



Urbanistica n. 134
September-December 2007

Distribution by www.planum.net

Paolo Avarello Planning the risk

Problems, policies, and research

*edited by Irene Cremonini, Adriana Galderisi
Adriana Galderisi, Scira Menoni
Scira Menoni
Catia Amadori, Irene Cremonini, Lucilla Sansavini
Carlo Lazzari, Sandra Vecchiatti
Massimo Olivieri
Anna Arvanitaki
Andrea Ceudech*

Seismic risk and urban planning process: towards the integration
Risk, prevention and urban planning
Vulnerability analysis in the historic centre of Salò
The test on a town of average size: Forlì
The experimentation in the historical centres of San Piero and Santa Sofia
Urban vulnerability studies in Montone (Perugia)
The historic centre of Nafplion: urban vulnerability assessment
Systemic vulnerability and seismic risk in the historical town of Naples

Projects and implementation

*edited by Mirella Fiore, Marichela Sepe
Francesco Domenico Moccia
Amilcare Troiano
Carlo Gasparrini
Carlo Gasparrini
Marichela Sepe

Francesco Russo

Manlio Ingrosso
Mirella Fiore, Cinzia Panneri, Antonino Pardo, Paolo Sacco

Clementina Chieffo
Ettore Cinque, Andrea Mazzella
Davide Geneletti, Alberto Pistocchi, Stefano Bagli
Mirella Fiore

Roberto Gambino
Antonio Di Gennaro, Gaetano Di Pasquale, Leonardo Filesi
Antonino Pardo, Paolo Sacco
Cinzia Panneri*

Vesuvius: risk or development? Safeguard and integration of the resources
A propulsive profile for the prevention and mitigation of natural risk
The strategies of planning of the National Park of the Vesuvius
Living with a volcano: the real risk lies in not having planning perspective
Representing Vesuvian territory
Decongestion and revitalisation: the OSP as opportunity for sustainable development
Procedure for the approval of the operative strategic plan (OSP) for the vesuvian area
The OSP juridical requirements
Awards to urbanism and prospective interventions. The two operative sides of the plan
Local development support policies
The OSP economic and financial approach
The OSP strategic environmental assessment
The plan of the Park of Vesuvius. The confrontation with a mutable and varied territory
A national park in a metropolitan context
On the analysis of environmental resources
Role and contents of the strategic projects
Landscape unit and structural systems. The regulative components of the plan

Profiles and practices

*Giovanni Allegretti, Daniela Anceschi
Giovanni Allegretti, Francesca Rispoli

Giovanni Caudo
Giovanni Caudo

Simonetta Armondi, Paola Briata*

The Structural plan for Dicomano 'bridging'
Towards the participatory construction of a Regional law on participation

Paper houses: the new housing question
Houses at affordable prices: the evolution of social housing in Britain

Evaluating territorial development projects, a modest unorthodox proposal

Methods and tools

*Graziella Tonon

Luca Fondacci

Umberto Janin Rivolin*

What's up-to-date in Cesare Chiodi's theories on city planning and what's not?

The territorial responsibilities of Italian multiservice public utilities

North-Western Platform: 'Sit-Ins' as tool for territorial governance

Vulnerability analysis in the historic centre of Salò

Scira Menoni

The Salò historic centre seismic vulnerability assessment was carried out in the context of an Italian national project to apply a general methodology developed by a multidisciplinary group of experts. Two fundamental concepts guided the latter: on the one hand the need to assess carefully the seismic response of traditional buildings representing an important testimony of the past while being potentially vulnerable to ground shaking; on the other, the idea that historic centres are not made only by monuments but also by places, open spaces, roads, ordinary buildings, and by the relationship between places and people. The following types of vulnerability were investigated in the Salò historic centre: physical and systemic. The first was further split in two fields of concern: physical vulnerability of individual buildings and of blocks. The latter to be considered as a structural ensemble, made by buildings connected one to the other so as to respond to earthquakes differently from how each individual building would do taken separately. The survey tool and the evaluation matrix developed by the National group for seismic response was applied to a sample of buildings. The contribution of the conservation research unit proved fundamental in showing how samples could be better chosen through careful analysis of historic documents and being grounded on the recognition of buildings development over time. Furthermore, historic analysis provides insight on the processes behind present vulnerability patterns, showing which

traditional practices and turning points in history have shaped buildings and blocks as they can be seen today.

A second step in the physical vulnerability assessment regarded structural blocks. Among the new set of parameters developed to survey and assess blocks' behaviour, the following can be mentioned: continuity of floors, presence of rooms and volumes clearly superimposed on the original structure, layout with respect to topography. In order to assess the systemic vulnerability, open spaces, roads and life-lines were analyzed. Those are particularly important in appraising what would be the functional response in case of earthquake, how strategic facilities would cope and how quickly return to normal life can be conceived. Systemic vulnerability permits to link the inner analysis of the historic centre with its wider urban and territorial context, identifying crucial links for social life and economic activities.

The two types of vulnerability assessments opens a variety of risk prevention options, considering not only buildings seismic retrofitting but also improvements in the connection among open spaces, accessibility to the historic centre.

The damage scenario constitute another important support to mitigation strategy decisions. The damage scenario, obtained as the combination of hazard and physical and systemic vulnerabilities, was run in different periods of the year and hours of the day, to take into account the varying exposure conditions in a tourist place like Salò. Not only the rough number of exposed people can vary significantly but also their distribution in places and buildings with different vulnerability levels as well as the pressure they put on

lifelines and other facilities. As a conclusion to this summary, the relationship between risk prevention and sustainability may be recalled, that has been increasingly discussed by scientists as well as by international agencies. In this particular case, it must be pointed out that 'sustainability' does not refer only to the natural and landscape capital that must be preserved for future generations, but also to the historical capital, that can be threatened not only by time degradation but also by natural hazards, as recognised by the project launched by Unesco on 'historic patrimony at risk'.