

**Dipartimento Patrimonio, Architettura, Urbanistica**

**Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Architettura - Restauro  
Laurea Magistrale Classe LM-4**

**Programma**

**Quality in territorial and town planning**

**Insegnamento a scelta SSD: ICAR 21, 8 CFU**

**AA. 2017-2018**

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### **Objectives**

The course aims to contribute to the knowledge of the theoretical basis of the territorial and urban planning. In the Course are described the fundamentals, means, techniques, methods and tools, highlighting how the planning systems, that are operational expression relate to the application contexts, also referring to the social, economic and politicians aspects. The students will be confronted with the main issues related to the issues of quality of the territory and of the city in order to enable them to draw up a methodology of analysis, plan and then of project. This is in relation either for the new anthropization phenomena, and for the places the subject of recovery and rehabilitation. That means identifying the elements that contribute to the construction of the concept of quality within the disciplines that deal with territorial and urban transformations.

So of these, read and verify in the specific context the level of effectiveness and social efficiency, functional and environmental, to identify the need for action and evaluate the action of spatial and urban planning. Through these elements, having evidenced the specific local conditions, it is possible to articulate patterns of analysis and project expression of the different social, economic, cultural and environmental realities.

### **Contents**

The course illustrates the constituent concepts of the main reference models on which it is articulated discipline, and their evolution over time. The “outcomes” of these are taken into considerations by describing usefulness in terms of space, of social relations and cultural dimension. Because there is a basic phenomenological approach, it is evidenced the formation of anthropogenic processes never occurred before that oblige to face terms like globalization and urban gigantism. The organic framework of the main questions raised by the teacher, concerning the territory and the city, is open to other issues proposed by the students: the new anthropization phenomena, the recovery and spatial and urban redevelopment, the transformation of city centers and of the industrial areas decommissioning, the abandonment of mountain territories and mountainsides, the strong anthropogenic pressures that are undermining the environmental balance of the territories coastal and of the ancient urban settlements, etc.

The various, new and old, instruments, of territorial and urban planning/programming dedicated to the construction, recovery and urban and land redevelopment, will be discussed, placing them in a non-fragmented logic which requires an holistic approach, with negotiation and cooperation for the identification/construction of problems/objectives of the plans/solutions.

Aware, however, that it's choices, projects, partials, for topics and subjects involved, changing in the time and requiring a continuous verification. In the plans and/or projects will converge the notions, i.e. the needs, arising from multiple disciplines that, operationally, are involved in the definition of the quality of the anthropization phenomena. Different and multiple points of view that help to bring out some of the many dimensions that make up the territorial and urban phenomena.

## Structure

The Course is organized in three parts

### Part 1 The motivations of the planning theories

1. In what consists regional and urban planning
2. Why it is an indispensable discipline
3. The explanations of the anthropic processes: the economic, social, and cultural origins

### Part 2 Phenomenology and Theory

1. The planning models
2. The different geographical, social, and economic contexts
3. Globalization and Planning

### Part 3 Tools

1. Territorial and Urban Overall Planning
2. The implementation of the choices
3. Evaluation of the efficacy and efficiency

## 5 Reading keys

### 1. Town planning is for everyone,

*i.e. social quality and urban wellness*

The transformation of the social subject, the longer life expectancy, means substantial change in the relationship between the individual's needs and the answers thought, but often not given, by modern urbanism. Needs that, now diversified in "Consumer lumps" (Censis, 1991), require almost individualized solutions.

The philosophy of the urban standard, although considered in its highest form (ie going beyond the mere logic of zoning), it is not enough however to meet the new expectations.

The criterion of the performance must be present together with the quantitative. Moreover, the spatial components have to be connected to those of managing: that is consider the city as a whole as "integrated service".

Social Master Plans (Piani Regolatori Sociali), Master Plan of Girls and Boys (Piani Regolatori delle Bambine e dei Bambini), Laboratories of Districts (Laboratori di Quartiere), etc., plans/urban projects converse, now, in many local situations and they help in dealing with the above said issues.

### 2. Town planning means read the city,

*i.e. quality as dynamic data*

The issues before described refer to the partially satisfactory answers, which come from various participatory planning approaches and the many limitations of them

The perception of the anthropization space is phenomenal manifestation of a subjective reality, then changes when seen from different points of observation and, in addition, it changes in the time.

Linked to these considerations, there are those that address the relationships between places and the individual, at the same time considered as belonging to a local collectivity and as part of the larger community at global scale.

This implies demand for different qualities functional, relational and aesthetic.

### 3. Town planning and identitarian places,

*i.e. the challenge of non-places*

The proposition and the construction or reconstruction of relations and urban functions aimed at the construction, recovery and / or rehabilitation of the sites, is the way to give quality to the space.

The reason may be to propose a quality inspired to the local but can also be different than this: i.e. the citizen of the world that requires a city and a region with different characteristics perhaps more free from by social, territorial or urban connections.

Do want the “no place”?

#### **4. Town planning according to the site,**

##### *i.e. the alliance with nature*

Anyway, a place that is environmentally sustainable: the land and the city of quality are the territory and cities not only safe, salubrious (the “engineers hygienists” have been the fathers of modern urban planning), but also good to be preserved for future generations.

Moreover the environmental constraints, that is the existing conditions at the contour in a specific context, rather than obstacles could/should be considered as opportunities, suggestions, for the design. This is even more relevant in relation to the aspects linked to energy issues. So location, exposure, the study of bio-climatic conditions together with the choices of the morphology, typology, and materials.

#### **5. Plan the safe city,**

##### *i.e. the rediscovery of the town planning*

The topic just mentioned leads to a last, but certainly no less important, component of the quality that must be present in the transformation processes of territories and cities: the planning of safe city. The dangerousness, vulnerability and exposure are inextricably linked to the specific context: the Risk is dependent variable of these 3 elements.

When the object of study consists in ancient places the main attention must be given to the many questions of static-structural nature and / or geomorphological conditions. These situations are present in much of the south, although they certainly are not absent in other areas of the country.

Different issues are present when it comes to the design of areas for the current uses of industrial type, plants for the production of electrical energy, spaces for landfills, etc.

Still there are different elements that arise for transformation projects of former industrial areas. The recovery and redevelopment must contemplate remediation actions, reorganization of accessibility, the urban organism and re-functioning of the territory, etc.

#### **An underline**

It is by now clear that the territorial issues must be linked to those urban. This connection comes from the acknowledgment of the complexity in which the human being is acting. The evidence of the indissoluble ties between man and nature, the ability to transform this as a result of anthropogenic processes has always existed but from the Industrial Revolution to the present time has been greatly strengthened and it is still growing. This potency, even more than in the past, imposes to build address methodologies, monitoring and verification of actions, then of the plans, projects and achievements. The link above said is most immediately evident in small cities. For large agglomerations everything may involve locally relevant issues having direct and indirect effects on a large scale.

But more and more it clearly is emerging as the “upstream” dynamics have “downstream” effects: emblematic is the example of the increased landslide risk due to the abandonment of small inland centres with increased congestion in the urban poles made attractors

*“...The future is not given, is uncertain, the events are not predictable. But ... even without providing for the future we can prepare it. Obviously only a "analysis of the various eventualities can lead to face it with reasonable action plans..”*

*(I. Prigogine, final report to the meeting “Nobel for the future”, 1994)*

## **Structure of the Course**

### **Theory**

Part of the lectures is dedicated to deepening or, if necessary, the introduction of disciplines that can help the confrontation with the issues explained above.

Two macro areas characterize this field:

- I. one dedicated to the technical matters;
- II. a second that communicates and refers at fields more far from the canonicals sectors: it is, eg., the case of the perception of space.

### **Practice**

The comparison with concrete situations constitutes another important element of the course.

Due to the different, possible, individual training histories this part can be carried out in two different ways::

- I. One is to consider a plan, on a regional scale or urban, and read it according to the above exposed philosophy. Alternatively it is possible treat one of the topics addressed in the course through report and/or graphic material according to editorial standards defined during the class.
- II. The other mode instead consists in the elaboration of a plan built choerent with the approach before illustred..

The ability to apply theoretical concepts learned in the course, the appropriation of the tools in the operational dimension, will be recognized in the exercitation that the student will develop.

Regular reviews will verify the maturation of the student.

### **Examination methods**

Students must demonstrate their preparation regarding either the theoretical part that the practical one. For both there is a list of bibliographic references. It is also allowed to work in groups, being understood that the judgment of the examination is individual.

The assessment will be based on the level of knowledge acquired by the student during the course of the course through the exercise and possible participation in collateral events.

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