



39,50 €

745

E la memoria, appena posti,
ribeveva i ricordi, con paura quasi,

115 docenti, consulenti, dottorandi, tutors

come potessero essere visti
dagli altri, dagli ufficiali, tradirlo,
denunziare lui, “il ribelle”.

11 giorni di workshop

La caserma, enorme monumento
dell’ingiustizia diventata legge,

5 aree di progetto

incombeva ancora su di lui

188 studenti

con le sue scale di pietra, le sue

11 gruppi di progettazione

porte scrostate, i suoi uffici
squallidi, i suoi cavalli di frisia,
a condannare quegli imprudenti
slanci della memoria.

2

Workshop Scuola di Architettura Civile | Milano. Caserme e aree militari



Workshop Scuola di Architettura Civile
Milano. Caserme e aree militari

Milano. Caserme e aree militari
a cura di Raffaella Neri

Progetto grafico della collana
Francesca Ceccoli
Andrea Puppa

Impaginazione a cura di
Ottorino Meregalli

In copertina
Italo Calvino
Angoscia in caserma (1945)
in *Ultimo viene il corvo*
I Meridiani, Mondadori, Milano 1991



Milano. Caserme e aree militari
a cura di Raffaella Neri

ISBN 978-88-916-0453-8
© Copyright 2014 Maggioli S.p.A.
È vietata la riproduzione, anche parziale,
con qualsiasi mezzo effettuata,
anche ad uso interno e didattico, non autorizzata.

Maggioli Editore è un marchio di Maggioli S.p.A.
Azienda con sistema qualità certificato ISO 9001:2000
47822 Santarcangelo di Romagna (RN) Via del Carpino, 8
Tel. 0541/628111, Fax 0541/622595
www.maggioli.it/servizioclienti
clienti.editore@maggioli.it

Finito di stampare nel mese di ottobre 2014
presso DigitalPrint Service srl, Segrate (Mi)

Diritti di traduzione, di memorizzazione elettronica,
di riproduzione e di adattamento, totale o parziale
con qualsiasi mezzo sono riservati per tutti i Paesi.
Il catalogo completo è disponibile su
www.maggioli.it/area_universita

Politecnico di Milano
Scuola di Architettura Civile

The logo features a stylized 'M' and 'E' above the text 'MAGGIOLI EDITORE' in a bold, sans-serif font.

Sommario

		Temi
	Angelo Torricelli	9 Caserme e aree militari nei progetti di ricomposizione della metropoli
	Ada Lucia De Cesaris Franco Zinna	10 Le caserme in una prospettiva di rigenerazione urbana
	Antonio Pennino	13 Infrastrutture e aree demaniali militari a Milano tra passate e future destinazioni d'uso, sempre al servizio della collettività
	Raffaella Neri	17 Caserme dismesse: una opportunità per la trasformazione della città
	Laura Montedoro	31 Il destino delle caserme milanesi, il valore della ricerca progettuale
	Marco Biagi	37 Milano: passato e prospettive dell'antichità militare
	Angelo Torricelli	46 L'integrazione tra Campo di Brera e Campus delle Arti. Una nuova articolazione della Pinacoteca e dell'Accademia nella città
	Rosaldo Bonicalzi Francesco Bruno	54 Progetto per l'Accademia di Brera
	Michele Caja Maria Pompeiana Iarossi Nora Lombardini	62 Un nuovo polo per Brera Caserma "XXIV Maggio-Magenta-Carroccio"
	Sergio Boidi	66 Piattaforma delle eccellenze
	Marco Prusicki	74 Progetto per la ridestituzione dell'area militare di Milano Baggio: una piazza-parco per l'ovest milanese
	Raffaella Neri Tomaso Monestioli Ilario Boniello	84 Un parco dello sport a Baggio e un parco per le residenze temporanee alla caserma Mameli
	Enrico Bordogna Gentucca Canella Elvio Manganaro	90 Piazza d'Armi, Caserma Perrucchetti, Magazzini Militari, Ospedale Militare a Baggio, in via Forze Armate. Ridestituzione per strutture di decongestione carceraria, prima accoglienza, residenza assistita, servizi collettivi
	Pellegrino Bonaretti Marco Biagi Claudio Pavesi	102 Ex caserme: da cittadelle separate a luoghi dell'integrazione
	Laura Montedoro Stefano Guidarini	112 Caserme come occasioni di urbanità
	Riccardo Canella Marco Dezzi Bardeschi Giovanni Luca Ferreri Luca Monica	122 Asylum. Città-rifugio
	Michele Ugolini Mariacristina Giambruno Andrea Grimaldi Gabriele Pasqui Sonia Pistidda Stefania Varvaro	130 Caserma Mercanti. Sequenze urbane
		139 English text
		166 Autori

Nota del curatore

Il libro riporta i progetti elaborati all'interno del Workshop della Scuola di Architettura Civile "Progetti per Milano. Idee per la città dalla ridestituzione delle caserme e delle aree militari", tenutosi dal 24 febbraio al 7 marzo 2014 presso il Campus Bovisa. Hanno contribuito: Dottorato di Ricerca in Composizione Architettonica, Dipartimento ABC; Laboratorio LidAR di Grafica Informatizzata e assistenza informatica, Dipartimento ABC; Laboratorio di Macroubanistica, Dipartimento ABC. Coordinamento di Raffaella Neri.

I lavori del Workshop sono stati esposti alla mostra tenutasi dal 7 al 28 marzo 2014 nella Navata centrale della Scuola, presso il Campus Durando.

Il volume è suddiviso in due sezioni, Temi e Progetti. Nella sezione *Progetti* sono pubblicati i lavori svolti da gruppi composti da docenti e studenti della Scuola di Architettura Civile, con la collaborazione, in alcuni casi, di ricercatori e di consulenti esterni. Al Workshop hanno contribuito numerosi ricercatori, studiosi, architetti esterni con lezioni e comunicazioni, non riportate nel libro, che ringraziamo per la partecipazione. Un ringraziamento anche a Laura Neri per la ricerca dei testi per la copertina e gli occhielli delle sezioni. Per ragioni di spazio nell'indice sono indicati esclusivamente i docenti responsabili dei gruppi: per una attribuzione più precisa del lavoro si rimanda alle singole sezioni.

Barracks: an opportunity for urbanity

The working team has focused on reuse and foreshadowing of a possible new structure for three of the five barracks classified in the PGT (Urban plan) as "Areas for urban transformation": Montello, Mameli, Piazza d'Armi. As a matter of fact, the Army would not seem to have any intention of discarding the Mercanti barracks in the Lambrate district in the near future, and the Mascheroni barracks has long been involved by the "Grande Brera" project. Originally settled in the region with the logic of an unitary system, they can no longer be interpreted as such.

Unlike railway areas, where a thousand features make them a system in all respects with its own internal hierarchy, which would be a great error from the urban point of view not to consider, barracks lend themselves to a different and more free approach, regarding opportunities that gradually occur in the city, seeking synergies on a local scale, rather than on a metropolitan scale. This makes the experiments interesting also in reference to individual barracks, the processing of which involves a careful reading of the contexts in which they are located, and concerning which military areas offer themselves as potential activators of urban latent values: connections, the improvement of accessibility, the services offered, the quality of public space system, etc.

Even if these places sometimes have very different characteristics, for size, position, accessibility and the quality of historical buildings, they are associated by some similar properties, which are typical of enclosed spaces, which require recurring project choices: the theme of the fence (from repelling perimeter to permeability or to the redefinition of limits), the treatment of the wall (maintenance, partial conservation, demolition or new significance), the system of access (to confirm, to integrate or to subvert), the destiny of historical buildings (restoration, hybridization, selective conservation), the invention of a new urban role, etc.

From the point of view of the method, the design explorations regarded both the functional role and the physical transformation of the military areas, up to testing choices at the architectural scale. The barracks were therefore seen as resources, as opportunities to "build the city".

Montello barracks. Conservation and inserts
The two projects take account of the regulations for the existing heritage – the monumental facade prospecting via Caracciolo, the warehouses, and the horse riding track grass with its

historical trees – as an indispensable resource for the functional repurposing of the barracks.

The new project combines the historical buildings with a "parasitic" strategy, using the technique of the insert and the completion of the north-west facade, with the aim of producing a new density of relations and uses, along with the insertion of extra volumes which render plausible the solution of designation of open spaces and entrance building to the public.

The interpretation of the Montello barracks as an activator of latent urban relations, at a local level, is common to both projects.

Mameli barracks. Two different ways to memorise sites, two different times of the project.

The military site facing viale Suzzani is characterized by a peremptory plan, very regular and effective from the point of view of the relation between parts. Its central position between Niguarda and Bicocca districts and the fact that it is close to the metro line 5 makes it convenient both for an intense reuse at a local level and for a transformation at an urban level. Starting from these considerations, the two projects experiment with two different strategies. In one case we imagined completely maintaining the existing structure and its densification using an incremental process, from the base and with low cost. A short term project, immediately able to transform and make the most of the disused barracks, through small transforming actions upon the existing patrimony, with the sole exception of the plan for a new large building, incubator of sociality and productivity (FabLab).

In the other case, instead, a long term project, with the intention of completely substituting the existing buildings with new mainly residential buildings and their relative services, but using identical ground traces. A less immediate way to the memory of the site, through the conservation of the original plan.

"Piazza d'armi", between regulation and exception

The Baggio military area, due to its extension and position, is the one that allows the most radical transformation and the possibility to greatly increase the built volume. In other words, it was possible to imagine a new "part of city". Two opposing theories were considered: in one case the transformation of the area was given to the residence, where the possibility was morphologically explored in the form of urban blocks, inspired by the research of Cerdà, facing upon the great public park. Whilst in the

second case, we tried out the idea of locating here an exceptional function, working at a metropolitan scale: the projects foresees the positioning of the European Centre of Advanced Biomedical Research (CERBA), currently planned to be built on the Parco Agricolo Sud area, organized around a green heart. Also in this case,

the purpose to "create the city" is given to a residential group of buildings on the north and east borders (with the idea of gradually phasing out the Santa Barbara barracks and its future reuse), avoiding harmful phenomena caused by mono-functional urban districts.

Riccardo Canella
Marco Dezzi Bardeschi
Giovanni Luca Ferreri
Luca Monica

Asylum. City-refuge

The Milan Barracks (and military zones): replacement, conservation, adaptation or physiological transformation?

Compositional study of the city in its historical growth shows that structural factors have always impacted long-standing features, and that current transformations are destined to impact future layout.

The barracks system under study belongs only partially to the theme – in reality generic – of the wastefulness of abandoned areas. The typology of these particular quarters (distinguished by the no-nonsense peremptoriness of military architecture), is, however, in the project, re-interpreted by reference to the so-called "total institutions", typological devices not necessarily linked to themes of segregation (according to the definition by Erving Goffman in *Asylums*, 1961). These are functional mechanisms well entrenched in Milan's historic fabric, the object of transformations and adaptations that have pervaded the whole of the city's history, for example with the transformation of monasteries into barracks and schools (Palazzo di Brera), but also in the perseverance of certain typologies including prisons and hospitals (San Vittore and Cà Grandà), akin in their adaptive function and the relationship with their surroundings.

Defence of social relations for a new labour market: families in difficulty, the elderly, immigration, recovery of pecuniary penalties
The availability for other uses of Milan's five barracks constitutes a genuine opportunity for Milan too to assume the rôle of a "World City" (from the title of Peter Hall's 1966 essay), as an annony metropolis *par excellence*.

This project is part of the image of "*Città Lombarda*" [Lombard City], (the title of Marco Canesi's 2009 essay) according to a definition of Milan – it itself a hinterland in the multi-centre layout of the city-region, and a critical mass of 7 million inhabitants – that belongs to the research tradition of the work group.

Improving on worn-out slogans ("Grande Brera", "Social Housing", "The Citadel of Health", of Justice, of Fashion, the "Prison-Skyscraper", et cetera), the project proposes – in the midst of the current dissolution of the economic system – a unique theme, capable of interesting "none other than the industrial organisation of the entire country" (from the definition with which in 1934 Edoardo Persico – *in Punto e da capo per l'architettura* – described the Germany of Otto Haesler, stigmatising the lack of moral tension among Italian architects).

The project therefore takes on board the task of requalifying the civil life of fairly heterogeneous communities, the current and real representation of the other "total institutions" (the prison system, those of education and professional training, health, social security, labour organisations, et cetera) in their direct relations with social society, according to two strategies to be considered interlinked:

– the first for ordinary administration, with the building of a *Cité de Refuge* aimed at reorganising activities to curb the hardships and privations of outcasts, the "wretched of the earth" (from the title of Frantz Fanon's 1961 essay);
– the second for extraordinary management, with the establishment of a "Centre for Strategic Coordination of the Environment".

Activities for ordinary administration:

Asylum, a city-refuge

The rôle of existing military features is confirmed not only as compatible with, but even as a driving force for, the functions proposed. In short, we are not talking about "liberating" – emptying *ad excludendum* – military zones and barracks, but instead about making use of them through compatible activities, reconvert-ing the military arrangement into an internal front – i.e. to the problems of civil society – to redeem through typological devices – Asylums – the segregation regime of "total institutions". Even if the extant building types can be adapted for use as temporary residences, nonetheless the need emerges to conceive functions of social integration, such as training courses at

various levels along with social activities. These brand new types of project find their place on the fringes, completing the “enclosures” – once off-limits – and proposing, in a sort of short circuit, a safeguarding of the past and an idea of a new urban reality.

In this way, each of the five zones has a mutual provision of basic services, compatible with the morphological structure of the barrack typology:

- temporary protective residence;
- communal and leisure spaces;
- services and small retailers.

The other activities will be housed in new integrated buildings where, given the strategic position (neither central, nor suburban), induced activity can find greater opportunities:

- hospital assistance;
- technical-professional training;
- training and orientation for organisation of labour;
- welcome station;
- emergency camp and training.

Activities to manage the extraordinary: the alternative market

A global forum on complete control of the humanised landscape

The organisation of inclusivity, in order to avoid being confined to the theme of mere “assistance”, necessarily requires a deeper understanding of the labour market which, in the barracks, could find suitable premises for the initial phases of research, planning, management, training and operational logistics.

Consideration is given, *in primis*, to works to secure the local surroundings.

The environmental question, however, can only be successfully tackled beginning from a presupposition: complete control of the humanised landscape. Safeguarding and development of the environment is inseparable from the capacity to carry out global interventions on the local surroundings (guaranteeing, together with protection of the land, security for areas at risk, yield, economic and social recovery, and accessibility).

Nonetheless, given their nature, the works to be carried out (hydro-geological restoration, recovery of fallow land, anti-seismic, large-scale infrastructure, et cetera) entail huge investments and, in addition, allow no profit, save for certain sectors and over the long term. This financial (and organisational) problem appears infeasible within the monetary market. Some research carried out by this group (Marco Canesi, *Nuovo sistema nazionale per la messa in sicurezza del territorio*, [A new national sys-

tem to secure the territory] 2011– still ongoing) comes up with a plausible solution through the creation by the State – alongside the monetary market – of an *alternative market*, in which resources are not subject solely to the logic of profit.

The State, the Lombardy Region, the Municipality of Milan and interested institutions would thus assume an extraordinary rôle as entrepreneurs and a driving force. A similar mechanism of financing (without competition, low cost loans; full employment; taxes as a potent social lever for development poles apart from that of oligopolies) could represent an effective solution, without an increase in public debt, for over one million unemployed (potential realisation of works equal to a half percentage point per annum of GDP), securing the areas at risk and allowing economic and social recovery.

For this reason, in a part of the barracks and in a part of the “Post-Expo” complex, the project envisages the setting up of a “Centre of Strategic Coordination for the Environment, Integral Control, Safeguarding and Development of the Humanised Landscape” plus an operational headquarters, with a scientific committee to coordinate every organisational action necessary. From here would be identified sample areas to intervene in, and here would be housed the technical/design staff to control the appropriateness of each intervention to the general objective in question.

This programme would be applied operatively to areas to be identified as sensitive centres in specific surroundings characterised by major phenomena of hydro-geological disruption, abandonment of high agricultural land (mountain pastures), compromised cultivated lands in valleys (property speculation) and seismic risk – which should not be underestimated in Lombardy. Consequently, the project aims at steering the theme of social inclusivity towards the more general one of labour and economics and to extend the already vast territoriality of the military zones to the “vital space” of the “Lombard City”.

Two barracks: one architectural project

Based on this project of activities preliminary typological activities have been provided for the five zones and, in particular, the two barracks singled out as strategic references have been examined thoroughly.

1. *The district of XXIV Maggio, Magenta, Carroccio, Montebello.*

Central and accessible at a metropolitan level for various types of subject (operators and beneficiaries), destined to welcome:

- labour agency management: organisation, programming, control and coordination;
 - operational offices open to the public;
 - training of staff employed in realising projects;
 - place of worship for religious pluralism
2. *The Mercanti Barracks at Lambrate.*
External and accessible from the railway station and the airport, featuring large roofed and open spaces, destined to house:
- welcome station and advice bureau for migrants and family reunification;
 - storerooms and logistics services for equipment, machines and work vehicles (Civil Defence, Red Cross, et cetera);
 - initial training for social reintegration;
 - temporary protected residence with communal spaces for services and leisure activities.

Type and Representation

Leveraging the typological uniqueness as a resource, this series of barracks can be recognised as a real “homogeneous functional system” that could easily be adapted to a consonant group of activities. Paradoxically “bunker-style”, the system corresponds to the opportunity of accessibility and integration (for its ease of links, the generous availability of spac-

Michele Ugolini
Mariacristina Giambruno
Andrea Grimaldi
Gabriele Pasqui
Sonia Pistidda
Stefania Varvaro

The Mercanti Barracks. Urban sequences

A rectangular block about 400 meters long and 200 meters wide. A simple shape with clear-cut edges enclosed by an unsightly rendered yellow boundary wall continuous and unchanging, boring and monotonous, and confirmed by four streets with their pavements. The wall is interrupted in two points by the large gates that give access to the area. Both are built in bricks and topped by a slight and delicate canopy with curving corners traces of an industrial past, later transformed into an inward-looking barracks. Low buildings emerge beyond the wall, including the long profile of four sheds of the decommissioned Innocenti car factory (250 x 100 m). Their powerful and skeletal façades with the typical arched and pointed roofs can only be seen in a foreshortened view. Three peculiar architectural shapes appear to the east. Built in weathered reinforced concrete, they are curiously pointed, their size out of scale. From the outside they seem to have no openings and are so enigmatic they become unexpected urban landmarks. They were bomb shelters for the Innocenti workers during the war. The four long sheds, the three shapes of the bunkers, the two elegant gates at the entry of

es, and the maximum potentiality of relations with its surroundings). Hence, it is anything but indirect, the eloquent reference to the “*Bunker Archéologie*”, as investigated by the architect and philosopher Paul Virilio in 1975, starting from the “obsessive” and “cryptic” architecture used for the Atlantic Wall fortifications erected along the coasts of North Europe during the Second World War.

Virilio’s thesis hinges on a doubling of the research field: on the one hand the tragic story of the OT (*Organisation Todt*, a construction agency run from 1942 by Albert Speer), following a perfected fortification technique; on the other, the aura of “archaeological remains” re-proposed as a practicable temple/shrine, facing the horizon towards a perennially expected enemy landing.

In this way the massive volumes in reinforced concrete complete in a monumental sense, as a silent and metaphysical witness, the various “enclosures” of the refugee quarters – the *Asylum* barracks – redeeming their ataraxic presence in the city in a new ethical and social sense, and publicly registering their extended fitness for habitation.

the area, the simple elongated shape of the office building on the northern side close to the front of the sheds (although altered in the design of the windowed openings) become the catalysts for a new system of architectural relations. While the clearly horizontal plane of the ground becomes a field for new spatial tensions and recognizable urban identities as new design elements that are still anchored to the city.

Demolishing is a primary design gesture it means creating new space. And opening a place. Demolishing was necessary in terms of design strategy to highlight the buildings that are considered valuable and deserving of development. The spaces and their sizes can be defined with more clarity, along with their potential as connections and open figures placed in a continuous sequence within which citizens move and live.

The boundary wall was the first thing that had to be demolished. Opening a breach was a necessary and urgent act to invite fresh air into the closely knit urban fabric of this area.

The goal was to define a new system of open and public spaces as actual urban sequences in a suburban and densely built context. We have tried to give coherence to an area that is surrounded by a disjointed context by recreating

Autori e gruppi di progettazione*

Angelo Torricelli, professore ordinario in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Edoardo Bernasconi, dottorando di ricerca in Composizione Architettonica, IUAV di Venezia.
Giovanni Comi, PhD in Composizione Architettonica; professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Ruggero Moncada, architetto.
Marialuisa Montanari, PhD in Composizione architettonica, IUAV di Venezia.
Stefania Monzani, dottorando in Composizione Architettonica, ABC.
Sara Riboldi, PhD in Composizione Architettonica, DPA.
Politecnico di Milano; professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Philippe Daverio, professore ordinario di Disegno Industriale, Università degli Studi di Palermo.
Jacopo Muzio Treccani, architetto.

Rosaldo Bonicalzi, professore ordinario in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Francesco Bruno, PhD in Composizione architettonica, Politecnico di Milano; professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Francesca Belloni, PhD in Composizione architettonica, Politecnico di Milano; professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Ezio Miele, architetto libero professionista
Vincenzo Petrin, professore ordinario di Scienza delle Costruzioni.
Anna Faniuolo, architetto.
Lucrezia Forti, architetto.
Valeria Lattante, PhD in Architettura, Università di Bologna (sede di Cesena).
Luca Spinelli, architetto.
Davide Vallariello, architetto.

Michele Caja, ricercatore in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile, Politecnico di Milano.
Maria Pompeiana Iarossi, ricercatrice in Disegno, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Nora Lombardini, ricercatrice in Restauro, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Marzia Foglia, architetto.
Sotirios Zaroulas, dottorando in Composizione architettonica, ABC.

Sergio Boidi, professore associato in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Liala Baiardi, Ricercatore in Tecnologia dell'Architettura, ABC.
Ottorino Gaburri, professore a contratto in Tecnologia dell'Architettura, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Beatrice Quetti, architetto.
Matilde Ruol Ruzzini, architetto.

Marco Prusicki, professore associato in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Paola Cofano, professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile, Politecnico di Milano.
Edoardo Colonna, PhD in ingegneria sismica, politecnico di Milano; professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Giorgio Frassine, professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Maria Cristina Loi, PhD, ricercatore in Storia dell'architettura, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Federica Pocaterra, PhD in Composizione architettonica, DPA, Politecnico di Milano; professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Alessio Schiavo, professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Alfredo Drufuca (mobilità), architetto.
Alessandro Ferrari (verde), architetto.
Dottorandi in Composizione Architettonica, Dipartimento ABC, Politecnico di Milano:
Cecilia Bianchi, Claudia Candia, Anita Cova, Qian Lu, Elisa Solbiati, Milena Sundovska, Pupak Tahereh B., Giulia Tacchini.

Raffaella Neri, PhD, professore associato in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Tomaso Monestiroli, PhD, ricercatore in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Ilario Boniello, PhD in Composizione architettonica, IUAV Venezia; professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Christian Campanella, professore associato in Restauro, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Elsa Garavaglia, professore associato in Scienza delle costruzioni, DICA, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Gabriella Guarisco, professore associato in Restauro, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Monica Passerella, architetto.

Enrico Bordogna, professore ordinario in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Gentucca Canella, PhD, ricercatore in Composizione architettonica e urbana, Dipartimento di Architettura e Design, Politecnico di Torino.
Elvio Manganaro, PhD, professore a contratto in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Laura Locatelli, PhD, professore a contratto in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Tommaso Brighenti, dottorando in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC.
Federica Costantino, architetto.

Pellegrino Bonaretti, professore ordinario in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Marco Biagi, PhD in Composizione architettonica, IUAV Venezia, professore a contratto in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Claudio Pavesi, PhD in Composizione architettonica, DPA.

Laura Montedoro, ricercatore in Urbanistica, DASTU, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Stefano Guidarini, ricercatore in Composizione architettonica e urbana, Dipartimento ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Giovanni Bassi, architetto, professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Francesca Di Gennaro, PhD in Architettura, Urbanistica e Conservazione dei luoghi dell'abitare e del paesaggio, DPA; professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Stefania Martinelli, architetto, professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Silvia Sbattella, architetto, professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Francesca Calliari, architetto.
Mirko Franzoi, architetto.
Aleksa Korolija, dottorando in Architettura, Urbanistica e Conservazione dei luoghi dell'abitare e del paesaggio, DPA.
Fabio Lepratto, dottorando in Architettura, Urbanistica e Conservazione dei luoghi dell'abitare e del paesaggio, DPA.
Marco Morlacchi, architetto.
Paolo Umana, architetto.

Riccardo Canella, PhD, ricercatore in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Marco Dezzi Bardeschi, professore ordinario in Restauro.

Giovanni Luca Ferreri, PhD in Composizione architettonica, IUAV di Venezia.
Luca Monica, PhD, ricercatore in Composizione architettonica e urbana, ABC, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Paola Galbiati, PhD in Composizione architettonica, DPA; professore a contratto in Rappresentazione dell'architettura, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Agata Brusetti, PhD in Composizione architettonica, DPA.
Giovanni Cattani, architetto.
Stefano Cusatelli, PhD in Composizione architettonica, DPA.
Luca Bergamaschi, architetto.
Micaela Bordin (urbanistica), PhD in Composizione architettonica, DPA, Politecnico di Milano; professore a contratto in Urbanistica, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Marco Canesi, professore associato in Urbanistica, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Giorgio Fiorese, professore ordinario in Composizione architettonica e urbana, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Vittorio Garatti, professore a contratto, Scuola di Architettura Civile.

Michele Ugolini, PhD, Professore Associato in Architettura degli Interni e Allestimento, DASTU, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Mariacristina Giambruno, PhD, Professore Associato in Restauro Architettonico, DASTU, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Andrea Grimaldi, PhD, Ricercatore in Architettura degli Interni e Allestimento, Facoltà di Architettura, Sapienza Università di Roma.
Gabriele Pasqui, PhD, Professore Ordinario in Tecnica e Pianificazione Urbanistica, DASTU, Scuola di Architettura e Società.
Sonia Pistidda, PhD, Professore a contratto in Restauro Architettonico, DASTU, Scuola di Architettura Civile.
Stefania Varvaro, PhD, Professore a contratto in Architettura degli Interni e Allestimento.
Caterina Gallizioli, Architetto, Dottorando in Architettura degli Interni e Allestimento, DASTU.
Valerio Ottavino, Architetto, Dottorando in Architettura Teoria e Progetto, DASTU.
Francesco Sarazzi, architetto.
Giovanni Tomassetti, PhD, professore a contratto in Architettura degli Interni e Allestimento, Facoltà di Architettura, Università Sapienza di Roma

* Salvo diversa indicazione, docenti e ricercatori che hanno lavorato ai progetti del Workshop afferiscono al Politecnico di Milano