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Francesco Ventura P

Planning as a problem



Geology and Urban planning Carlo Alberto Garzonio

The preparation of the Grosseto structure plan, a complex urban plan, was based on a work method that reverses the usual relationship between different disciplines, which usually are involved in separate analytical paths, trying to get a general synthesis only at the end of the elaborating phase. On the contrary, the Grosseto process was a 'laboratory' experience producing multidisciplinary answers to problems as well as detecting these.

This process involves a new form of incremental analysis and the 'intelligent' use of available materials, as well as the incorporation of reputably consolidated knowledge. The aim is that of providing an interactive evaluation of different options, as they arise. Through a new approach, based on the interaction with other disciplines, it was possible to evaluate the most appropriate possible options. Meetings of interdisciplinary experts focused on a given problem, arising either from outside (public participation methods like Agenda 21) or from inside the Municipality (planners, other experts, etc.), and solutions were produced. All the results were undersigned as soon as they were achieved. At the same time further analysis could be decided, together with a progressing focus on possible solutions using for that purpose also geo-morphological and hydro-geological data. The geological analysis was carried out following the regional legislation with additional hydrological and hydro-geological studies required by the particular nature of the reclaimed coastal Grosseto plain, and also in relation to the hill areas, characterised by geomorphological and

hydrological fragility. References to the wider area of the Ptc were also introduced. All the maps and data were produced in a format for a subsequent use in a Gis with a possible application of specific numeric simulation programs. The final output is a twolevel geological information system: the first can be seen as static but which can be updated, long term, and enriched with further studies; the second level concerns monitoring specific phenomena like salinity of the aquifer, coast erosion, thermal waters, etc.