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MULTISENSORY INTERIORS

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**SPATIAL
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NEUROSCIENCE**

Multisensory Urban Regeneration in Practice

How Everyday Governance and Spatial Management Shape Perceived Comfort and Attachment in African Inner-City Precincts

Lesley Takunda Mashiri

Urban Gurus of the South

Keywords

Multisensory Perception, Sensory Governance, Place Attachment, Urban Regeneration, African Urbanism.

Abstract

The sensory conditions through which urban life is experienced—including comfort, sound, smell, texture, rhythm, and thermal quality—are largely absent from how regeneration in African inner cities is assessed and governed. This literature review argues that this absence has real consequences: when regeneration privileges visible order over multisensory experience, it can disrupt the conditions that sustain community attachment, livelihood, and spatial belonging. The review uses multisensory coherence and sensory governance to synthesise scholarship on perception, infrastructure, maintenance, and urban regulation in African inner-city contexts. Multisensory coherence describes how visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, thermal, and kinaesthetic cues interact to support comfort, wayfinding, familiarity, and attachment. Sensory governance concerns how maintenance, lighting, security, and waste management shape sensory environments with unequal social consequences. Drawing on phenomenology, environmental psychology, and African urbanism, the review shows that sensory conditions shape how places are valued, inhabited, and contested. Evidence from Cairo, Harare, Bulawayo, and Johannesburg shows that efforts to improve urban order may support belonging or reproduce exclusion, depending on whose sensory priorities they serve. The review proposes a community-defined sensory baseline and sensory impact statement as standard planning instruments, ensuring regeneration is assessed by what it preserves, disrupts, or displaces.

1. Introduction

Urban regeneration in African inner cities confronts a persistent paradox. Projects designed to improve living conditions often dismantle the very qualities that sustain community attachment and spatial belonging. This occurs because conventional planning privileges visual transformation over the multisensory realities through which residents experience place. The smell of street food, the acoustic rhythms of informal trade, the tactile familiarity of weathered materials, the thermal comfort of shaded arcades, and the temporal pulse of neighbourhood routines constitute sensory grammars that give meaning to urban space. When regeneration erases these registers in pursuit of modernist visual order, it can produce spatial alienation rather than social uplift.

The implications extend directly into the politics of urban governance. Much of the world's urban growth is now concentrated in African and Asian cities, where the trajectory of global urbanisation will largely be determined (UN-Habitat, 2022). Yet African and Global South cities have too often been treated as deficient versions of Northern urban models rather than as generative sites of theory (Robinson, 2006). This review treats African inner-city experience as a primary source of insight rather than a context to which Euro-American theory is applied. This review follows a conceptual synthesis approach, connecting bodies of literature rarely linked in urban regeneration debates, namely multisensory perception and phenomenology, place attachment and environmental psychology, infrastructure, maintenance and repair, African urbanism and informality, and regeneration and adaptive reuse.

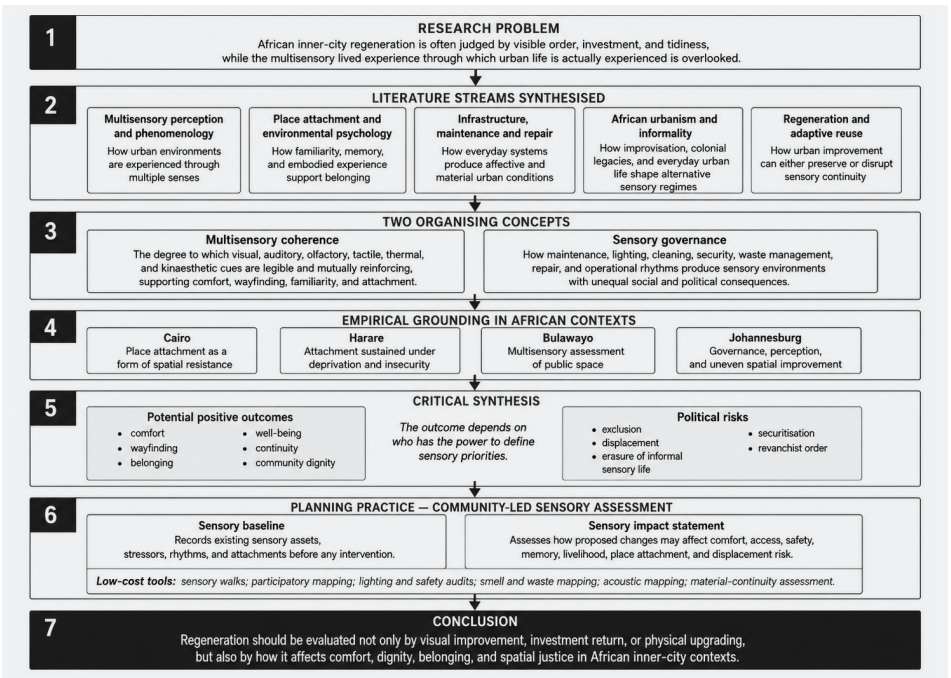


Figure 1. Conceptual pathway of the review.

As mapped in Figure 1, the conceptual pathway moves across seven stages, beginning with the research problem and moving through the synthesis of these five literature streams toward two organising concepts, multisensory coherence and sensory governance. These concepts are grounded in empirical cases from Cairo, Harare, Bulawayo, and Johannesburg, before culminating in a critical synthesis and a community-led planning-practice proposition. The central proposition is that regeneration in African inner-city contexts should be evaluated not only by visual improvement, investment return, or physical upgrading, but by how it affects the sensory conditions through which people experience comfort, memory, livelihood, dignity, belonging, and spatial justice.

1.1. Conceptual Framework: Coherence and Governance

Both multisensory coherence and sensory governance function as organising concepts through which established bodies of scholarship are applied to African inner-city regeneration. Multisensory coherence builds on multisensory perception and refers to the degree to which sensory cues in urban environments are legible, mutually reinforcing, and supportive of comfort, wayfinding, and attachment. Sensory governance builds on infrastructural affect and maintenance theory and describes how everyday governance practices produce sensory environments with unequal political consequences. Infrastructure generates the ambient environment of everyday life (Larkin, 2013), while repair and maintenance continually reconstitute its material and sensory conditions (Graham and Thrift, 2007). Service delivery produces unequal forms of citizenship and dignity (Anand, 2017). Lefebvre's (2004) rhythm analysis adds a temporal dimension: urban environments are shaped by the timing of cleaning, market activity, lighting transitions, and security patrols. These practices determine whether places feel cared for or exclusionary. This integrated framework treats everyday urban management as implicit sensory design. Since sensory norms are never neutral, sensory governance operates as a distributive process shaping whose ways of inhabiting the city are recognised, regulated, or displaced.

2. Multisensory Experience and the Built Environment

Contemporary architectural theory increasingly recognises that people experience the built environment through multiple senses. Architecture is an embodied event involving sight, sound, touch, smell, movement, and memory (Pallasmaa,

1996), and neuroscientific research confirms that these stimuli interact to shape spatial understanding (Mallgrave, 2013; Spence, 2020). In African inner-city contexts, sensory cues are not incidental; they are the fundamental mechanisms through which urban life becomes legible and meaningful. Each sense produces a distinct mode of spatial knowledge (Rodaway, 1994), yet these modes do not operate in isolation; the senses function as socially organised ways of knowing the world (Howes & Classen, 2014).

People come to know environments not through instantaneous observation but through repeated movement, practice, and embodied familiarity (Ingold, 2000). A materially worn environment may still feel coherent if its sounds, surfaces, rhythms, and patterns of use remain legible to those who inhabit it. Because urban environments are constituted through recurring cycles of activity and maintenance (Lefebvre, 2004), regeneration that disrupts these established sensory rhythms may weaken familiarity even where it strictly improves visual order.

3. Place Attachment, Comfort, and Emotional Response

Place attachment is a central constituent of identity, belonging, memory, and social continuity (Low & Altman, 1992). Scannell and Gifford's (2010) tripartite framework links attachment to person, psychological process, and place, while the bonds it describes yield measurable benefits, including identity stability and positive emotional responses (Scannell & Gifford, 2017). Belonging develops through familiarity and sustained engagement (Relph, 1976), and undifferentiated space becomes meaningful place through sensory memory and embodied use (Tuan, 1977). Regeneration that removes

the sensory cues through which residents navigate and inhabit an area can weaken this attachment even where it achieves physical upgrading.

In African and Global South contexts, attachment cannot be understood solely through comfort or formal spatial order. In informal and marginalised environments, attachment may persist under conditions of insecurity, overcrowding, and infrastructural neglect. Studies of Cairo's Manshiyat Naser show that attachment operates as spatial resistance, allowing residents to assert dignity and agency in environments marked by hazard (Adel et al., 2025). In Harare's informal settlements, attachment rests on livelihood, routine, and social survival despite material limitations (Bandauko et al., 2022). Attachment here is a political and functional bond rather than a straightforwardly positive affective state. Since even subtle changes to the sensory environment shape emotional response (Ellard, 2015), such attachments are easily missed by conventional technical surveys and require participatory methods able to capture everyday sensory patterns.

4. Multisensory Design in Regeneration and Adaptive Reuse

Architectural experience is shaped through sensory-motor and meaning-making systems (Chatterjee et al., 2021). Interventions that replace familiar material conditions with visually ordered but sensory-unfamiliar environments weaken the affective bonds crucial for orientation and belonging. As demonstrated in Bulawayo, formal planning routinely privileges vision while neglecting the embodied sensory dimensions directly linked to comfort and safety (Muleya & Campbell, 2020).

Adaptive reuse addresses this gap by preserving sensory continuity. Existing buildings carry acoustic qualities and patinated surfaces through which users attach meaning to place; adaptive reuse maintains these cues while extending building life (Ibrahim & Eltarabishi, 2021; Zhang et al., 2025). However, sensory evidence from tourism research must not be applied uncritically to residents: what registers as atmospherically rich for a visitor may be the vital sensory grammar of daily survival for a resident (Lee, 2015; Bender et al., 2024).

Johannesburg offers a concentrated illustration of the tensions between regeneration as economic improvement and regeneration as lived sensory experience. National assessments continue to document the entrenched inequality and uneven service delivery that shape South African inner cities, conditions that translate directly into uneven sensory environments (South African Cities Network, 2022). While instruments such as Urban Development Zones and City Improvement Districts have produced perceived benefits predominantly for investors (Ngwabi, 2009), accounts of renewed inner-city investment (Bethlehem, 2013; TUHF, 2019) often obscure the lived experience of residents in precarious tenure. Because the geography of these instruments concentrates in commercial nodes, reinforcing apartheid-era spatial inequalities (Peyroux, 2006; Ballard et al., 2021; Turok et al., 2021), sensory governance is itself unevenly distributed.

5. Governance as Sensory Practice

Repair and maintenance are forms of secondary urban production that hold cities together (Graham & Thrift, 2007).

When maintenance is deferred, the consequences are sensory before they are anything else: visible decay, the proliferation of bad buildings, and acoustic disruption become the medium through which neglect is communicated. Since infrastructure produces the ambient environment of everyday life and service delivery shapes differential forms of citizenship, the distribution of sensory goods, such as working lights, maintained pavements, and acoustic comfort, is itself a distribution of urban dignity (Larkin, 2013; Anand, 2017).

Operational governance determines the quality of these goods. Illumination levels are associated with perceived safety (Portnov et al., 2020) and reduced crime outcomes (Chalfin et al., 2022). Public-space governance relies heavily on maintenance, strategic coordination, and resourcing (Jansson et al., 2020). Contemporary management models distribute these responsibilities across state, market, and community actors in ways that shape service quality (de Magalhães & Carmona, 2009). In Johannesburg, municipal strategy has framed the upgrading and safeguarding of inner-city parks as central to regeneration, treating safe public space as a deliberate governance objective (Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo, 2017).

Crucially, sensory governance is politically ambivalent as interventions improving comfort for some may simultaneously displace or delegitimise the sensory practices of others. The power to define order tends to reflect the priorities of property owners and investors. City Improvement Districts have become an established mechanism through which property owners coordinate maintenance, cleaning, and security

at precinct scale (Gauteng Precinct Management Association, 2022). In South African City Improvement Districts, however, these neoliberal governance instruments produce commercially ordered public spaces by excluding groups read as incompatible (Miraftab, 2007). Johannesburg's pursuit of clean, orderly inner-city space has historically relied on the policing of bodies defined as disruptive (Murray, 2011). Spaces shaped through security reflect the sensory tolerances of those who govern them (Amin, 2008), risking the reproduction of a revanchist city (Smith, 1996). Without commitments to spatial justice, sensory upgrading reproduces dispossession under the language of cleanliness.

6. African Urbanism and Informal Sensory Regimes

African urbanism demonstrates that informality, colonial legacies, and everyday improvisation produce sensory regimes formal planning often fails to recognise. Writing the African metropolis on its own terms means treating its forms of life as generative rather than deficient (Mbembe & Nuttall, 2004). In South African cities, postcolonial planning systems clash with the improvised rationalities through which residents inhabit urban space (Watson, 2009). Formal planning defines acceptable soundscapes and enforces them against the practices of informal traders and commuters. Instead, frameworks must recognise self-organisation as a form of urban intelligence (Pieterse, 2008).

Simone's (2004a) concept of "people as infrastructure" reveals that dense social networks and adaptive routines produce the acoustic textures and material surfaces through

which inner-city life becomes liveable. These sensory atmospheres are active forms of local organisation (Simone, 2004b). Bayat's (2010) "quiet encroachments of the ordinary", such as vendors expanding their space and residents pushing domestic life into public thresholds, are practices that produce vital sensory territories. Alexandra in Johannesburg illustrates these tensions under conditions of acute urban stress, where overcrowding sits alongside established social networks that produce a dense and legible sensory environment. Treating these practices as disorder risks dismantling urban survival mechanisms. Multisensory approaches must recognise residents not merely as stakeholders but as producers of indispensable sensory knowledge (Tremblay & Harris, 2022).

7. Planning Practice Proposition: Community-Led Sensory Assessment

If sensory conditions are constitutive of how environments are experienced and contested, regeneration cannot be responsibly planned without understanding the sensory conditions already present. This obligation is best met through a community-led sensory audit undertaken before major upgrading, ensuring that planners guide and contribute to these environments rather than unilaterally creating them from the top down. The audit should document visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, thermal, and kinaesthetic conditions, identifying both sensory stressors and sensory assets. This distinction helps planners differentiate between conditions that harm well-being and practices that express legitimate, livelihood-sustaining urban life.

Low-cost methods such as sensory walks, participatory mapping, night-time lighting audits, and acoustic mapping capture dimensions that standard technical surveys miss. Consequently, every regeneration plan for an African inner-city precinct should include two linked instruments. The first is a sensory baseline, which records existing sensory assets, stressors, rhythms, attachments, and livelihood-supporting practices before any intervention begins. The second is a sensory impact statement, which assesses how proposed changes may affect comfort, access, safety, memory, livelihood, place attachment, and displacement risk.

8. Conclusion

Regeneration in African inner-city contexts should be assessed not only through visual form, investment return, or physical upgrading, but through the sensory conditions shaping how environments are perceived, valued, and contested. Sensory conditions are not a supplementary dimension of urban quality but a constitutive one; governance practices ignoring them actively shape who belongs and who does not.

Multisensory coherence and sensory governance connect perception, infrastructure, and African urbanism to the political realities of regeneration. In African inner-city contexts, these practices are profoundly shaped by informality and community improvisation. The central finding is that these practices are structurally ambivalent: interventions strengthening safety for some can marginalise informal trade and visible forms of urban survival. Sensory improvement and inclusive regeneration are not the same thing.

Integrating a community-defined sensory baseline and sensory impact statement ensures that interventions are assessed by what is preserved, legitimised, or displaced, allowing lived experience to guide genuine urban repair.

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BIOGRAPHIES

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Associate Professor in Interior Architecture and Exhibit Design at the Department of Design, Politecnico di Milano, where she has served on the teaching staff of the PhD Program in Design. Principal Investigator of the NextGenerationEU-funded project *The Crossmodal Congruence Toolkit: A Behavioural Neuroscience Framework for Spatial Design* (2023–25). Research topics: reuse of existing buildings, human-place relationships, spatial liveability, explored through interdisciplinary approaches integrating environmental psychology and neuroscience. Published more than 160 scientific papers; editor of some volumes, including *Cross-Modal Interior Architecture. A Behavioural Neuroscience Framework for Spatial Design* (with N. Bruno, Springer, 2026); *Memory, Beauty and Transdisciplinarity. Reflections on the Topicality of Roberto Pane* (with E. Guglielmi, Design8, 2024); *The City of Care. Strategies to Design Healthier Places* (with F. Scullica, Springer, 2023); *Mind and Places. A Multidisciplinary Approach to the Design of Contemporary City* (Springer, 2020).

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Ana Margarita Ávila Ochoa

Industrial Designer with a master's degree in urban art history. She is a lecturer and researcher at the Facultad de Hábitat of the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosí, where she teaches courses in theory, history, visual expression, and design studios, and supervises undergraduate and graduate theses. She is a member of the academic group Design and Complex Thought and participates in the Design for Social Development Network. She is the author of *El diario de Anita Osio Cordero*, published in the Libros del Rincón collection for secondary education, and has contributed to journals such as *Legado*, *DOIA*, and *PAD* in Milan, as well as academic book collections on design and architecture in Ecuador. She serves as a peer evaluator for national design accreditation processes and is Treasurer of COMAPROD (2022–2026). She has acted as a juror in major design competitions and has contributed professionally to artisan textile development programs and exhibition curation in San Luis Potosí.

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Barbara Di Prete

Architect, PhD in Interior Architecture and Exhibit Design, and Associate Professor at the Department of Design, Politecnico di Milano, where she carries out research in urban and interior design and is President of the Student-Professor Joint Committee of the School of Design. In 2004 she founded Ghigos studio with Davide Crippa developing exhibitions, installations and various projects for international institutions (e.g. Maxxi, Expo2015, MoMA, Milan Triennale, Venice Biennale). In 2013 she founded an experimental design-oriented fablab, dedicated to investigating the technical, social, and aesthetic potential of new digital technologies. From 2015 to 2023 she coordinated the master in Urban Interior Design (MUID), and Design for Public Space (DPS), organized by Politecnico di Milano and POLIdesign. Her current work focuses on social innovation projects involving public administrations, cultural and creative enterprises, and third-sector organizations, exploring the role of interior spaces as a driver of urban regeneration, and the participatory dimension as a tool for engagement, care, and responsibility.

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Elena Fatone

She holds a master's degree with honors in Interior and Spatial Design from Politecnico di Milano, where she currently works as Course Tutor in the Interior Design programme. Her thesis, *Allestimento di interni multisensoriali. Un approccio interdisciplinare per la rigenerazione di luoghi dismessi*, explored multisensory approaches to spatial regeneration through an interdisciplinary framework. She co-authored the contribution *Interior Regeneration Through Multisensory Atmospheres* (2026), published in *Cross-Modal Interior Architecture* (Springer), which further develops the outcomes of her thesis. Her research focuses on interior regeneration, multisensory atmospheres, and cross-modal design processes. She is currently working as an Interior Designer.

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Marinella Ferrara

Associate Professor of Industrial Design at the Department of Design of the Politecnico di Milano, where she coordinates the MADEC – Materials Design Culture research group and serves on the PhD board in Design. Her research focuses on design culture, material design, sustainability, multisensory experience, and design-driven innovation.

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Laura Giraldi

Architect and Professor of Industrial Design at the Department of Architecture, University of Florence, Italy, where she serves as Head of the master's Program in Advanced Sustainable Design. In 2017, she founded KYDE – Kids and Youth Design Lab, the first university-based research laboratory in Italy dedicated to design for children and young people, which she currently directs. She has coordinated numerous national and international research projects focusing on product innovation, interior design, learning environments, and design for emergencies. Her research explores the relationship between design, perception, communication, and social innovation, with particular attention to multisensory experiences, design methodologies, human-centered design, and future-oriented approaches capable of fostering resilience, well-being, and positive societal transformation in rapidly changing environments.

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Industrial Designer and full-time research professor at the Facultad del Hábitat of the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosí. He earned his bachelor's degree in industrial design at UASLP and completed his final year at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC). He holds a master's degree in Product Design from the Politecnico di Milano in Italy, where he also served as an adjunct professor. He has collaborated with interdisciplinary design studios across Mexico, the United States, and Italy. He currently leads the UniUpcycle Laboratory, focused on upcycling and sustainability applied to product design. He is a member of the academic group Design and Complex Thought, developing research and projects centered on territory, aesthetics, and how product-service systems can address complex social challenges. He also works as an independent designer through his studio, collaborating with local and international clients.

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Norma Alejandra González Vega

Industrial Designer with a master's degree in economics and management of Technological Change from the Autonomous Metropolitan University, and a PhD in Complex Thought from Multiversidad Mundo Real Edgar Morin, as well as a Doctor of Philosophy from California University. She is a full-time research professor at the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosí, where she teaches in the Industrial Design undergraduate program and in graduate studies in Habitat Sciences. She is a member of the academic group Design and Complex Thought and of the Design Research Network (REDEID). She has organized eight editions of the International Seminar on New Product Development and coordinated the master's program in Habitat Sciences (2020–2022). She has edited five academic compilations, authored three methodological manuals, and published over fifty works. She has supervised more than thirty theses and specializes in qualitative research using Grounded Theory and Atlas.ti software.

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Simone Greco

Master's degree with honors in Psicologia per il benessere: empowerment, riabilitazione e tecnologia positiva from Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano. Thesis *Il flow come mediatore psicologico per la progettazione di un museo rigenerativo: uno studio neuroscientifico*. Since 2024, teaching support in the Museology and Museography courses, in collaboration with Professor Alessandra Squizzato, at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. In 2025, monographic lecture *Psico-Neuroarchitettura* in collaboration with Professor Anna Anzani, at Scuola di Design of Politecnico di Milano.

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Weihuan Hou

PhD student at the Department of Design of the Politecnico di Milano. She obtained a master's degree in design & engineering with a thesis on the semiotic interpretation of cultural heritage at the Politecnico di Milano. Her research is currently aimed at exploring the new possibilities and solutions of communication design in the context of museum accessibility through synaesthetic translation and multisensory experience.

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Emilio Lonardo

Designer, researcher and educator based in Milan. He holds a PhD in Design and teaches at Politecnico di Milano, where his academic work focuses on the relationships between spatial experience, public space, emerging technologies and psychological well-being. His research investigates how design can contribute to more responsive, inclusive and meaningful environments, with particular attention to urban interiors, augmented reality, phygital interaction, gentle technologies and design-led cultural innovation. He has collaborated with universities, cultural institutions and international partners on research projects, workshops and educational programmes exploring the role of design in shaping contemporary forms of living, learning and participation. Alongside his academic activity, he is the founder of D.O.S. – Design Open Spaces s.r.l., a research-oriented design practice working across spatial interfaces, innovation processes and experimental cultural formats.

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Lesley Takunda Mashiri

He is an urban planner and researcher working at the intersection of urban regeneration, spatial governance, and lived experience in African cities. His work focuses on how everyday management practices, spatial design, and institutional arrangements shape perceptions of safety, comfort, and place attachment in inner-city and post-industrial environments. He has professional experience in precinct management, urban regeneration strategy, and development planning, with a particular emphasis on Global South contexts and incremental urban transformation. His research interests include multi-sensory urbanism, adaptive reuse, environmental perception, and the relationship between governance practices and spatial experience. His current work explores how non-visual and embodied dimensions of space influence regeneration outcomes, contributing to emerging debates on human-centred and regenerative approaches to urban design and management.

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Francesca Morelli

Adjunct Professor of Transmedia Design and a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Department of Architecture, University of Florence, Italy. In 2023, she earned a PhD in Sustainability and Innovation for the Design of the Built Environment and Product System. She is a member of KYDE – Kids and Youth Design Lab, where her research focuses on product systems, interior and communication design for children and young people. She has been involved in several national and international research projects addressing interior design, product innovation, and design for emergency contexts. Her research interests include multisensory design, sustainable design and human-centered approaches to the design of products, interiors, and learning environments

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Hannah Moriarty

Interior designer and researcher who graduated from RMIT University with a Bachelor of Design (Interior) in 2013. She has since contributed to the RMIT Interior Design program as a sessional lecturer and researcher, specialising in ecological interiors, accessibility, exhibition design, and visual communication, while also contributing to neurodivergent design research. Hannah practises as an interior designer developing interior and architectural concepts informed by a background in wellness and community-led projects. Her work is shaped by a focus on accessibility, inclusive environments, and user-focused spatial outcomes, alongside leading diagrammatic and visual research methods for co-design processes and longitudinal studies.

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Lucia Ratti

Designer and Ph.D. candidate at the Design Department of Politecnico di Milano, her research explores the environmental responsibility of design across multiple domains, including urban biodiversity, circular exhibition design, and design for the energy transition. Her doctoral research focuses on the phenomenon of plant blindness, investigating how design can counteract it and foster plant awareness through situated practices in urban public spaces. Since 2019, she has been an

assistant in didactic activities in the Interior Design Bachelor's Degree of Politecnico's School of Design, and in 2020 she started working with the association Repubblica del Design, where she has taken care of the design and implementation of participatory design-didactic workshops, with partners such as the Municipality of Milan, Milan Triennale, and SOUX school of architecture for children.

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Alastair Reed

He holds a PhD in Forest Ecology and is a lecturer at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) and Melbourne Polytechnic. He brings over two decades of experience in higher education course design, working across interdisciplinary programs that connect environmental systems, design, and applied sciences.

His research spans forest genetics, viticulture, and data-informed analyses of environmental and socio-economic systems, including work on power imbalances within commercial structures. His current work focuses on multisensory design and more-than-human approaches, exploring how ecological systems thinking can inform spatial practice and support the development of responsive, relational environments.

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Dina Riccò

Associate Professor at the Department of Design (Politecnico di Milano). A graduate of architecture and with a PhD in Industrial Design, her main subject of study is applied synaesthesia to design and multimedia, communicative accessibility in audio-video and museums. Amongst her key publications: books entitled *Sinestesie per il design* (Etas, Milan, 1999), *Sentire il design* (Carocci, Rome, 2008), the book *Synaesthesia: Theoretical, artistic and Scientific Foundation* (with M. J. de Córdoba, Sean A. Day et al., ArteCittà, Granada, 2014, Spanish ed. 2012). She is the author of over 130 publications in books, journals, and national and international conferences, including the recent curations of the books *Accessibilità museale* (FrancoAngeli, 2023, Selected ADI Index 2024) and *Accessibilità comunicativa* (with M.C. Andriello; Rai Libri, 2024).

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Massimo Schinco

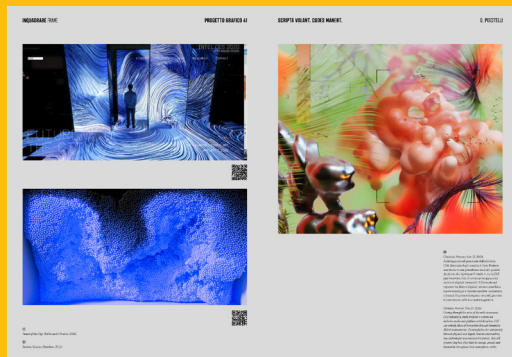
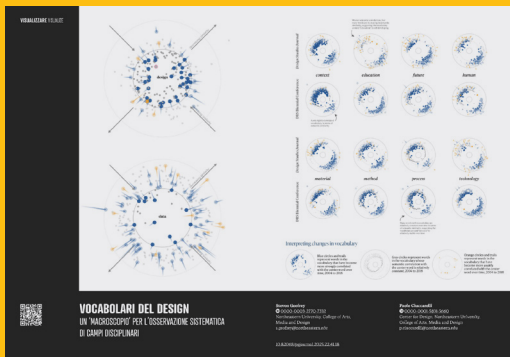
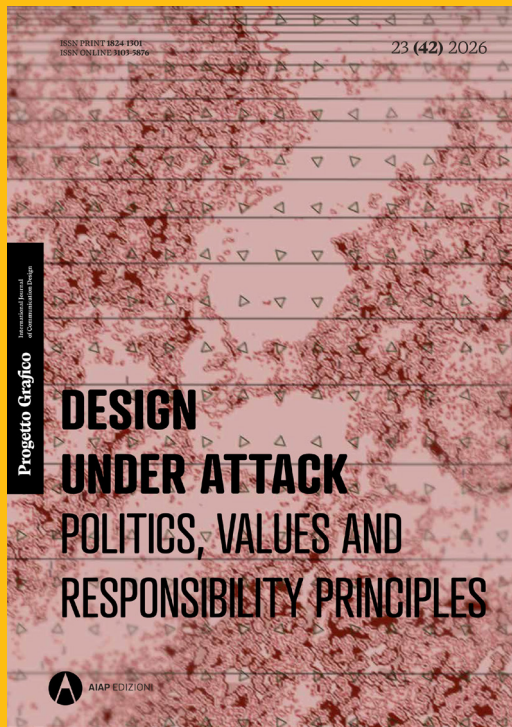
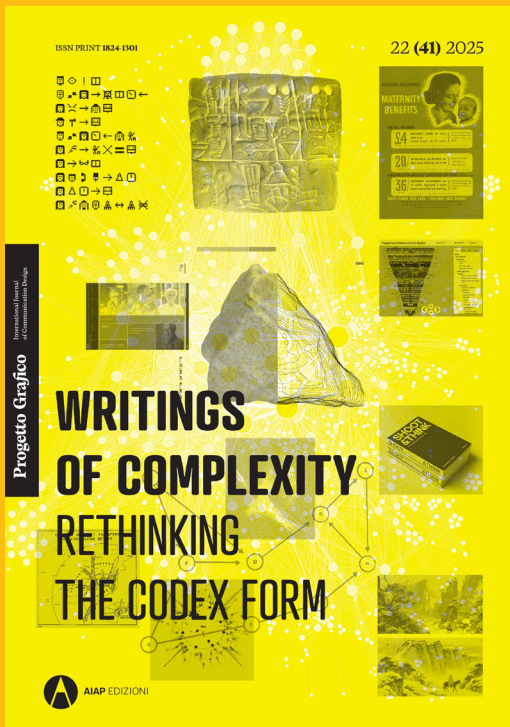
Psychologist and psychotherapist. He teaches Systemic Relational Psychotherapy in the Centro Studi Eteropoiesi, Turin, Italy. He is Adjunct Professor in the Department of Design, Milan Politecnico, Italy. His works focus on the bridge between oneiric thought and project creativity

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Paulo Eduardo Tonin

He is an architect and PhD Candidate in Design at Santa Catarina State University (Universidade do Estado de Santa Catarina), and a visiting researcher at the Politecnico di Milano. His research focuses on experience design, with particular attention to multisensory and cross-modal experience, sensory branding, and material agency in interior, retail, and phygital environments.

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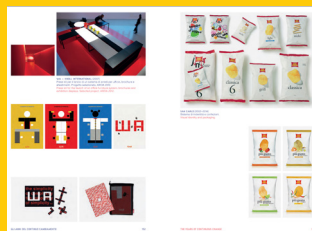
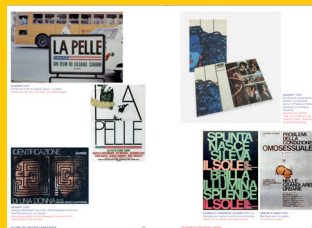
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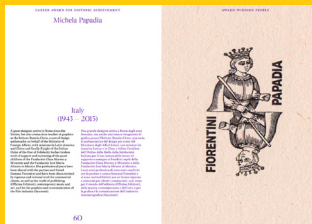
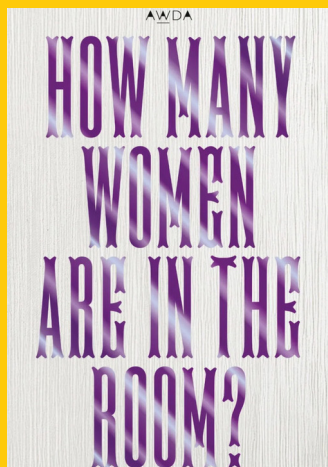
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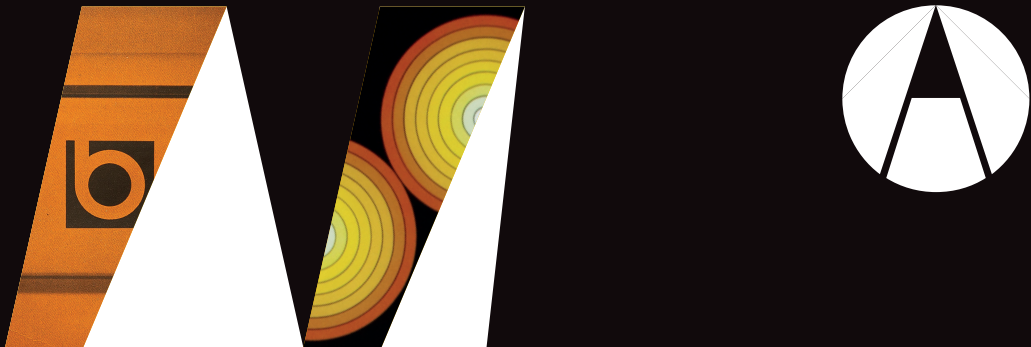
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