



Urbanistica n. 133

May-August 2007

Distribution by www.planum.net

Paolo Avarello

If the plan...

*edited by Manuela Ricci
Roberta Lazzarotti*

Problems, policies, and research

Minor historic centres, the many ways of promotion and improvement
Regional actions for promoting historic centres. The opposition between town planning renewal and economic revitalization
The national Gis system for the cultural heritage
The Region of Campania promotes the rehabilitation of its minor historic centres
Atessa's historical centre between industrial and post-industrial development
The complex balance of the sites entered on the Unesco list: the case of Lijiang
The Lab.net project. Transborder network for promoting historic urban centres Sardinia-Tuscany-Corsica
Shared policies for the conservation of the features of local identity: San Chirico Raparo
Observatory on commercial revitalization measures in historic centres and urban areas

*Giovanni Biallo
Roberto Fiorentino
Giulia Augusto
Claudia Mattogno
Paola Lucia Cannas, Marco Melis*

*Anna Abate, Rosanna Argento
Iginio Rossi*

*edited by Piergiorgio Bellagamba
Piergiorgio Bellagamba
Luisa De Biasio Calimani
Franco Panzini
Luisa De Biasio Calimani
Roberta Angelini*

Projects and implementation

San Benedetto del Tronto and the masterplan: a choice, a challenge
The city model
The form of the city
Environmental resources
Open spaces and collective places
The masterplan construction procedure

*edited by Paolo Scattoni
Marco De Bianchi
Lucio Carbonara
Lucia Gracili, Pietro Pettini
Carlo Alberto Garzonio
Luca Favali
Manuela Ricci*

Grosseto. Structure plan and the memory of planning
The contents of the plan: the three dimension of sustainability
Urban planning and research
Territorial plans and structure plans
Geology and urban planning
The plan, Agenda 21 and environmental certification
A plan and its possible memory

*edited by Valentina Cosmi
Paolo Avarello
Massimo Cavallaro
Sebastiano Steffanogno*

Profiles and practices

The Urbanistica prize
Presentation
Romagnano al Monte (Salerno): a contract of quarter for an historical centre under used
Green by-pass, study for the requalification of the territory crossed by the Passing of Mestre
Eastgate Park, Portogruaro (Venezia)
Perugia, Monteluca project
From the sea-shore to the hill: and the front-city of Reggio Calabria
Verona, Consorzio Zai
Parco Europa at Cesena
History, landscape and sustainability. The seaside holiday camps of Calambrone
City of Forli: feasibility study of the ministerial project system centro-nord

*Elisabetta Piacentini, Alice Marie Soulié
Luca Panizzi
Francesco Suraci
Franco Zuliani
Riccardo Barbieri
Olimpia Niglio
Manuela Barducci, Roberto Cavallucci*

Edoardo Zanchini

Methods and tools

Conflicts in a networked territory

Francesca Governa, Gabriele Pasqui

Local development weak areas

Paolo Pileri

Preventive ecological compensation for a new planning way

Francesco Ventura

Planning as a problem

The Plan, Agenda 21 and environmental certification

Luca Favali

The preparation of the Structure plan has advanced together with the process of environmental certification (Iso14001 and Emas) both linked to the local Agenda 21.

On that particular point the whole process appears to be strongly innovative. Reflection on the whole experience reinforces a central point: that territorial development is strongly related to the quality of the administration and that of planning of environmental and landscape resources; hence the strong relation with the environmental certification that characterized the Grosseto municipality in the same period (Iso14001 and Emas certifications).

The arena where planning and environmental certification have met was Agenda 21. The organization of the planning strategies into decision areas and options was very well suited to Agenda 21 procedures because it involved officers, councilors, opinion leaders and all the stakeholders in an almost three months of brainstorming.

At the beginning of the Agenda 21 process, there were 50 decision areas, grouped in six main subjects (traffic and transportation, coast, housing and leisure, offices and industry, water cycle, main infrastructures). The participants debated on those decision areas and options in three forums for each subject; with a final session for the formalization and collection of proposals. The success of the approach is documented in tables 1 and 2.

On the other hand the decision to have extensive participation was unavoidable for an environmentally certified

town as explicitly required by the Emas regulations no. 761 of 2001 which specify a dialogue and debate with the public and the stakeholders.

Furthermore this chosen process has the objective of spreading environmental knowledge and consciousness among the population.

The debating forum on real problems has brought trade unions, non governmental organizations and opinion leaders to compare their different strategic visions and to compete, and cooperate, for the solution of common problems.

Therefore in addition to sustainable planning, the result was the relevant growth of individual and collective participation in the choices, the emergence of planning proposals, and an increased spirit of belonging to the civic community.