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The OSP juridical requirements Manlio Ingrosso

The attention of town planners is focussed on tools that can activate models and processes of extended governance of the territory aimed at overcoming the hierarchicalfunctional inflexibility of traditional urban and territorial planning. The chances of success of these planning tools depend largely on the simple identification of competence and procedures, that is in short, the rules for their application.

The Operative Strategic Plan (OSP) governed by Regional law 21 of 10/12/2003 raises a series of problems for the jurist, the foremost being to ascertain the juridical nature. The two terms that combine to define the plan refer to concepts, i.e., strategic planning and operative planning, that appear different and in opposition.

In the OSP, the planning side and the operative aspects are closely linked. The Plan first identifies the strategic objectives of development and then the relative program for effecting them, and foresees continuous interactive activity involving all the participants in the territorial system and calling institution members to mediate and negotiate in complex legal matters. The Regional law 21/2003 not only inhibits all new building for residential purposes in the territory of the 18 municipalities in the area of Vesuvius, it also foresees the start of a process of urban requalification, linked to the abandonment of the residential use. The OSP will address the determination and definition of installation areas to undergo intervention and works programs essentially to protect the territory, to

requalify and recover the environment and determine activities compatible with the existing values and the risk envisaged (in particular, production activity, tourism and tertiary activities). At the same time, the OSP must foresee the introduction of compensatory measures, i.e., official incentives, to favour the consensual relocation of part of the population and of the activities not compatible with the inherent risk, as part of the process of urban regualification. Another problem linked to the two-fold vocation of the Plan is the definition of coordination relations with the local council planning. The OSP is an effective means of satisfying a prominent public interest that is above the local authority level and must therefore be an instrument that overrides general municipality planning, able to set the direction and the limits the latter must conform to. In view of the range of interests protected, the OSP can be considered a plan that regulates specific interests and activities, which, due to their super-municipality importance, have been entrusted ex lege to the Provincial Authorities. Therefore, the contents of the OSP will also be binding in relation to local planning regulations, and the municipalities will adapt their town planning tools accordingly. This new planning tool is permeated with delicate and slippery gnoseological and functional profiles which the jurist will have to contend with

