

## Editorial

The call for papers guiding this publication proposed a discussion and presentation of the public use of the city's public spaces. It highlights the importance of collective and public life, the city, and the architecture that shapes it and supports its dynamics.

The first two texts in this edition affirm the significance of actors belonging to specific spaces and propose a discussion on their participation in mappings, cartographies, narratives, experiences in history, and project-related action.

Grete Soares Pflueger and Luísa Pflueger in "The presence of Indigenous peoples and the demarcation of villages in Maranhão" were mapped without revealing conflicts or disputes, primarily aiming to provide subsidies for domination and colonization. The representation of Indigenous peoples was subordinated to external interests, emphasizing the marking of territories rather than documenting and understanding the ways in which native peoples occupied and resisted in these lands. This research seeks to acknowledge the visibility of Indigenous presence in European cartography, for example, through location markers, recognizing the role of native peoples in the formation of Brazilian cities.

In "Memory, Management, Cultural Policies, and Inclusion in the Case of Vila Itororó", Thais Luppi Cardoso and Ana Maria Wilhelm traces the architectural, economic, and social transformations of Vila Itororó, located in the historic neighborhood of Bexiga, in São Paulo. The narrative aims to highlight various experiences by interweaving uses and heritage interests in the history of the Vila, from housing to a cultural center. The article raises questions that seek to discuss how to amplify the voices of different actors and value all aspects of history that contribute to the memory of Vila Itororó.

Some of the research reported and analyzed in certain scientific articles is structured around specific methods. One of them is based on statistical analysis, while the others emphasize social practices, involving the researcher's participation, their body, their words, and their interaction.

In the article "Deodoro Sports Complex/Rio de Janeiro: Perception of Safety and the Use of Olympic Facilities in the Post-Games Period", Gabriela Costa da Silva analyzes safety in the Rio de Janeiro Olympic Park Deodoro Sports Complex, the venue for the 2016 Olympics, with the aim of increasing the use of its facilities



and public spaces. To achieve this objective, data collection was conducted in two stages: archival research and field research including questionnaires and online interviews—whose data were analyzed using statistical software.

The focus of the article “The Street as a Place of Appropriation and Experience: The Case of Vila Belga in Santa Maria, RS” by Milena Rubin Magoga, Josicler Orbem Alberton, and Verônica Garcia Donoso is the method capable of embracing, considering, and mapping in order to observe and understand through both reasoning and bodily experience the use and experience of public street space in the study of Vila Belga in Santa Maria.

In the article “Mapping Memories: The Interpretive Project as a Preservation Tool”, by Anelis Rolão Flôres, Clarissa de Oliveira Pereira, and Francisco Queruz the method plays a fundamental role in the development of an interpretive project and a trajectory of academic extension activities in the Historic Center of Santa Maria. The goal is to structure active heritage education initiatives.

The article “Social Mobility Practices and Public Space in the Surroundings of Jardim Helena-Vila Mara Station”, by Rodrigo Morganti Neres examines mobility practices as both a movement and a promoter of urban dynamics at Jardim Helena-Vila Mara Station, considering it as a place, and the social practices occurring in the surrounding public spaces. It argues that urban mobility cannot be approached through a simplistic lens but requires a complex, transdisciplinary study. Likewise, it highlights that movement is constantly evolving, as it depends on the social practices of bodies in space and is anchored in urban infrastructures and architectures.

Two other studies develop their analyses and perceptions based on memory—one that remains in architectural exemplars and another that, through design, addresses and evokes absent elements of the city.

The article “Histories, Memories, and Reminiscences: The Workers’ Village in Maringá, PR”, by Gabriela Gimenes Manhoni, Aline Beatrís Skowronski da Silva, and Ricardo Dias Silva explores the remaining wooden architecture in Maringá’s Vila Operária, which connects to the neighborhood’s history and its role in shaping identities. Architecture, as a cultural force, shapes individual, collective, and public spaces, collectively organizing a unique urban environment that finds recognition in the village.

Venice is shaped by specters and spaces that, through memory, establish and reinforce bonds of belonging. The article “The Voices of Venice: A Question of



Memories, Specters, and Space”, by Carolina Ferreira de Carvalho examines Peter Eisenman’s project “Piazza del Cannaregio” (1978), which is defined by physical absence, evoking the memory of Le Corbusier’s Venice Hospital project (1965) and the imprisonment of Giordano Bruno (1592). By acknowledging events without physical presence that are integral to Venice’s historical memory, the article argues that Eisenman’s conceptual, virtual, and spectral design spatializes this other Venice.

### OTHER RESEARCHS

The following three articles highlight the unique role of Architecture in the creation of ephemeral collective and public spaces: the Field Hospital and the allegories of Carnival parades. The final article examines the Metropolitan Region of Ribeirão Preto in the context of the 1988 Federal Constitution.

The article “The Evolution of Field Hospitals in Brazil: A Timeline of Critical Events”, by Amanda Pereira Rodrigues Moura and Luciana Nemer Diniz focuses on collective and public structures, discussing the need for Brazil, in the post-COVID-19 era, to continue developing policies, projects, and practices that promote responses, strategies, and the creation of flexible and innovative solutions in the architecture of emergency structures.

In “Possible Allegories: The Design of Floats in the Lower Divisions of São Paulo’s Carnival”, by Gleuson Pinheiro Silva explores the design and construction of parade floats both for top-tier samba schools that perform in the Sambadrome and for lower divisions that parade through the city streets. It presents elements of conception and project development through sketches, two- and three-dimensional representations, photographs of models, and the construction process of the floats. The study clarifies the methods used to achieve the paradigm of grandeur established in the context of the Grupo Especial parades.

The last article, “Metropolitan Region Without a Metropolis: The Case of Ribeirão Preto and Its Structuring Factors”, by Fabiana Mori e Jeferson Tavares explains that, after the 1988 Federal Constitution, new and multiple forms of metropolitan configurations began to be recognized, differing from the metropolitan regions established under Complementary Law 14 of 1973. Based on this observation, the article seeks to understand some particularities of this new metropolitan framework through the study of the Metropolitan Region of Ribeirão Preto (RMRP).

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