

Urban Planning and Design

Contemporary City.
Descriptions and Projects

Urban Planning Section

Prof. Patrizia Gabellini

“Diffusion in Italy”

March 22, 2012

Descriptions and interpretations

- Many studies about the features and the causes of the Italian diffusion have been published. Useful for us:
 - Calafati A. (2009), *Economie in cerca di città*, Donzelli, Roma
 - Lanzani A., Pasqui G. (2011), *L'Italia al futuro. Città e paesaggi, economie e società*, F.Angeli, Milano
- Some relevant aspects:
 - > Two main phases:
 - 1950-1980 ("territorial revolution")
 - 1990-2010 (a continuous process of adaptation)
 - In 1950 Italy was characterized by a polycentric urban system and many small towns were industrial poles too.
 - > 3 Different models in the dispersion process:
 - metropolitan expansion/suburbia; linear development along the coasts and the valleys or punctual development in the hills; transformation of the country
 - > A general mix of functions (not only houses) because of the relationship with industrial dynamics
 - > A casual addition of different materials because of the lack of regulation (individual initiatives).
 - > Many kinds of patterns (sizes, densities, functions and materials) in the different parts of Italy
 - > New cities incoming ("in nuce")

Different parts and different patterns

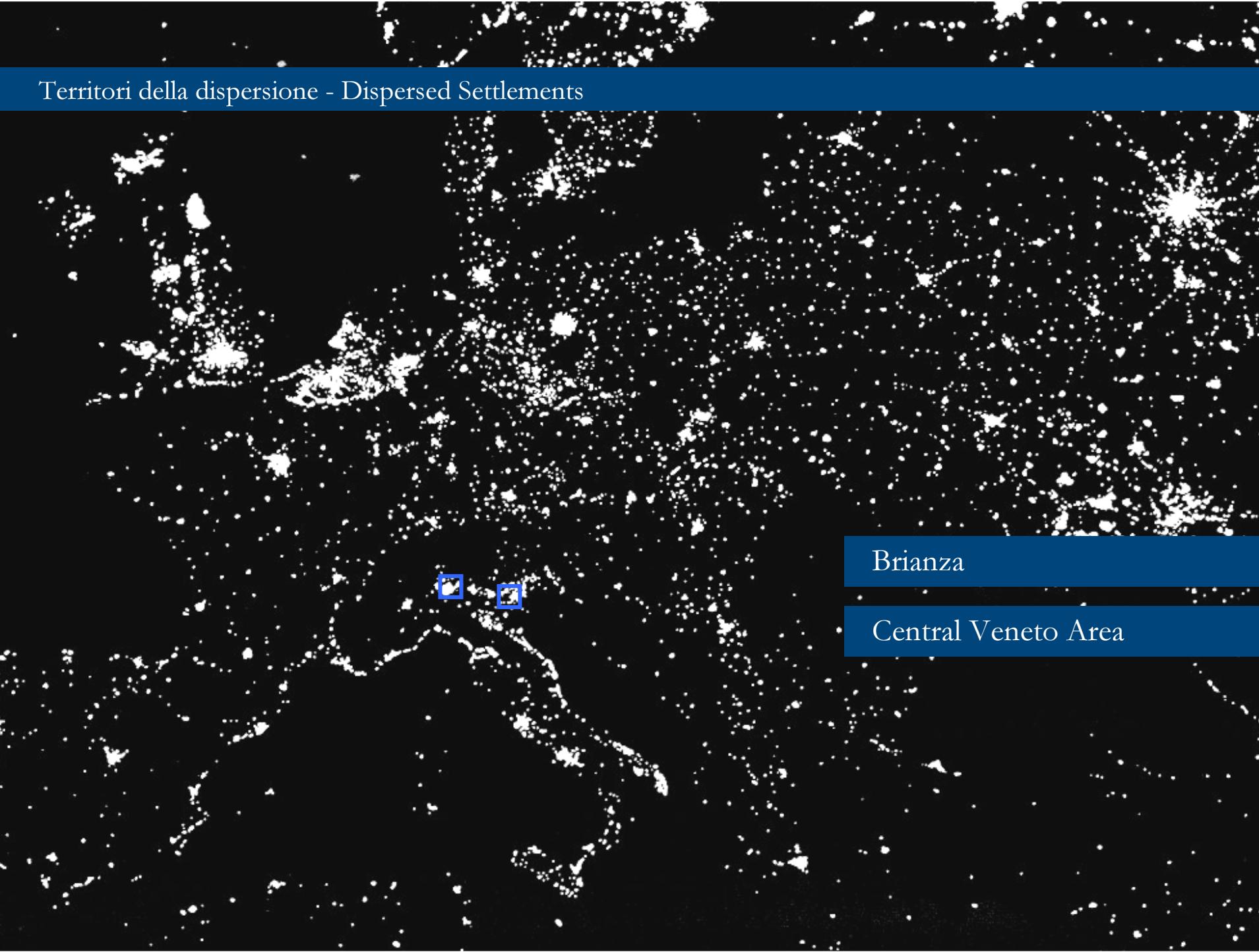
Some surveys have described the diffusion in different parts of Italy:

- > **Milan urban region:** Boeri S., Lanzani A., Marini E (1993)., *Il territorio che cambia*, AIM, Milano
- > **Central Veneto Area:** Munarin S., Tosi C. (2001), *Tracce di città*, F. Angeli, Milano
- > **Salento Area:** Viganò P. (2001), *Territori della nuova modernità*, Electa, Milano
- > **Tronto Valley:** Merlini C. (2010), *Cose/Viste. Letture di Territori*, Maggioli, Milano
- > **Between Firenze and Prato:** University of Florence, Faculty of Architecture
- > **Adriatic coast and Pescara:** University of Chieti, Faculty of Architecture of Pescara

Territori della dispersione - Dispersed Settlements



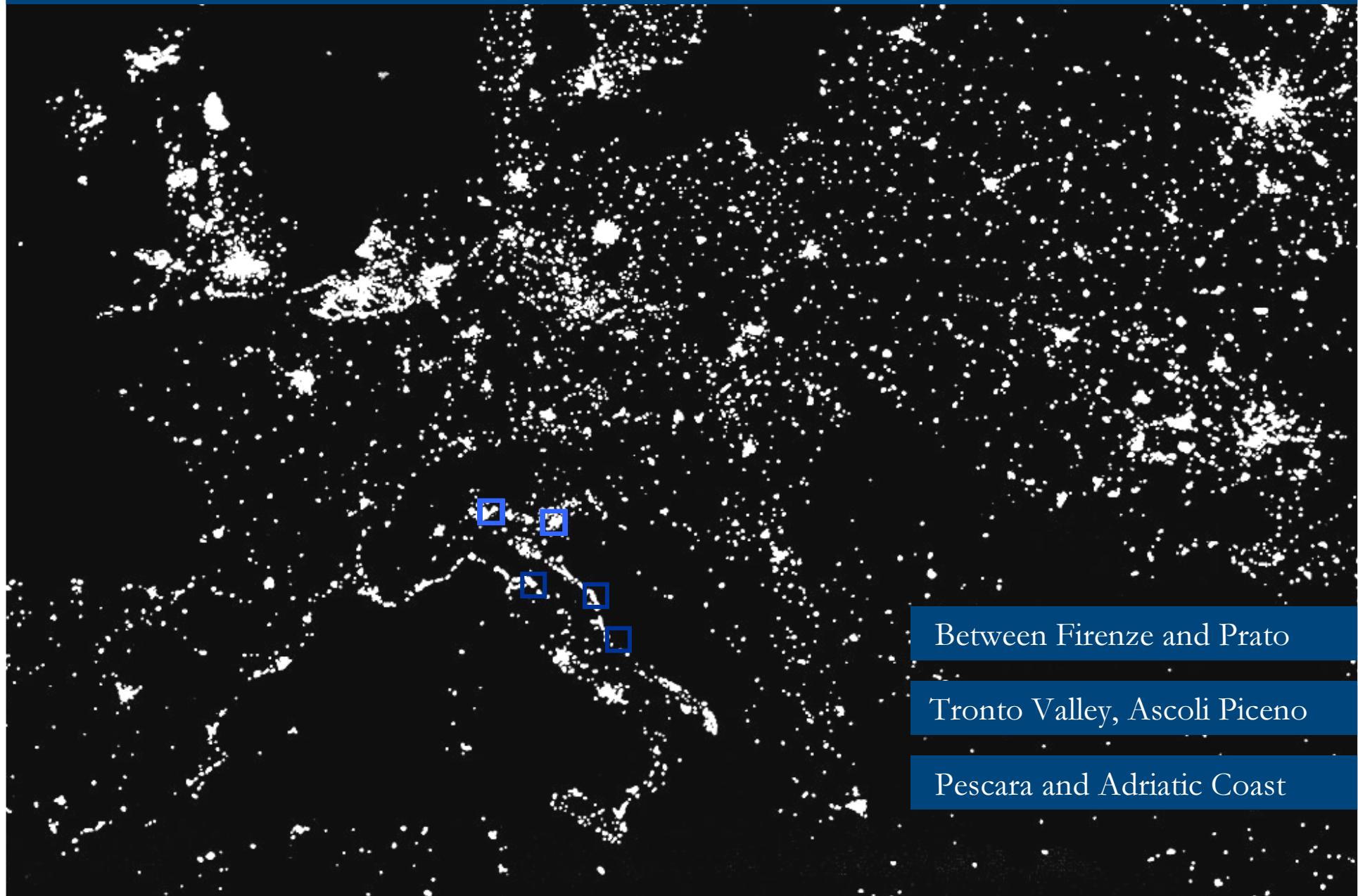
Territori della dispersione - Dispersed Settlements



Brianza

Central Veneto Area

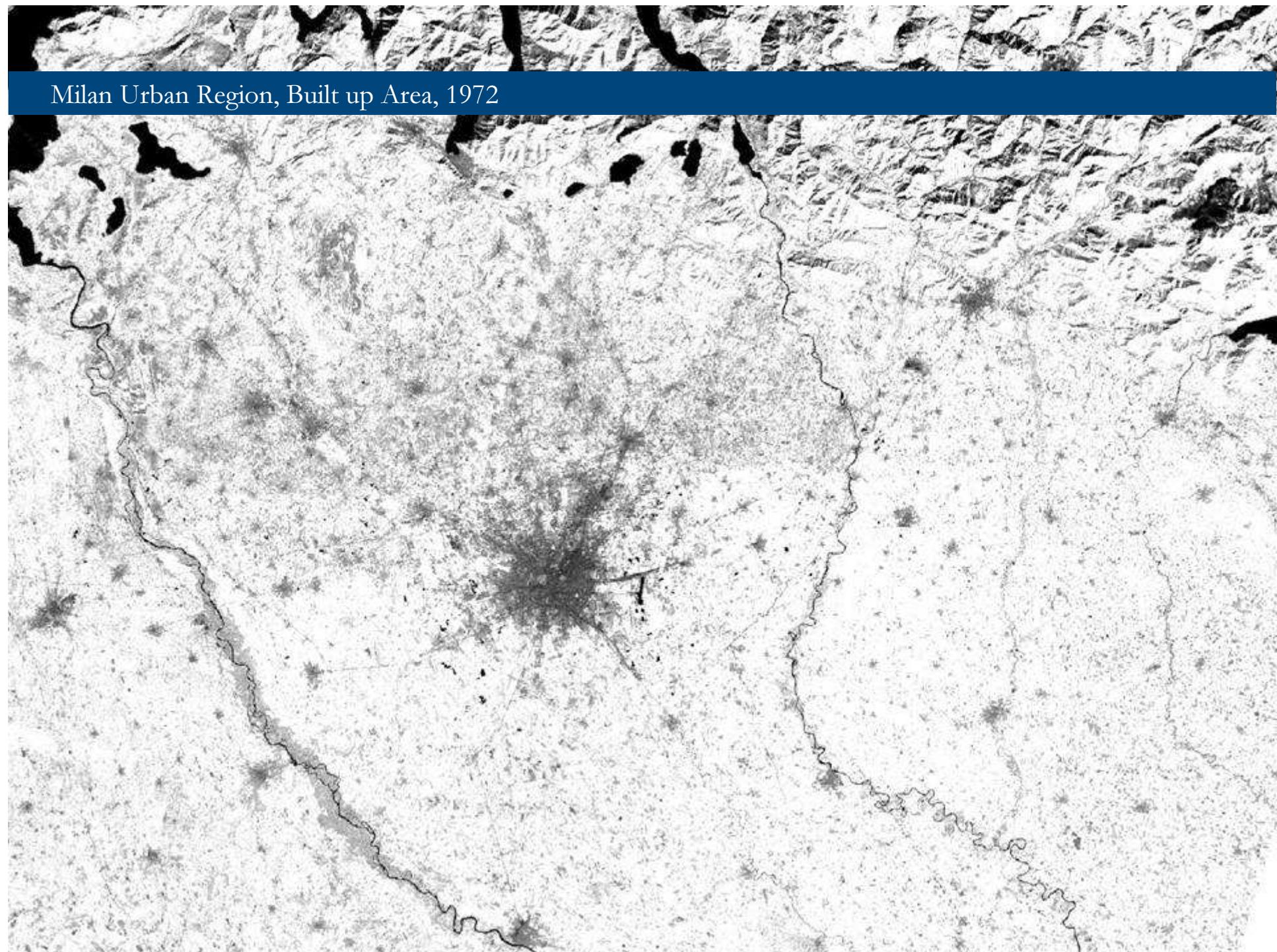
Territori della dispersione - Dispersed Settlements



Territori della dispersione - Dispersed Settlements

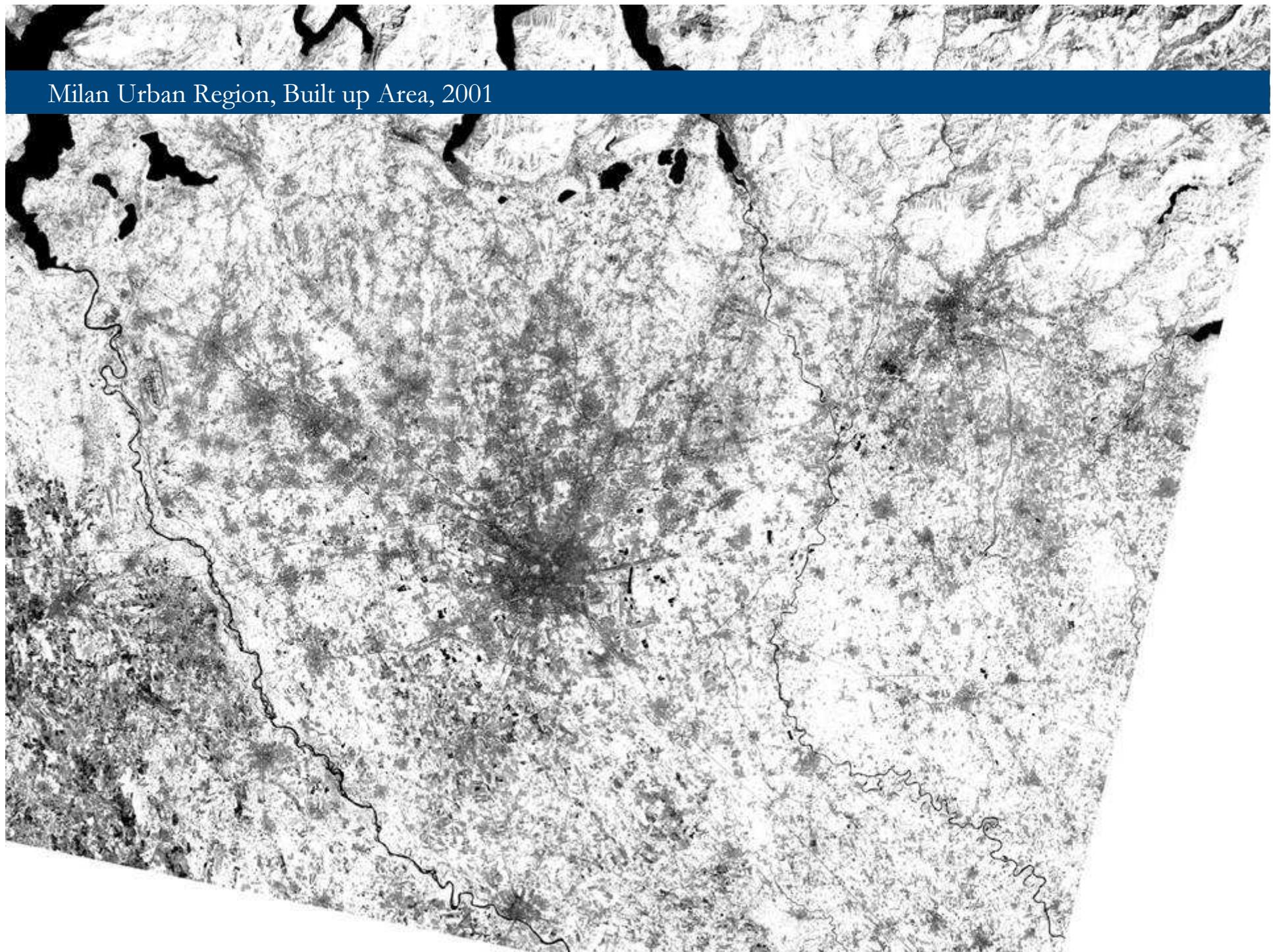


Salento Area, Puglia

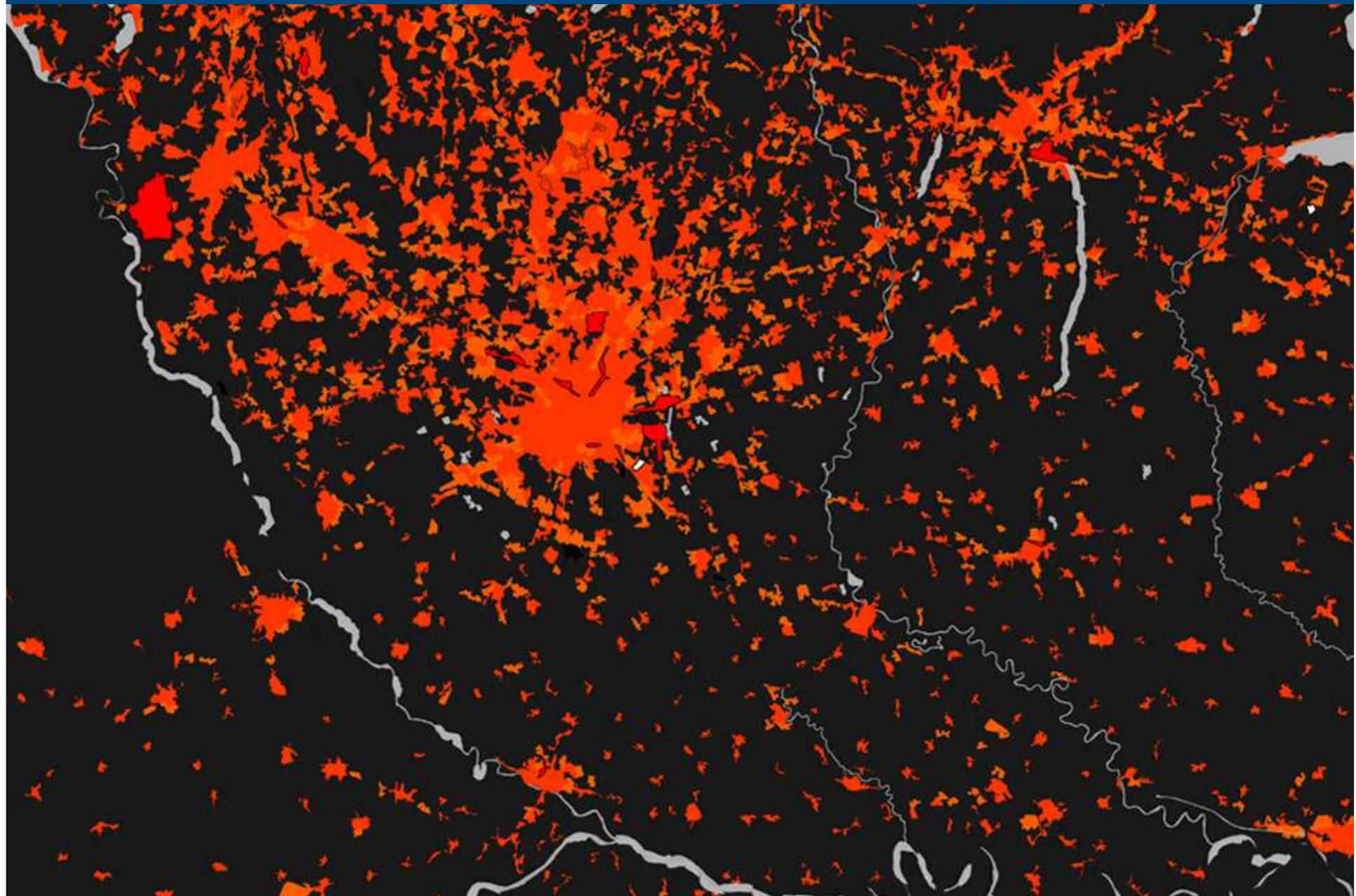


Milan Urban Region, Built up Area, 1972

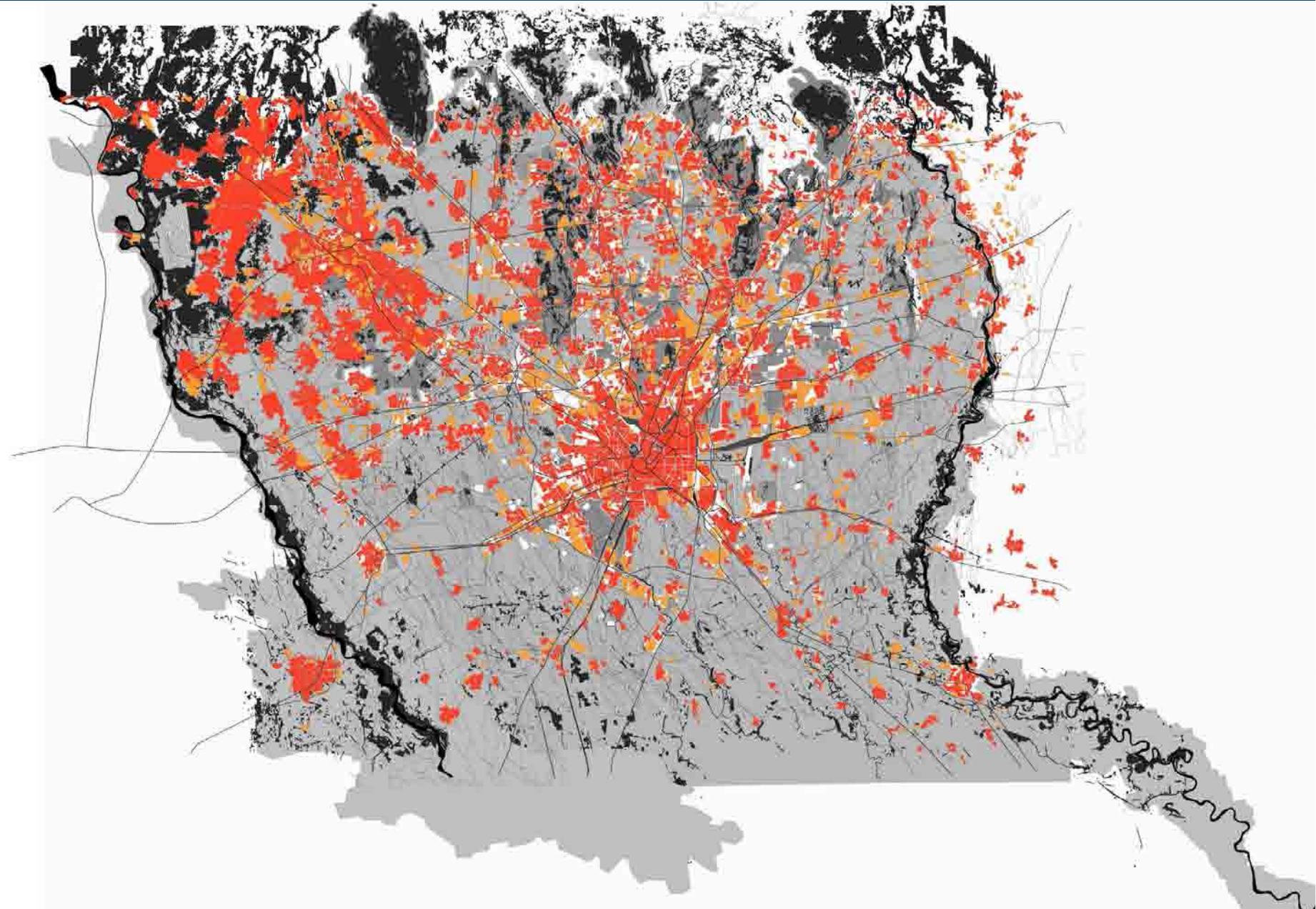
Milan Urban Region, Built up Area, 2001

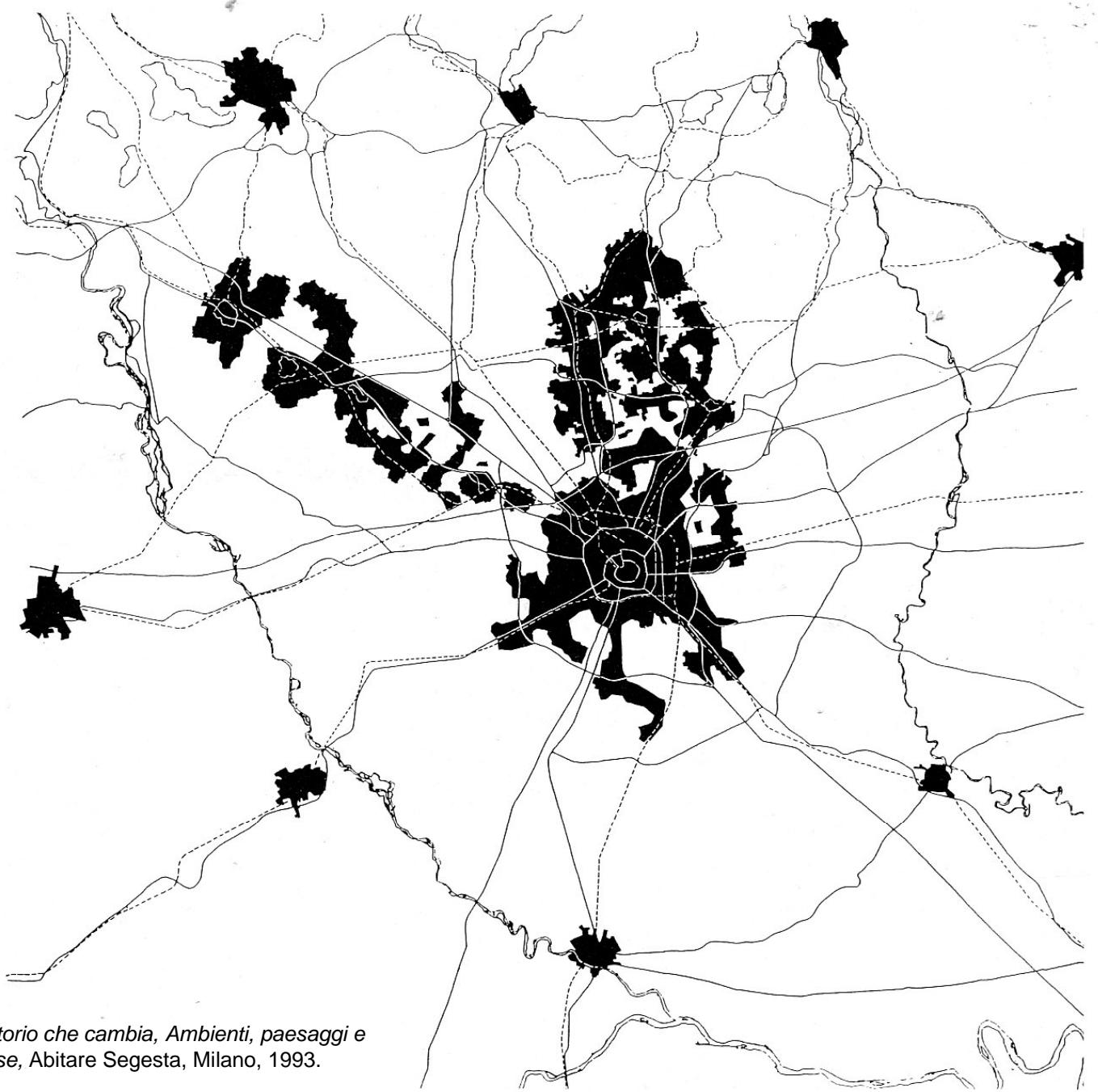


Milan Urban Region, Different urban settlements

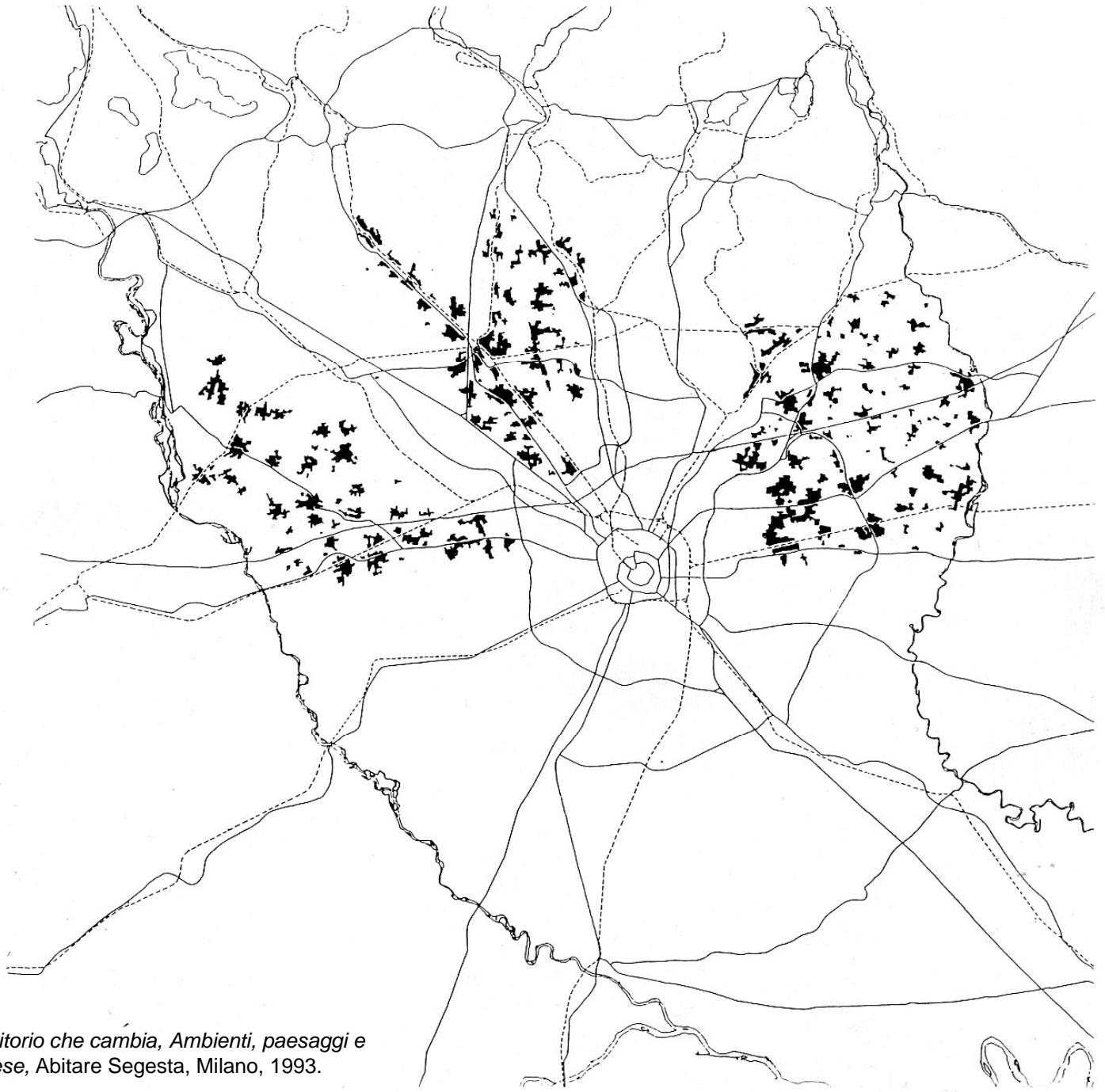


Milan Urban Region, Different urban settlements

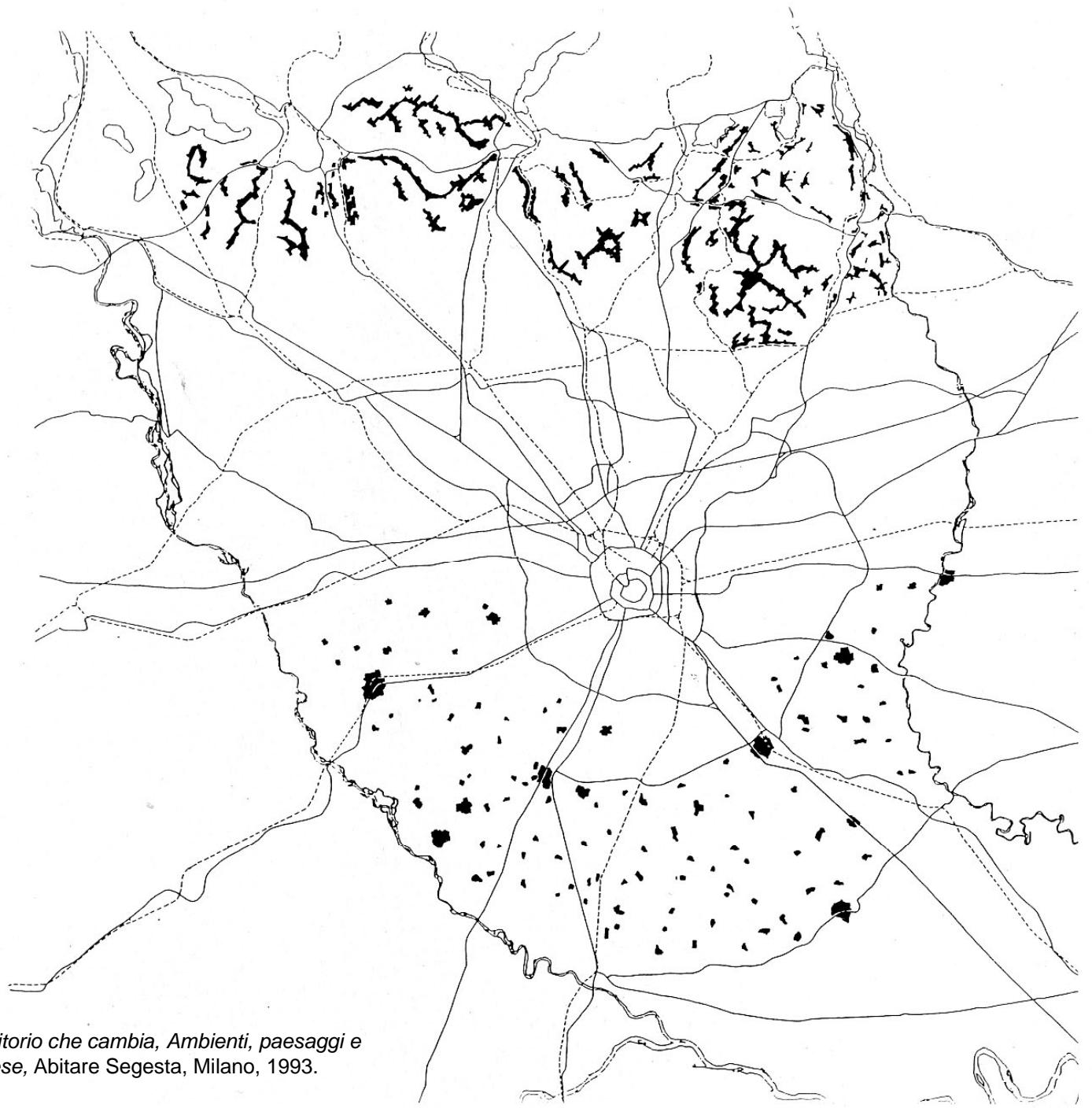




S. Boeri, A. Lanzani, E. Marini, *Il territorio che cambia, Ambienti, paesaggi e immagini della regione urbana milanese*, Abitare Segesta, Milano, 1993.

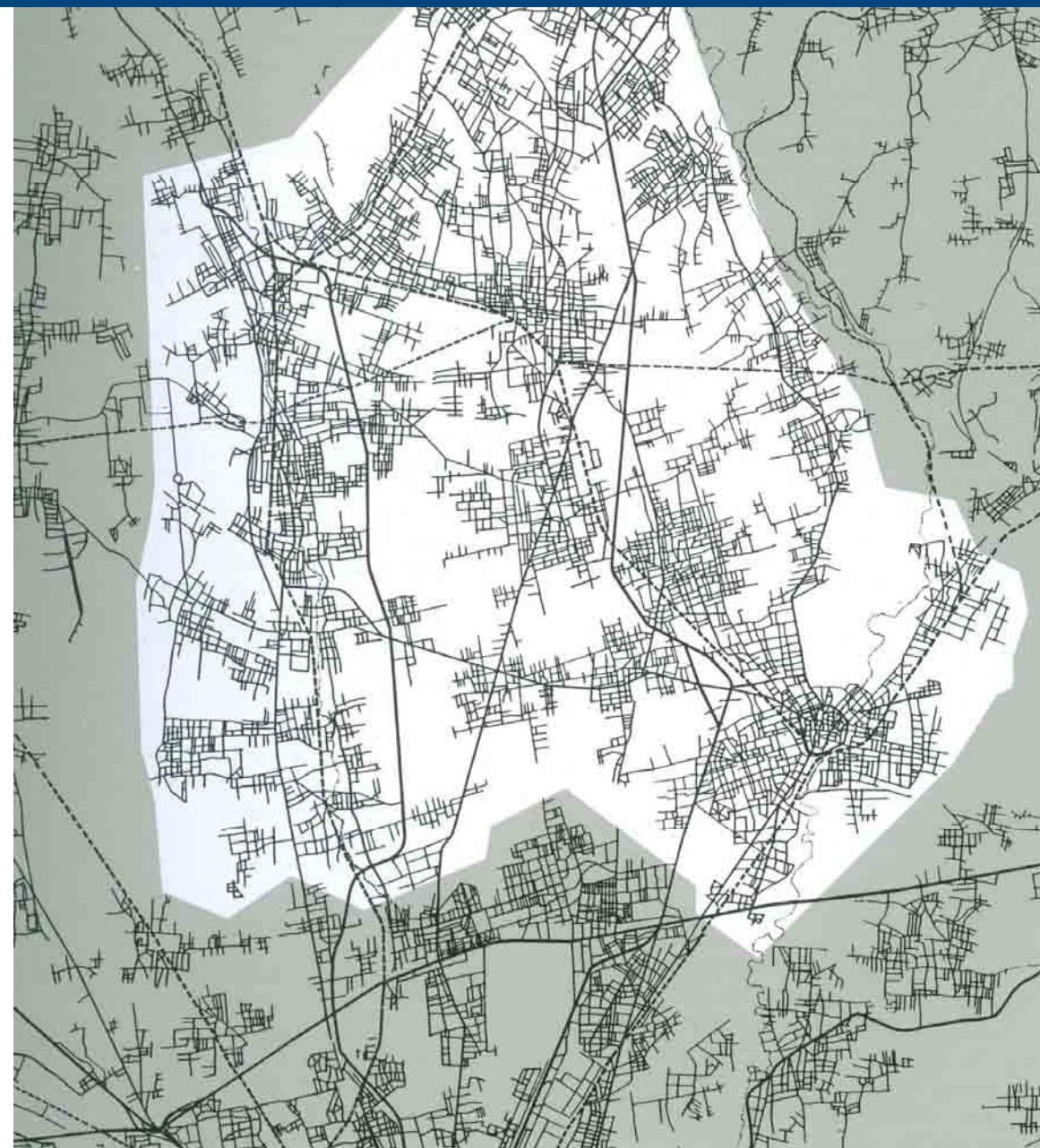


S. Boeri, A. Lanzani, E. Marini, *Il territorio che cambia, Ambienti, paesaggi e immagini della regione urbana milanese*, Abitare Segesta, Milano, 1993.

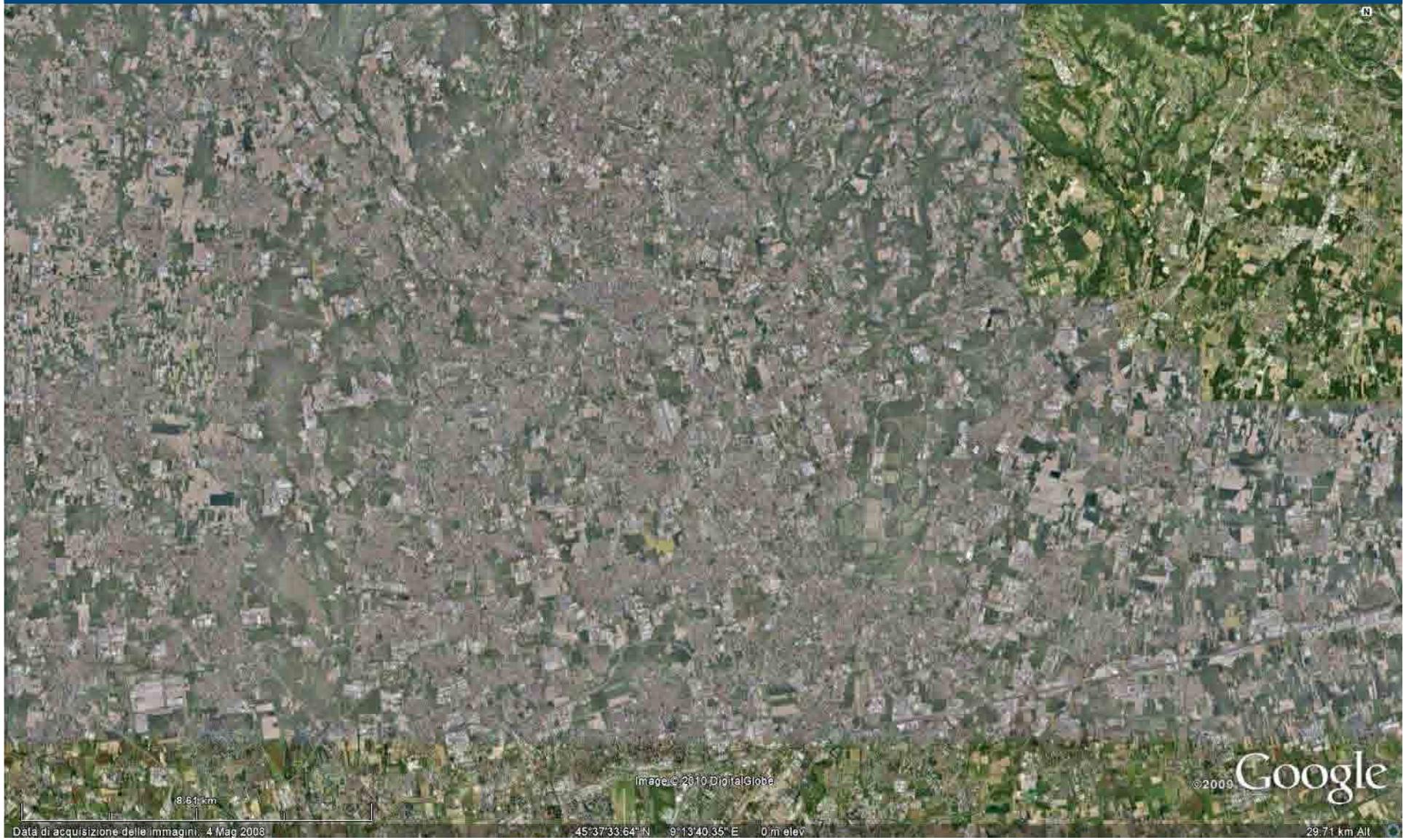


S. Boeri, A. Lanzani, E. Marini, *Il territorio che cambia, Ambienti, paesaggi e immagini della regione urbana milanese*, Abitare Segesta, Milano, 1993.

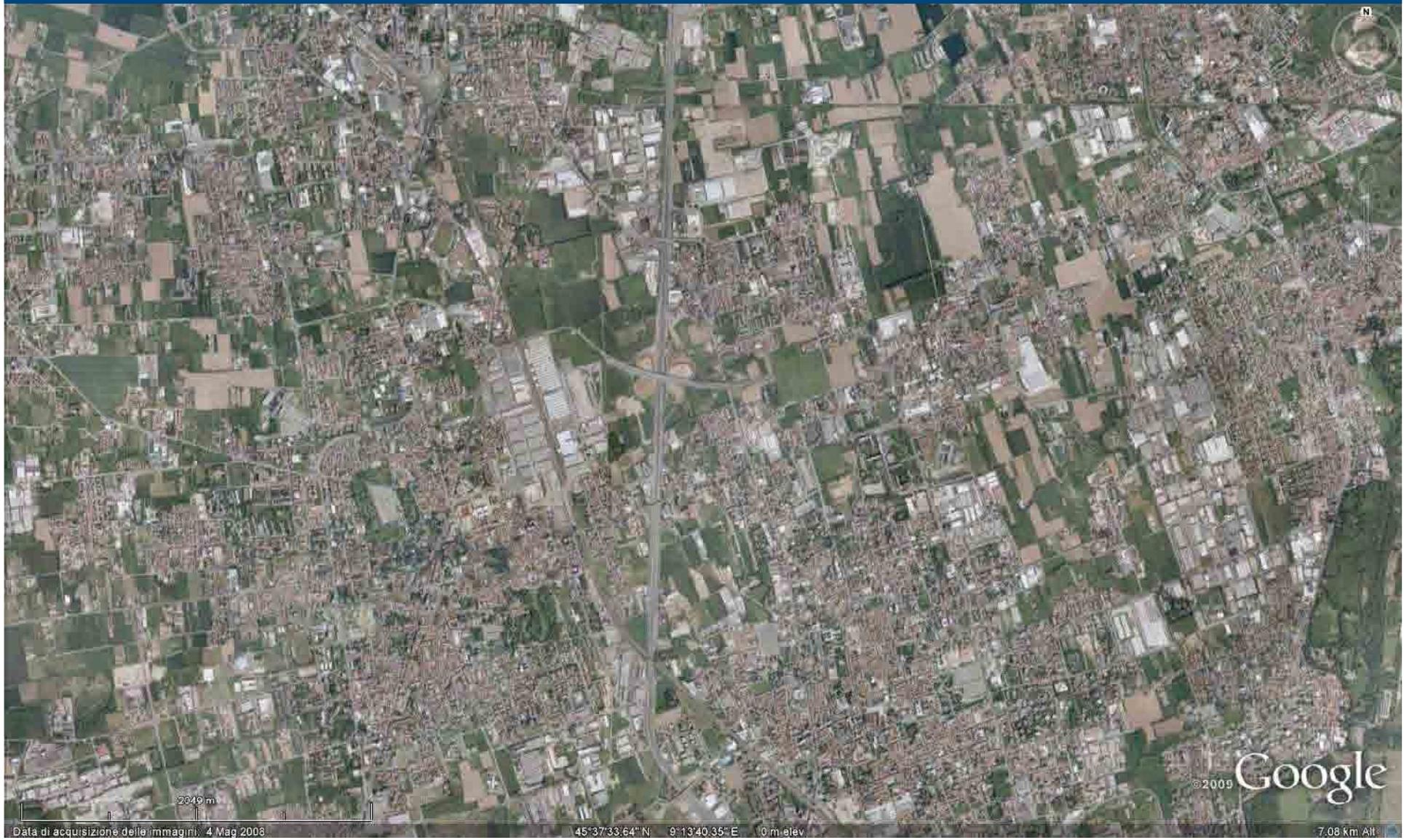
Milan Urban Region, Central Brianza area



Brianza, near Seregno and Desio, Lombardia



Brianza, near Seregno and Desio, Lombardia



Brianza, near Seregno and Desio, Lombardia



Brianza, near Seregno and Desio, Monza, Lombardia



Brianza, near Lissone, Lombardia



Brianza, near Lissone, Lombardia



Brianza, near Lissone, Lombardia

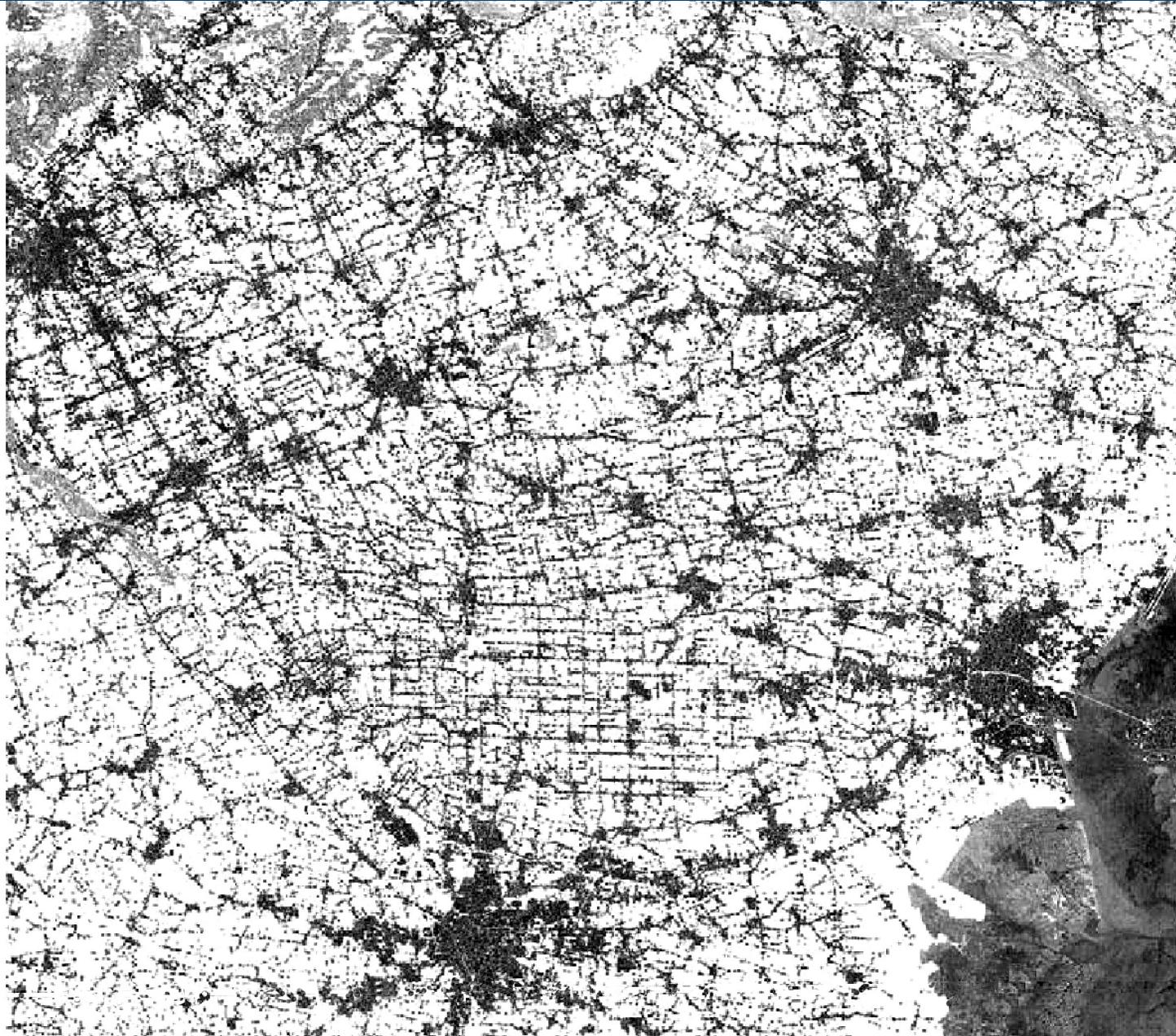


Brianza, near Lissone, Lombardia

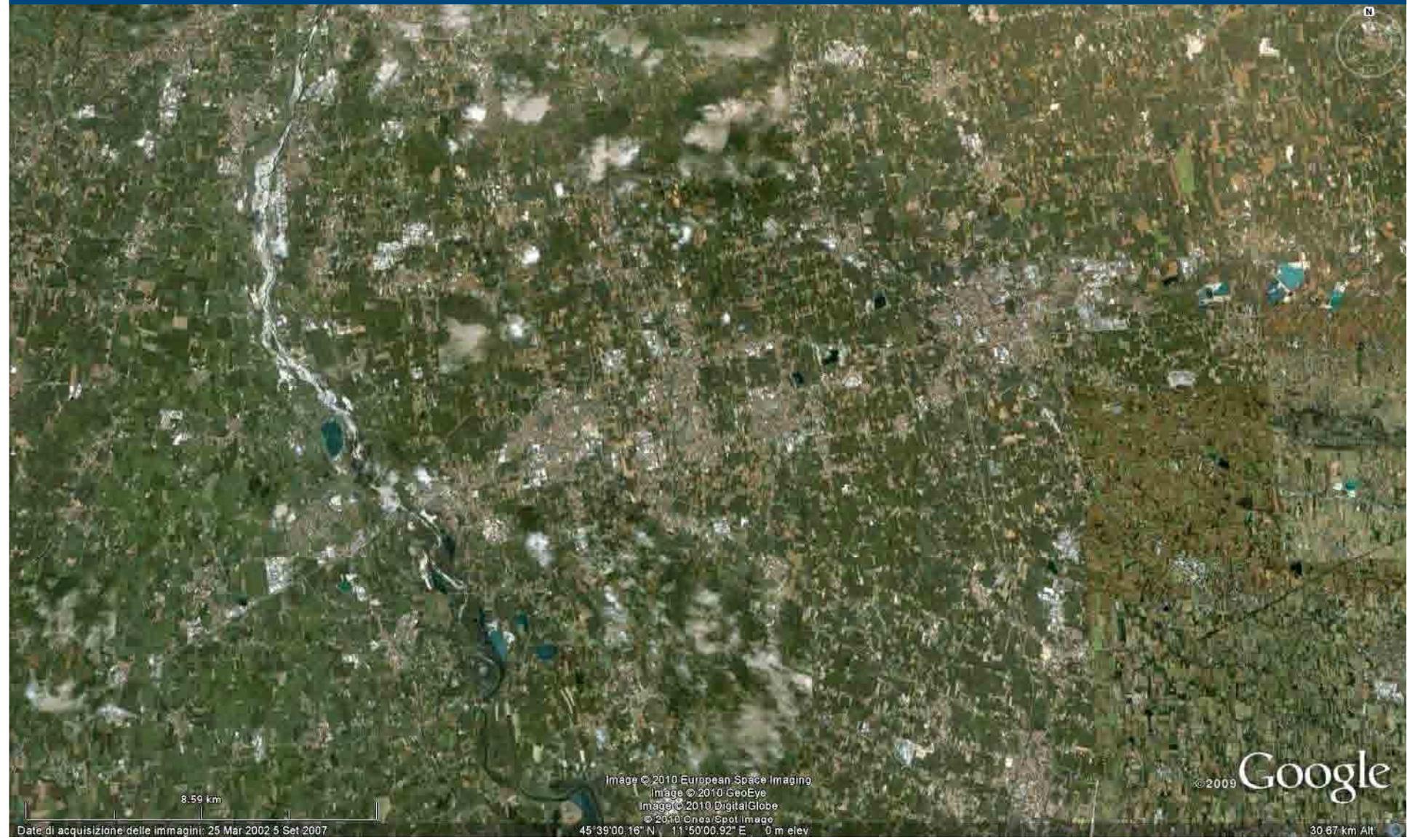


Morphology of Built up Areas (1996)

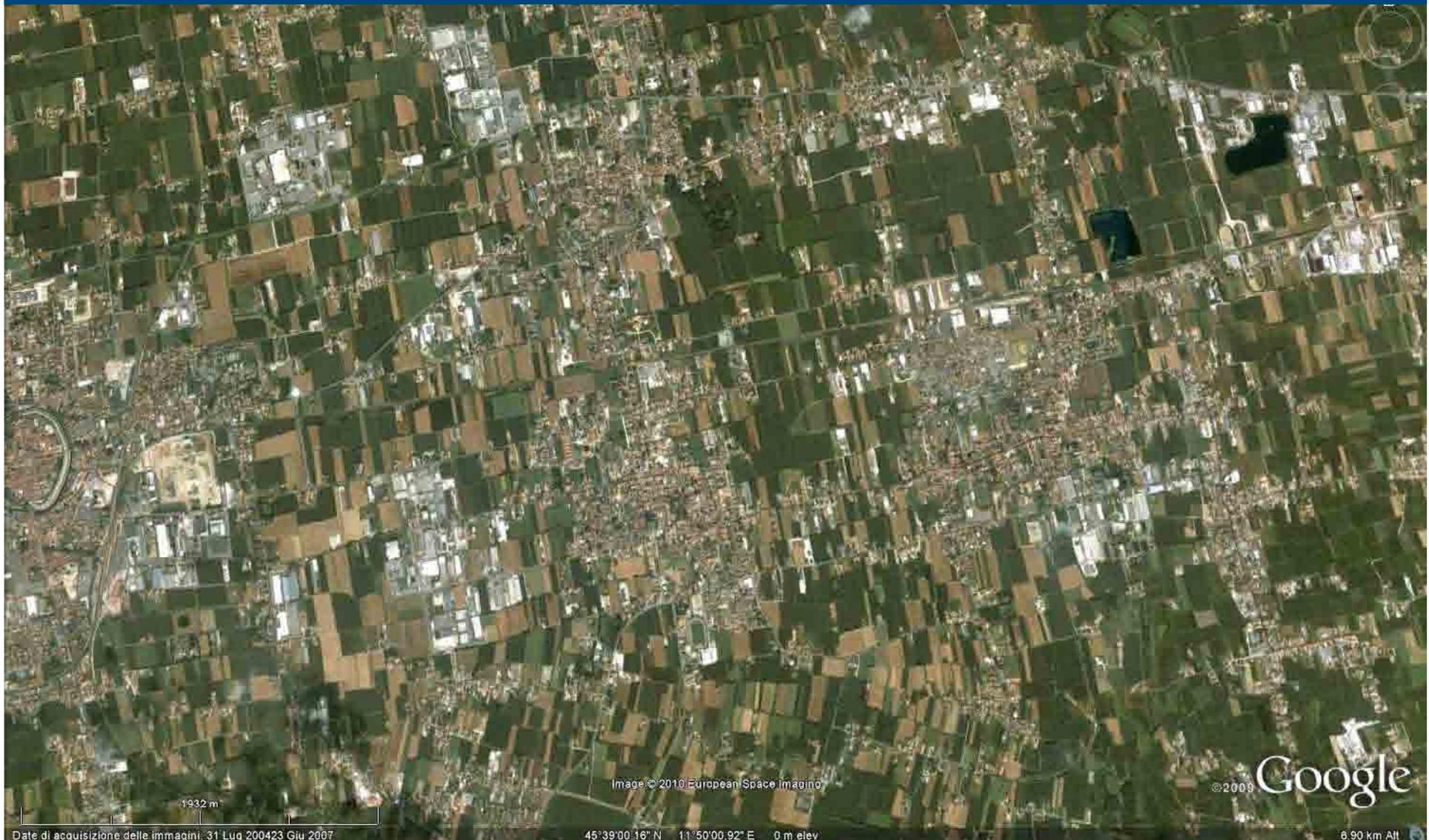
Fonte: Munarin S., Tosi M.C. (2001), *Tracce di Città*, Franco Angeli, Milano



Between Castelfranco Veneto and Cittadella (Treviso)



Between Castelfranco Veneto and Cittadella (Treviso)



Between Castelfranco Veneto and Cittadella (Treviso)



Between Castelfranco Veneto and Cittadella (Treviso)



Centuriazione, Central Veneto Area (Padova)



8.56 km

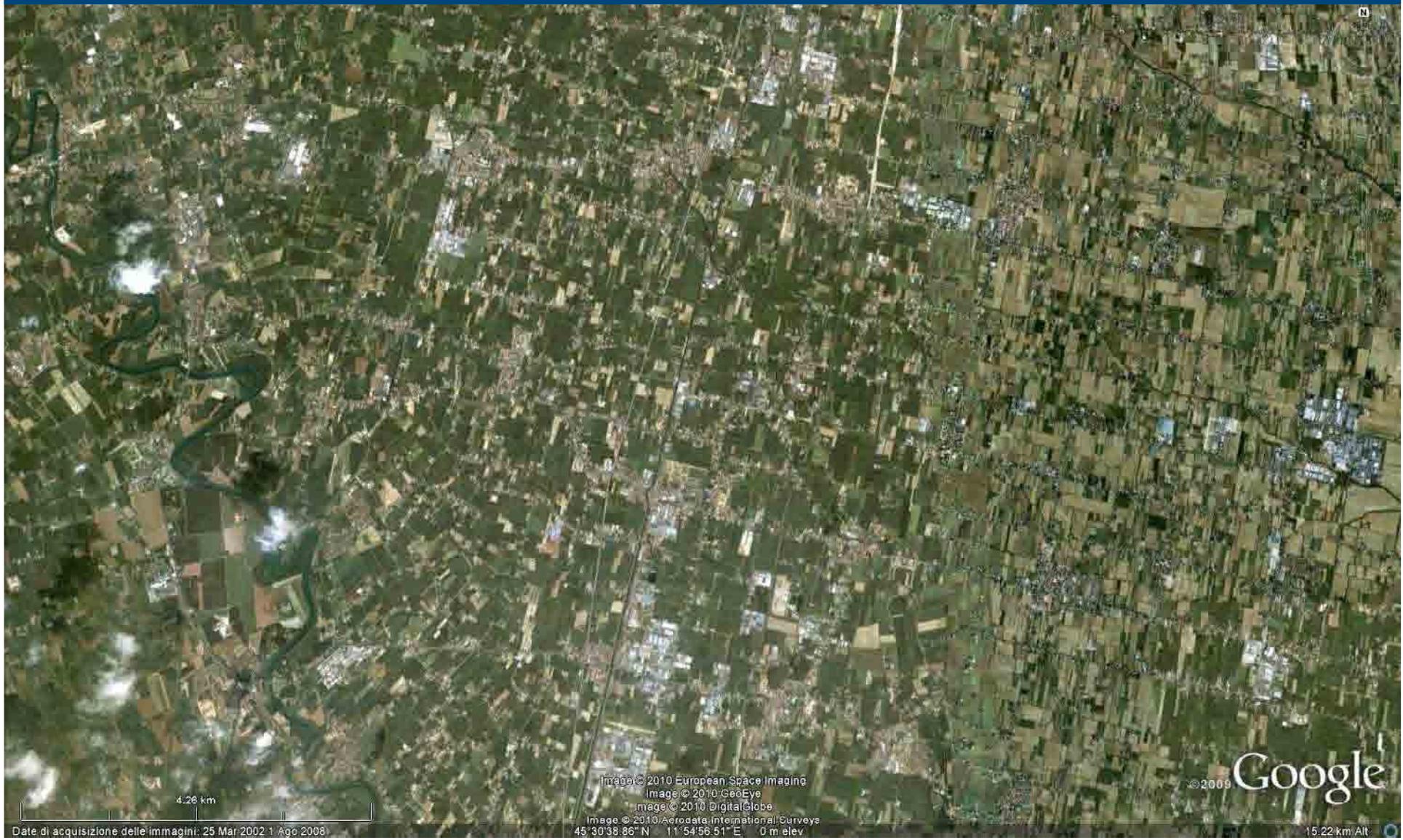
Data di acquisizione delle immagini: 25 Mar 2009 - 26 Mag 2009

Image © 2010 European Space Imaging
Image © 2010 GeoEye
Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2010 Aerodata International Survey
45°30'38.86"N 11°54'56.51"E 0 m elev.

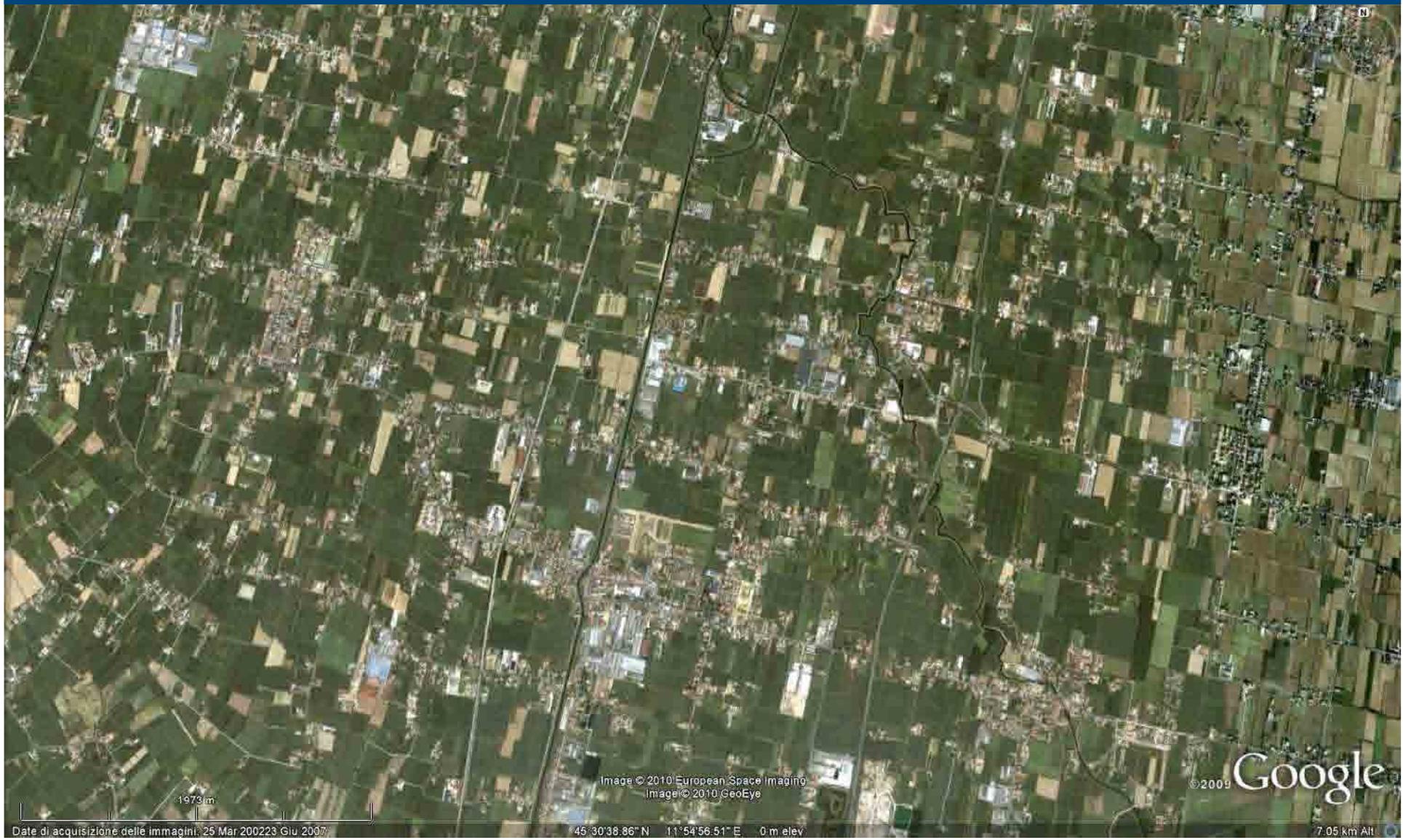
©2009 Google

30.54 km Alt

Centuriazione, Central Veneto Area (Padova)



Centuriazione, Central Veneto Area (Padova)



Centuriazione, Central Veneto Area (Padova)



Centuriazione, Central Veneto Area (Padova)



Image © 2010 European Space Imaging

©2009 Google

Data di acquisizione delle immagini: 31 Lug 2004

45°30'38.86"N 11°54'56.51"E 0 m elev

1.54 km Alt

Central Veneto Area

Fonte: Indovina F. (2005) *et.al.*, *L'esplosione della città*, Compositori, Bologna



Central Veneto Area

Fonte: Indovina F. (2005) *et.al.*, *L'esplosione della città*, Compositori, Bologna



Central Veneto Area

Fonte: Indovina F. (2005) *et.al.*, *L'esplosione della città*, Compositori, Bologna



Central Veneto Area

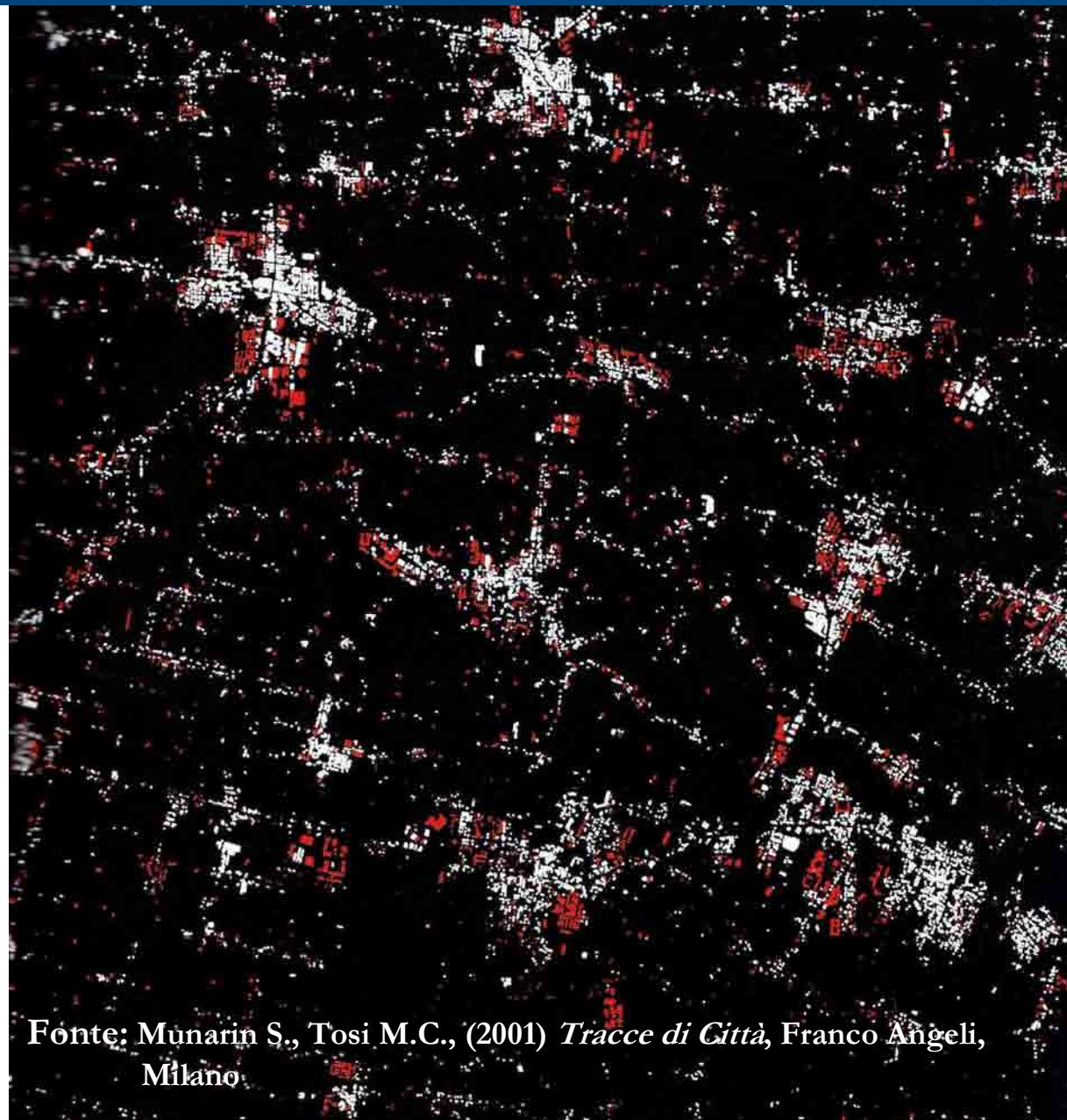


Fonte: Studio Associato Secchi - Viganò, PAT Piano di Assetto del Territorio
Comune di Cassola (TV), 2006



In bianco: edifici costruiti prima del 1981

In rosso: edifici costruiti tra il 1981 e il 1997

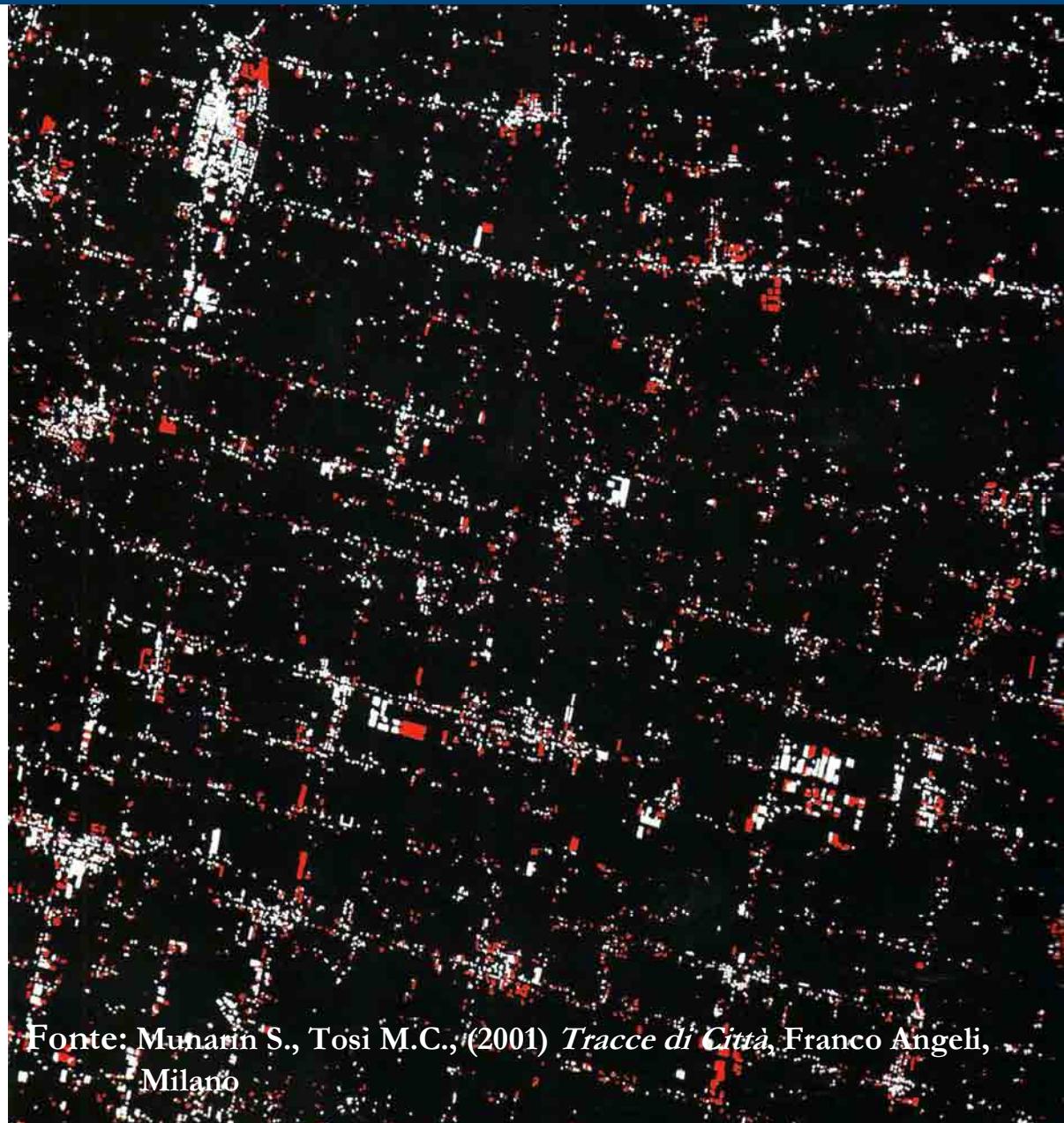


Fonte: Munarin S., Tosi M.C., (2001) *Tracce di Città*, Franco Angeli,
Milano

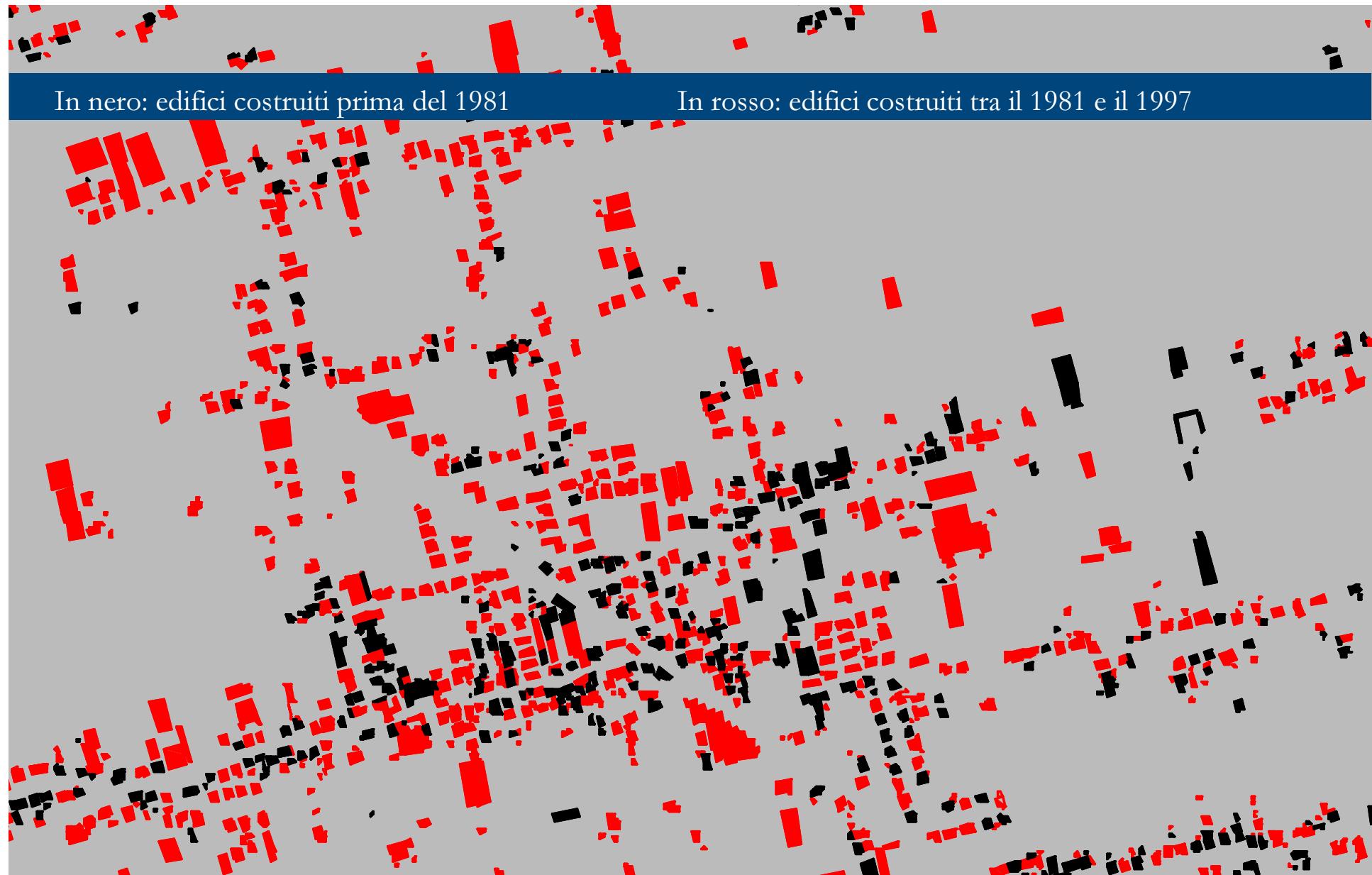


In bianco: edifici costruiti prima del 1981

In rosso: edifici costruiti tra il 1981 e il 1997

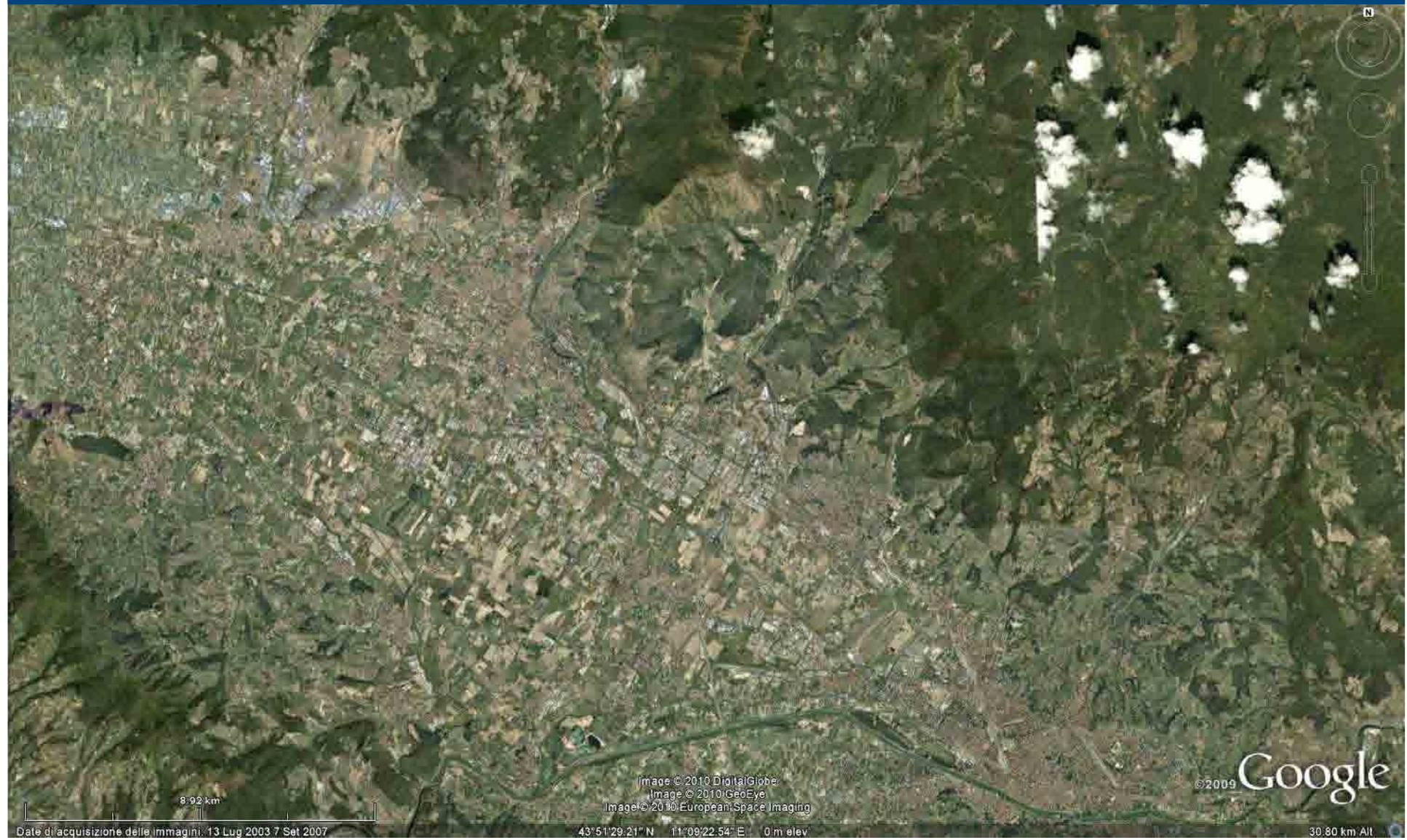


Fonte: Munarin S., Tosi M.C., (2001) *Tracce di Città*, Franco Angeli,
Milano

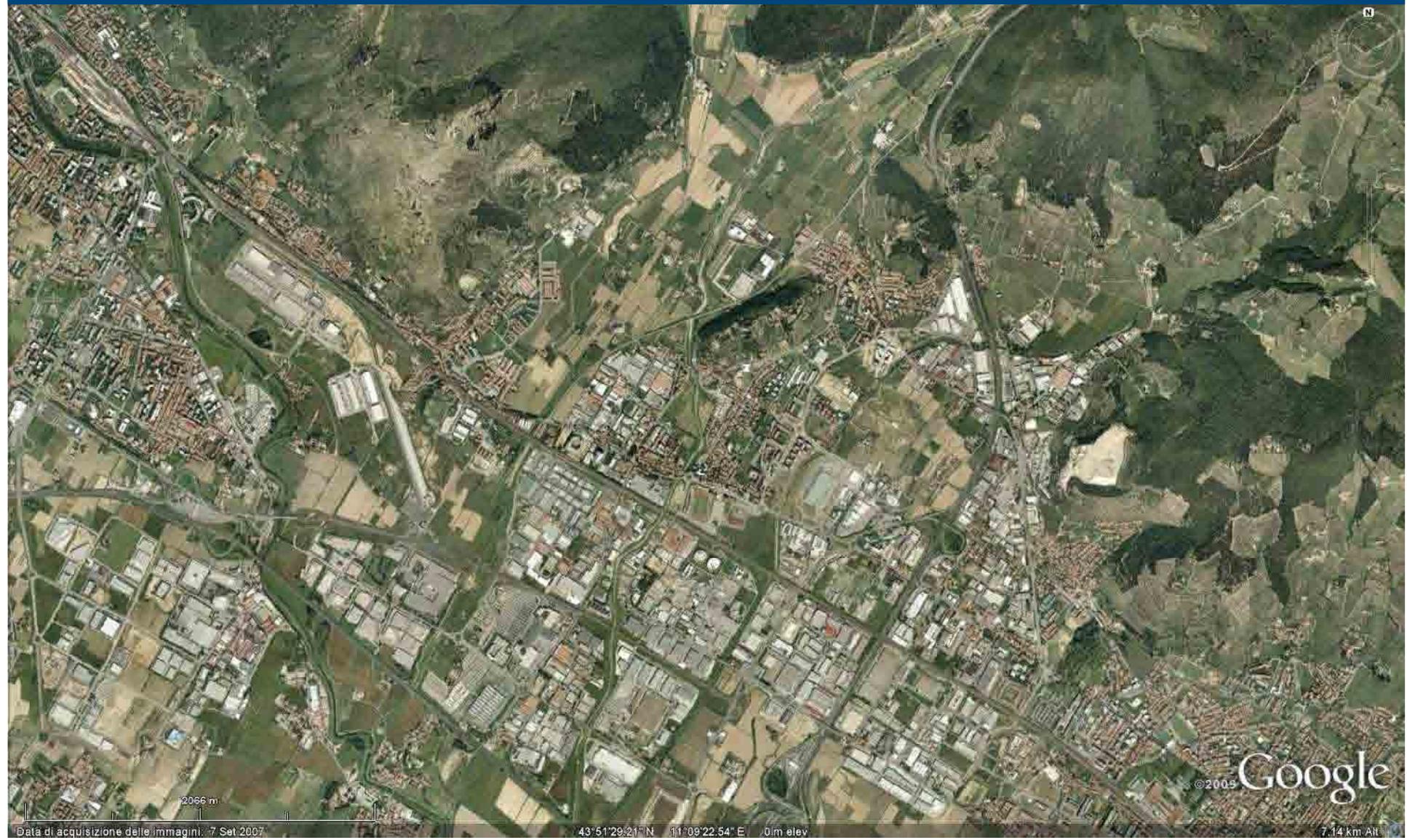


Fonte: Studio Associato Secchi - Viganò, PAT Piano di Assetto del Territorio
Comune di Cassola (TV), 2006

Between Firenze and Prato, Toscana



Between Firenze and Prato, Toscana



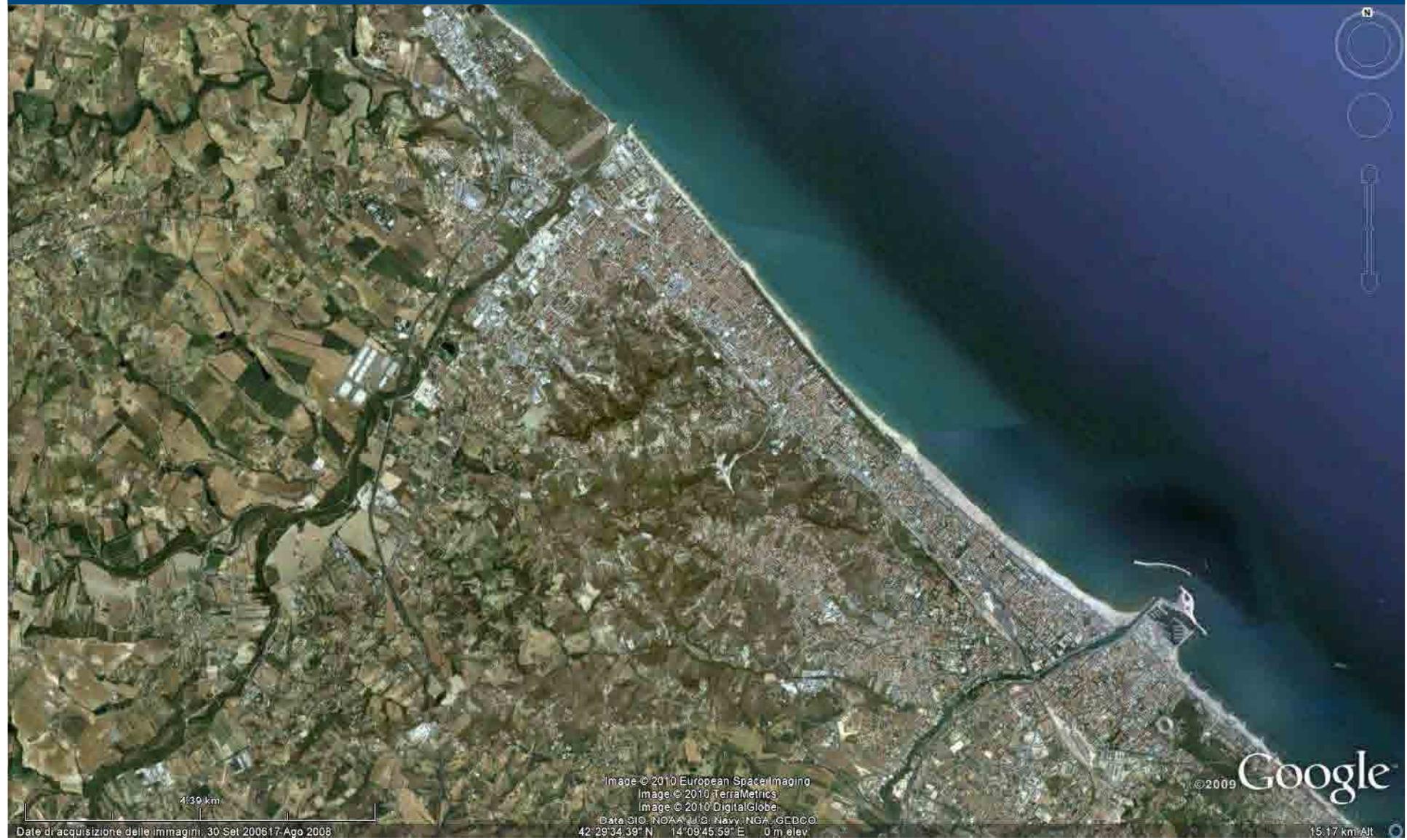
Between Firenze and Prato, Toscana



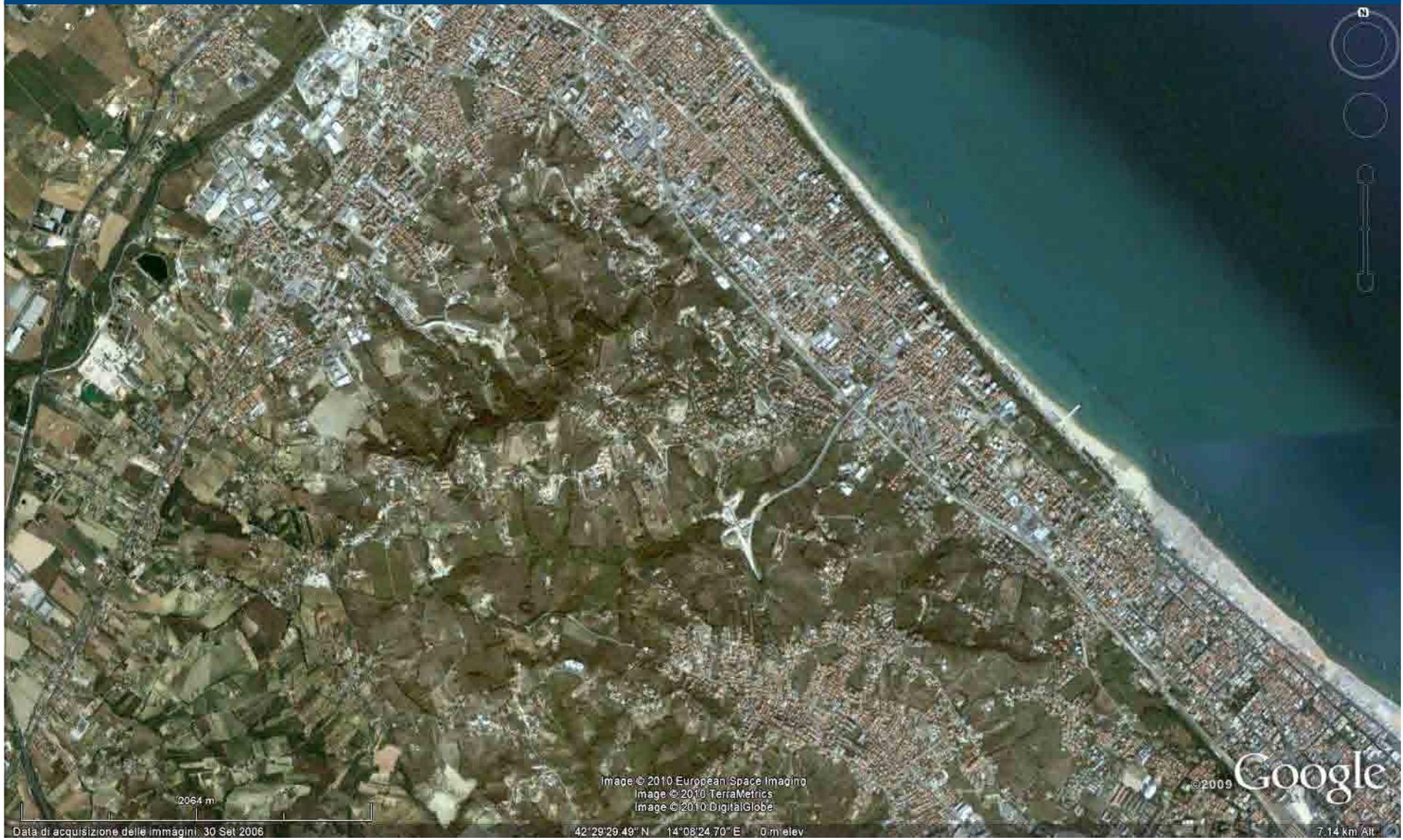
Between Firenze and Prato, Toscana



Pescara and Costa Adriatica, Abruzzo



Pescara and Costa Adriatica, Abruzzo



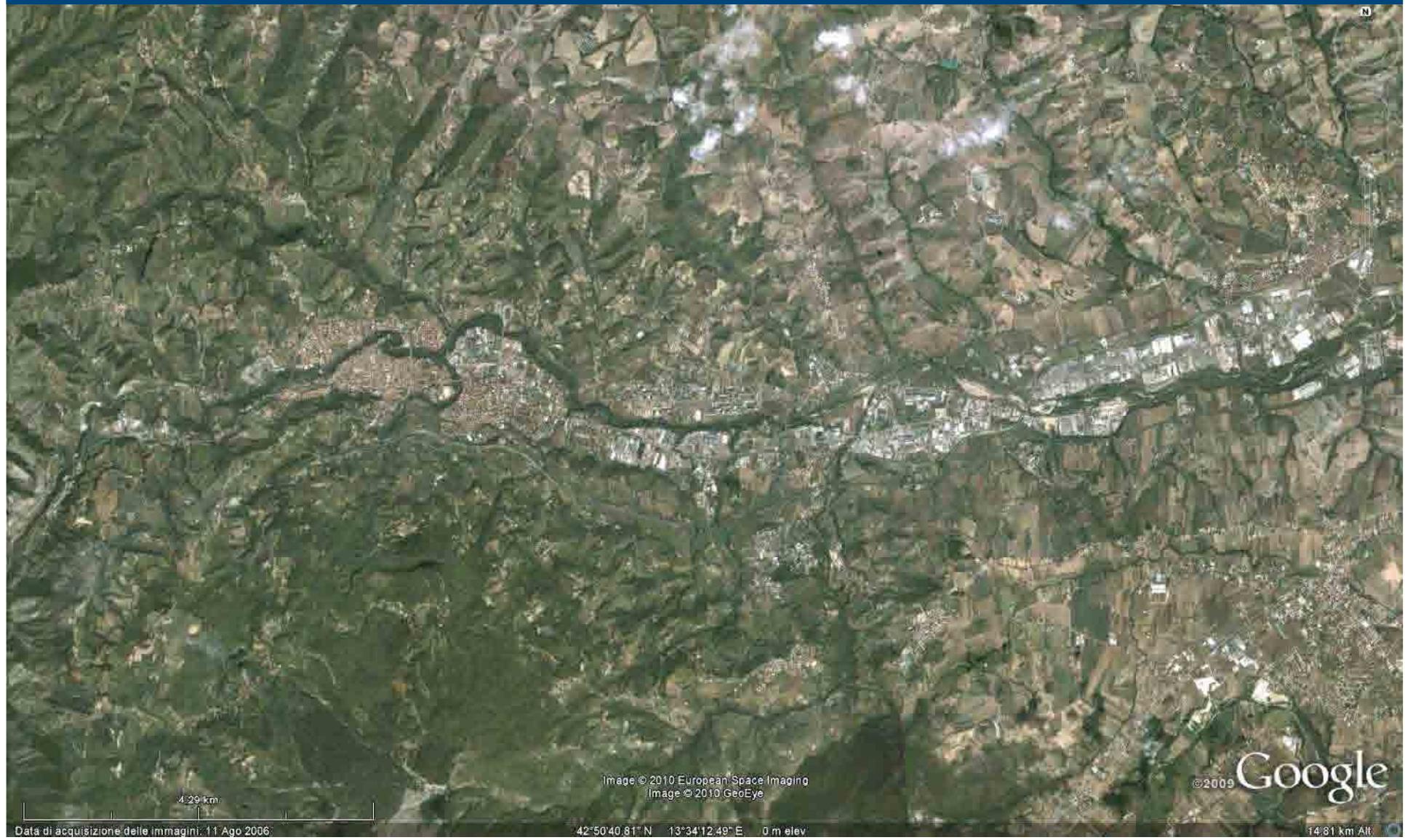
Pescara and Costa Adriatica, Abruzzo



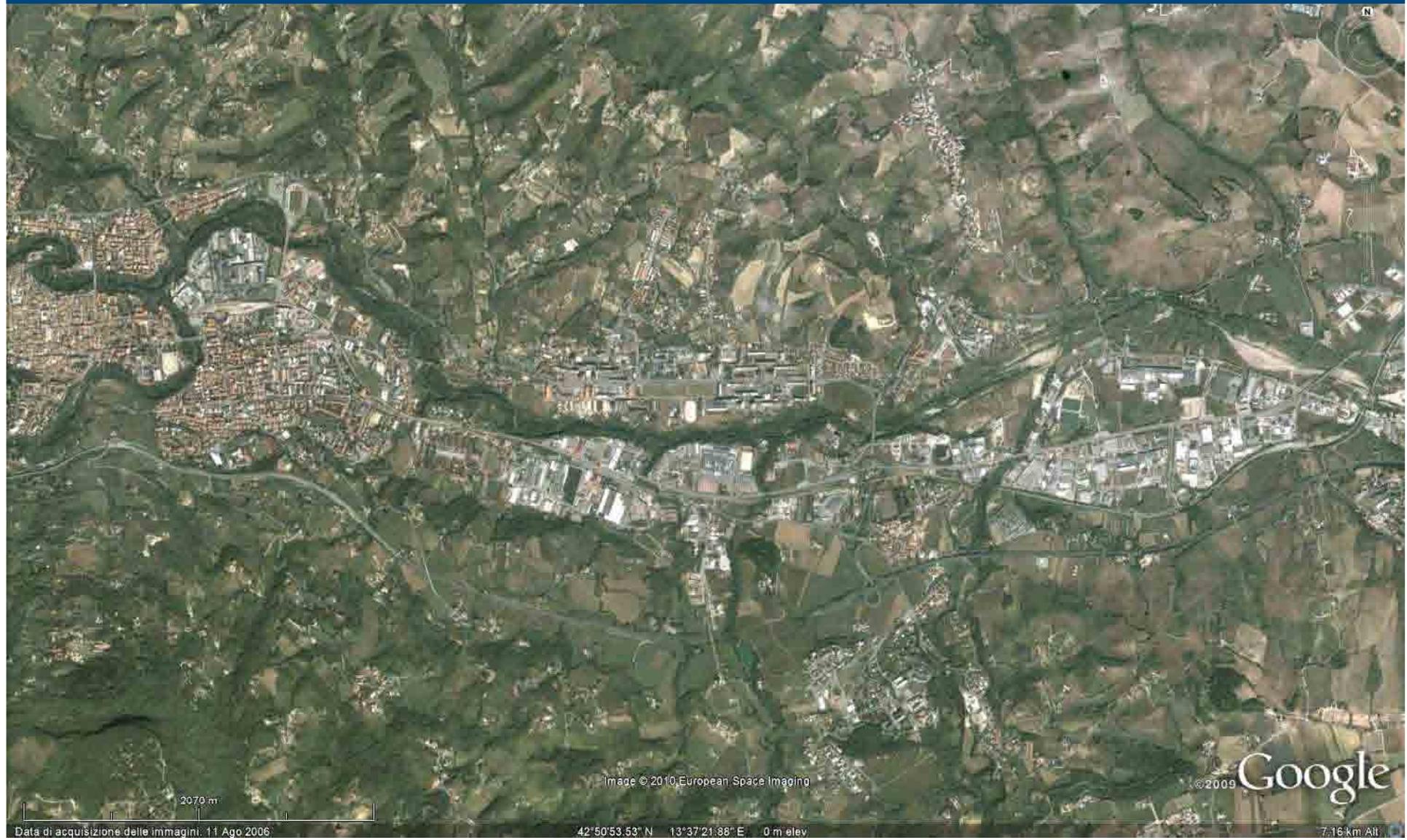
Pescara and Costa Adriatica, Abruzzo



Valle del Tronto, Ascoli Piceno



Valle del Tronto, Ascoli Piceno



Valle del Tronto, Ascoli Piceno



Valle del Tronto, Ascoli Piceno



Valle del Tronto, Ascoli Piceno



Fonte: Merlini C., *I paesaggi che fanno problema: diffuso*, CI di Progettazione Urbanistica, pubblicato su www.rapu.it,
Lezione del 4.09.2007

Valle del Tronto, Ascoli Piceno

Fonte: Merlini C., (2009) , *Cose/Viste. Letture di Territori*, Maggioli, Sant'Arcangelo



Valle del Tronto, Ascoli Piceno

Fonte: Merlini C., (2009) , *Cose/Viste. Letture di Territori*, Maggioli, Sant'Arcangelo



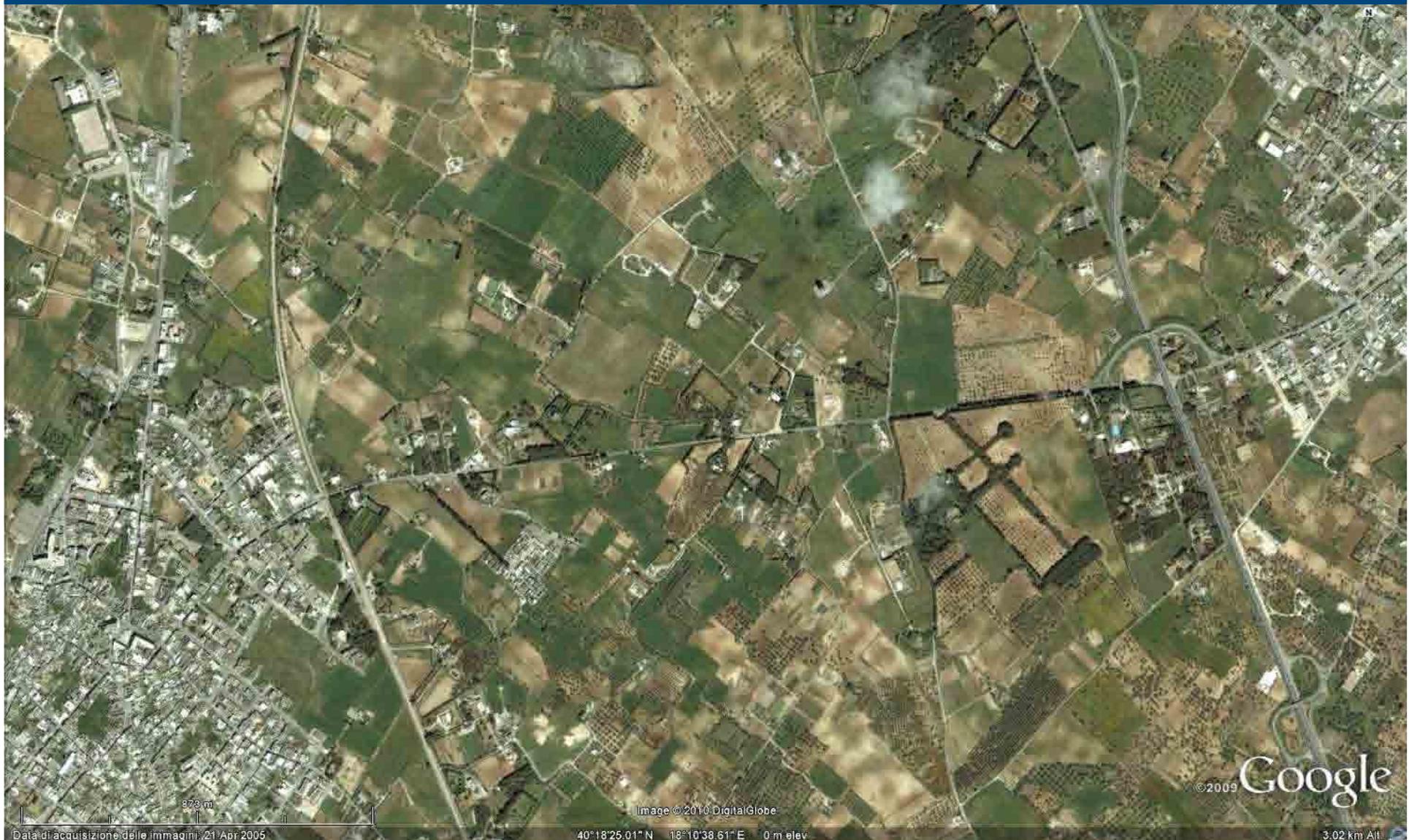
Salento, near Lecce, Puglia



Salento, near Lecce, Puglia



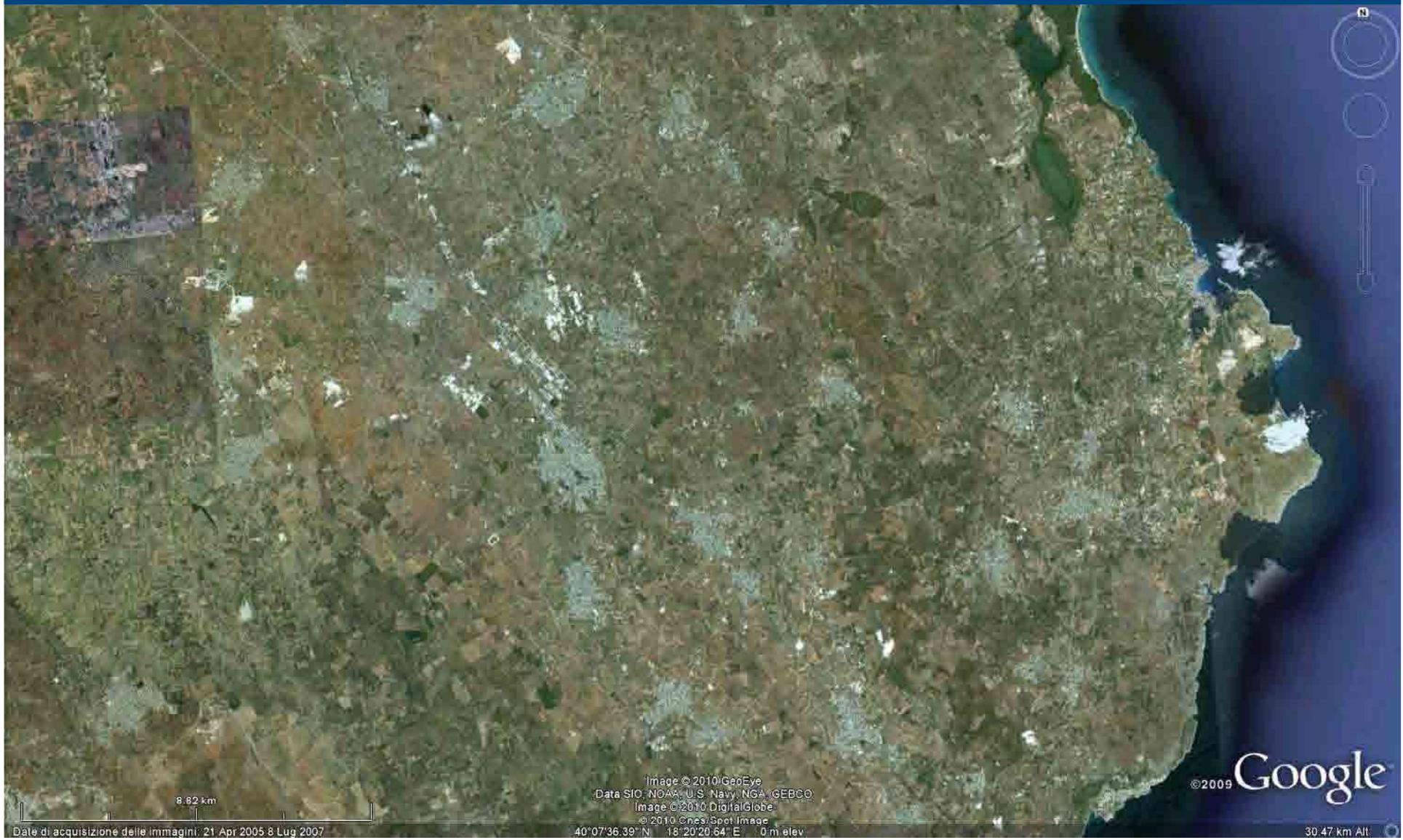
Salento, near Lecce, Puglia



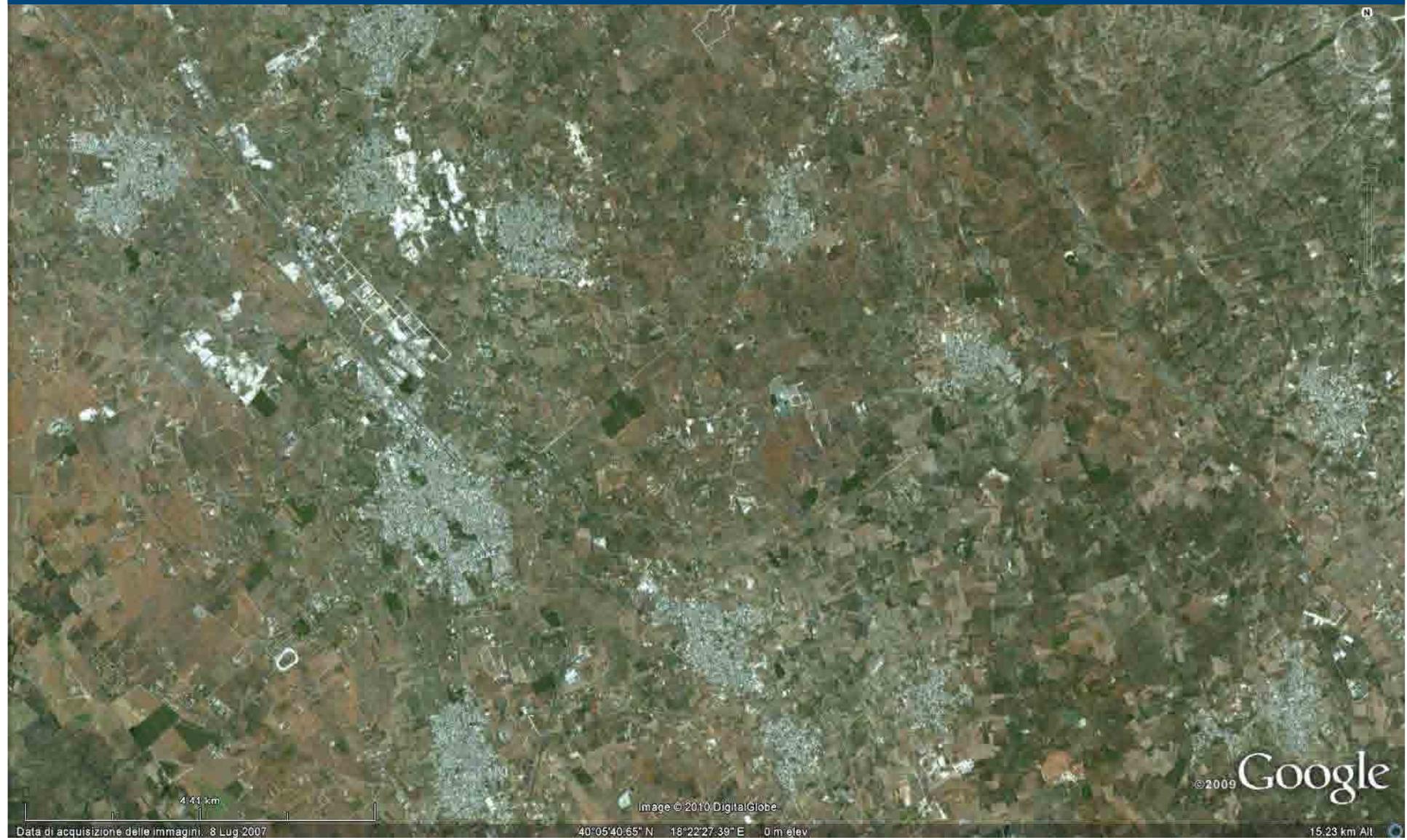
Salento, near Lecce, Puglia



Salento, Puglia



Salento, Puglia



4.44 km

Data di acquisizione delle immagini: 8 Lug 2007

Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe

40°05'40.65" N 18°22'27.39" E 0 m elev

©2009

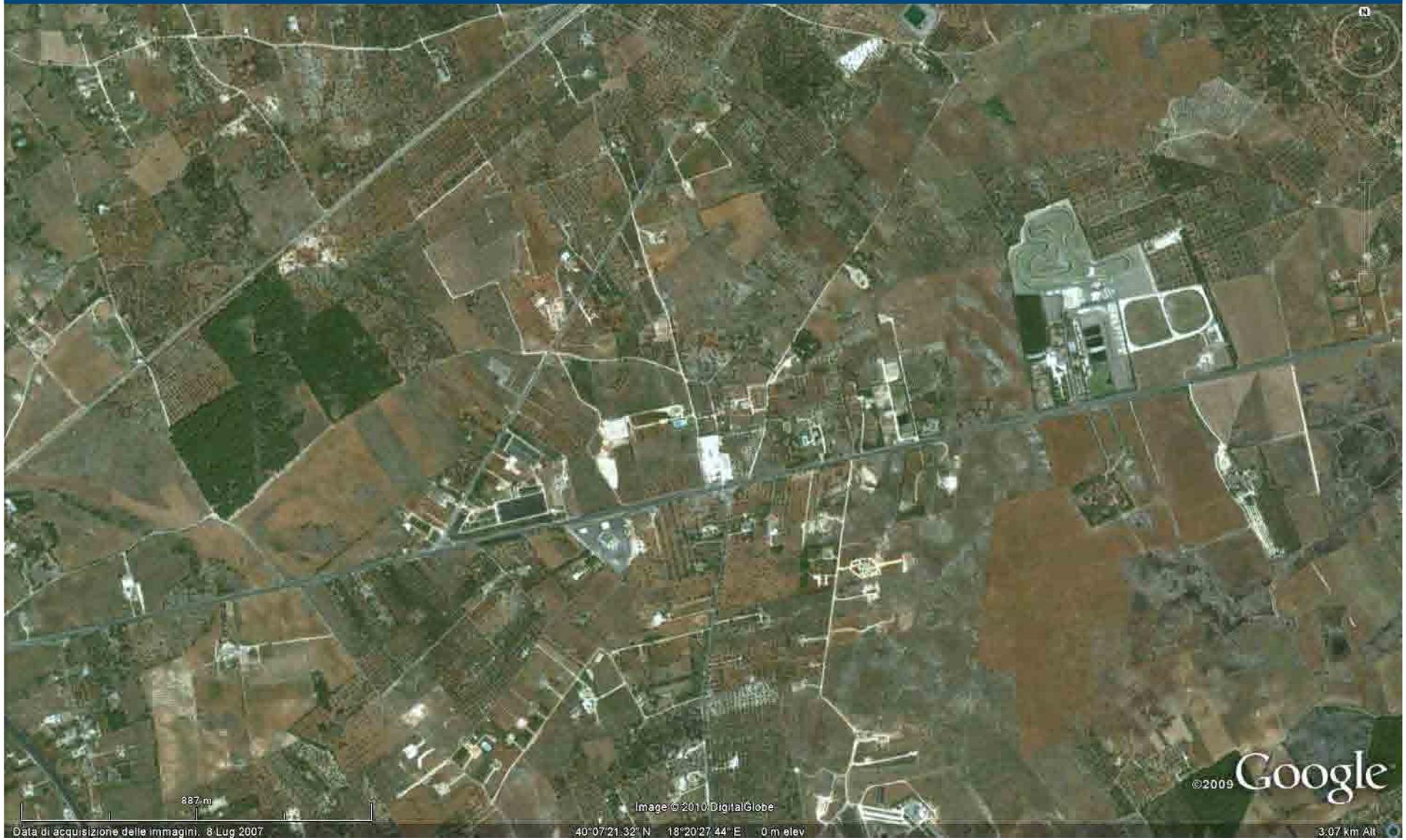
Google

15.23 km Alt

Salento, Puglia



Salento, Puglia

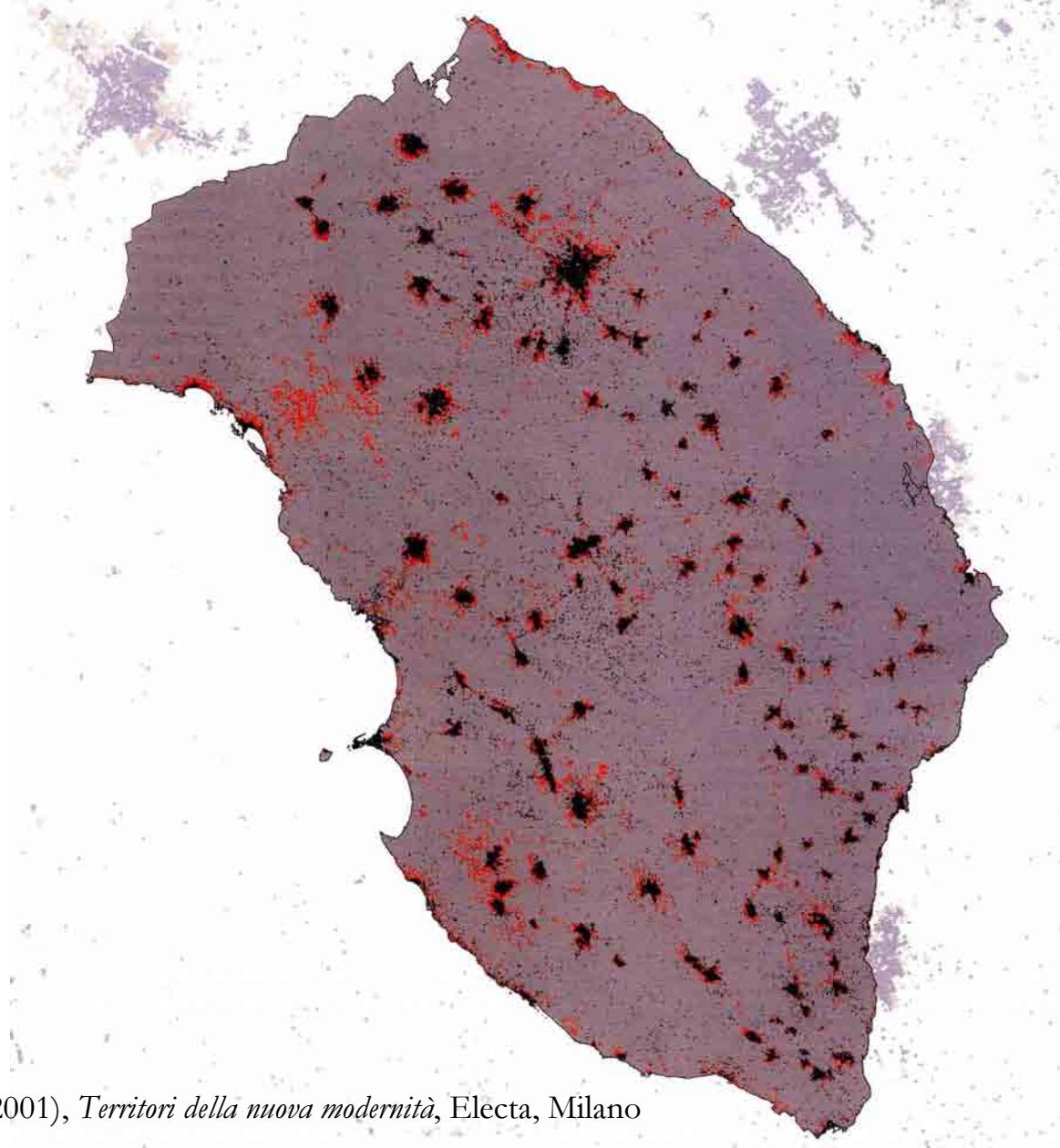


Salento, Puglia



Salento, Puglia

Edifici costruiti prima il 1985 (in nero), dopo il 1985 (in rosso)



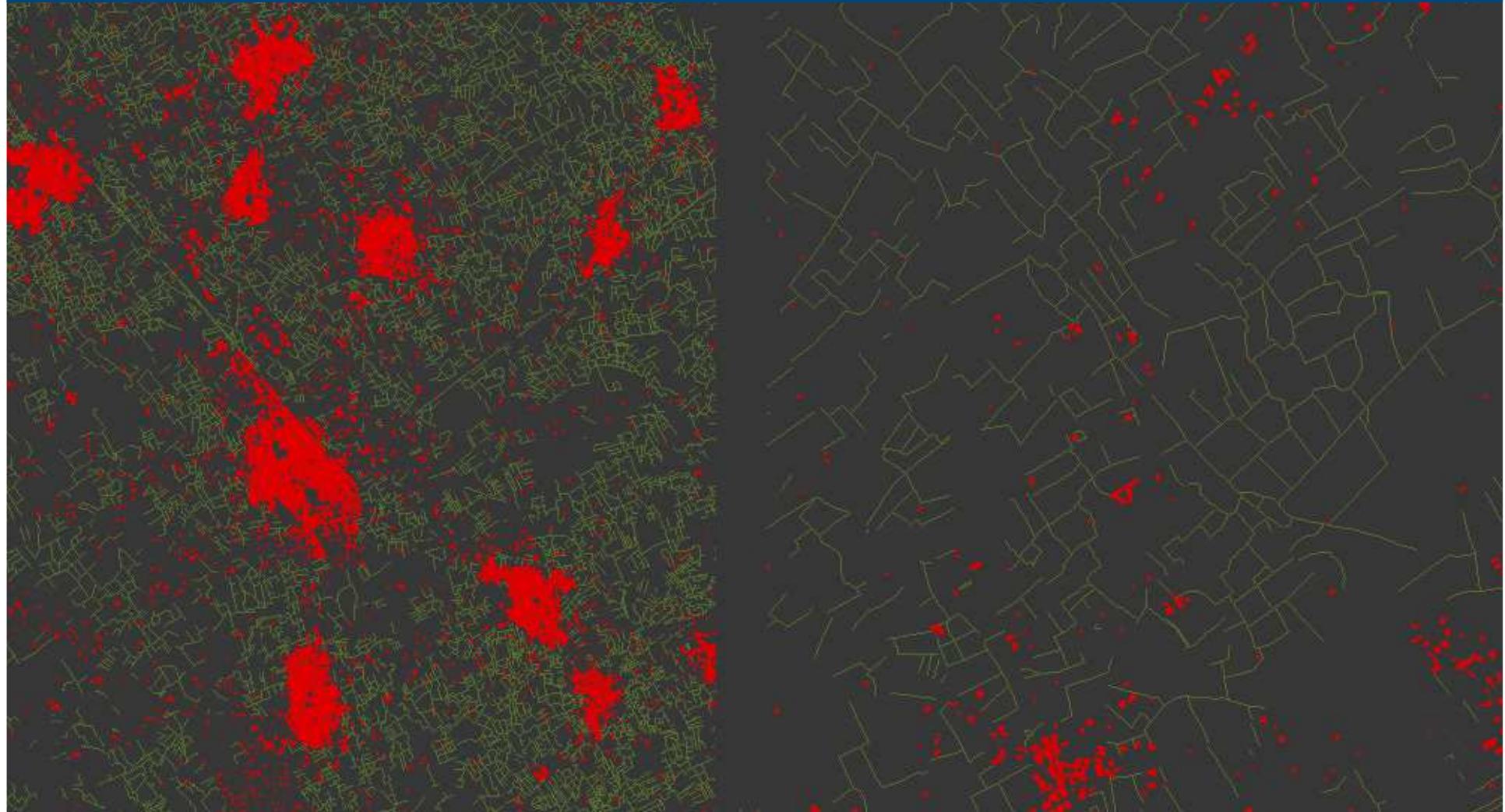
Fonte: Viganò P., (2001), *Territori della nuova modernità*, Electa, Milano

Salento, Puglia: edificato e reticolo stradale, *particolare*



Fonte: Viganò P., (2001), *Territori della nuova modernità*, Electa, Milano

Salento, Puglia: edificato e muretti a secco, *particolare*



Fonte: Viganò P., (2001), *Territori della nuova modernità*, Electa, Milano

Salento, Puglia: costruito e aree a verde, *particolare*



Fonte: Viganò P., (2001), *Territori della nuova modernità*, Electa, Milano

Interpretations and suggestions

Cristina Bianchetti in the last chapter of her book ***Abitare la città contemporanea*** (2003) usefully groups together the different ways of reading diffusion and intervening in Italy.

Considering many texts written in the last decade of the past century, she distinguishes four “families”:

- > neoriformist (Inu and Francesco Indovina)
- > elementarist (Bernardo Secchi)
- > community (“Territorialist School” - Alberto Magnaghi)
- > phenomenologic and postmodern (“Pescara, Roma and Ascoli School”)

In the language of our course, we could say that it is possible to distinguish **4 approach to Urbanism**, as a way of interpreting the contemporary city and suggesting solutions.

- **Neoriformist.** Focuses on the land use and the sustainability. Dispersion as the cause of the destruction of economic and social resources, and of beautiful landscapes.

The remedies of urban design and planning can be densification, and re-building of the edges to distinguish urban and rural spaces, and to re-create a compact city.

Economic and fiscal policies are necessary complements.

- **Elementarist.** Focuses on the opportunities of the contemporary city, which is considered radically different from the modern one.

Urban design and planning find their resources in creativity, due to the intuition of a possible future. The project of the future is not the continuation of the present, but it has the responsibility for imagining solutions which create a dialogue between individual freedom and the needs of an associated life.

- **Community.** Considers the diffusion a degeneration destroying the city, its patterns and its way of life, every form of community relationship, and the idea of city itself. The attention is on the waste of ecological and cultural resources.

The project is a tension to re-create urban villages and communities together with a local development. It looks for particular relationships with specific places and contexts.

- **Phenomenologic and postmodern.** Is represented by many authors with different backgrounds, and is characterized by a programmatic suspension of the judgment on the contemporary change: the chaos is not negative. A common *leitmotiv* is the faith in the individual freedom and creativity. Many different procedures are used to read and describe new phenomena, creating rich visual and written repertoires of the multiple city. The project gains a great importance and can become a project of fragments. Every comprehensive attitude is abandoned.

Neoriformist

- Focuses on the land use and the sustainability. Dispersion as the cause of the destruction of economic and social resources, and of beautiful landscapes.

The remedies of urban design and planning can be densification, and re-building of the edges to distinguish urban and rural spaces, and to re-create a compact city. Economic and fiscal policies are necessary complements.

Elementarist

- Focuses on the opportunities of the contemporary city, which is considered radically different from the modern one.
Urban design and planning find their resources in creativity, due to the intuition of a possible future. The project of the future is not the continuation of the present, but it has the responsibility for imagining solutions which create a dialogue between individual freedom and the needs of an associated life.

Community

- Considers the diffusion a degeneration destroying the city, its patterns and its way of life, every form of community relationship, and the idea of city itself. The attention is on the waste of ecological and cultural resources. The project is a tension to re-create urban villages and communities together with a local development. It looks for particular relationships with specific places and contexts.

Phenomenologic and postmodern

- It is represented by many authors with different backgrounds, and is characterized by a programmatic suspension of the judgment on the contemporary change: the chaos is not negative. A common *leitmotiv* is the faith in the individual freedom and creativity. Many different procedures are used to read and describe new phenomena, creating rich visual and written repertoires of the multiple city. The project gains a great importance and can become a project of fragments. Every comprehensive attitude is abandoned.

Lesson References

- > Bianchetti C. (2003), *Abitare la città contemporanea*, Skira, Milano
- > Boeri S., Lanzani A., Marini E., 1993, *Il territorio che cambia. Ambienti, paesaggi e immagini della regione urbana milanese [The changing territory. Environments, landscapes and images of the Milan urban region]*, Abitare Segesta, Milano
- > Calafati A. (2009), *Economie in cerca di città*, Donzelli, Roma
- > Di Giovanni A. (a cura di), 2008, *Progettazione urbanistica. Un Laboratorio e un Corso*, Maggioli Editore, Santarcangelo di Romagna
- > Indovina F., Fregolent L., Savino M. (a cura di, 2005), *L'esplosione della città*, Compositori, Bologna
- > Lanzani A., Pasqui G. (2011), *L'Italia al futuro. Città e paesaggi, economie e società*, FrancoAngeli, Milano
- > Merlini C. (2010), *Cose/Viste. Letture di Territori*, Maggioli, Sant'Arcangelo di Romagna
- > Munarin S., Tosi M.C., (2001), *Tracce di città. Esplorazioni di un territorio abitato: l'area veneta*, Franco Angeli, Milano
- > Viganò P. (a cura di, 2001), *Territori della nuova modernità: Provincia di Lecce, Assessorato alla gestione territoriale. Piano territoriale di coordinamento*, Electa, Napoli