

The background of the entire page is a detailed topographic map. It features intricate contour lines in a light blue color, set against a pale yellow background. The map depicts a complex terrain with numerous peaks, valleys, and ridges, creating a sense of depth and geographical context.

LATITUDES EURAU26

*Situated reflections on
architectural research*

UMA 10-13 June 2026



LATITUDES. Situated reflections on architectural research

Maria Luna Nobile

ISBN: 978-91-6850-075-1

Umeå University

June 2026

ISBN: 978-91-6850-075-1

Cover image: Maria Luna Nobile

Acknowledgements:

This publication is a result of the research project LATITUDES / LATITUDER funded by Riksbankens Jubileumsfond.

Other fundings have made possible the organization of the symposium and the production of contents related. Thanks to: UTRI Umeå Transformation Research Initiative, Umeå University and Umeå Municipality (conference grant), Italian Institute of Culture in Stockholm, Arctic Arts Summit, UmArts research centre, Reykjavik Municipality, Swedish-Icelandic Collaboration Fund.

Umeå School of Architecture and the EURAU International committee have supported with their time the production of this publication and the organization of the symposium. Alicante University and the UOU Scientific Journal have contributed fundamentally to the process of double-blind peer-review and selection of the submitted contribution.

All the extended abstracts included in the conference proceedings has undergone a process of double-blind peer review. Authors are solely responsible for acquiring necessary permissions and licenses for copyrighted images, figures, or visuals included in their abstract submissions. The organizers bear no liability for any copyright infringements related to such content. Authors are required to provide accurate attributions and comply with copyright regulations

INDEX

01 THEME AND CONTEXT

About EURAU

About UMA

05 LATITUDES

About the THEME

11 SITUATED REFLECTIONS

The Call for Paper

15 CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Authors contributions at diverse LATITUDES

17 EMBODIED PRACTICES

Architectural experiments

227 URBAN AND CONTEXTUAL PRACTICES

Architectural interpretations

695 ENVIRONMENTAL AND LANDSCAPE PRACTICES

Architectural cartographies

957 MATERIAL AND TECTONICS PRACTICES

Architectural materials

1076 KEYNOTE LECTURES

Elisa Silva, Paola Viganò, Rúrí

1078 FUTURE CARTOGRAPHIES

Rúrí + Elena Mazzi

THEME AND CONTEXT

Maria Luna Nobile

ABOUT EURAU

European Research in Architecture and Urbanism

EURAU's main concern is to establish these meetings as a forum for debate and discussion of contemporary discourses in Architecture and Urbanism.

The French Ministry of Culture initiated EURAU in 2004. Since then, a series of international editions have taken place with the participation of hundreds of passionate and enthusiastic researchers from around the world, today reaching the Nordic countries. The series organised by different Schools of Architecture are around the following themes:

EURAU 2004 École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Marseille "On Doctoral Research"

EURAU 2005 École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et Paysage de Lille "Large Scale"

EURAU 2006 Association des Instituts Supérieurs Brussels-Liège-Mons (IESA) "Cultural Heritage"

EURAU 2008 Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid "Cultural Landscape"

EURAU 2010 Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II "Venustas / Architettura / Mercato / Democrazia"

EURAU 2012 Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto "Public Space and Contemporary City"

EURAU 2014 Istanbul Technical University "Composite Cities"

EURAU 2016 Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urban Planning in Bucharest "In Between Scales"

EURAU 2018 Alicante University "RETROACTIVE"

RESEARCH: Architecture's capacity to challenge and extend the limits of other disciplines"

EURAU 2020/21 Birmingham University "Multiple identities reflection on European cities"

EURAU 2024 Politecnico di Milano "In presence / Body and Space"

EURAU 2026 Umeå School of Architecture, Umeå University "LATITUDES"

ABOUT UMA Umeå School of Architecture

The EURAU26 LATITUDES symposium will take place at Umeå School of Architecture, (UMA) Umeå University. Our department hosts researchers and educators from different latitudes around the world. Shaped by its climate situated only 400km south of the Arctic Circle in Västerbotten county, Umeå is located in southern Sápmi. In its third cycle of industrialisation, coined the green transition, Umeå is embedded in a quickly transforming forest landscape, while being strongly connected to its indigenous culture and tradition. Umeå is a city in continuous transformation, in which the University plays a pivotal role. The city is known internationally for being a laboratory for hardcore punk music and as one of the European Capitals of Culture in 2014.

The research environment at Umeå School of Architecture is structured in four main thematic areas: Architectural Design; History, Theory and Critical Studies; Landscape and Urbanism; and Building Construction, Materiality and Computational Design. Our research groups address multiple perspectives in relation to these four thematic areas: Swedish Housing Standards, Designing the Contemporary City, Infrastructures of Care, Designing Cycles at 64°, Architecture and Wood, Making Architecture Politically, Intersectional Ecologies, and Digital Materials. The education at Umeå School of Architecture is organised in studios conceived as experimental laboratories of ideas that intersect with the

research groups and define lines of action in relation to contemporary questions of our discipline.

UMA's research groups and studios contribute at different levels to the international, national and local debate in the field of architecture through active collaborations, both with other departments at Umeå University and with external institutions, organisations, and researchers at local, national and international levels, with implications for policy, practice, and society at large. Our PhD Programme in Architecture acts as a third level of education, adding to the architectural programme and master's in architecture and urban design. UMA aims to educate architectural scholars on specific areas of research at the intersections of architecture, urbanism, landscape, and technology from both a theoretical and practical perspective within diverse cultural, social, and political contexts.

The notion of LATITUDES is the main theme for the 12th edition of the EURAU 26 Symposium, hosted for the first time in the Nordics, in continuity with a tradition initiated in 2004 by Farid Ameziane as a platform for PhD schools in the field of architecture. The EURAU26 symposium will open a conversation between researchers across different latitudes on how themes are addressed in relation to situated contexts and critically reflect on the possibilities of this exchange.

We are delighted to welcome you to Umeå University's Arts Campus, which is our laboratory for practice, research and education. A part of the Faculty of Technology and Sciences, UMA is located alongside the Umeå Academy of Fine Arts, UID Umeå Design Institute and Bildmuseet, the university's contemporary art museum. The UMA building, designed by Henning Larsen with White Architects, is conceived as an open space where students, academic staff, administration and technicians constantly collaborate. Enabling and supporting collaborations across disciplines, departments and faculties, UmArts is Umeå University's research centre for Architecture, Design and the Arts. The centre creates an exciting interdisciplinary research environment in the visual arts, architecture, design, and creative educational studies.



LATITUDES

Maria Luna Nobile

ABOUT THE THEME

Lines of latitude, also called parallels, **are imaginary lines** that measure and divide the Earth. They are an invention, an instrumental tool to define our location in relation to space and time. Therefore, the notion of LATITUDE/S relates to the awareness of our relationship – as architects - with a specific context in a specific situated moment.

"Using instruments already made famous by ancient astronomers, one measures the height of a celestial body above the horizon, calculates the distance from the zenith, and—knowing its declination—because zenith distance plus or minus declination yields latitude, one can instantly determine which parallel one is on, that is, how far north or south one is from a known point."

"Seems straightforward."

"Within a child's grasp..."

In *The Island of the Day Before* (1994), Umberto Eco examines the method of determining latitude through the reflections and dialogues of the novel's protagonist, using astronomical instruments. This discussion, attributed to Colbert, highlights the relative simplicity of measuring latitude, as a relatively simple procedure, whereas longitude - that determines the notion of the day-before - remained "a mystery," notoriously difficult to resolve. Eco employs this contrast to explore deeper questions about knowledge, perception, and the authority of science - a conceptual framework that is one of the starting points for the thematic line of the EURAU26 LATITUDES symposium.

This conceptual framework is a human construct, designed to establish precise measurements and relationships among places, contexts, and peoples, and to situate the Earth in relation to other celestial bodies, foremost among them the Sun. It is on the basis of this construction, through cartography and other relational frameworks, that architectural research has historically grounded its methods and inquiries. The notion of parallel as a line that determines multiple latitudes is a concept that reflects the peculiar conditions of the place where the EURAU26 symposium will take place.

“For those who inhabit it, the North is home. It is neither remote, isolated, nor distant; it stands as the center of one’s own world, the primary point of observation. To me, the arbitrariness of the 60th parallel is precisely its strength, making it an ideal framework for exploring the North. The parallel is neither a line of strict measurement nor a rigid boundary between places. It does not seek to define; instead, it enables the coexistence of multiple Norths, acknowledging the diversity of experiences, landscapes, and perspectives that shape this region.”

It is the clear image given by Malachy Tallack in its book *Sixty Degrees North: Around the World in Search of Home* (2016). In specific the zone between the 60° N and the north pole has something specific in relation to the way territories could be considered as part of the same region, in relation to climatic conditions and to some specific relations among its human and non-human inhabitants, for example in relation to migration and movement of indigenous populations (Tallack, 2016). The Sápmi territories are an example, close to our specific condition and location. These conditions are changing gradually, getting closer to the Equator, where the distances have also had an impact on how cultures have evolved due to movements of people and cultures. It is also relevant to underline how the 60° S latitude encircles the Earth entirely

over ocean, not encountering any land, marking the northern boundary of the Southern Ocean and the Antarctic System. In this sense, architects are asked to relate to the context, learning and experimenting, facing specific climatic circumstances and situations of the environment, and this is even more important nowadays in relation to the current challenges due to climate change. This also entangles the concept of the nomadic as a subject, we – as architects, researchers, educators – navigate between cultures, traditions and environmental conditions, understanding the notion of context as relational rather than fixed and flat (Bradotti, 2013).

Our relation – as architects - to the concept of latitude consists in considering the observer as their own instrument of observation, in analogy with the ethnographic notion of exploring the “other-than-self” as the foundation for self-knowledge, and therefore as the starting point of any possible exploration (Coccia, 2021). Clearly, it is necessary to learn to know oneself. It is only by engaging with other cultures that one discovers something about oneself (Lévi-Strauss, 1973). Thus, the concept explored by EURAU26 LATITUDES, seeks to connect research in architecture with our own positioning as researchers in relation to other disciplinary traditions, contexts, places, and practices. In this sense, what becomes crucial is not only the relation to the point of view - for example, in Europe, the Mediterranean Basin and the Nordic-Baltic countries rely on entirely different references, as well as recurring themes of investigation - but also the encounter between networks of researchers, educators, and schools of architecture involved. This is even more relevant when looking at Northern and Southern latitudes crossing different situations.

Considering the current condition of urgency of the world we are living in, this call also underlines the need to go beyond the European border and open a dialogue between Northern and Southern latitudes. EURAU26 sets itself the goal of providing a necessary moment for broadening the outlook on architectural research in relation to its context.

Research in Architecture can be conceived as a situated practice, linking to the tradition of studies, cultures, climatic and contextual

conditions. EURAU26 LATITUDES aims at investigating the field of architecture as a research discipline across cultures, territories and places. The concepts of knowledge, movements and descriptions – embedded in the architectural discipline – relates to the notion of understanding latitudes in term of openness and movement (Ingold, 2011). The notion of latitude is artificial, it is an invention of one specific cultural perspective, as well as the notion of *global* often compared to the concept of *local*. In contemporary philosophy, the concept of the “planetary” has been introduced as an alternative to “the global”, considered as static, flat and Eurocentric. There is an astronomical “planetary” and a political-philosophical “planetary”, and while they are different, they should both inspire correspondence and mutual reinforcement. The conclusion is that planets can think through the life they evolve, not that thinking landed on our planet. (Bratton, 2024). From a “new materialist perspective”, cities are living assemblages, composed of humans, materials, non-human life, and infrastructures interacting dynamically, which requires architecture to account for these active relationships embracing agency as an act of responsibility (Braidotti, 2013). Therefore, we would like with this Symposium to offer the possibility to change the perspective by turning the globe upside-down, to break the lines, redraw new cartographies and embrace diversity.

When thinking about ourselves as researchers situated in a specific location and bridging in many cases traditions of studies and previous experiences related to a specific context, it is evident that there is a gap in the way we could learn from other latitudes, context/s and situations.

Concepts should not arise from the perspective of a single individual, but from the many viewpoints that emerge from multiple people, cultures, and even nations. What truly matters is that knowledge is born from plurality. Only then will we know how far we wish to go. This idea, defined by the notion of “cosmic diplomacy” (Latour, 2012), seeks to understand the ways in which we are part of an emerging world, in order to outline a shared path for acting within the cosmos—through an ecological vision capable of holding together all living beings and the natural environment to which they belong (Kohn, 2013).

The concept of *situation* is no longer tied simply to the idea of ground. It is not to be understood as in the traditional definition of “regional” in relation to local practices (Frampton, 1965), but as in the metaphor of ground or forest, also mentioned by Kohn: a living environment composed of bio-species, yet at the same time polluted, modified, occupied, shaped by climate change and political and regulated logics. Ground thus emerges as a highly dynamic condition—both real and virtual—continuously transformed by drifting cultures and by a sense of openness and freedom (Otero Verzier, 2019).

This reflection also applies to cities - artificial environments par excellence. A city is not just architecture plus dwellers; it is perhaps the longest continuous process that humans have created. What future would make the past worth it? Taking this new existential condition seriously demands a radically different sort of philosophy (Bratton, 24). It is in these distinctions among cultures, political frameworks, current emergent conditions, and in the ability of understanding the many layers cities are composed of, that we invite the authors to participate to the debate.

The Symposium wants to challenge the notion of architecture as a situated practice, looking beyond the traditional understanding of context as territory and embracing an open vision towards the future possibilities where the notion of context is not static anymore but dynamic, open, real and virtual, but still enrooted in the specificity of a precise, measured intervention. It is in relation to this intercultural and interdisciplinary plurality that EURAU26 LATITUDES positions itself as a platform for exchange, understanding, dialogue, and the advancement of knowledge within the field. What tools, methods, instruments, frameworks, can other realities, including close disciplines and knowledges offer to architecture?

Emphasizing the importance of understanding architectural research as a practice situated across multiple contexts, disciplines, and cultural viewpoints and by acknowledging these relational frameworks, EURAU26 LATITUDES encourage a research approach that is rigorous in measurement yet attentive to the diversity of perspectives that shape the world we inhabit.

References:

- BRADOTTI, R. *"The Posthuman"*. Polity Press, Cambridge, 2013.
- BRATTON, B. *"Planetary Sapience"* in Mellgard Peter. *The Planetary*. Berggruen Press, 2024 p.35-54
- COCCIA, E. *"L'Io é una Foresta. Introduction to the Italian version"* in Kohn, Eduardo. *How Forests Think: Toward an Anthropology Beyond the Human*. University of California Press, 2013, p.9
- ECO, Umberto. *The Island of the Day Before*. Translated by William Weaver. New York: Harcourt, 1995. First Edition: Eco, Umberto. *L'isola del giorno prima*. Milano: Bompiani, 1994.
- INGOLD, Tim. *Being Alive: Essays on Movement, Knowledge and Description*. Routledge, 2011 p.76-89
- KOHN, Eduardo. *How Forests Think: Toward an Anthropology Beyond the Human*. University of California Press, 2013
- LÉVI-STRAUSS, Claude. *Anthropologie Structurale deux*, Plon, Paris 1973; p.48
- OTERO VERZIER, M. BOER, R., & TRUIJEN, K. *Architecture of Appropriation: On Squatting as Spatial Practice*, Het Nieuwe Instituut, 2019
- TALLACK, Malachy. *Sixty Degrees North: Around the World in Search of Home*. New York: Pegasus Books, 2016

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

ENVIRONMENTAL AND LANDSCAPE PRACTICES

COMPLEX GEOGRAPHIES

Representations, Imaginaries and Definitions.

Visualizing contested geographies. The Polar Silk Road in contemporary art practices. *Elena Mazzi*

Mapping the Water's Territory. The Hydro-Geological Matrix as a Support of Territorialization in the Iberian Northwest. *Hugo Costa, Carla Garrido de Oliveira, Filipa Guerreiro*

Climatic Languages and an Ontological Scale Shift. From Territory to the Critical Zone. *Pablo Matías Michatek*

Imaginary Constructions, Precautionary Tales: Latitude and the Production of Climatic Knowledge in Architectural Representation. *Doğu Tuba*

Constructing the Landscape through Environmental Humanities. An overview. *Corinna Guerra*

FACING THE CLIMATE CHANGE AND OTHER CHALLENGES

Propositions

The Fragile Condition. Facing climate crisis by co-designing futures. *Alessandro Casolare, Marica Castigliano*

Toward a Non-Extractive Approach. Architecture, Climate, and Practices of Coexistence. *Maria Pone*

The affordances of vacancy. Urban voids, environmental legislation and land-based commons in post-crisis Greece. *Sophia Vyzoviti, Fabiano Micocci, Aspasia Kouzoupi*

Porosity as Territorial Justice Across Latitudes of Migration and Ecological Risk

Reimagining the Aspres settlement through socio-ecological infrastructures and spatial justice frameworks. Thanos Stergiou

Adaptive reuse as situated architectural research across latitudes. Energy-oriented renovation of industrial heritage: The Ex-Mercati Generali, Turin . *Nooshin Rezaei, Amir Abbas Mansoori Mehr*

AFTERLIVES AND ENTANGLEMENTS

Architecture Beyond the Human

The 'Afterlife' and Intergenerational Ethics in Architecture. *Eleni Palaiologou*

The Externalities of Demolition. Gleaning the Material and Affective Imaginaries of the Family House. *Berivan Güzel, Bihter Almaç*

The Un-situated Home. *Angela Kyriacou Petrou*

Proximate Extremes. A critical cartography of displacement and climate resilience in transboundary regions. *Patricia, Reis, Bruna Kühn, Hugo, Costa, Marta, Ferreira*

Caring, Carrying, Culturing, Otherworlds. *Leena Samin Naqvi, Sangram Shirke*

LANDSCAPES IN TRANSITION

Extraction, Ecology, and Relational Territories

Estufa Fria as a Stratified Architectural Practice: Between Geology, Climate, and Modern Intervention. *Oya Yesim*

On the Edge of İznik's Shifting Landscapes. *The Spatio-Temporal Narratives of Water-Land Encounters. Evrim Tombul, Funda Uz*

Cobalt in Transition. Extraction and systemic territorial reconfiguration in the Italian Alpine landscape. *Mattia Tettoni*

Out of Topography. A Counter-Map of Relations in Collective Property. *Roberta Agnifili*

ARCHITECTURE IN CHANGING CONDITIONS

From Affective Theory to Extreme Territories

Towards an Architecture of Resonance. Revolutionary Love in the work of Lina Bo Bardi (1914–1992). *Roemer van Toorn*

Thinking with Disappearing Ground: Feminist Architectural Figuring in Karapınar, Turkey. *Elif Adiguzel, Cansu Curgen, Cagri Sanlitürk, Deborah Harty*

Learning from the desert: Designing a master in space architecture & extreme environments. *Elena Rocchi*

Latitude Is the Project. *Javier Sánchez Merina*

Súrdico. Architectural occupation and inhabitation in remote southern territories. *Cristobal Tirado*

LIGHT STRUCTURES, DEEP CONTEXTS

Architecture Across Climates and Cultures

From north to north, from east to west. Stowe and Katsura Gardens: Latitude beyond borders. *Teresa Clara Martínez López.*

Two Researchers, One Garden. Co-reading: A Dialogue on the Middle Landscape through Brera Botanical Garden. *İrem Sütçü, Buket Samancı*

Trellis. Reversible Architectures for Museum Exhibitions. *Laura Sireci*

Engendering practices in productive landscapes. Situated design experiments in the mussel farming extractive ecology of Phlegraean

Fields. *Francesco Casalbordino, Marianna Ascolese*

Architecture Between Context and Climate. Reading Geographical Design Approaches in Renzo Piano's Cultural Buildings. *Başak Kapıcıoğlu, Fatma Kolsal*

PRACTICING THE COMMONS

Resilience, Production, and Civic Space

The Agrarian Urban Project. Mapping the Agrarian Territorial Development of the Thessalian Plain. *Fabiano Micocci, Thymios Dimopoulos, Prodromos Mardakis, Dimitris Poullos, Maria Stamatellou, Vaso Trova*

Everyday resilience in the built landscape - Community water and food systems in northern Sweden. *Sara Thor, Cornelia Redeker*

Climate Culture: Multisensory climate-active urban installations as driver for agency and transformative change. *Markus Jeschaunig*

Situated new commons and post-capitalist imaginaries. Architecture and the reconfiguration of civic space across different latitudes *Francesco, Casalbordino, Sabrina Sacco*

Situated Urban Histories and Environmental Wellbeing across Five Neighborhoods in Milan. *Pilar Maria Guerrieri*

ATLAS OF AFTERMATHS

Living Infrastructures and Regenerative Landscapes

Slag and smoke. Transforming materialities as architectural legacies in an extraction landscape. *Anna Lundvall*

Future Gardens. A research framework for post-extractive territorial regeneration. *Alejandro Haiek Coll, Rebecca Rudolph*

Latitude as material relation. Timber supply chains, forest territories, and architectural research across global south-north relations. *Luciana Varkulja*

Learning to See the Forest. Situating Sweden's Transnational Forestry in the Baltics through Architectural Methods. *Toms Kokins*

Landscape Architecture Experiments. Exploring Forests as Socio-Ecological Systems. *Julia Smachylo*

Counter-Atlas of Living Infrastructures. *People, Practices, and Nature for Socio-Ecological Adaptation in Vulnerable Urban Contexts. Ana Martins*



Fig.1 Coloured aquatint, The Costume of Yorkshire 'Alum works' / George Walker, 1814. Engr. By R. Havell after G. Walker, pub. April 1, 1814 by Robinson & Son, Leeds, Pl. 32 Science Museum Group Collection CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 Licence

Constructing the Landscape through Environmental Humanities. An overview

*Corinna, Guerra, Università Telematica Pegaso,
Naples, Italy and Laboratoire EST, Paris-
Saclay University, France.*

corinna.guerra@unipegaso.it,

40°85'18'' N, 14°26'81'' E

The landscape has been studied by composing the gaze of the scientists, who are attentive to the naturalistic environment, and that of the humanists, who have dealt with the study from its aesthetic fruition. One wonders whether, on a planet where human beings are only 0.01% of the biomass, but they could modify the climate, we should not rather speak of a landscape constructed by a co-evolution of human beings and the biogeophysical environment: one of the themes to be brought back to the interdisciplinary framework of the Environmental Humanities.

When we think about how to represent the landscape, we tend to erase from it the signs of the passage of human beings: in fact, the representation of the landscape is configured as a cultural and artistic construction. In the contemporary debate, the concepts of "landscape" and "natural environment" tend to overlap and in the humanities and social sciences, the landscape is often addressed through aesthetic philosophy, which considers it mostly as an object of aesthetic fruition. However, since the 2000s, a new field of research known as Environmental Humanities has emerged. It is a set of disciplines that have in common the characteristic of applying a humanistic approach to environmental issues. This new grouping stems from the observation that the traditional humanities are too anthropocentric to face the challenges of environmental management and conservation. This includes, for example, literary ecocriticism and the philosophy of the environment, which have contributed to the development of a new

sensibility, which recognizes the interdependence between human societies and the biogeophysical environment. The landscape and its modification are among the most evident effects of this relationship. Environmental Humanities, moreover, are characterized by a strong interdisciplinarity: the landscape is seen as a complex system of elements, relationships and meanings, without a clear distinction between objects of study of the human sciences and the natural sciences. In fact, the paper aims to outline an overview of how the concept of landscape can be constructed with an environmental humanities approach, i.e. through a post-anthropocentric approach.

To fully understand where environmental humanities are located, just think that geography studies the relationship between human beings and physical traits of the territory; Geohistory adds the analysis of the historical evolution of this relationship. When non-human beings are also taken into account, we enter the domain of environmental human sciences, which certify the interdependence of all components of the environment.

A practical example of this interdependence are the so-called "Interrupted landscapes": after catastrophic natural events, such as earthquakes, the reconstruction of the environment also implies the social and cultural reconstruction of the space, otherwise the inhabited space loses its function as a social space. Italian regions and cities are then the product of the historical interaction between geophysical forces and social and economic resources. The book "A Rugged Nation: Mountains and the Making of Modern Italy" by Marco Armiero highlights how the Alps have played a fundamental role in defining the Italian nation, showing how natural elements have a weight in human and social history.

The landscape is thus defined as a phenomenology of the relationship between human civilization and nature: it is not a static scenography, but something changeable and singular. Post-natural disaster reconstructions, such as in volcanic landscapes, are emblematic case studies to reflect on the interaction, dependence and manipulation of the environment by humans. The landscape, as pointed out by Augustin Berque, is a cultural construction and the most obvious example is the countryside

landscape. It is often used to represent the emblem of the natural landscape, while it is actually the result of millennia of highly impactful human agricultural activity.

And then what is really a natural environment?

To try to answer this, take the case of the Venetian lagoon, a symbol of the need to preserve the environment threatened by rising average sea levels. However, Venice, an "artificial" city par excellence, has always depended on water, a natural element that has favored its development but also represents a threat. The history of the lagoon shows a close alliance between humans and non-humans, also evidenced by administrative practices such as questionnaires to fishermen to monitor the effects of environmental alterations that the government of the Republic of Venice used as early as the 17th century.

Lagoons like volcanic landscapes show the total interdependence between the components of the environment: natural elements can be a resource and a threat at the same time, and the coexistence between man and nature is made up of continuous modification and mutual adaptation.

The concept of the Anthropocene, proposed by Crutzen and Stoermer, has become central to reinterpreting the landscape as a result of human action on Earth. The Anthropocene indicates the era in which man has irreversibly modified the bio-geo-chemical cycles of the planet, but its definition is the subject of debate, while the underlying idea was already in circulation in the 19th century when Antonio Stoppani spoke of the "Anthropozoic Era". The debate in Environmental Humanities focuses on who is really responsible for the Anthropocene: is it correct to speak of humanity as an undifferentiated subject, or should we distinguish between different communities and human activities? For this reason, alternatives to the term Anthropocene have been proposed.

The landscape can be read as irrefutable proof of human action on the planet. It is not only necessary to look for traces of the use of fossil fuels: the Yorkshire promontory, for example, was shaped by alum extraction technologies, an activity that began in the 17th century. The alum, produced with processes that imitated nature,

shows how the landscape is the result of a reciprocal modification between nature and human activity. The different temporalities – that of human production, that of nature and that of intermediate effects – are intertwined and visible in the changes of the landscape.

The landscape is the object of study indifferently of natural sciences, physics, history, etc., because it involves us both internally and materially, so it is peculiar to architects' job. Hence the proposal of the philosopher and historian of science Bensaude-Vincent to use the expression "temps-paysage", useful for the recognition of the plurality of temporalities that converge to shape the landscape in its material and immaterial complexity.

Bibliography

ARMIERO, M. *A Rugged Nation: Mountains and the Making of Modern Italy*. Cambridge, The White Horse Press, 2011

BAR-ON, Y.M., PHILLIPS, R., MILO, R., (2018). *The biomass distribution on Earth*, in «Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences», vol. 115, n. 25, June 19.

BENSAUDE-VINCENT, B. (2021). *Temps-Paysage. Pour une écologie des crises*, Editions Le Pommier

BERQUE, A. (2015). *Un habiter « soutenable »*, in «Socio-anthropologie», n. 32, pp. 171-183.

BEVILACQUA, P. (2001). *Demetra e Clio. Uomini e ambiente nella storia*, Roma, Donzelli

CARACCILO, A. (1988). *L'ambiente come storia. Sondaggi e proposte di storiografia dell'ambiente*, Bologna, Il Mulino

CESARETTI, E., BIASILLO, R., BENVENÚ, D. (2023). *Environmental Humanities and Italy*, in Oxford Research Encyclopedias, Environmental Science

D'ANGELO, P. (2021). *Il paesaggio: teorie, storie, luoghi*, Bari-Roma, Laterza

DAL BORGO, A. G., GAVINELLI, D. (2012) ed. *Il paesaggio nelle scienze umane: approcci, prospettive e casi di studio*,

Milano-Udine, Mimesis

PRICE, J. (1999). *The Plastic Pink Flamingo: A Natural History*, in «The American Scholar», n. 68.2, pp. 73-88

RENN, J. (2020). *The Evolution of Knowledge: Rethinking Science for the Anthropocene*, Princeton, Princeton University Press

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Umeå School of Architecture (UMA), Umeå University:

Julio Almada Diarte, Luis Berrios-Negrón, James Benedict Brown, Ele Carpenter, Carla Collevocchio, Richard Conway, Robin Durand, Raffaele Errichiello, Alejandro Haiek Coll, Mette Harder, Constanze Hirt, Ebba Högström, Katrin Holmqvist-Sten, Amalia Katopodis, Toms Kokins, Thomas Loeffler, Maxine Lundström, Daniel Movilla Vega, Maria Luna Nobile, Pia Palo, Elena Peña Vazquez, Ali Önat Türker, Cornelia Redeker, Sangram Shirke, Sara Thor, Roemer Van Toorn

Alicante University:

Joaquín Alvado Bañón, Javier Sánchez Merina

Arizona State University - The Design School:

Elena Rocchi

Birmingham School of Architecture and Design, BCU:

Jemma Browne, Sara Rachel, Hannah Vowles

Budapest University of Technology and Economics:

Dávid Portschy Szabolcs

École nationale supérieure d'architecture Paris-Malaquais – PSL:

Marco Assennato, Christelle Lecoeur, Alice Sotgia

FAUP Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto:

Teresa Cálix, Rodrigo Coelho, Maria Alexandra Correia de Castro, Carla Garrido de Oliveira, Filipa Castro Guerreiro, Alberto Lage José, Gisela Lameira, Carlos Machado, Joaquim Moreno, Raquel Paulino, Madalena Pinto da Silva, Miguel Rodrigues José

Free University of Bozen-Bolzano

Bruna Sigillo

“Ion Mincu” University of Architecture and Urbanism:

Ionuț Anton, Daniel Comșa, Hanna Derer, Elena-Codina Dusoiu, Celia Ghyka, Beatrice-Gabriela Jöger, Françoise Pamfil, Andra Panait, Alexandru-Ionuț Petrișor, Angelica Stan, Mihaela Zamfir

ITU Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Architecture:

Meltem Aksoy, Pelin Dursun Çebi, Fatma Erkök
Nurbın Paker Kahvecioğlu, Gülsün Sağlamer, Former Rector

Malmö University:

Marie Kraft

MEF University, Faculty of Arts, Design and Architecture:

Ozan Avcı

Politecnico di Milano, DASTU Dipartimento di Architettura e Studi Urbani:

Alessandro Benetti, Marco Bovati, Emilia Corradi, Cassandra Cozza, Marianna Frangipane, Anna Moro, Andrea Oldani, Kevin Santus, Sara Anna Sapone, Gerardo Sempredon, Alisia Tognon, Ilaria Valente, Daniele Villa

Politecnico di Torino:

Michela Barosio, Marco Trisciuglio

Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon University:

Daria Belkouri, Whitney Bevan, Jamie Yorkston, Maria Martínez Sánchez, Jonathan Scott, Michele Victoria, David Vila Domini

**UMR-CNRS Passages, Ecole Nationale Supérieure
d'Architecture et de Paysage de Bordeaux:**

Hocine Aliouane-Shaw

**University of Naples Federico II, DIARC Department of
Architecture:**

Roberta Amirante, Orfina Fatigato, Carmine Piscopo, Paola
Scala

University of Évora:

Sofia Aleixo

University of Nicosia:

Yiorgos Hadjichristou , Maria Hadjisoteriou, Adonis
Kleanthouse , Markella Menikou , Angela Petrou ,
Alessandra Swiny

UPM Universidad Politécnica de Madrid:

David Casino Rubio , Joaquín Ibáñez Montoya, Concepción
Lapayese Luque, Sergio Martín Blas, María José Pizarro
Juanas, Óscar Rueda Jiménez

UMA ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Umeå School of Architecture, Umeå University:

Scientific responsible: Maria Luna Nobile

UMA Organising Committee: Maria Luna Nobile, Carla Collevocchio, Luis Berríos-Negrón, James Benedict Brown, Richard Conway, Julio Almada Diarte, Robin Durand, Raffaele Errichiello, Oskar Häggström Germann, Alejandro Haiek Coll, Constanze Hirt, Ebba Högström, Katrin Holmqvist-Sten, Amalia Katopodis, Toms Kokins, Thomas Loeffler, Maxine Lundström, Daniel Movilla Vega, Pia Palo, Cornelia Redeker, Sangram Shirke, Sara Thor, Roemer Van Toorn, Elena Peña Vazquez.

Students Assistants: Lorenzo Sensibile, Luise Grill, Tekla Andersson, Beatrice Uhlan, Martina Trezza, Svante Knutsson, Wilma Mejier.

Visiting researchers: Francesca Melina, Stefano Maiorano, Alessandro Casolare

Communication: Erik Persson, Stella Garonzi Karlsson and teaching assistants: Thyra Söderström Mortimer and Adel Hussein.

Administration and Technicians: Maria Bylund, Annica Strömqvist, Kent Brodin, Håkan Hansson, Sven-Erik Hilberer, Per Utsi.

UmArts, Umeå University:

Ele Carpenter, Maria Kamilla Larsen, Klara Huzell.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Umeå School of Architecture, Umeå University:

Maria Luna Nobile, Carla Collevocchio

UPM Madrid:

Joaquín Ibáñez Montoya, Maria Jose Pizarro

Department of Architecture, University of Naples

Federico II:

Roberta Amirante, Paola Scala

FAUP Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto:

Madalena Pinto Da Silva, Carla Garrido de Oliveira, Filipa Castro Guerreiro, Gisela Lameira

Istanbul Technical University:

Gülsün Saglam, *Former Rector*, Pelin Dursun, Fatma Erkök

“Ion Mincu” University of Architecture and Urbanism , Bucharest:

Beatrice-Gabriela Jöger

Alicante University:

Javier Sánchez Merina, Joaquín Alvado Bañon

Politecnico di Milano:

Marco Bovati, Anna Moro, Daniele Villa

University of Nicosia:

Maria Hadjisoteriou, Alessandra Swiny, Markella Menikou, Angela Kyriacou Petrou

ENSAP Bordeaux:

Hocine Aliouane-Shaw

ENSA Malaquais – PSL / Lab ACS

Orfina Fatigato

The EURAU26 LATITUDES symposium is hosted by Umeå School of Architecture and within the Research Group Designing the contemporary city, led by Maria Luna Nobile.

EURAU 26 LATITUDES Conference chairs:

Maria Luna Nobile, scientific responsible, Umeå University

Carla Collevocchio, co-responsible, Umeå University

The organization of this international symposium and this publication was made possible through the enormous commitment and contribution of UMA members of staff, academics and administration and of our students, without them LATITUDES would have not been possible.

The EURAU International committee members with determination and energy has supported also the organization for this EURAU26 symposium, with them I have the pleasure to share this experience since 2010. Thanks to the Scientific committee of EURAU26 and the UOU – University of University Network, including the Editorial board of the UOU Scientific Journal, who ensured the quality standards through a thorough process of peer review, selection and publication of the results of the EURAU26 symposium.

Umeå School of Architecture at Umeå University and UmArts research centre have ensured that the EURAU symposium would have been possible.

A huge thank to Roberta Amirante, for her trust and guidance throughout the years, and with her to Maria Madalena Pinto da Silva, Gülsün Sağlam, Joaquín Ibañez Montoya, for being present, for encouraging and reassuring me in every single step of this journey.

EURAU, the European Research in Architecture and Urbanism Symposium would have not been possible without the commitment of its initiator Farid Ameziane, to whom we are all grateful. And it is in memory of Farid that we continue this journey.

This publication is dedicated to the ones dreaming every day in a better world.