Abstracts

Exteriority, *Giovanni Maciocco* (p. 7)
In the contemporary urban world, phenomena like sprawl, ambiguity and segregation seem to put our concept of the city to the test. If we assume that the city should be conceptually external to an urban notion that comes from these phenomena, we can say that the territory has an externalised side with respect to the city. It also has an essential bond, however, because of the environmental interdependence that characterises the quality of urban life. So our post-industrial culture evokes the territory as an area of freedom, not linked to the mythical notion of nature, but to its environmental dimension, as a critical weapon for fighting this densely urbanised and production-oriented moment in time. In this perspective, the territory represents a potential for small and medium-sized cities in low-density areas located in the territories outside impenetrable metropolises.
Keywords: low-density cities; environmental schemes; intermediary space

Disconnetted cities. The role of social analysis in understanding and planning global cities, *Costanzo Ranci* (p. 18)
The introduction to the thematic section presents the cross-cutting themes addressed in the following papers: globalisation and its impact on social and economic inequalities, social polarization, the relationship between social cohesion and global competitiveness. The presentation of three papers arising from the ongoing 'Global Cities' held by the author under the Spud Ph.D. of the Politecnico di Milano brings out the need for renewed attention to the recent multi-disciplinary urban transformations.
Keywords: globalization; global cities: social cohesion

Buenos Aires. Socio-spatial fragmentation and fear of crime, *Enrico Tommarchi* (p. 20)
The purpose of the article is to outline the main features of urban fragmentation in Buenos Aires and to assess the actual relationship between this phenomenon and territorial crime structures. First, the city's social map and the distribution of various groups are delineated, introducing the theme of fragmentation and describing the social morphology that derives from this process. Official figures are scarce or completely lacking, so the focus is on the key issues emerging from the few available studies, linking this social map to the 'maps of insecurity' produced by local authorities at urban and metropolitan level in their aim to prevent crime growth. This connection has made it possible to explore the relationship between spatial segregation and fear, targeting uncontrolled development of urban sprawl and providing a critical reading of socio-spatial patterns in Buenos Aires.
Keywords: Buenos Aires; fear of crime; fragmentation

Mexico City. The marginal communities: social and ethnic segregation of the native population, *Emanuela Saporito* (p. 31)
The article focuses on persistent ethnic and social problems in Mexico City's indigenous communities. While the city is considered one of the most ethnically mixed and cosmopolitan in the world, its indigenous communities are marginalised and suffer the consequences of a discrimination and exclusion process that began during the colonial period. It can actually be said that because of ingrained cultural bias and conditions of extreme poverty, Mexico City's indigenous population lives in a situation of 'urban marginality' (Wacquant, 2008). The first part describes the historical roots of these ethnic minorities and describes the migration from rural areas to the metropolis. The second part explores the question of marginality, analysing data for the labour market, education and accessibility to services urban indigenous communities, with the aim of understanding whether an integration process has been triggered in recent decades. The third part examines how the government and other institutions are dealing with this problem and proposals for integration policies.
Keywords: indigenous communities; marginality; ethnic segregation

Dubai City. Exploring model pitfalls and perspectives. Shaping space and society for high-speed urban development, *Rositsa Ilieva* (p. 45)
In the last decade, Dubai has certainly proved to be one of the most dynamic 'emerging cities' of all time. Behind record figures, however, the process was fuelled by a very precise territorial development logic. Territory, space and society were conceived from a quite unique perspective, so as to catalyse and sustain the rapid establishment of the city worldwide. 'Section', 'thematise' and consequently also 'segregate', seem to have been the key methods adopted. The purpose of this article is to examine the mechanisms and consequences of this sort of territorial planning, thus aiming at a better understanding of the pitfalls and challenges that this process entails. In particular, the theory put forward for

the context examined suggests that the mechanisms generating urban segregation have been completely reversed from a mere 'ex post' result to a powerful 'ex-ante' development tool.
Keywords: Dubai; segregation; territorial planning

Urban Planning in Bologna, *Bertrand Bonfantini* (p. 57)
Bologna approved its new planning tools within the framework defined by regional urban planning law 20/2000 (in 2008 the Psc and in 2009 the Rue and the Poc). The article includes an in-depth look at Bologna's recent urban development in three main stages. The first is a critical reading of the current transformation processes in the relationship with new tools, in a local political and executive climate marked by compulsory city administration and a more general recession scenario. The second is a reflection on the essential features of Bologna's new urban scheme and its technical form, as well as the intentions underpinning them. The third, following a workshop, discusses any 'research' content identifiable in the Bologna operation from multiple viewpoints.
Keywords: Bologna; plan; research

Upcoming Bologna: process, plans, designs, *Francesco Evangelisti* (p. 58)
Over a year elapsed from final approval of Bologna's new urban planning tools and the outline of updates for the processes transforming the city described here. Separating the two was the brief administration of Mayor Delbono and the extended compulsory management under Special Commissioner Cancellieri, against a backdrop of recession and ensuing slowdown of the building and infrastructures sectors. The article reviews the transformations in progress, observing them in the order identified by the Strategic Plan for their application and guidance, with the territorial figures of the 'seven cities'. The actions for this period also included the urgent priorities submitted by the Commissioner for redevelopment of the old city centre, in particular its public spaces.
Keywords: plan; process; transformation

From the city: Bologna city planning today and its public dimension, *Giovanni Ginocchini* (p. 66)
The evolution of the city centre, the focus for communication that accompanied the drafting of new urban planning tools, the experience of district workshops: these were the cues behind the framework (only partly organic) of the current public debate about Bologna's urban issues. The article goes as far as the present moment, characterised by its emphasis on projects for the old city centre, in a general crisis scenario (not only economic and environmental but also political), perhaps without precedent, at least in recent years.
Keywords: communication; participation; urban planning

Possible and necessary differences: Rue as a strategic project, *Bertrando Bonfantini* (p. 72)
Urban Building Regulations-Rue are not prone to predictable rules. They contribute to the development of a strategic urban plan. Their 'official' nature makes them particularly sensitive to deep-rooted local habits and this creates tension between inertia and innovation in a process with uncertain outcome, far beyond mere formal approval. The article is in four sections: highlighting the pivotal role undertaken by the Rue in relation to the Psc and the Poc, but especially for sector regulations and additional standards that it tries to coordinate; stressing how the Rue constitutes a 'schedule' in the complex equilibrium between surviving and new rules; focusing on the major adjustments that mark the difference with the past; supporting the urgency of renewing effectiveness of regulations, even at the cost of a temporary decrease in efficiency.
Keywords: rules; inertia; innovation

Key points from an experience, *Patrizia Gabellini* (p. 76)
The article identifies three crucial aspects of general advisory experience for Bologna's new plan. The emphasis is placed on the role of deep though in urban planning practice and how it is needed when the work involves the university. For Bologna and its urban planning, 20 years after the previous Prg – in a city whose political and administrative conditions have changed extensively – the new plan has taken a position with regard to existing dynamics by identifying the seven 'urban figures'. For urban planning, the translation of the draft plan outlined by the regional planning law required a painstaking task of adaptation and some downscaling. For the process, in the face of a challenging legacy, innovation has been entrusted to a capacity to work on the changes envisaged and initiated, rearranging and adding within a different perspective.
Keywords: city; project, plan

Cernusco sul Naviglio. Experience and design of the 2008-2010 Territorial Zoning Plan, *Antonio Longo* (p. 91)
The article describes the territorial zoning plan for the municipality of Cernusco sul Naviglio, a town of 30,000 inhabitants located east of Milan. The plan was developed between May 2008 and October 2010: a delicate period just as the economic and real estate market recession began. The plan was developed as a set of activities that were implemented in close connection with contextual conditions, not so much as an orderly, organised sequence but more as layers of simultaneous actions of both routine and experimental nature. The articles focus respectively on changes of perspective and method in project development following the economic crisis and consequent need to deal with limited resources; on the plan's technical creation as a sequence of gradually defined practical and methodological choices.
Keywords: territorial zoning plan; Cernusco sul Naviglio; experience and planning

Designing with scarce resources to hand, *Antonio Longo* (p. 93)
Cernusco sul Naviglio is a very liveable place, seemingly detached from the critical aspects that characterise most of the Milan area. The effects of real estate development in recent years have changed perception of the urban landscape and become a burden on local services. This has brought a decrease in the value of urban locations and compromised community equilibrium.

The launch of Piano's plan initially represented the opportunity and the means to reject how recent changes were occurring. Only later was it a means for reorienting development and restoring the town to its proper dimension. Finally, it was a way for thinking about a different kind of change, based on attributing a new significance to existing resources, followed by a rearrangement into a limited number of new, controlled developments.

Key words: contextuality; change; scarce resources

Production of the project, *Alessandro Alì* (p. 102)

The article describes the creation of a new urban development plan for Cernusco sul Naviglio, applying a series of key decisions made during the plan's technical evolution. Time, place, circumstances, objectives, legislative requirements, limitations and operational capabilities affected the nature of the plan and the documents, gradually bringing issues to light and making it necessary to revise and adapt the design and the legislative and theoretical structure into an extensive schedule. The article describes the progress of the project, the form and content of documents, and the main expected outcomes, highlighting its many technical factors.

Keywords: project; process; production

The betrayal of images: the 1938 'Milano Verde' scheme, *Stefano Guidarini* (p. 112)

The 'Milano Verde' scheme is a unique example of reality detached from image. This scheme has been taken by architecture historians as a true reference model for mannerist rationalism but a careful analysis actually reveals a very different nature. Its image, in fact, conceals implementation and enforcement mechanisms more closely connected to the logic of 1800s urban construction and the property market than to research into working-class housing and districts. The elusive, contradictory nature of the scheme contributes to the destabilisation of its simplistic picture of modern architecture of fragile classifications and reassuring platitudes, its ambiguity balanced between idealism and realism. In addition, we find this experience confirms the importance of studying books and documents to reconstruct the facts and the history of ideas.

Keywords: Milan: rationalism; 1800s urban block

Giovanni Pellegrini's colonial urban planning and Libyan village planning, *Giovanna D'Amia* (p. 125)

In the context of a new course of studies of Italian colonial architecture, this essay examines the position of Giovanni Pellegrini in the field of urban planning and the design of several rural villages built in Libya in the 1930s. From the time of his 1936 colonial architecture manifesto, Pellegrini rejects the 'folkloristic style' of many contemporary works, sustaining a strictly modern design methodology that drew from local traditions and motifs suited to the geography and climate. The villages built for the intensive demographic colonisation of 1938-1939 confirm this methodological approach and compared to those designed by other professionals show a more practical formulation and more specific integration with the environment, rejecting recourse to the monumental rhetoric of the classical style.

Keywords: colonial architecture; demographic colonisation; founding rural villages

Landscape quality. Policy quality. Aménager le futur, *Massimo Venturi Ferriolo* (p. 135)

The European Landscape Convention links the landscape process to recognition of the perceived scope of life. The landscape is a resource to be governed for the welfare of its inhabitants, with potential for propelling local cultures into Europe's variegated cultural and natural heritage. Quality should be established for all landscapes regardless of aesthetic opinions, since quality, not beauty, is the prime factor. The development of individuals and their socio-cultural affirmation comes about thanks to the three basic concepts of well-being, satisfaction, identity. Thus the true beauty of a landscape, which is the result of action, is not abstract. In this light, an analysis follows of the relationship between landscape quality and policy quality based on recognition, especially of belonging: an extraordinary democratic opportunity.

Keywords: recognition; relationship; quality

Communication models and compositional operations for contemporary landscapes, *Chiara Donisi, Chiara Toscani* (p. 140)

A comparison of the Unesco Convention and the European Landscape Convention revealed a substantial difference in landscape interpretation. The first document gives priority to a vision of landscape as the exception compared to a neutral background. The European Landscape Convention perceives the landscape as complete surroundings. Unesco's definition uses the established practice of 'compositional operations' and 'communication models', while the European Landscape Convention definition requires a closer operational investigation, already observable in artistic experiences initially and architectural experiences subsequently. The key question is therefore to understand which new methods this extended horizon of the term 'landscape' brings to architectural, restoration and conversion practices, especially in those areas that are inevitably evolving.

Keywords: landscape; communication models; compositional operations

The decline of a policy cycle: why innovation of urban planning in Italy has failed, *Gabriele Pasqui* (p. 147)

Courageous efforts to innovate Italian urban planning, attempting from the first half of the 1990s to redefine urban government action methods, were largely unsuccessful. This was true both in terms of the ability for effective handling of the most urgent public problems in Italian cities and with respect to establishing innovative policy design practices. The article seeks to describe the reasons for this failure with a contextual analysis of the political cycle in Italian cities after the demolition of the local political regulation system subsequent to the 'Tangentopoli' corruption scandal. The end of that cycle is seen as the context required for policy analysis. In turn, that closure is traced back to phenomena of a general nature inherent to the long and incomplete Italian transition, and more specifically to the poor performance of the urban sector culture and practice reforms of the past 20 years.

Keywords: urban policies; political cycle; innovation