

Abstracts

After the global economic crisis: implications for future European planning policies, *Klaus R. Kunzmann* (p. 7)

This essay examines the implications for urban and regional planning of the financial crisis, which is not yet over and is affecting local European economies. The author underlines the vulnerability of the old continent and its regional variants. Faced with the difficulties of detailed measurement of the spatial outcomes of the crisis, the essay presents five scenarios for European growth which, in a not necessarily alternative form, allude to five different game plans for possible spatial development strategies at continental level. By making reference to the themes of the knowledge society, the creative economy and life long learning, the centrality of the landscape and of rural contexts, cultural processes and new developments, like that of the very many links with emerging economies on a global scale, the essay leads us to realistically consider the idea of a Europe with two gears.

Keywords: financial crisis (global); European space; scenarios

Ecological networks in urban planning tools, *edited by Valeria Erba and Mina Di Marino* (p. 16)

This section reflects on the possible role of the discipline known as landscape ecology within the complex machine with regulates urban and regional planning and programming today. We therefore asked major protagonists in this discipline to contribute articles and essays and, more specifically, to examine the relationship between contributions in this area which regulate the need to maintain biodiversity and the ecological space which conserves it and the repercussions on planning instruments at different scales of intervention. Both the contributions from international (Canada, Holland, Brazil) and national experts, institutions and bodies (the universities of Aquila, Pavia, Urbino and Genoa and the Polytechnic of Milan and the Region of Lombardy) show how an ecological network can be used as a paradigm for sustainable development not only from an environmental viewpoint, but also from a settlement and social viewpoint.

Keywords: ecological networks; urban planning; integrated planning

Ecological networks: urban and regional planning and projects, *Valeria Erba and Mina Di Marino* (p. 17)

The subject of ecological networks is used in this theoretical and experimental teaching article for possible future developments

in a sustainable, integrated and multi-disciplinary approach to urban and regional planning and urban and architectural design. The environmental and social sustainability paradigm of ecological networks is applied at both a strategic programming and a design level to three projects located in three provinces in Lombardy: Varese, Lecco and Como. These experiments were not limited to a traditional design of an ecological network with the sole objective of conserving biodiversity (on a regional, provincial and local scale), but were extended to include the use of the same integrated conceptual instrument for the urban and regional planning components to evaluate, regulate and/or design sustainable urban and regional development.

Keywords: ecological networks; sustainability; urban and regional planning

Ecological networks: a 'zoning approach' or an 'urban policy approach', *Bernardino Romano* (p. 27)

Those bodies responsible for urban and regional planning at national level are still today attached to traditional forms of "insulated" protection, painstakingly oriented towards "network" policies, while in regional governments almost all land use and urban and regional development laws enacted after 2002 contain references to ecological networks or systems of environmental continuity even if the concepts are often inapplicable in reality. A 'zoning approach' and an 'urban policy approach' attribute a relational ecological meaning and therefore an 'ecosystemic' role which is not necessarily secondary to geographical areas such as uncultivated areas, abandoned cultivated areas, burned areas, unmaintained woodland and other areas which traditional urban planning has always relegated to an inevitable status of pre-urbanisation. A profound revision of planning paradigms is required to upset the established certainties existing in current equilibriums.

Keywords: ecosystem; ecological corridors; areas of ecological re-equilibrium

Ecological networks across Europe, *Rob H.G. Jongman* (p. 36)

This article looks at ecological networks developed in Europe for the conservation of biodiversity. The role of connectivity and connection in the fragmented European landscape is discussed. This leads to the consideration that landscape characteristics should be included in conservation strategies and in the struc-

tures of ecological networks. The conservation of biodiversity in ecological networks is moving out of protected areas and requires conservation measures in the broader countryside involving land users and basically obtaining their consent. Its introduction in relation to the spatial scale of ecological networks and to the difference between European countries in planning has been studied only recently as has the role of stakeholders, followed as a logical consequence by public support.

Keywords: ecological networks; landscape planning; public support and civil society

Local action for biodiversity in the 'Portal da Amazônia', Edson Da Riva (p. 44)

The Cristalino Ecological Foundation, in co-operation with the Alta Floresta municipality and with a number of complementary partners (Local Action for Biodiversity, Iclei-Local Governments for Sustainability, Latin America & Caribbean Secretariat, Institute of research and planning of Curitiba) is moving ahead enthusiastically with an initiative for the Portal da Amazônia project. It is an area rich in biodiversity, but at high risk, located on the southern borders of Amazonia where for decades unsustainable land use has caused the destruction of approximately 70% of the native forests. This reforestation and ecological de-fragmentation pilot project together with other recommended action is designed to reverse that trend and they propose a new model of urbanisation for Amazonia.

Keywords: reforestation; defragmentation; restoration of ecological corridors

Biodiversity in the city of Montreal, Michelle Picard, Yves Alavo (p. 49)

The city of Montreal continues to play a predominant role in the development and planning of biodiversity both on a local and an international scale. The Biodiversity Co-ordination Sector of the City of Montreal promotes action for the introduction of and integration between sectoral, nature in the city, environment and sustainable development policies. The city is moving ahead with models for planning biodiversity and implementing them across different operational and administrative levels, which are taken as examples in other Canadian and international contexts. Municipal urban planning instruments are designed for prevention, education, conservation and consultation, thanks to scientific research, the ecological management of large parks, the conservation of urban ecosystems and the protection of rare species.

Keywords: planning; development of biodiversity; urban and natural milieux

Polyvalent ecological networks and some considerations on 'eco-territorial' systems, Sergio Malcevschi (p. 54)

Polyvalent ecological networks express the morphology that an 'eco-landscape-territorial' system must assume to optimise the adaptation of the human-environment system to critical future scenarios. They associate the themes of biodiversity and eco-system services with the containment of potentially negative environmental impacts through the optimum use of the opportunities given by the 'eco-territorial' system. These form

part of the decision-making processes that accompany urban and regional planning, acting as a priority infrastructure alongside others that are traditionally considered (transport, energy) and as a reference scenario over the medium term when strategic environmental assessment is performed. A network of this type must guarantee an adequate basis for biodiversity, starting from the basic outline of Natura 2000 and the Parks System. However, it must be capable of using intermediate matrices, for example by integrating the provisions of the new policies for multi-functional agriculture.

Keywords: polyvalent ecological networks; landscape-territorial system; eco-system services

Ecological networks and governance of the territory, Gioia Gibelli, Riccardo Santolini (p. 61)

In the light of climatic and economic crises which drive us to fill the concepts of sustainability in planning instruments with concrete contents, deep reflection commenced which has led us to consider biodiversity as an objective to pursue as a primary dimension of natural systems, but with the prioritised function of conserving a natural capital of quality, the role of which is to guarantee the durability of the processes and the conservation of the resources for future generations and to deliver a series of eco-systemic services to current generations. The Liguria Ecological Project represents, at the current state of the art, the places where natural capital is allocated. The new generation of Provincial Territorial Co-ordination Plans will see provincial government administrations working to redefine strategic scenarios to enhance and conserve natural capital and to understand and more accurately define the causes of the vulnerability of the landscape-environment system.

Keywords: natural capital; landscape vulnerability; eco mosaic

The Lombard ecological network and some implementation actions, Pietro Lenna (p. 75)

A regional ecological network is only implemented in concrete form if is incorporated in urban and environmental planning and programmes by local authorities and only if it is able to bring together the intentions and capacity for action of all the actors involved in urban and regional development. The network contract in the Province of Varese described in the article is based on practical, strategic and involvement actions designed to define the framework of ecological connections of the sites belonging to the Nature 2000 Network present in the province. Because of the similar objectives and structure, the political and administrative instrument is a carefully designed adaptation of the River Contract designed to improve the environment in a local context that is consistent from an eco-systemic viewpoint which, on the basis of negotiated programmes, agreed upon in the community, is designed to achieve a lasting solution.

Keywords: ecological network contract; feasibility; participation

Ecological network projects. Aspects of implementation in municipal plans, Carlo Peraboni (p. 90)

This article is based on the programme for the Regional Ecological Network of Lombardy, the Ecological Network and the Green

Network of the Province of Mantua and the BioBaM (biodiversity in Lower Mantua) and it examines enhancement based on biodiversity and the involvement of resources to protect animal and plant species in rural areas on a regional and local scale. The analytical tool, the 'charter for environmental suitability' and the construction of an 'atlas of outdoor spaces' are used to develop contextual and relevant models capable of grasping the specifics of a geographical area and of the unbuilt space in particular, to be enhanced and planned in a multifunctional manner and integrated in Territorial Governance Plans, as in the municipalities of Sermide and Felonica in the Province of Mantua.

Keywords: biodiversity; agricultural landscape; rural system

Milano Architectural International Workshop 2010, edited by Massimo Bricocoli, Antonella Bruzzese, Luigi Spinelli (p. 102)

Miaw 2010 was an initiative promoted by a multi-disciplinary group of colleagues who teach three year degree courses in architecture and planning in the School of Architecture and Society. One hundred and fifty students and eight international lectures were involved. The objective was to work on the City of Milan with exploratory projects, proposals and creations which addressed the concept of 're-appropriation'. Architects, urban planners and artists are increasingly required to meet the challenges of unforeseen uses and requests to use spatial resources that are different from those normally employed by institutional planning and established practices. Based on the wide variety of the spaces and situations investigated and also of the languages and design solutions adopted, Miaw illustrated many different ways of revitalising inactive places and of using different processes and means of re-appropriation.

Keywords: re-appropriation; workshop; Milan

Terredoltreadda: an example case study for a new responsible settlement model, Massimo Tadi and Angela Colucci (p. 138)

A strategic plan and some pilot projects are being prepared as part of joint-planning performed by three communities in the Adda South Regional Park under the name *Terredoltreadda* (lands beyond the Adda). They share orientations towards a sustainable urban planning approach, reduced atmospheric emissions and innovative production, settlement and services systems. The municipality of Boffalora d'Adda led the way in 2006 when it started to integrate urban planning with the approval of an experimental 'Territorial Governance Plan' and various individual planning actions. The assets on which this challenge is based are those of energy, with the experimentation of environmental technologies and the generation of renewable energy, biodiversity and water, because of close relationships not just with the river but also with a network of canals and springs, and that of culture with the presence of the Cerreto Abbey, ancient villages and farmsteads.

Keywords: assets; Adda south Regional Park; joint planning

Transformations in residential tourist mobility. From 'vacation homes' to new use practices and the abandonment of areas, Simonetta Armondi (p. 148)

The subject of the article is housing. It is not about public sector urban policies, but a specific aspect of private sector policies, that of second homes, a very widespread housing phenomenon, but which, at least in Italy, has been subject to little investigation and specific policies. Based on a survey of the literature, the aim of the article is to show the complexity of 'itinerant' living and the need to go beyond the notion of a second home. After observing the characteristics of second home settlement patterns in an Alpine context, the article considers some important themes: soil consumption, abandonment, the composition of tourist populations, different use and re-use practices, public policies that might be pursued.

Keywords: second homes; shrinkage; mountain

Vienna, the sunset of the old world and the dawn of the new world, Giovanni Denti (p. 155)

The construction of the Viennese Höfe was an epic event: Austrian Marxist theorists like Otto Bauer saw the construction of these large residential complexes as the concrete creation of the 'New World', which would give new social and cultural dignity to the working classes which until then had been exploited: 'the old world' set against the new world. The difference between the working class neighbourhoods and the bourgeois city was also underlined by the architecture of these new residential complexes: large enclosed courtyards, where collective and cultural functions were concentrated, as in the Karl Marx-Hof, with turrets distributed along façade that gave the image of a fortress constructed around the Ring, symbolically encircling the built-up City of Vienna in the last days of empire. Looking back around ninety years later, the stratification of history has conferred a strongly cohesive character on the different parts of Vienna: as Robert Musil would have said 'everything has amalgamated'.

Keywords: Red Vienna; Höfe; urban morphology

Property funds in property federalism. Legal aspects, Pierluigi Mantini and Alberto Scaravaggi (p. 161)

The reform of fiscal federalism commenced with Delegating Law n. 42/2009 and the first Legislative Decree n. 85/2010 on property federalism. Article six of that decree is designed to encourage increases in the value of assets by using mutual property investment funds and it lays down precise rules so that these funds can play an active role. Property funds are financial instruments which allow investors to share in the economic returns on property initiatives, by using a system whereby a professional intermediary, an asset management company which specialises in property, manages the assets. More specifically, funds created by the contribution of public sector properties may constitute an evolved instrument for use in urban development policies.

Keywords: fiscal federalism; public sector property; property funds