

Masterplan VS progetto urbano. Sovrapposizioni, distanze

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Masterplan VS Urban Project. Overlaps, distances

Progetto urbano
Spazio pubblico
Città

Urban Project
Public space
City

The role of the “masterplan” is becoming increasingly significant in the contemporary design practice, even if it still remains quite undefined in nature and scope. This is often referred to in different ways: Masterplan or Development Plan, but none of them seems to really describe urban projects. This is probably due to the changing ways of conceiving the public space in contemporary city. Public space design is often the result of heterogenous plans, such as infrastructural or transportation ones, thus not being conceived according to urban development. Municipalities don't seem to be interested in thinking the city with “its own shape” anymore.

The physical shape of the city and its transformation are no longer debated. The masterplan is the new solution for urban issues. Designers are often entrusted to both create the city's new shapes and the ways to realise them. Furthermore, contexts, plans and financial resources are often inadequate to the aim pursued. In this context, the architectural project has weakened as well as its impact on the transformation of the places.

This text aims to explore some urban cases taking the designer's factual point of view. It starts from the Tiburtina Station urban context, where the urban development plan, the railway infrastructural design and the development of the surrounding areas have continually changed during the working process.

Svolgere considerazioni sul tema del progetto urbano, e delle sue implicazioni con gli strumenti urbanistici più comunemente adottati, significa assumere, dal nostro punto di vista, la posizione del progettista, di colui che è direttamente coinvolto nei processi. Processi amministrativo-tecnico-formali, una vasta trama di condizionamenti – e opportunità – che avviluppano il progetto architettonico. Questa posizione, che ha dei tratti peculiari legati al fatto che ci si trova “al centro dei problemi”, sembrerebbe costituire una condizione di privilegio, e certamente lo è, ma è anche una posizione scomoda, perché espone il nostro agire a spinte contraddittorie.