



Urbanistica n. 138

January-April 2009

Distribution by www.planum.net

Pierluigi Properzi

Plans, housing question and modernization of the country

edited by Attilia Peano, Claudia Cassatella

Attilia Peano

Attilia Peano, Claudia Cassatella

Claudia Cassatella

Mauro Volpiano

Angioletta Voghera

Jordi Bellmut, Maria Goula

Gabriele Paolinelli, Antonella Valentini

Problems, policies, and research

Atlases of the landscape in Europe

Atlases and landscapes

Methodological proposals for the management and promotion of Piedmont landscapes

Social perception of the landscape and the Atlases

The Atlas as a metaphor for the history of territory and landscape

The European context

Experiences on the landscape catalogues for Catalonia

Tuscany landscapes Atlas and spatial planning

edited by Marichela Sepe

Riccardo Di Palma

Francesco Domenico Moccia

Roberto Gambino

Francesco Russo

Paolo Castelnovi

Alessandro Dal Piaz

Immacolata Apreda

Stefania Caiazza

Massimo Fagnano

Antonio Carbone, Michela Iamarino, Fabio Terribile

Maria Mautone, Maria Ronza

Vincenzo Russo

Angela Maria Digrandi

Mariarosa Albano, Clea Martone, Michele Russo,

Valeria Vanella

Enrico Gualini

Projects and implementation

The Ptcp of Naples: the land and its fertile resources

Presentation

Dilemmas and obstacles in the management of objectives

A heritage to defend and exploit

The Ptcp of Naples: from the plan of 2003 to the new proposal of 2008

The landscape in the plan

Naples Ptcp directions

Settlements system

The assessment of territorial contexts and the landscape analysis

Agricultural landscapes in the Naples province: a heritage to be protected

A soil science to urban landscape planning: the case study of Naples and its surroundings

Cultural heritage, landscape and metropolitan system: is planning possible?

Sustainable mobility for Naples' metropolitan area

Statistical analysis in support of territorial planning

Gis for spatial co-ordination planning

Knowledge and action in the 'structural' interpretation and representation of territory

edited by Paolo Pileri

Paolo Pileri

Stefan Siedentop

Erwin van der Krabben

Bernd Scholl

Keiron Hart

Sophie Schetke, Theo Kötter, Benedikt Frielinghaus,

Dietmar Weigt

Kjell Nilsson, Thomas Sick Nielsen, Stephan Pauleit

Paolo Pileri, Marta Maggi

Profiles and practices

Consuming land, consuming the future

Four countries, six experiences, for a single issue: limiting urbanisation

Towards sustainable land use in Germany: reviewing the German experience

with antisprawl policies and tools

Urban containment strategies in the Netherlands

From an economical use of land to land use management strategies, tasks and

challenges in Switzerland

Land use and consumption in England: how is land use controlled and monitored?

How has land use changed?

Assessment of sustainable land use in Germany: the project Fin.30

Integrated European research on sustainable urban development and periurban

land use relationships

Interpretational figures and methods for knowledge and evaluation of land consumption:

the transition matrix

Rosario Pavia

Methods and tools

Zoning, zooning

Michele Talia

Reform of territorial governance and the new urban order

Clovis Ultramari

By the way, what urbanism really is?

Statistical analysis in support of territorial planning*Angela Maria Digrandi*

The Ptcp of the Province of Naples is a plan based on official data; for this reason, it has more opportunity to open a real debate in consultation rooms and adapt itself to the changing regulatory framework. This is especially true for the Province of Naples which is characterized by a peculiar complexity that has made the challenge of building effective statistical indicators more difficult but at the same time more attractive.

In summary, three major groups of indicators and analysis on available statistics can be configured:

- the economic data were used for the detection of the Sts (territorial systems development) and subsequent test of consistency of them with the aspects of the landscape. Particular attention was paid to data on the movement of commuters to measure the ability of some municipalities to attract workforce and create strong interrelationships with neighboring territories;
- the structural data, both for people and businesses, were used for the analysis of the transport networks and for settlements planning in urban areas by intensifying the redistribution of urban functions in a general objective of polycentrism;
- data about quality of buildings and their use, overlapped with socioeconomic data of the population, are used for the detection of social homogeneous areas with the highlight of the discomfort's areas which are particularly relevant in operating policies of development and improvement of the overall security of citizens and businesses.

The use of official statistics

is also a tool of implementing the strategic environmental assessment process assumed as a transparency and accountability recruitment in the comparison between measures of state, pressure and result. The use of multidimensional indicators, such as operative synthesis for strategic choices, allows to compare the various solutions. The use of indicators by statistical and geographical analysis, finalized to the identification of homogeneous areas of planning, has made possible a better characterization of the territory and has been an element of counterfactual test of hypotheses advanced by sectoral specialists. These tools enable the identification of the presence of latent variables (often complex and with intangible characteristics), influencing visible events for which it is easier to measure the quantitative characteristics. Therefore the social disadvantage can be measured by a composite indicator devised from a set of indicators measuring the economic conditions of families, the strength of education and culture, the dissemination of services and their accessibility, the structural characteristics of economic reference system, and the proximity of the workplace. In this way it is possible to create areas of weakness with specific characteristics which include: buildings in poor conditions with low graduated population; women who apparently choose to be engaged in exclusive role of housewife; inadequate frequency of preschool; excessive mobility for workers outside the town of residence; the disorderly admixture of places to live and to work.