal Master Plan of Porto, which might hinder changing the exterior envelope of the buildings or installing equipment without obtaining a prior permit, or without significantly altering their original architectural language and identity.
2. The condominium/inhabitants frequently pose barriers to the placement of mobility aids equipment (e.g., lift platforms), often for aesthetic reasons, and to the design of communal use facilities, mainly due to cultural resistance to shared spaces within the building (security, noise, management problems). At this point, in some cases, such as the Ouro building, some equipment has already been installed to reduce physical barriers. However, it is still very restricted and does not guarantee free movement in the entire building.

Despite the need to address the issue of accessibility holistically through a plan from the entrance of the building to the apartments and common areas, some obstacles are, in fact, impossible to overcome. The significant experimentation found in these buildings (steps along the pathways linked to degrees of privacy and differentiation, for instance) brings overall spatial quality.

3. The inexistence of knowledge of building use among the residents leads to reduced levels of comfort and all kinds of construction pathologies. For example, cross-ventilation and shading should be ensured, especially when enclosing the access galleries, however these factors are frequently neglected when such interventions take place. An active pedagogy towards use of the building's elements and enhancing the overall energy performance of the building¹¹ could mitigate some of these problems through the development of user manuals, or training sessions.

Spaces frequently found in modern movement paradigms built during the 1950s, namely terraces and accessible roofs, can easily house equipment and activity areas. Also, recessed raised walkways could incorporate enclosed areas to promote winter gardens.

Access galleries can enhance well-being by promoting controlled appropriation areas, allowing for living spaces that complement those inside the home, and/or providing equipment for collective/ individual use (areas associated with leisure, namely physical activity, social gatherings, or productive activities: gardening, cultivation, domestic activities, among others). Furthermore, intervention solutions must be confronted with the inhabitants' perspective according to their cultural backgrounds, needs and habits.

These spatial devices carry considerable potential and can be adjusted and adapted differently to meet contemporary demands: the fact that recently concluded housing projects in Spain systematically recover these intermediate spaces supports this idea. ■

11. Gisela Lameira, Rui Jorge Garcia Ramos, Nuno Valentim, and Azar Mohammadpanah, "Good Architecture Matters: The Architect's Perspective on Design for Ageing and Energy Efficiency," *Buildings* 13, no. 4 (2023): 29, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/buildings13041067>.

BIOGRAPHIES

Gisela Lameira (Viseu, 1978) is an architect and a contract researcher at the Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism/ Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (FAUP-CEAU, Portugal) and holds a PhD in architecture from FAUP (2017). She worked as a research fellow on the FCT project "Mapping Public Housing: A Critical Review of the State-Subsidised Residential Architecture in Portugal (1910–1974)," hosted by FAUP/CEAU [P2020-PTDC/CPC-HAT/1688/2014] and is currently undertaking research for the research projects "Climate adaptation for older people living in vulnerable urban areas", hosted by FEUP [PTDC/GES-URB/2038/2021].

Luciana Rocha (Santa Maria da Feira, 1983). Architect, PhD in Architecture (FAUP, 2016) and contracted researcher at CEAU-FAUP. She was a research fellow on the FCT project "Mapping Public Housing: A critical review of the State-subsidised residential architecture in Portugal (1910-1974)" [P2020-PTDC/CPC-HAT/1688/2014] hosted by FAUP/CEAU. She researches on architectural heritage of the 20th century, mainly multifamily housing, and intervention strategies regarding preservation measures, energy efficiency, comfort and well-being based on case studies and inhabitants' experiences. Currently, she is undertaking the research "Well-Balanced Energy Housing: Reasoning Method towards interventions crossing Heritage, Efficiency and Comfort" (WellBEH) at FAUP/CEAU.

Rui Jorge Garcia Ramos (Viana do Castelo, 1961) is an architect and Full Professor at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto (FAUP). He researches the relationship between culture and ways of living, housing programs, and the "inclusive architecture" from ageing to sustainability. He is a researcher at the Center for Architecture and Urbanism Studies (CEAU-FAUP) and was the Principal Investigator of the interdisciplinary project "Mapping Public Housing: A Critical Review of the State-Subsidised Residential Architecture in Portugal 1910–1974" (FCT, 2016-2020). He was Vice-Rector of the University of Porto between 2014 and 2018.

DOCOMOMO INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS & INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed, Belgium
La Cambre - ULB, Belgium
VAI, Belgium
Faculty of Architecture, Czech Technical University Prague, Czech Republic
National Heritage Institute (NPÚ), Czech Republic
Alvar Aalto Foundation, Finland
University of Oulu, Department of Architecture, Finland
Museum of Finnish Architecture, Finland
Helsinki City Planning Department, Finland
Institut National du Patrimoine, France
Agence VURPAS, France
Fondation Le Corbusier, France
Musashino Art University, Japan
Asakura Real Estate Co. LTD, Japan
Showcase Tokyo Co., LTD, Japan
YKK AP Inc., Japan
South African Institute of Architects, South Africa
EPFL Bibliothèque, Switzerland
Etat de Genève, DALE - Office du patrimoine et des sites, Switzerland
MSV architectes urbanistes sarl, Switzerland
Office du patrimoine et de l'archéologie, Section conservation du patrimoine, Switzerland
Conservation du patrimoine architectural de la Ville de Genève, Switzerland
Harvard Library, United States
Accademia di architettura, Biblioteca, Villa Argentina, Switzerland
University of Texas, Austin, Library, United States
ULiège Library of Architecture, Site Outremeuse, Belgium
Bibliothèque de l'INHA, France
ULB - Architecture library La Cambre, Belgium
University College Dublin, Richview Library, Ireland
Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, bibliothèque d'architecture contemporaine, France
Universiteit Hasselt, Diepenbeek Library, Belgium
University of Limerick, Glucksman Library, Ireland
UCLouvain, Bibliothèque d'architecture, d'ingénierie architecturale, d'urbanisme, Belgium
University of A Coruña, Spain
Cardiff University, United Kingdom
Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed, Netherlands
Università degli Studi di Genova, Biblioteca Scuola Politecnica, Italy
University of Auckland, New Zealand
Politecnico di Milano, Italy
Politecnico di Torino, Italy
Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
Municipality of Gdynia, Poland
University of Michigan Grad Library, United States
University of California Library, United States
Hungarian Museum of Architecture and Monument Protection, Hungary
École nationale supérieure d'architecture, France
Ordem dos Arquitectos, Portugal
Casa da Arquitectura, Portugal
Área Científica de Arquitectura - Instituto Superior Técnico, Portugal
ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal
Departamento de Arquitectura da Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal
Architectuur
ETOM NEB Lab

do_co,mo,mo_
international

DOCOMOMO International
TU Delft, Faculty of Architecture and the Built environment,
Section Heritage & Architecture
P.O. Box 5043 2600 GA Delft, The Netherlands
Tel: +31 628914702

www.docomomo.com
docomomo@tudelft.nl

Docomomo international is a non-profit organization dedicated to the documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement. It aims to:

- Bring the significance of the architecture of the Modern Movement to the attention of the public, the authorities, the professionals and the educational community.
- Identify and promote the surveying of the works of the Modern Movement.
- Promote the conservation and (re)use of buildings and sites of the Modern Movement.
- Oppose destruction and disfigurement of significant works.
- Foster and disseminate the development of appropriate techniques and methods of conservation and adaptive (re)use.
- Attract funding for documentation conservation and (re)use.
- Explore and develop new ideas for the future of a sustainable built environment based on the past experiences of the Modern Movement.

Docomomo international wishes to extend its field of actions to new territories, establish new partnerships with institutions, organizations and NGOs active in modern architecture, develop and publish the international register, and enlarge the scope of its activities in the realm of research, documentation and education.

In pursuit of the mission of **Docomomo** international, as updated in the Eindhoven–Seoul Statement 2014, the theme of the 18th International **Docomomo** Conference is “Modern Futures: Sustainable Development and Cultural Diversity.”

The Conference takes place in Santiago de Chile, from 10 to 14 December 2024, at the Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Estudios Urbanos of Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

do.co.mo.mo_
international

ARQ
ediciones

