

the proposed categories,<sup>1</sup> but it does propose that each line of work is endowed with a precise set of methods and instruments that can foster change in city building.

The taxonomy below differentiates ten types of urbanistic projects that give resolution to the most pressing issues our cities face. In some cases the types coexist in a similar context; in other cases they happen simultaneously in very distant places. In any case, the work remains open-ended and can be complemented and modified as it negotiates with new territorial contexts.

1. **Synthetic Gestures**, key buildings with urban synergies. This work relies on high-profile, clearly delimited, yet spectacular design projects, which use their impact to trigger broader urban revitalization. These key pieces are usually backed up by a broad city restructuring plan. One of the most salient examples is the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao.
2. **Multiplied Grounds**, the large urban artifact as a driver. This tackles the transformation of emblematic parts of the city using converted infrastructures and/or high-density reuse. These new conditions establish new centralities that recycle and restructure its surrounding fabric. A significant example is the Lille Intermodal Station in Lille, France, by Rem Koolhaas/OMA.
3. **Tactical Maneuvers**, minimum critical mass as a driver. This project involves reducing the intervention to the least possible dimension, wherein its strength and success lie. It seems to be the right course for realities that are fairly stable or have little chance of receiving investment but that can reward an effort to show that there is almost “always something to be improved.” In the case of the Malaguera Housing Project in Évora, Portugal, Álvaro Siza proposes a residential quarter using a very limited palette. Through an infrastructural spinal cord, services and a spatial syntax are provided quite efficiently.
4. **Reconfigured Surfaces**, the restructuring of fine-grain open space. This is “urbanity” achieved through judicious design and the use of public and communal spaces. Plazas, parks, and open spaces in Barcelona, Lyon, and Copenhagen show the strength of a transformation that relies on the aggregation of smaller-scale projects executed with moderate means. This provides a way to reconfigure a wide variety of underutilized spaces—derelict spaces created by the extensive geometry