# **Urban Planning**

### Prof. Patrizia Gabellini

Web site: http://www.planum.net/plansproject/

A course which seeks to present a point of view as to the method of interpreting **urban planning practice today**: in Italy, as in Europe, a deep change has happened

The territory has changed. The urbanization interests the whole territory and creates unknown problems to the planner. Now the territory is marked by the **presence of multiple and contrasting landscapes.** 

Landscape: a note on the use of this word and of this concept. Territory is neutral; landscape may give a connotation.

My intention is to refer to the breakdown in the models that have characterised the urban scenario, to the processes of disintegration which, affecting the thousand-year urban space, have generated a new contemporary city and the multiplication of the physical forms and lifestyles that accompany it, making it increasingly difficult to recognise the boundaries between city and countryside - dynamics that do not substantially differentiate metropolitan areas from cities, cities from towns and towns from urban areas.

The "granular" nature: the persistence or the re-creation of episodes in urban development, of variable consistency, that have their own physical and social prerogatives and require, in addition to an ability to observe and interpret, also an ability to construct intervention instruments and ad hoc technical products.

In Italy, the phenomena that are relevant here have been recognised by experts, administrators and politicians - by experts through examining the forms of disintegration (in the territory, economy, society, political system) and by administrators through placing attention on problems of coexistence and governing conflicts.

Although the signs of change were identified at an early stage, the construction and application of new urban planning instruments and urban policies which are adequate to deal with the questions generated by the various territorial conditions have proceeded slowly, with discontinuity and without a national framework.

After an initial phase, more or less during the 1980s, in which the legislative apparatus in force was dismantled and new forms of intervention were tried out in the cities (a period marked throughout Europe by the success of the urban project), there was then a phase of constructing new regulations for territorial government.

This still does not cover all Italian regions and has created considerable differences, so that in Lombardy, Emilia Romagna and the Marche – the three regions under consideration – the work of the urbanist and planner is carried out within different legal and procedural frameworks.

Will begin the course discussing plan experiences which work between and on different landscapes in different conditions: a medium-sized city in Northern Italy (Bologna) and a small city in Central Italy (Jesi). Then we will discuss significant design and plan experiences on territories and landscapes which are characteristic of this planning season: problem territories/landscapes? (the sprawl city, the unregulated city, public housing districts), territories of value/ traditional landscapes (historic centres, hill and rural areas), sustainable territories/new landscapes (manufacturing and residential areas, mobility infrastructures). These cases involve some relevant questions for planning (the form of the plan, communication, the relationship with the planning heritage). We will discuss these questions in the last lessons.

Today the case of the Structure plan of Bologna.

The laws and the debate about **the local structure plan in Italy**. An opportunity to renew urban planning and to think about the territorial change

Habitability as a form of urban living: many, different ways of urban living in contemporary territories (see the paper "Interpreting the breakdown of the urban model: three Italian case studies")

The question of habitability reappears, and it has shifted attention onto the relationship between space and society and onto places and ways in which this relationship is achieved. The habitability of the territory in all its aspects is considered to be a condition for attracting innovative businesses, populations and well qualified human capital in particular young people – in order to encourage creative skills and social cohesion.

If the question of competition has led to a reasoning about new hierarchies among the cities of the world, considering cities (whether capitals or otherwise) as unitary entities in an abstract global network, habitability looks at places and their unyielding internal dynamic, at social practices which functional reasons are unable to completely explain. This shift in view point leads to an interesting examination of the archipelago of building forms that already accommodate or can accommodate new co-existences between different populations, whether they be permanent or temporary, native or immigrant, populations who have varying demands and requirements, but also entirely new possible answers. In this respect, the disintegration of the city appears as a multiplication of urbanity and of the very opportunities of the urban condition, as generator of a new habitability.





ANTEPRIMA180107

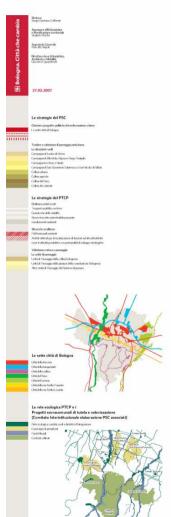
The case of **Bologna:** a structure plan whose theme is the habitability. The slogan is "city of cities"

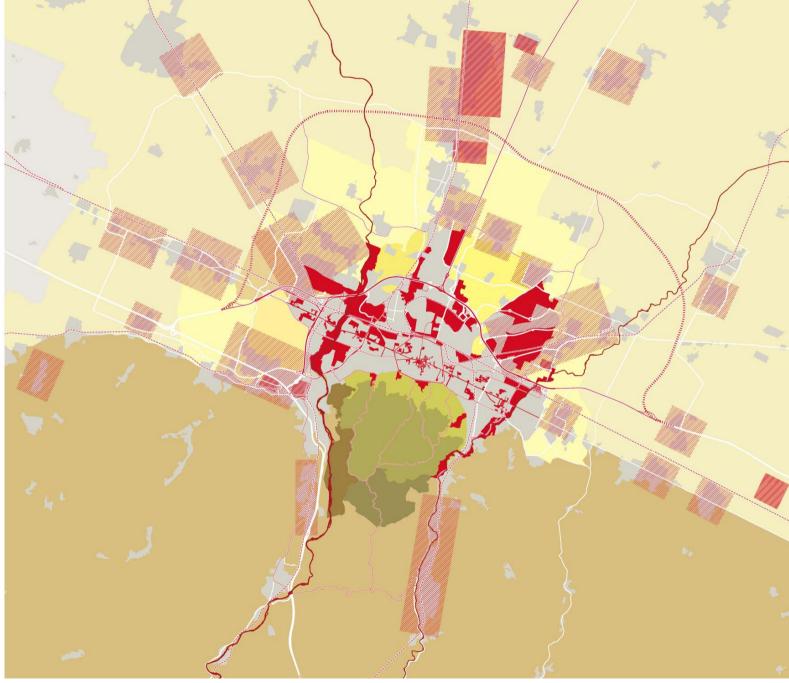
It is a short, descriptive way of expressing the joint presence of very different living conditions that involve different populations, bringing together urban forms that function in different ways, of greater or lesser complexity, introverted and extroverted, forming part of networks of varying dimensions. Each urban form requires its own strategies.

But differences consist not only of the territorial assets available and their composition. The level of services is just as important in indicating divisions. Physical and functional services (legibility, accessibility, operability, timing) and services that have nothing to do with the value of the use of the territory, but rather with identification and belonging (aspects that involve memory, perception and the significance given to places) reflect upon the people who live there, on the forms of organisation and on social relations



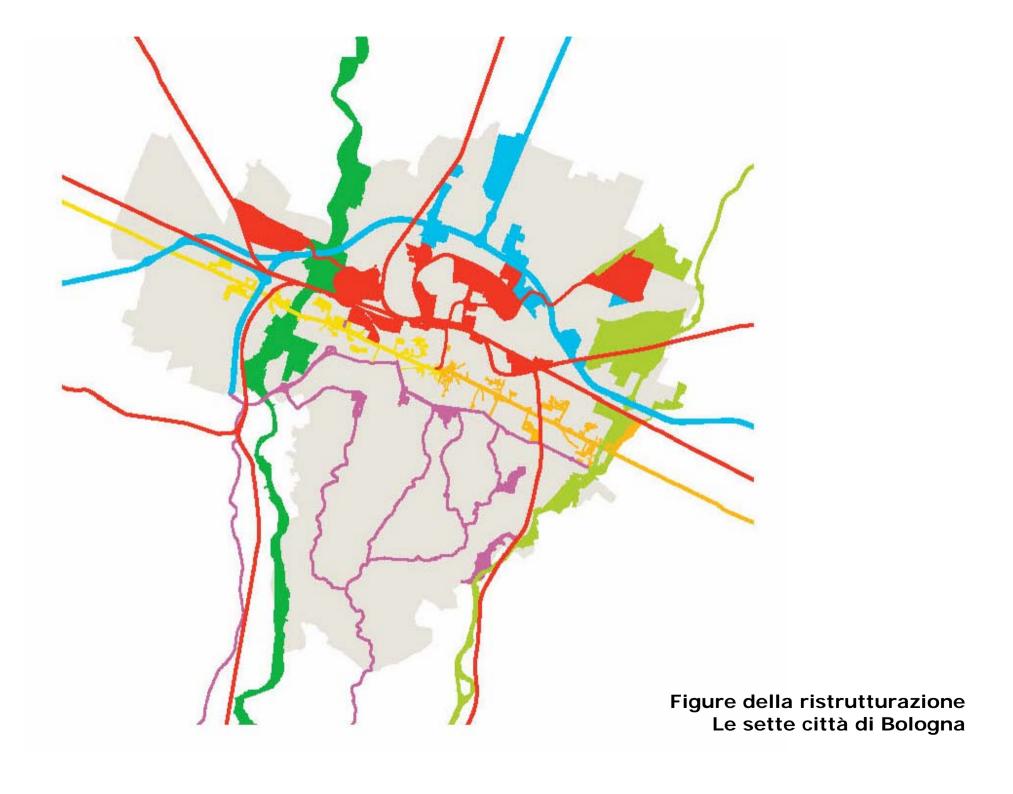
Figure della ristrutturazione Città e paesaggi scala 1: 40.000





The expression "City of cities" also includes a local authority area such as Bologna which is compact and has a planning continuity. Around 375,000 inhabitants live there in a territorial area of around 140 sq. km.

Bologna is developing its first structural plan for the city as part of the new development plan provided under the recent Emilia-Romagna urban planning legislation (no.20 of 2000). Under the regional law, the structural plan has the task of laying down strategic choices for the layout and development of the entire city area, to protect its physical and environmental integrity as well as its cultural identity.



"Bologna metropolitan city" and "Bologna city of cities" are two images which briefly set out the approach that resulted in the *Outline Survey* and the enquiry process that was concluded with the *Preliminary Document*.

These two images have drawn attention to the multiple nature of urban forms that are the distinguishing features of Bologna and its territory today, expressing the desire to make best use of them.

In the work of developing the Structural Plan these images, which were still vague, have been translated and linked to specific parts of the territory in which projects, policies and actions are concentrated – areas upon whose transformation the redevelopment of the city and the surrounding metropolitan area depends

The 7 Cities are territorial figures that seek to identify differences that are already present and to highlight the strategies that guide various different actions which are described in terms of space, time and the people involved. They represent the general project which links and animates the individual policies of the PSC, reinterpreting also past ideas and proposals, bridging administrative divisions beyond municipal level and those of the neighbourhoods of Bologna.

The 7 Cities, of the **Railway**, the **By-pass road**, the **Hills**, the River Reno, the River Savena, the Western Via Emilia, and the Eastern Via Emilia, each inextricably linked with the other, but each distinguishable through their history, characteristics and future strategies, identify as many series of spaces, developed and open, where various populations and social practices prevail, where the way of living changes. In these differences the richness of the city of today can be recognised and in their development is measured the utility of a structural plan which does not involve the territory in a uniform manner, but concentrates and diversifies interventions.



Figure della ristrutturazione Città della ferrovia

the second

The same of the

STATISTICS.

#### Luoghi

Puose obstore formier Aeroporto Mercon Fiera diotro: Claracto CAAS Plucies sell universitaria Laccinetto: Responificato di Capania Romana Scandellos Ca affazira del qui Biologima-esil

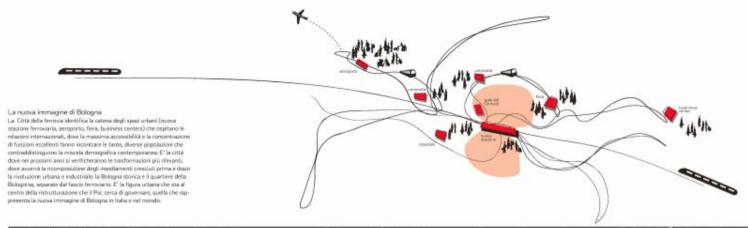
#### Control



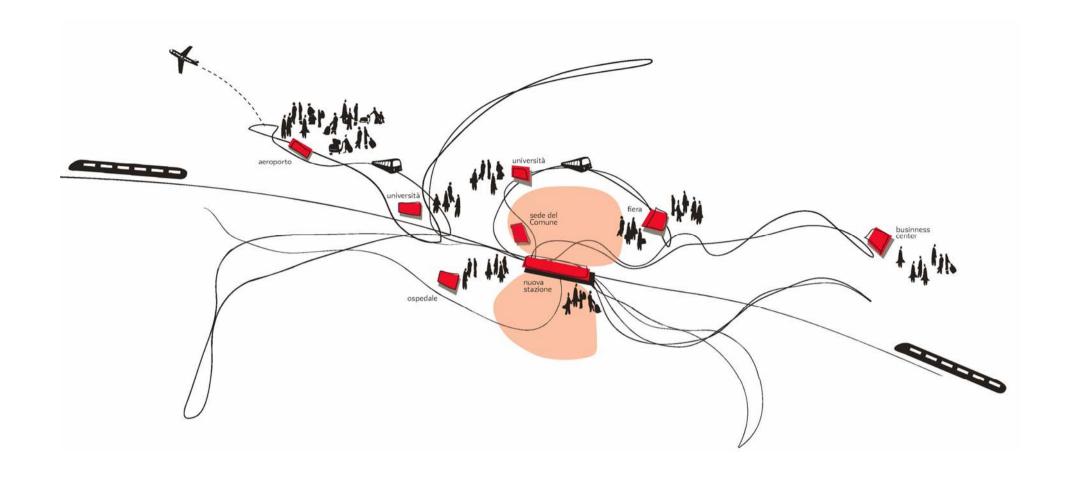
Litterature

People resear

200 Bar

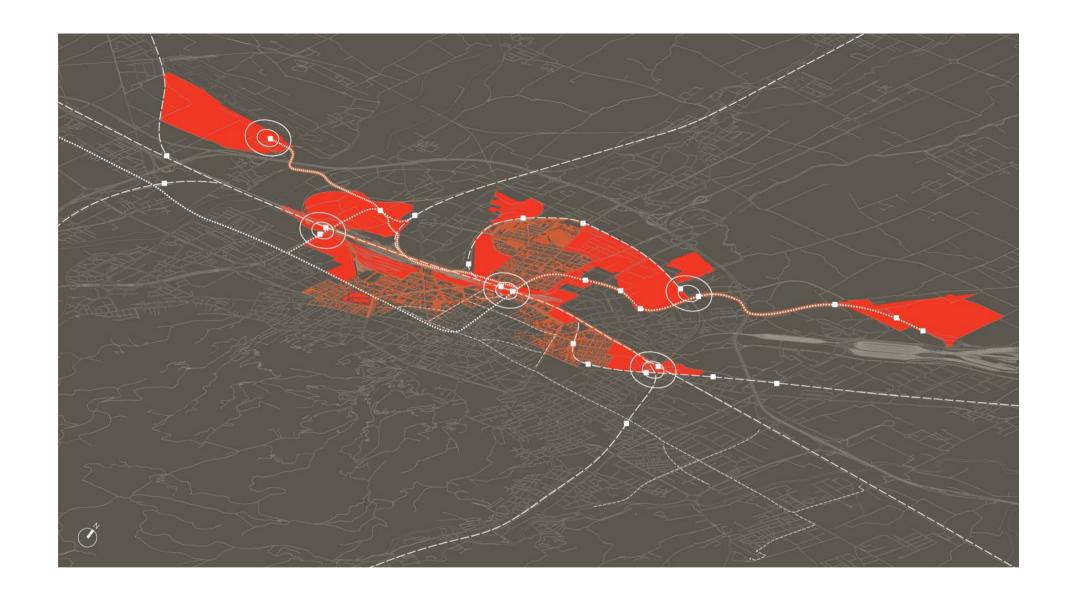


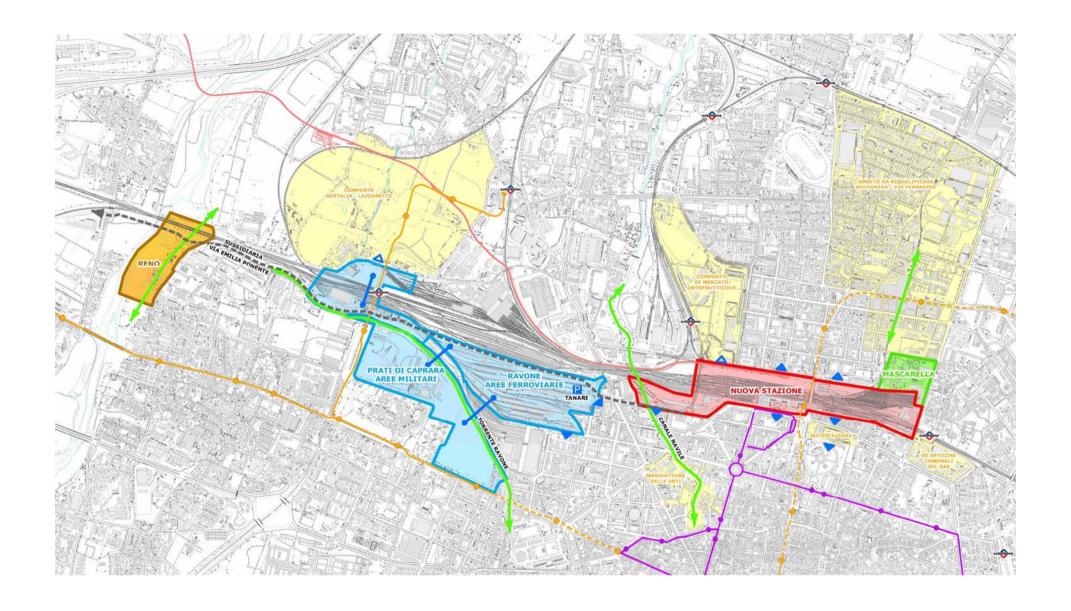




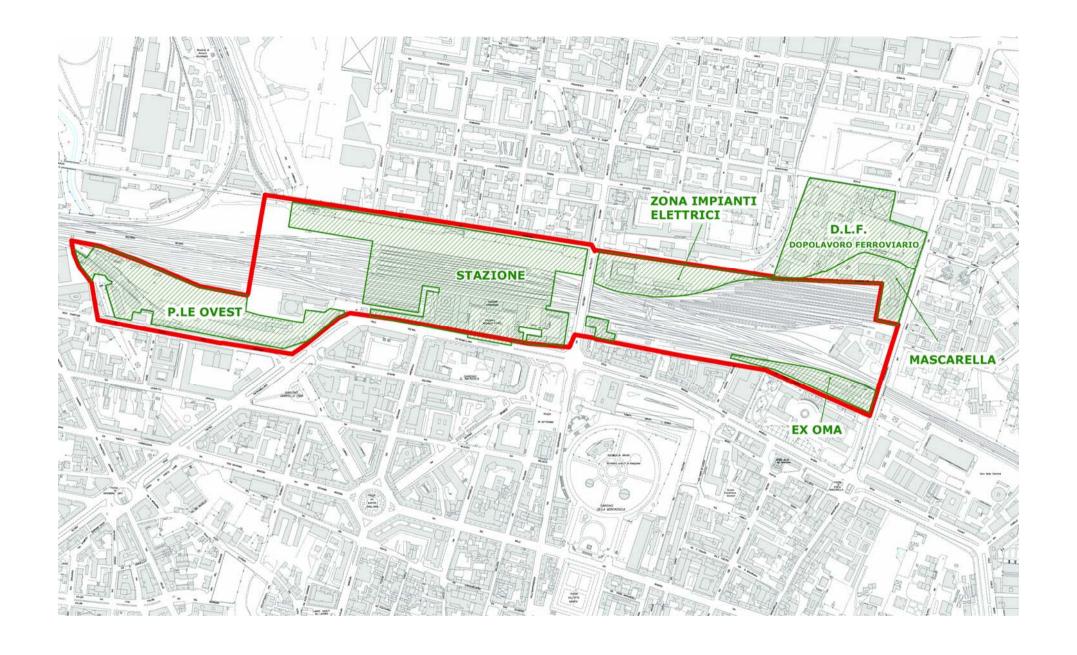
# The City of the railway - The new image of Bologna

The City of the Railway identifies the series of urban spaces (new railway station, airport, expo centre, business centres) that are centres for international relations, where maximum accessibility and concentration of high quality functions come together with the many, varying populations that distinguish the contemporary demographic mixture. It is the city where over the forthcoming years there will be the most important transformations, where there will be a re-composition of the building developments that have grown up both before and after the urban and industrial revolution - historic Bologna and the district of Bolognina, separated by the railway track. It is the urban figure that stands at the centre of the redevelopment projects that the PSC seeks to oversee, which will provide a new image for Bologna in Italy and in the world.

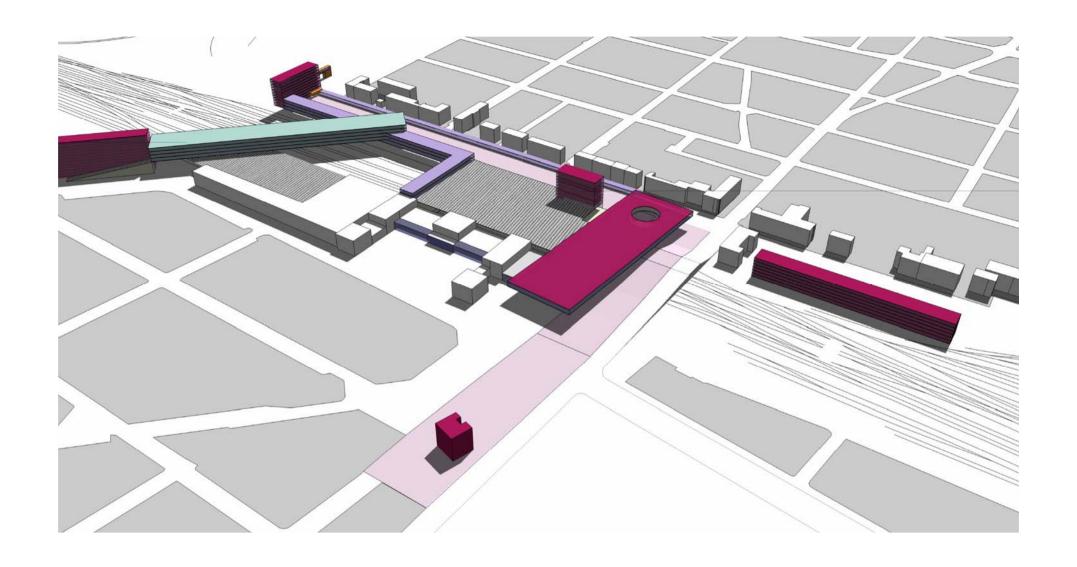




Assetto strutturale e strategico dell'ambito territoriale della Nuova Stazione Centrale di Bologna.

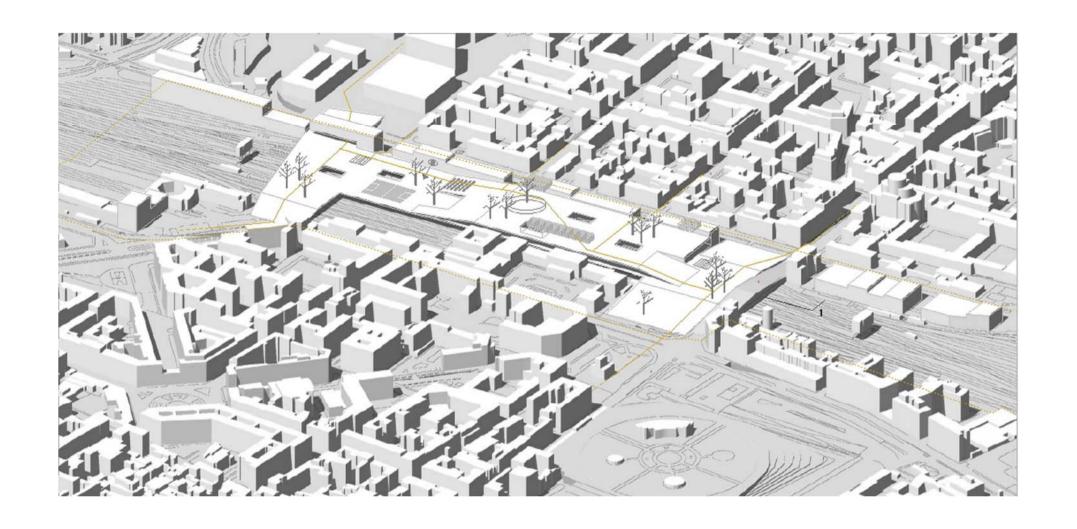


Nuova Stazione Ferroviaria di Bologna: ambito di intervento



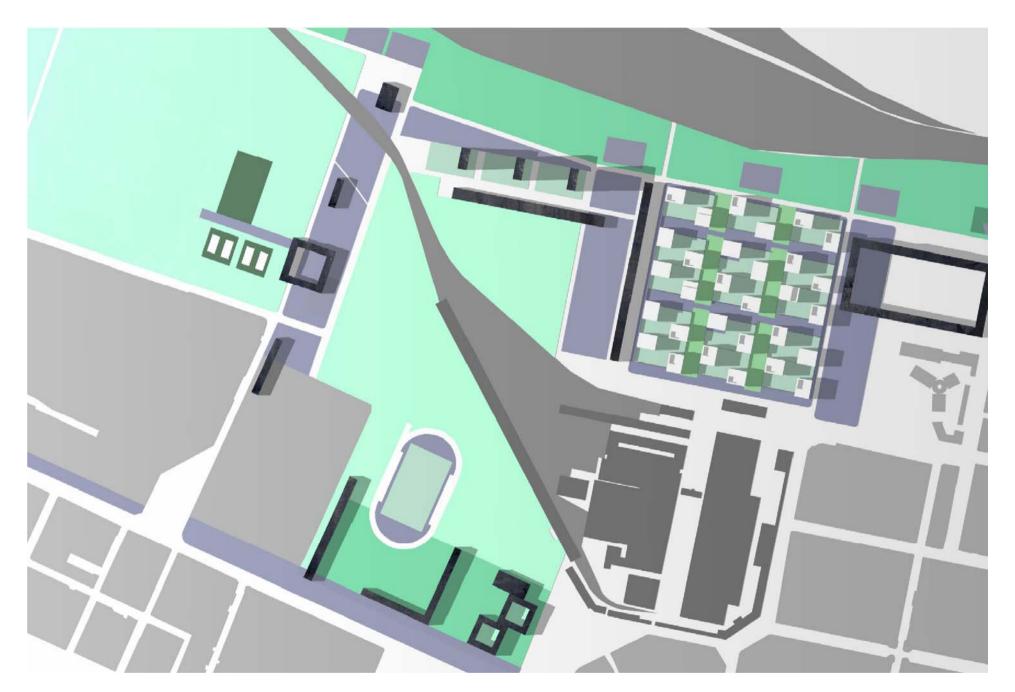
## Progetto per la Nuova Stazione Centrale di Bologna.

Studio preliminare per il progetto di trasformazione delle aree Nuova Stazione e Ravone di proprietà RFI

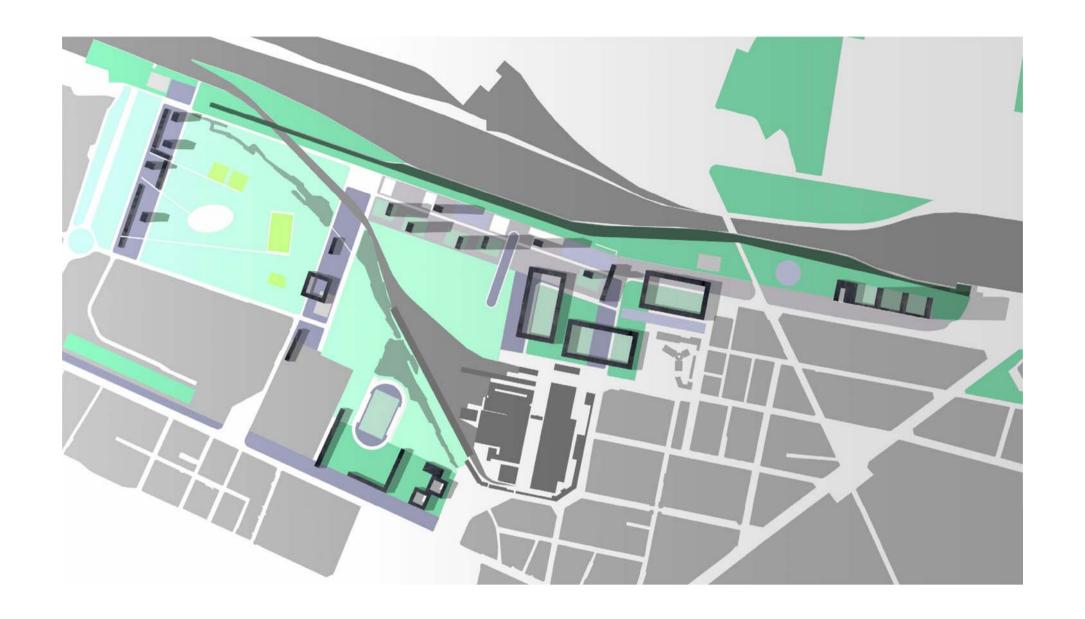


#### I potesi di progetto per la Nuova Stazione di Bologna

Orientamenti metaprogettuali per assetti urbanistici della Nuova Stazione di Bologna

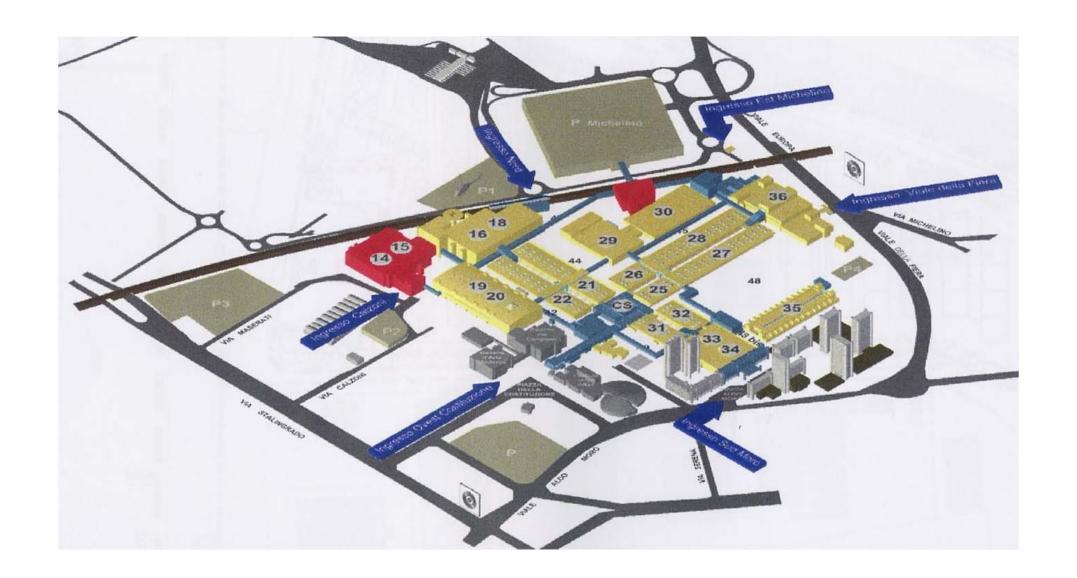


Progetto per l'Ambito Ravone-Prati di Caprara. Scenari per l'ambito allargato Ravone Prati di Caprara



#### Progetto per l'Ambito Ravone-Prati di Caprara.

Studio preliminare per il progetto di trasformazione delle aree Nuova Stazione e Ravone di proprietà RFI – Scenari per l'ambito allargato Ravone Prati di Caprara

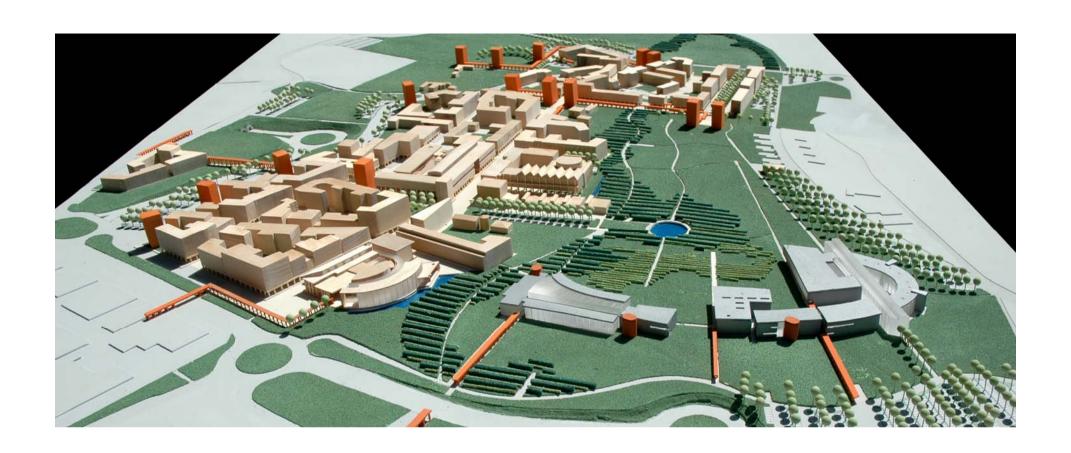


# Progetto del Quartiere Fieristico.

Fiere Internazionali di Bologna Ufficio Tecnico - luglio 2005



Progetto di Riqualificazione per l'Ex Mercato Ortofrutticolo.



Progetto per il nuovo insediamento integrato urbano- universitario Bertalia Lazzaretto.



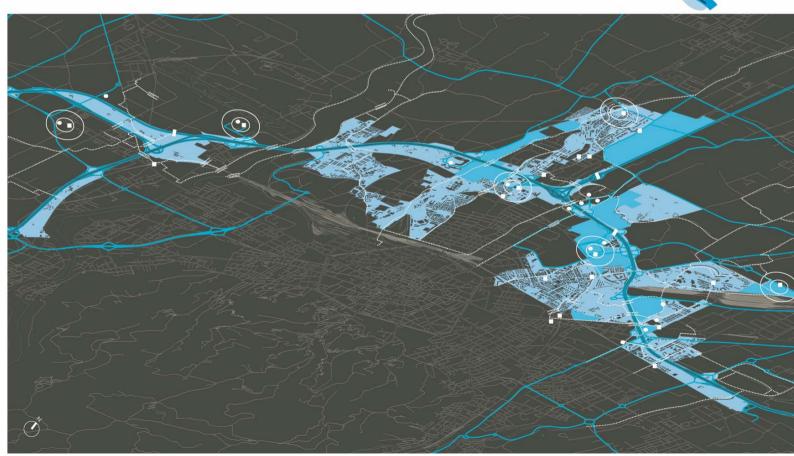
Figure della ristrutturazione Città della tangenziale

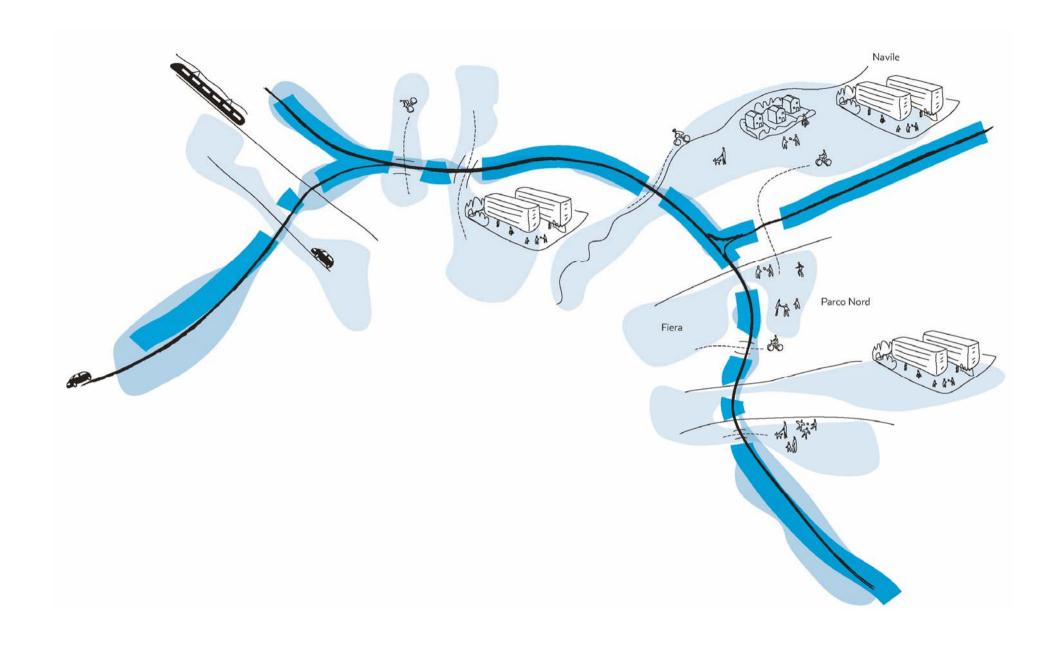
Da grande barriera a cerniera

rappresentano nel loro insieme la gamma degli usi e delle pratiche metropolitane.









La città della tangenziale Schema strategico

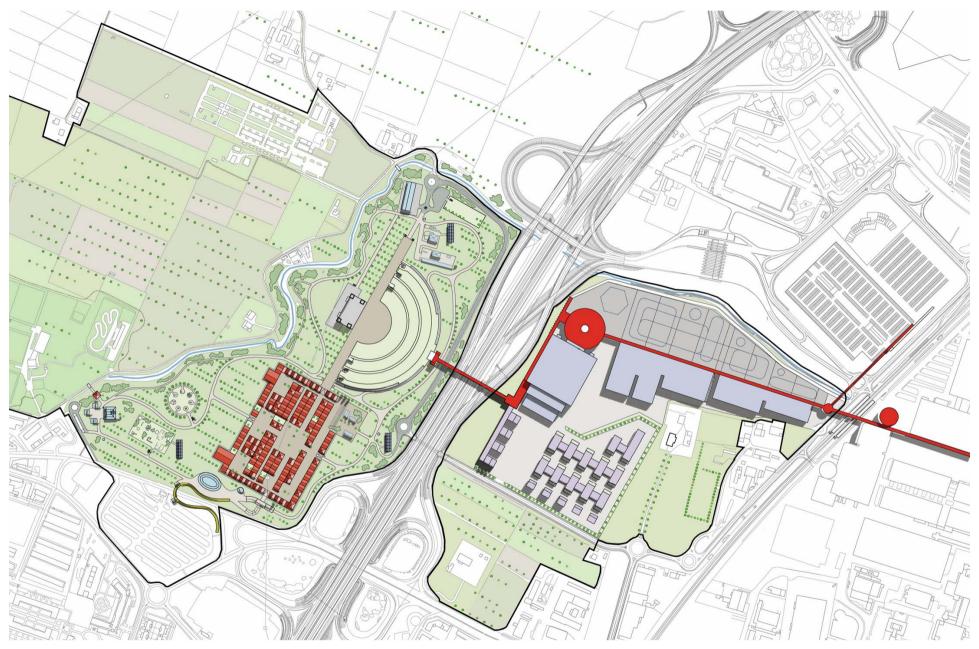
# The City of the by-pass road

## From great barrier to link road

The City of the by-pass road identifies the sequence of developments that lie on either side of the great barrier to the north of the city. They suffer all the inconveniences and their habitability can only be improved through a system of links (intersections, car parks, cycling and pedestrian ways) and open spaces (green landscaping, areas of mitigation and agricultural wedges). The progressive inclusion of the by-pass road, destined to become a metropolitan road, occurs with the multiplication of the places directly linked to it – areas of new urban development and places to be re-developed which, overall, represent the range of metropolitan uses and practices.







Area Parco Nord: esplorazioni progettuali.

Ipotesi per la riqualificazione della zona a nord della Fiera



Parco Lungo Navile: progetto per la realizzazione del giardino nell'area denominata ex Lunetta Mariotti



### Figure della ristrutturazione Città della collina

Carrier Schrich

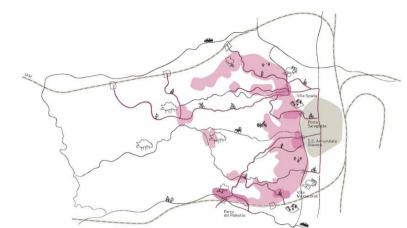
Control Medical Medical

Control Carrier of Carrier

Control Carrier of Carrier of

### Un nuovo statuto

Con Città della collina si intende affermare una nuova identità per la parte del territorio bolognese che ha subito un processo di progressiva riduzione e privatizzazione degli usi (quasi solo residenza), rompendo i tabù (congelamento dello stato attuale) e individuando un diverso statuto dell'abitabilità. Quindi: ricostruzione di un sistema di connessioni e nodi (corridoi, sentieri, stazioni, parcheggi) che diversifichi equalifichi l'accessibilità urbana e metropolitana; individuazione di luophi da progettare come raccordi-parco con le aree densamente urbanizzate; creazione di un mosaico di ambienti ecologici, agricoli e periurbani disponibili a diverse pratiche d'uso degli abitanti metropolitani.



### Luoghi

SS.Annunziata/Stavec Porta Saragozza Vila Spada Vila Mazzacorati Parco del Paleotto

### Contesti



### Connession

nfrastrutture

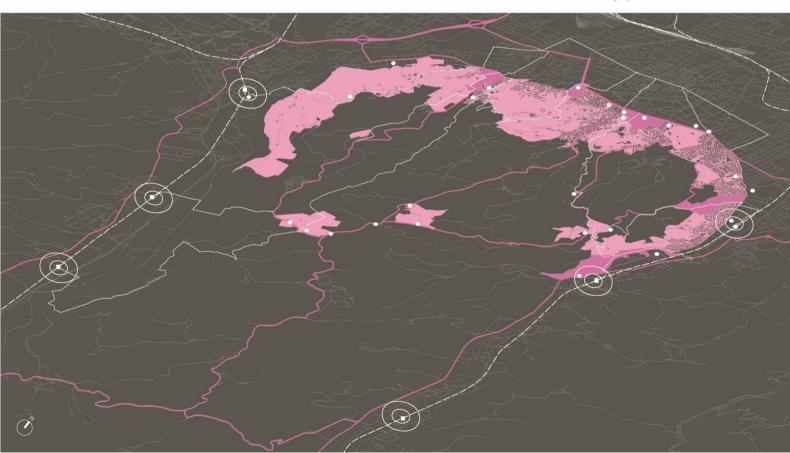
Strade di attraversamenti

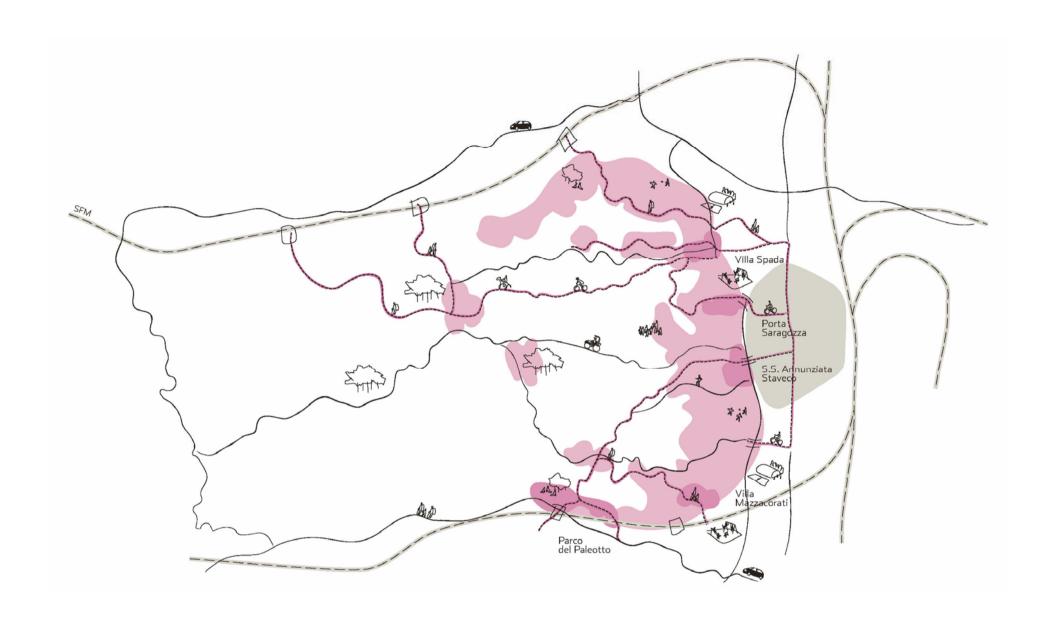
Strade di connessione

Linee del trasporto pubbli

Servizio Terroviano metropoliti

Fermate



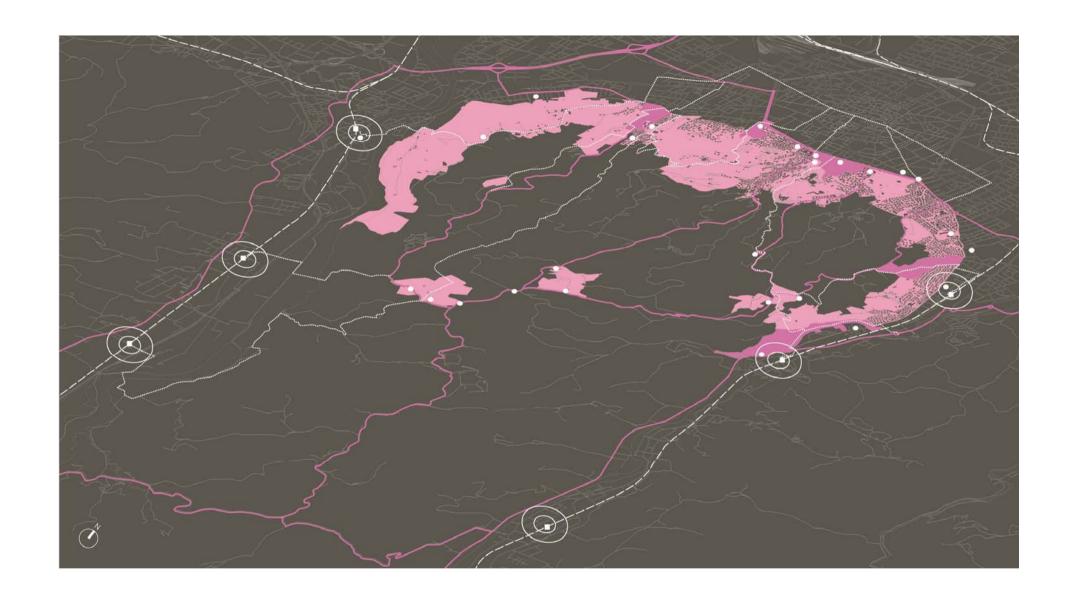


La città della collina Schema strategico

### City of the hills - A new statute

City of the hills seeks to give a new identity to a part of the city area that has been subjected to a process of progressive reduction and privatisation in its uses (almost entirely residential), breaking taboos (hill areas to remain as they are now) and establishing a new "habitability statute".

Therefore: reconstruction of a system of connections and focal points (corridors, footpaths, stations, car parks) that diversify and qualify urban and metropolitan accessibility; the identification of places to be developed as park links with areas that are heavily urbanised; creation of a mosaic of ecological, agricultural and semi-urban environments that are available for various uses by metropolitan inhabitants.





Via San Mamolo viene nobilitata a strada mista con ampio spazio per il pedone.

Proposta di linee guida e orientamenti per la collina del territorio bolognese. Strategie – Interventi – Azioni. Viabilità. Il sistema di fruizione e accessibilità



Una porta territoriale. Porta Saragozza
Proposta di linee guida e orientamenti per la collina del
territorio bolognese. Strategie – Interventi – Azioni. Viabilità.
Il sistema di fruizione e accessibilità



### Una piscina pubblica in collina.

Proposta di linee guida e orientamenti per la collina del territorio bolognese.

Strategie – Interventi – Azioni. La città pubblica della Collina. Servizi ai quartieri collinari



### Un sentiero pedonale con percorso ciclabile.

Proposta di linee guida e orientamenti per la collina del territorio bolognese.

Strategie – Interventi – Azioni. La città pubblica della Collina. La percorribilità profonda della Collina



Figure della ristrutturazione Città del Reno

La costruzione di un paesaggio

La Città del Reno identifica il paesaggio del fiume che scorre a ovest come legante di una città metropolitana discontinua, costituita da insediamenti prevalentemente residenziali, una città da riconoscere in quanto tale e da riqualificare lavorando prevalentemente sulle connessioni i rasversali, pedonali e ciclabili, sui nuclei di centralità dei quartieri esistenti, sulle relazioni con le città "forti" della Ferrovia e della Tangenziale.

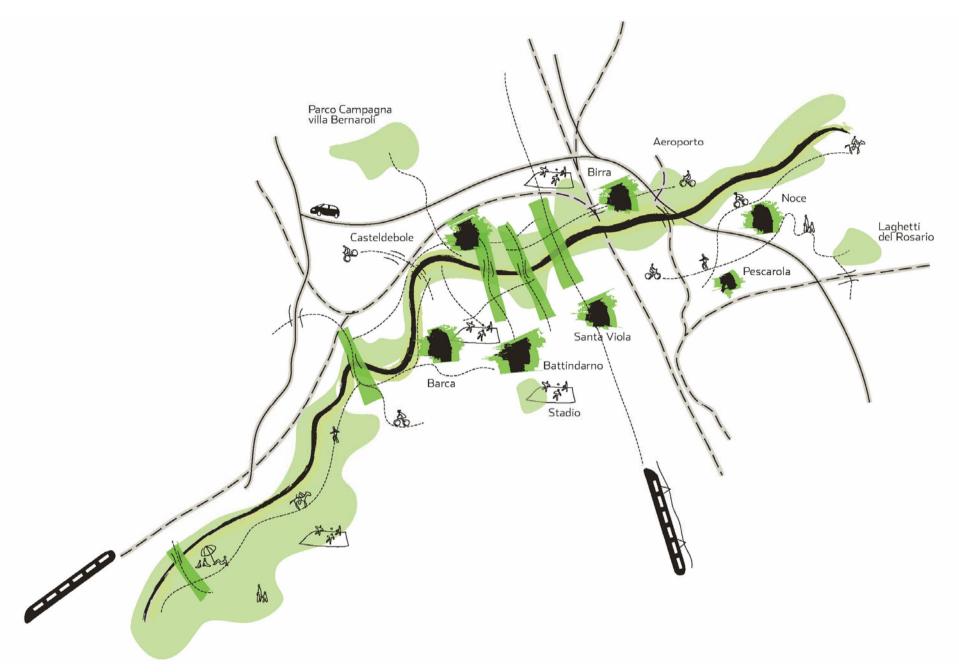












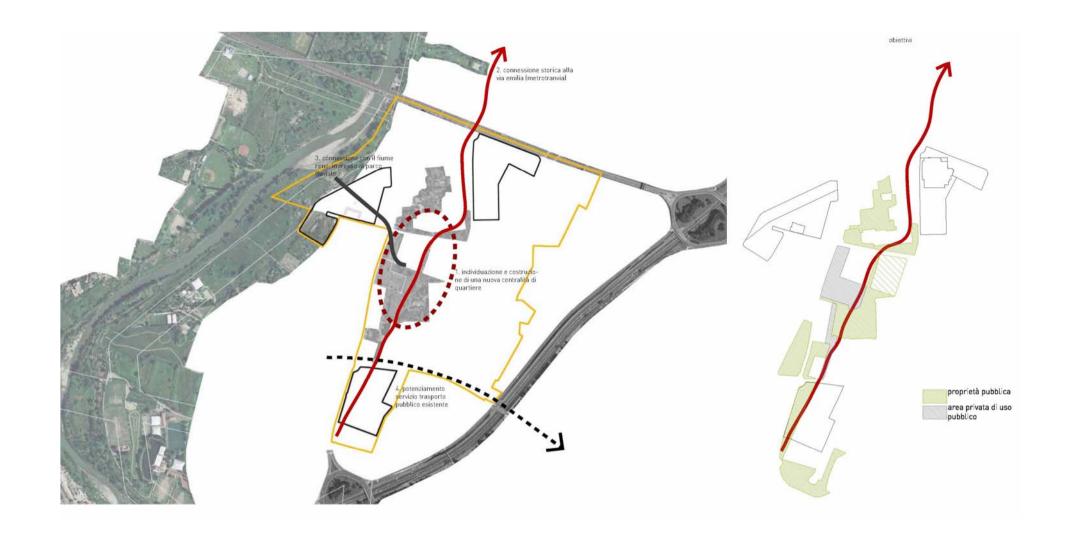
La città del Reno Schema strategico

# The City of the Reno - The construction of a landscape

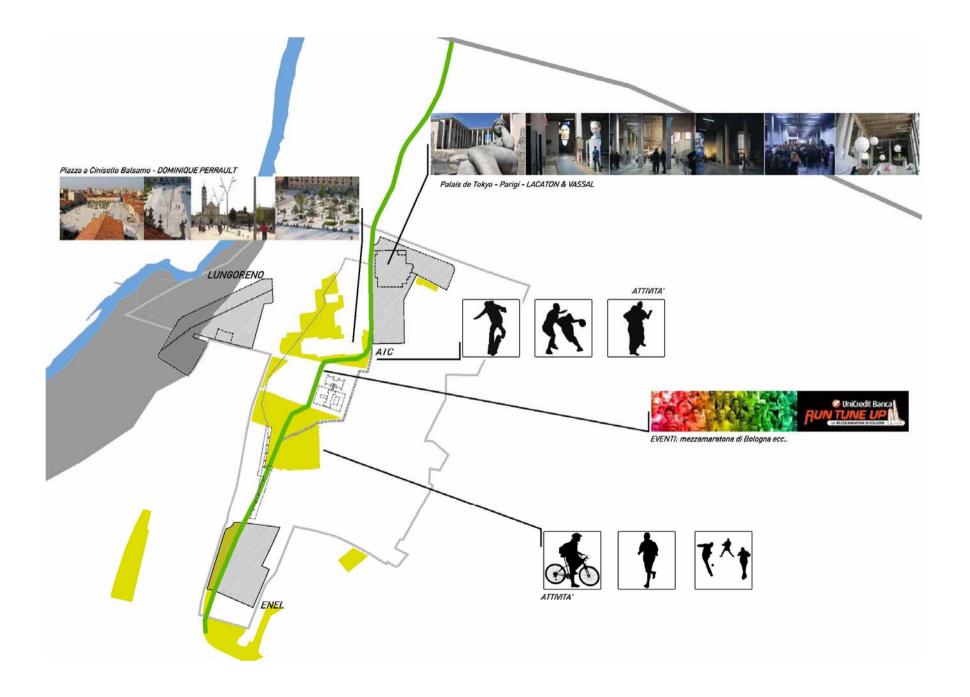
The City of the Reno identifies the landscape of the river that flows westwards as a unifying element in a discontinuous metropolitan city, consisting of urban developments that are mainly residential. It is a city to be recognised as such and to be improved by working above all on the pedestrian and cycle links across it, on the centrality of the existing districts and on relations with the other Cities.



La città del Reno Schema strategico



Ambito da riqualificare Battindarno: esplorazioni progettuali.



Ambito da riqualificare Battindarno: esplorazioni progettuali.



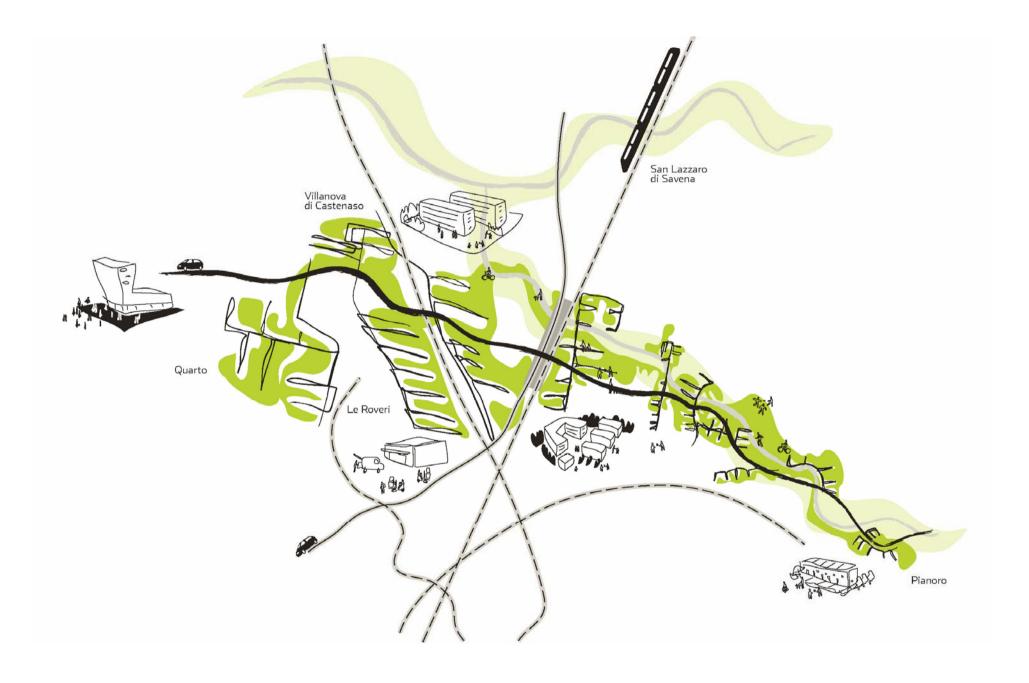
Figure della ristrutturazione Città del Savena

yovo insediamento specializzato Quarto di Sopra

Una città-parco residenziale e produttiva
La Città del Savena riprende il tema, ormai radicato nell'urbanistica bolognese, del doppio parco fluviale (a est come a ovest) spostando
però l'accento sul "pieno" del parco, facendo emergere la differenza che contraddistingue l'ambiente del Savena da quello del Reno, quindi
il diverso ruolo che possono giocare gli spaza aperti nei due differenti contesti. A est la nuova strada Lungo Savena, l'alta velocità, le aree di nuova urbanizzazione nel comune di Bologna e nei comuni contermini, configurano una vera e propria città metropolitana, dove si susseguono aggregati residenziali e produttivi di qualità e poli funzionali, intercalati da ampi spazi aperti, attrezzati e non.







La città del Savena Schema strategico

### The City of the Savena

# A residential and productive city-park

City of the Savena once again takes the theme of the double river park (to the east as well as the west) which is already a part of Bologna's urban layout. Here, however, the emphasis is shifted to the building development of the park, highlighting the difference between the environment of the Savena and that of the Reno, and therefore the differing role that open spaces can play in the two different contexts. To the east, the new Lungo Savena road, the high speed railway, the areas of new urban development in the Bologna city area and neighbouring districts constitute a real metropolitan city, where residential areas, quality manufacturing and services areas are developed together, interspersed by open parkland and agricultural spaces.





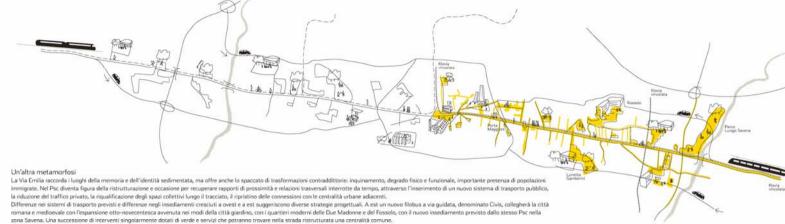
Ambito per nuovi insediamenti misti Savena Prime valutazioni di sostenibilità ambientale



Progetto di nuovo insediamento per l'ambito specializzato Santa Caterina di Quarto - Area CAAB.



Figure della ristrutturazione Città della via Emilia levante

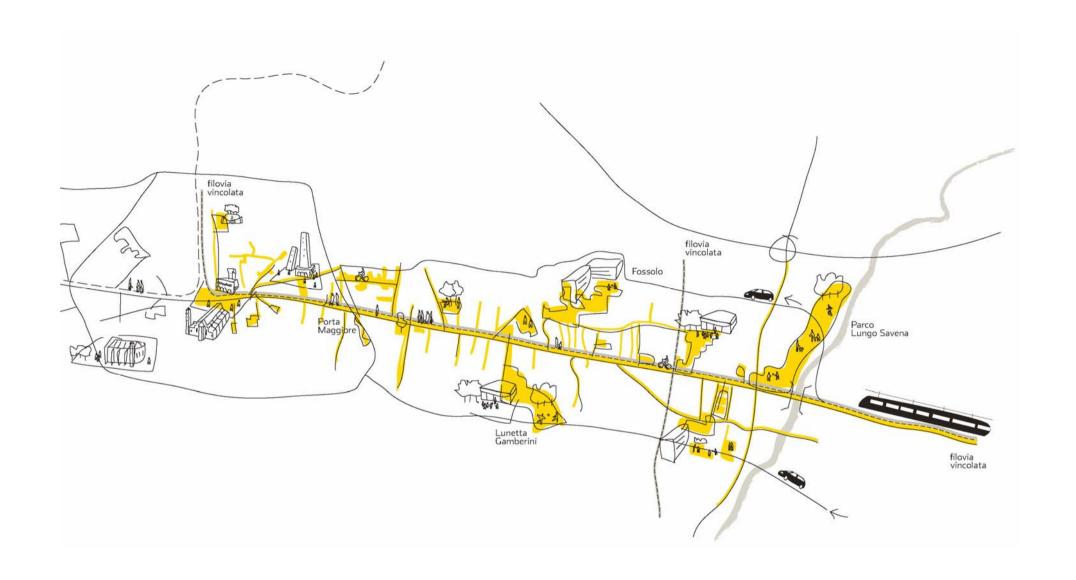


Luoghi

Luoghi

Paras Maggiore





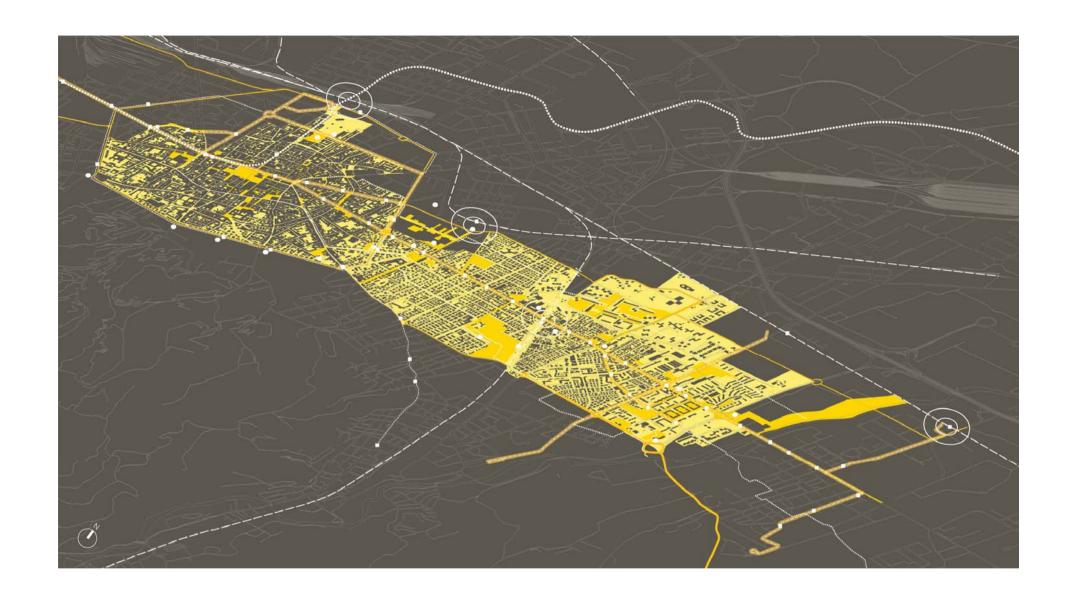
La città della Via Emilia Levante Schema strategico

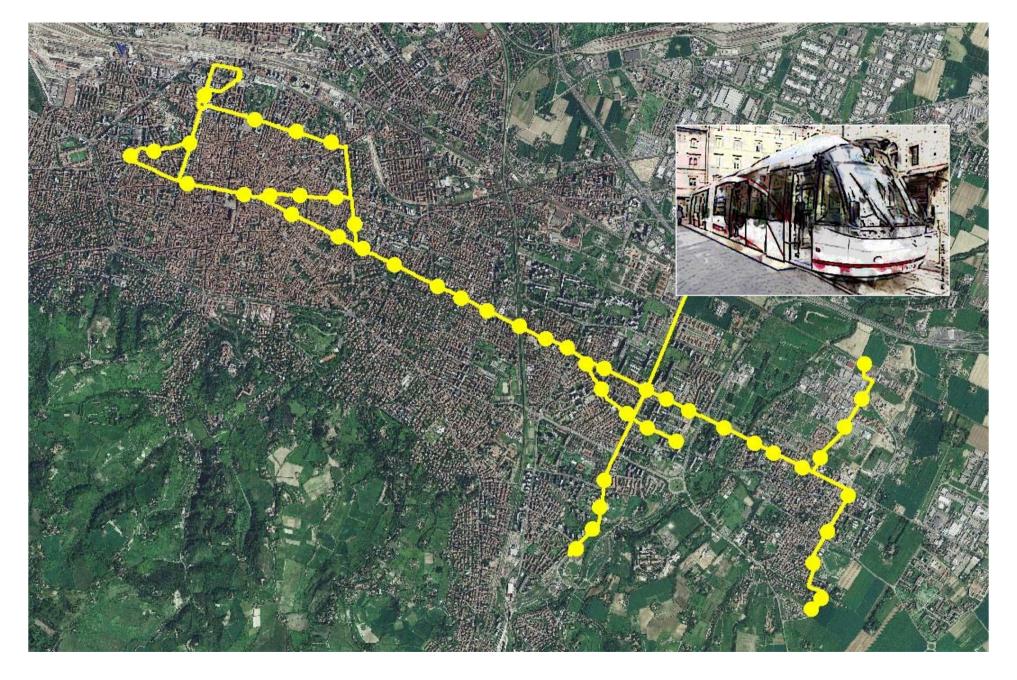
# La City of the Eastern Via Emilia

# Another metamorphosis

The Via Emilia links together places of historical importance with firmly rooted identities, but has also seen more contradictory developments: pollution, physical and functional decay, the significant presence of immigrant populations. In the PSC it becomes the focus for redevelopment and an occasion for reconstructing transversal links with neighbouring areas that have been interrupted for some time, by introducing a new public transport system, reducing private traffic, improving public areas along the road, and restoring links with neighbouring urban centres. Differences in the transport systems and differences in the buildings that have been developed to the east and the west suggest different planning strategies.

To the east a new automatic trolleybus, named Civis, will link the Roman and Medieval city with the eighteenth and nineteenth area of expansion through the garden city, with the modern Due Madonna and Fossolo districts, and with the new area planned by the PSC in the Savena area. This succession of interventions, each with green areas and services, will find as their common point of reference the redeveloped road.

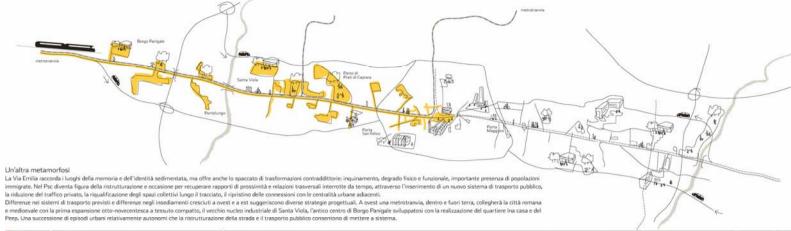




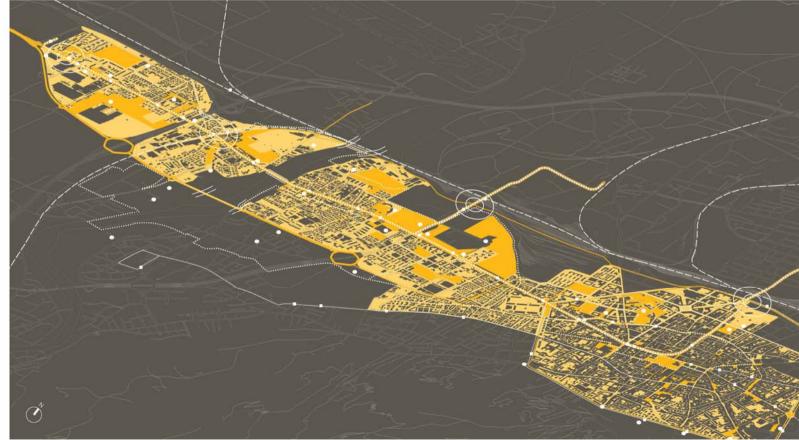
Tracciato e fermate del Trasporto Pubblico a Guida Vincolata (Civis)

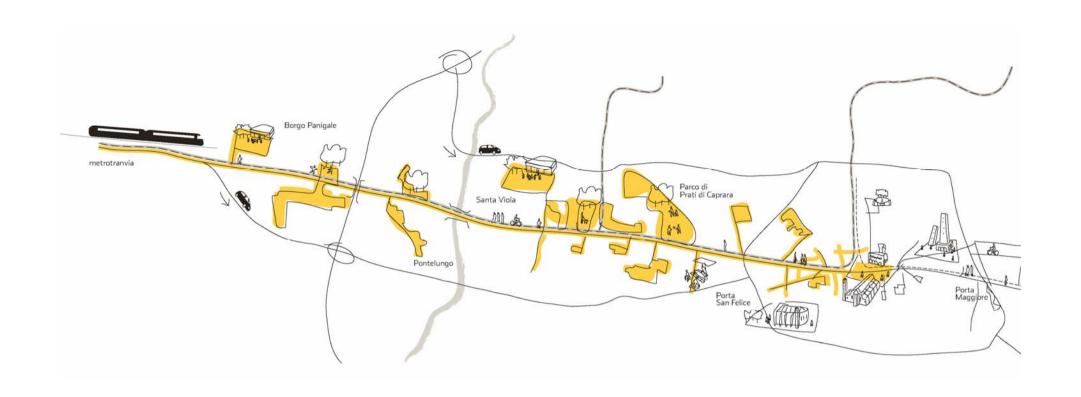


Figure della ristrutturazione Città della via Emilia ponente









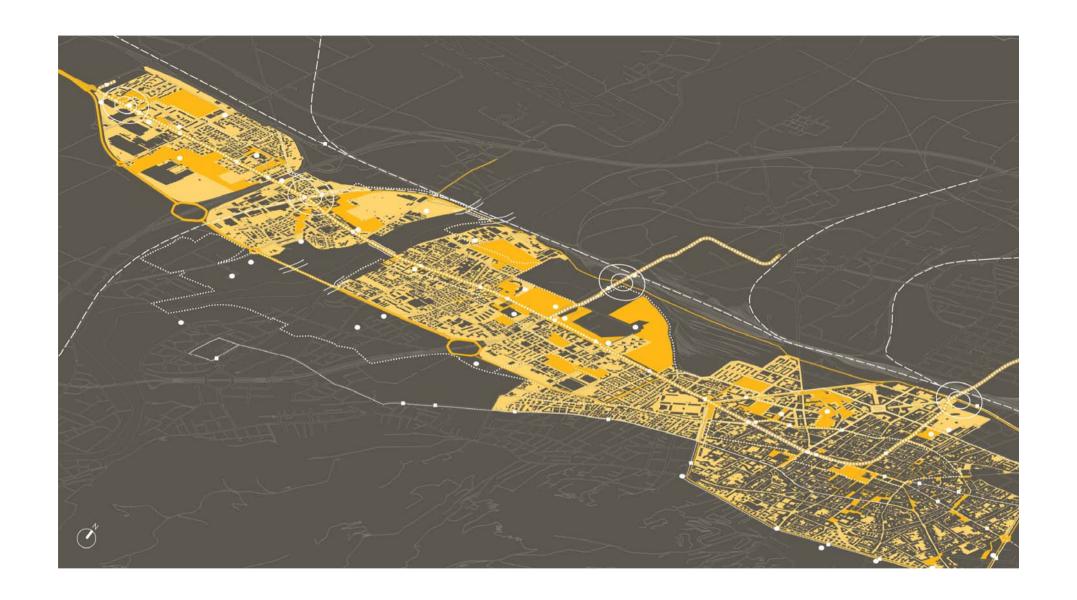
# The City of the Western Via Emilia

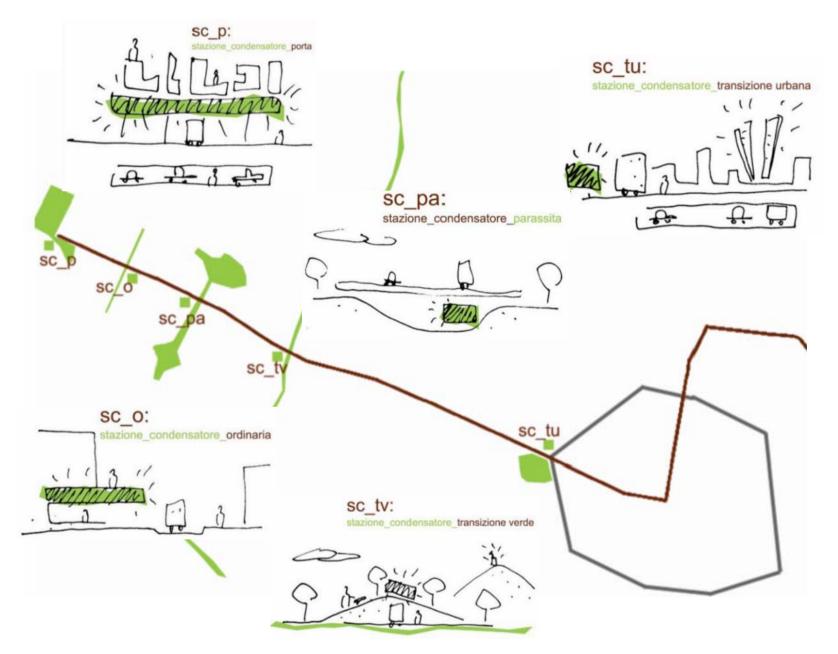
# Another metamorphosis

The Via Emilia links together places of historical importance with firmly rooted identities, but has also seen more contradictory developments: pollution, physical and functional decay, the significant presence of immigrant populations. In the PSC it becomes the focus for redevelopment and an occasion for reconstructing transversal links with neighbouring areas that have been interrupted for some time, by introducing a new public transport system, reducing private traffic, improving public spaces along the road, and restoring links with neighbouring urban centres. Differences in the transport systems and differences in the buildings that have been developed to the east and the west suggest different planning strategies.

A metropolitan transport service to the west, both above and below ground, will connect the Roman and medieval city with the first concentrated eighteenth and nineteenth century development, the old industrial centre of Santa Viola, the old district of Borgo Panigale developed with the creation of the public housing districts of the fifties, sixties and seventies.

Some urban episodes, different and autonomous, which may become a system restructuring the road and introducing a new public transport.





Metrotranvia: esplorazioni progettuali.

Coordinamento Prof. A. Ravalli Facoltà di architettura di Ferrara e Proff. C. Llop, F. Fernandez, C. Teixidor, J. Tugores



# Situations for local guidelines

In this case the PSC has looked for a way of translating into urban planning language the indications that have emerged during the detailed programme of analysis, consultation and discussion that has led the experts, citizens and district institutions to bring their experience together in order to decide upon the importance of the problems and reach possible solutions in the "microcities". Knowing that the quality of the relationships between space and society are not divisible and that a series of sector interventions, which are individually virtuous, do not guarantee tout-court the excellence of the overall outcome, and knowing also that the development of integrated urban policies is essential, the PSC is seeking to play its part by providing for the different implementing instruments a sort of *pro memoria* with reasoned priorities.

The objective of spreading urban and environmental quality over the entire municipal territory has led to the identification of 37 Situations – aggregations of areas defined by the PSC which have been identified by the presence of spatial, functional, environmental or landscape features that require each of them to be treated as a single unit.

The indications provide an agenda of actions, ordered according to criteria of priority, which assists the continuation of the process of construction/implementation of the PSC in order to produce actions aimed at integrated and sustainable accessibility, at ecological and environmental quality and at social quality.

# Integrated and sustainable accessibility

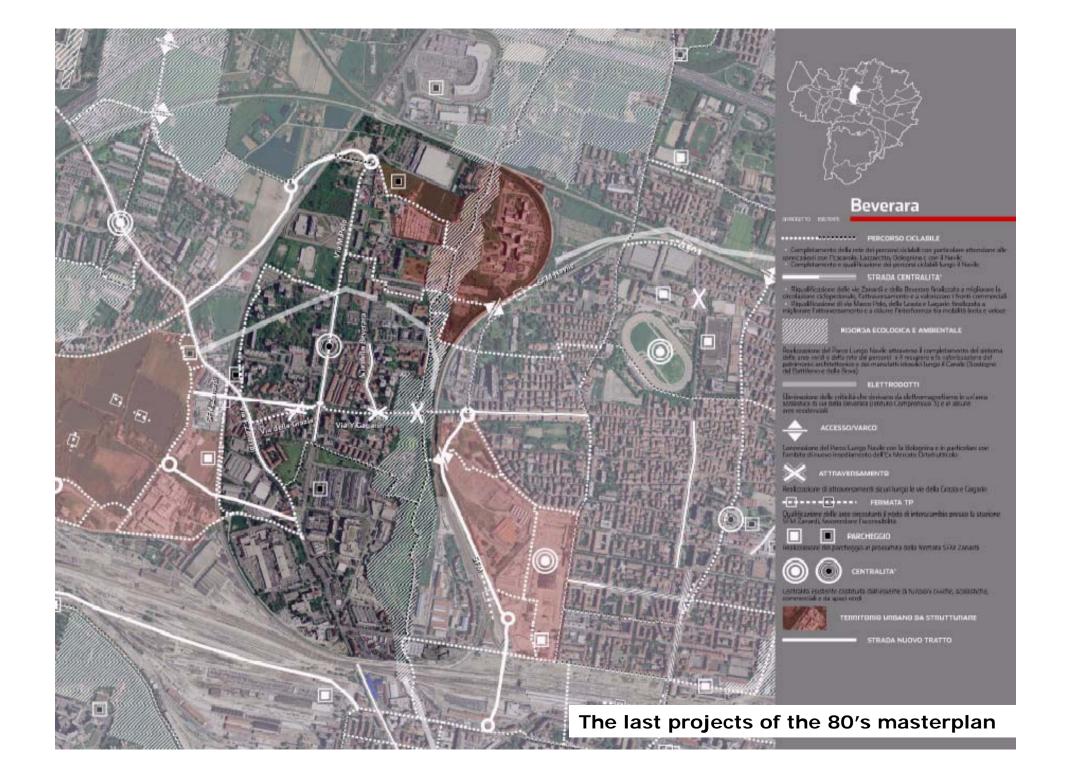
- Safe pedestrian movement
- Presence of a safe network of cycle paths, which guarantees access to public places (schools, gardens, sports areas, parks)
- Accessibility with efficient forms of public transport to the main urban destinations
- Presence of car parks that make it possible to change between private and public forms of transport
- Increase in the availability of spaces for short and long stay parking
- Elimination or reduction of interference between slow transport routes (pedestrian and cycle routes) and fast transport (cars).

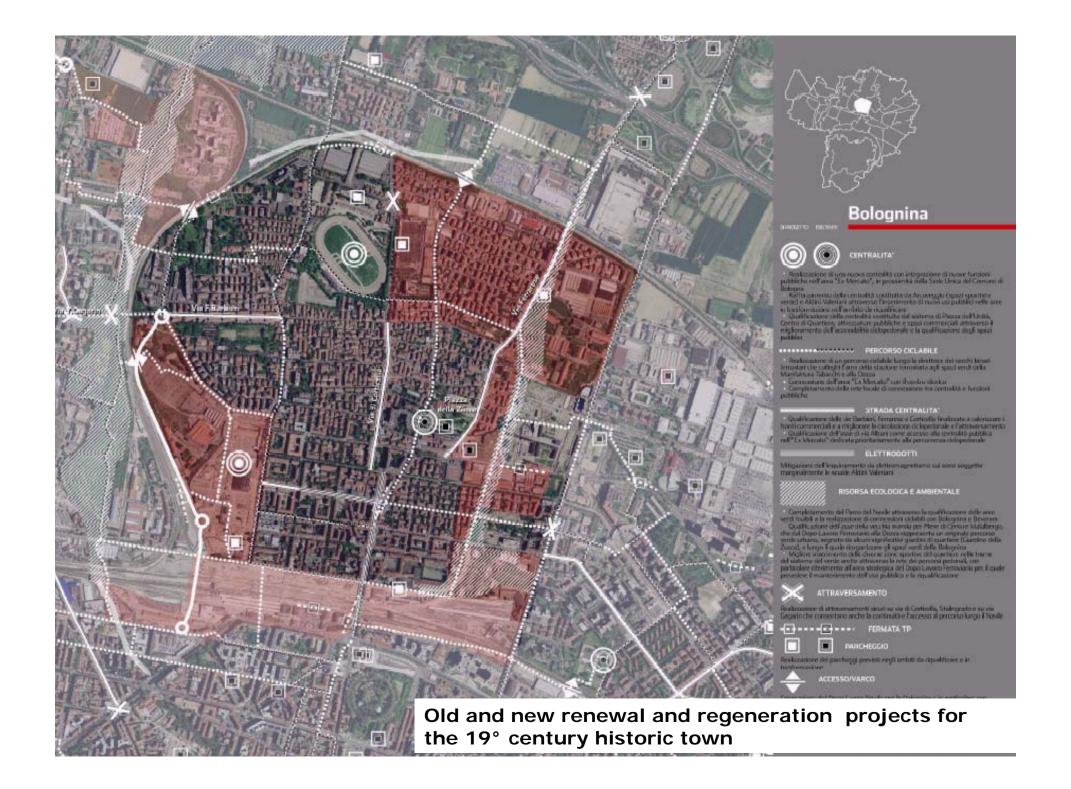
# Ecological and environmental quality

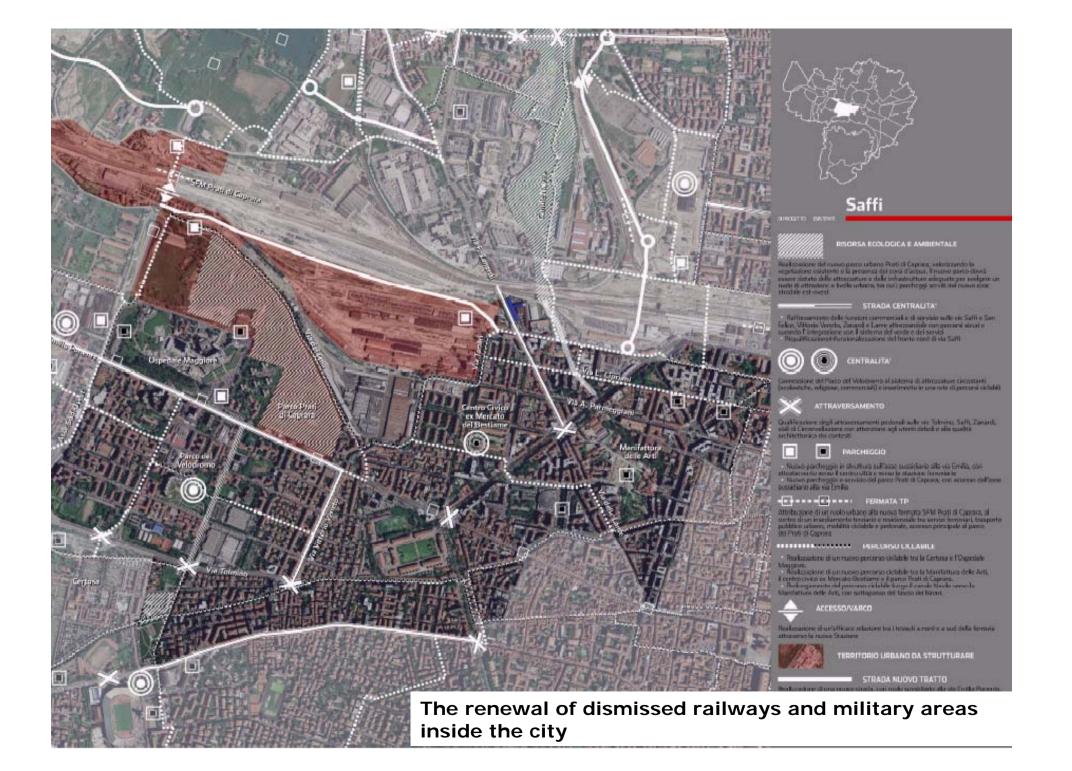
- Presence of usable green spaces
- Increase of permeable open spaces
- Elimination/mitigation of electromagnetic pollution
- Mitigation of problems relating to the vulnerability of the water table.

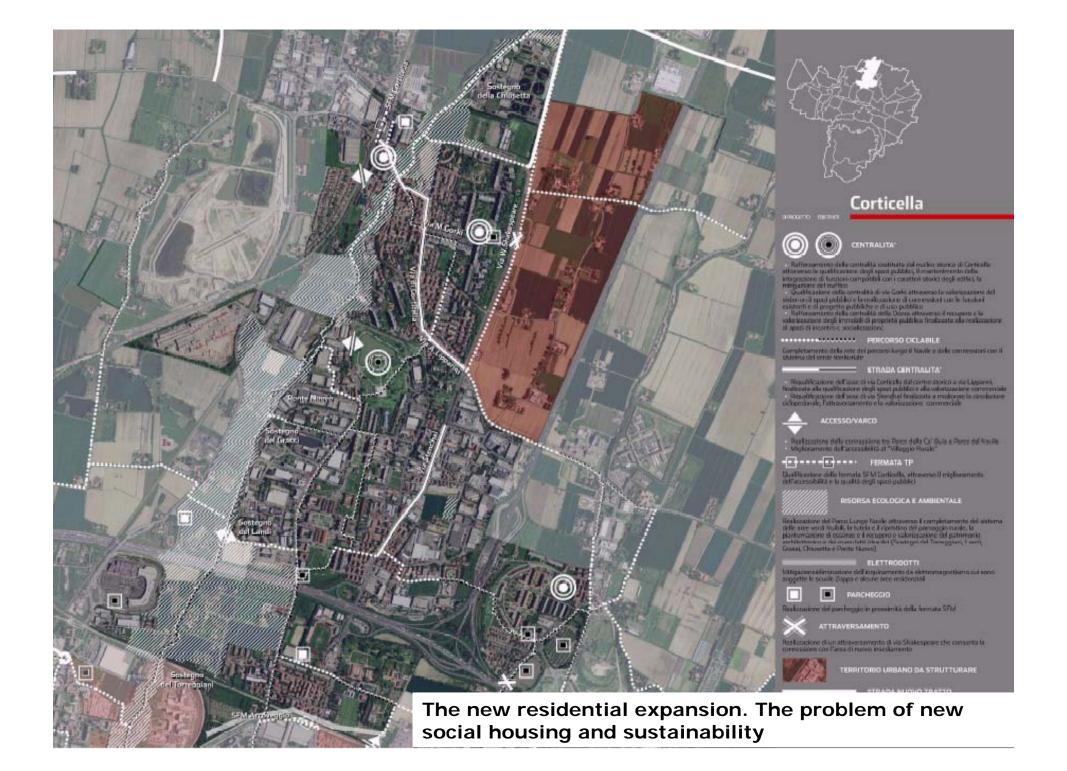
## Social quality

- Presence of an adequate network of services to meet the needs of both permanent and temporary inhabitants
- Integration of the network of services with green spaces and business structures
- Protection and restoration of historic features.

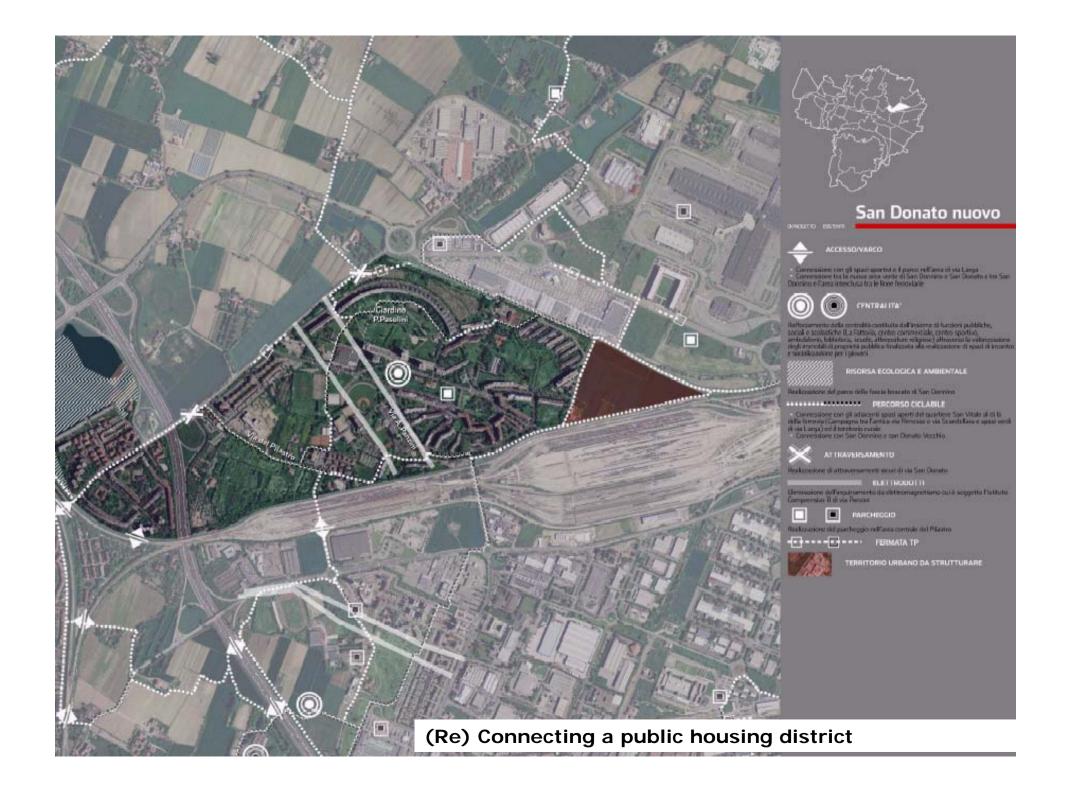


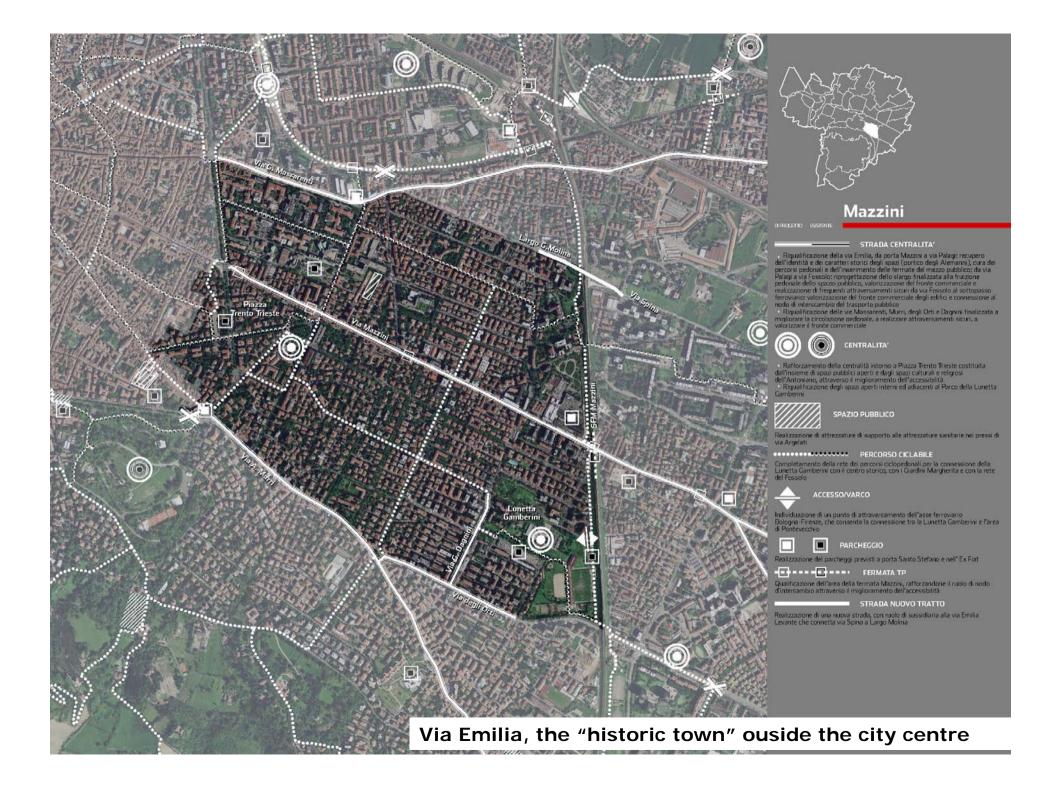










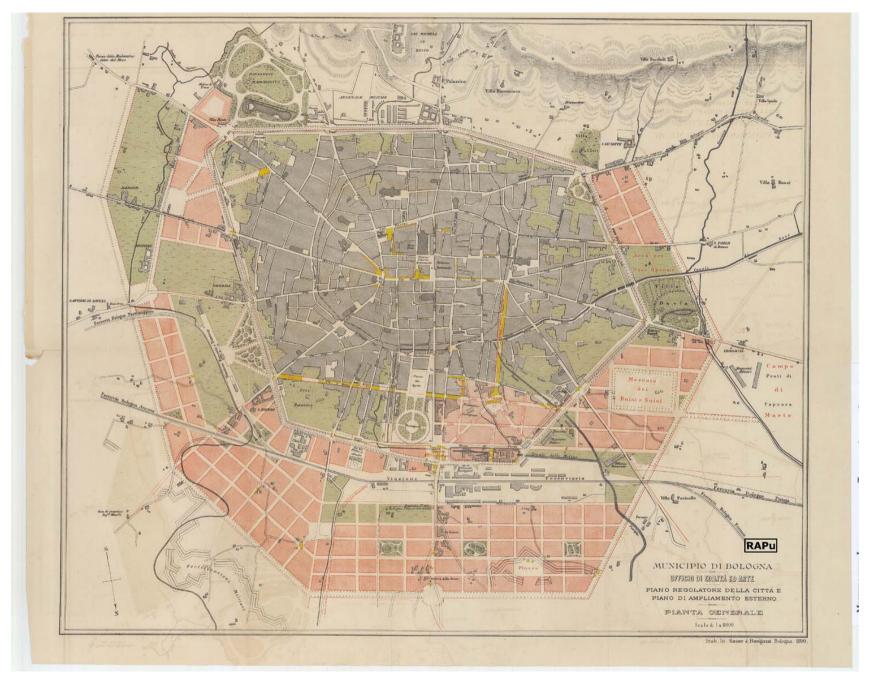




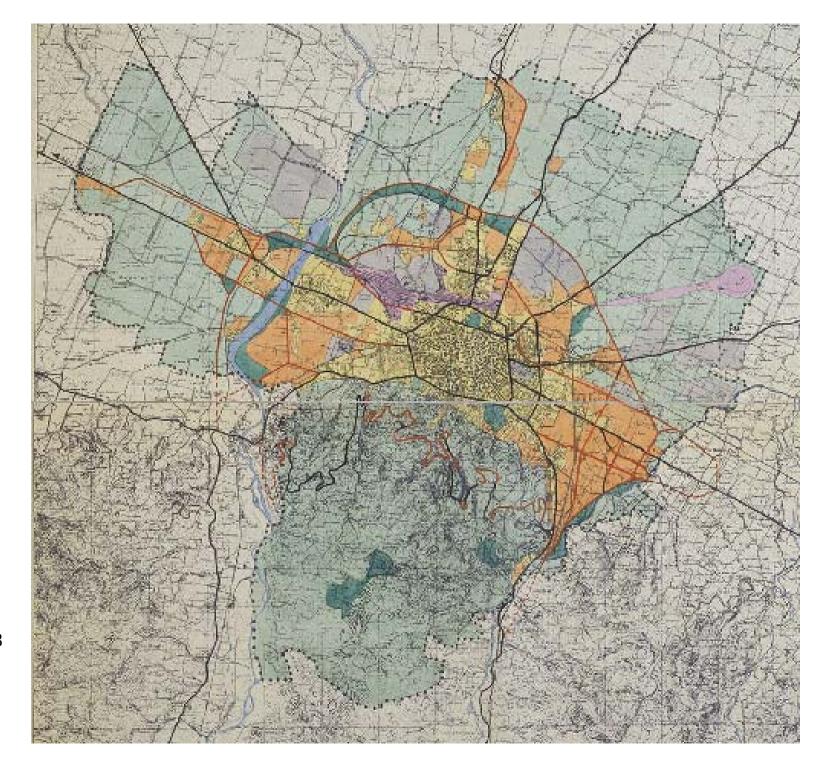








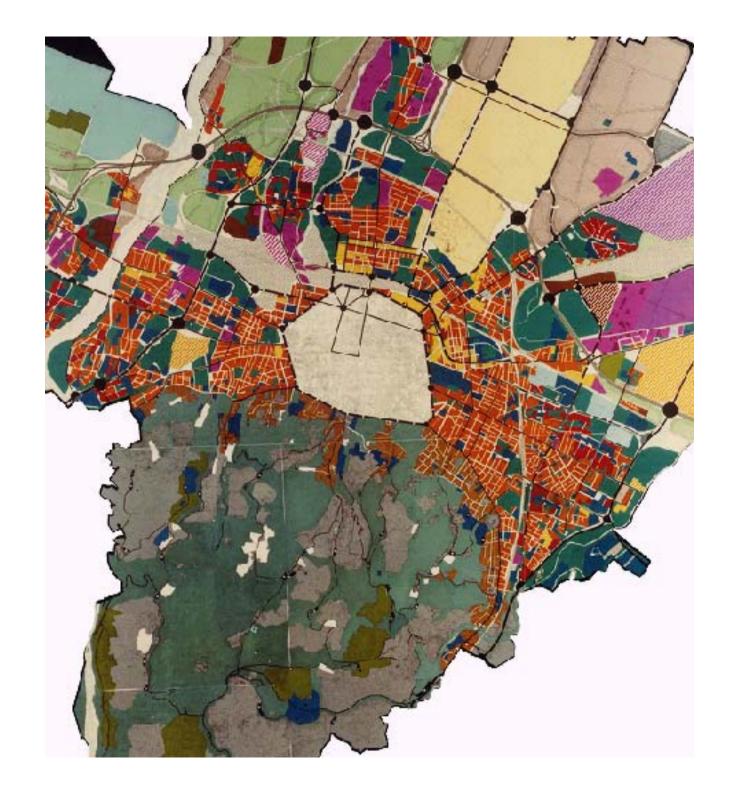
Piano edilizio regolatore e di ampliamento della città di Bologna Ufficio di edilità ed arte, ing. Edoardo Tubertini. - 1889



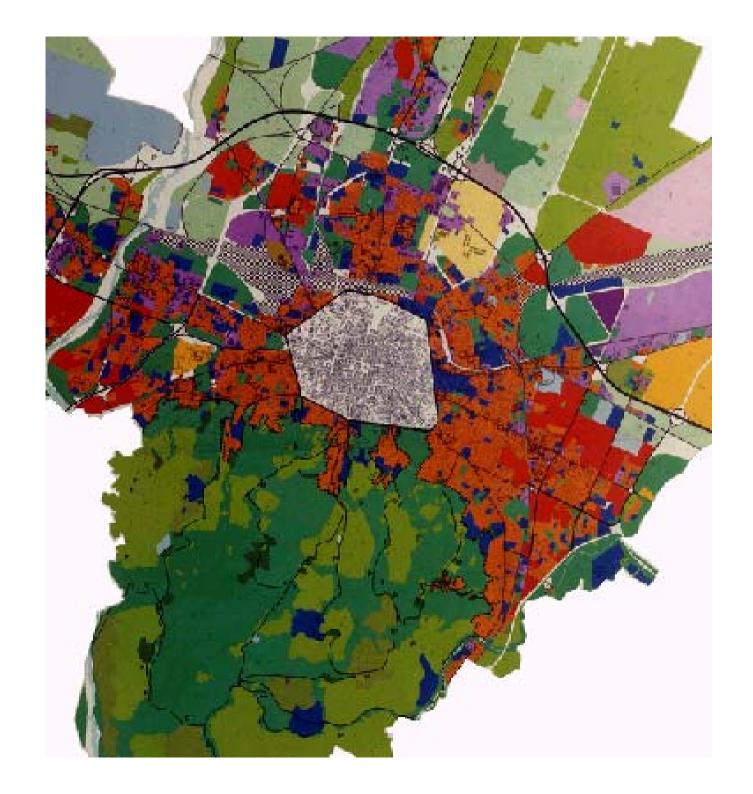
Piano regolatore generale di Bologna - 1958 Planimetria del territorio comunale : progetto



Piano regolatore generale di Bologna - 1958 Schema della viabilità progetto



Piano regolatore generale di Bologna - 1969



Piano regolatore generale di Bologna - 1978

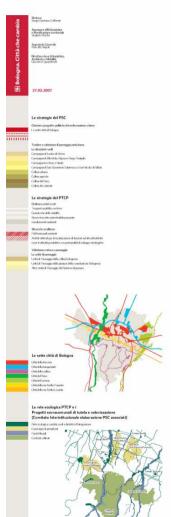


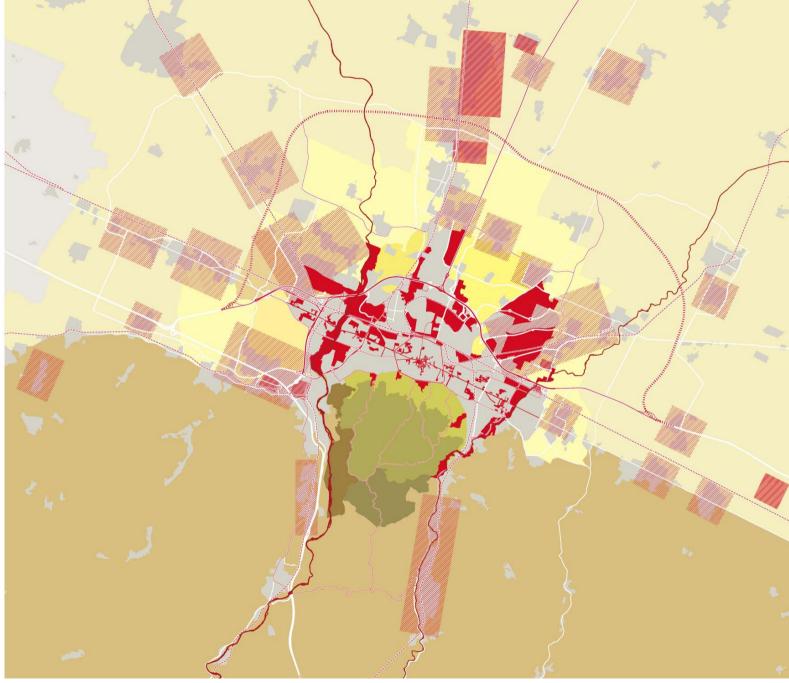
Piano regolatore generale di Bologna - 1985

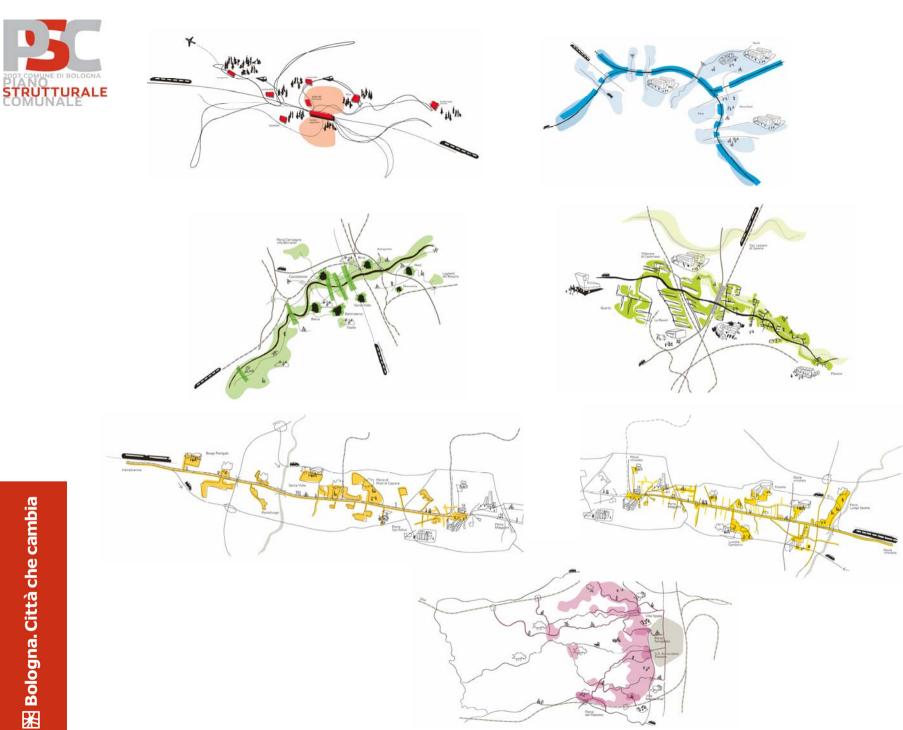
Twenty years after the last general urban plan, **Bologna** has commenced the programme for the approval of a new instrument governing the territorial area. The new instruments governing the transformation of the city territory, which substitutes the old General Development Plan (Law 20/2000) consists of the Structural Plan (PSC), the Operational Plan (POC) and the Urban Building Regulations (RUE). The three instruments are in the process of being developed in an integrated form. In relation to the PSC there will be launched a more general discussion as to the lines of territorial protection and development, which will then be developed and set detail in the other two instruments. out in The PSC consists of a collection of documents: an illustrative report, three series of tables ("Figures of redevelopment", "Strategies for quality", "Regulations"), Legislative framework, Outline survey, Environmental Evaluation (ValSat).



Figure della ristrutturazione Città e paesaggi scala 1: 40.000







If the 7 Cities enable us to interpret the choices operated by the Structural Plan on certain parts of the territory that are judged to be strategic, it is in the Systems and in the Contexts, on the other hand, that we find the ways in which the PSC seeks to guide the interventions and the policies that involve the entire territory, pursuing the objective of spreading quality, bearing in mind the different conditions at the outset.

The planning of the **three Systems - mobility, the public city, environment-** is aimed at guaranteeing facilities and services that are regarded as essential for habitability. In the PSC it has been sought to highlight the objectives followed for each system and to set out the criteria for the choices made, examining also guidelines and planning choices beyond local level.





L'impalcato infrastrutturale

### Infrastructural planking

The Structural Plan seeks to distance through-traffic from the central area in order to reduce congestion and pollution. The overall reorganisation of the road network, to support medium distance journeys, is made possible by the creation of a motorway through-road to the north (which makes it possible to completely "declassify" the whole stretch of motorway concerned to a by-pass), the intermediate road on the plain, the extension of the Nuova Galliera to the west and of the Lungo Savena and the Rastignano intersection to the east. The road network for through-traffic, and its consolidation, is organised in such a way as to make it possible, at the edges of the more densely populated part of the city, to develop an exchange system between the extra-urban and urban public transport system. The positioning and quality of the interchanges (distribution, distance and comfort of the car parks-station and car parks-bus stops) is regarded as being fundamental.

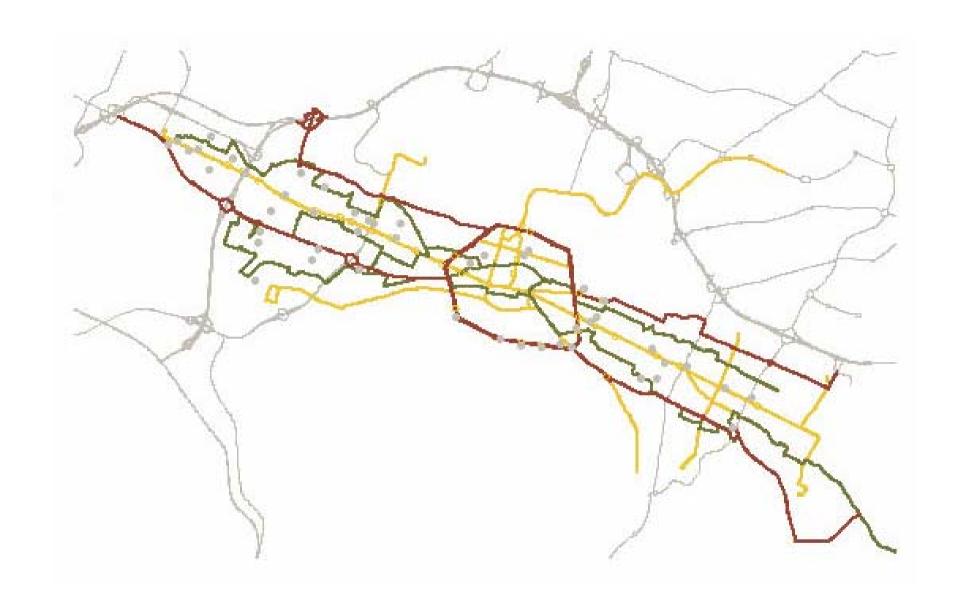


La rete del trasporto pubblico

### The public transport network

The urban public transport network, integrated with the network of the metropolitan railway service, comprises nine new dedicated stretches of railway as well as roads primarily dedicated to the passage of the trolleybus and autobus.

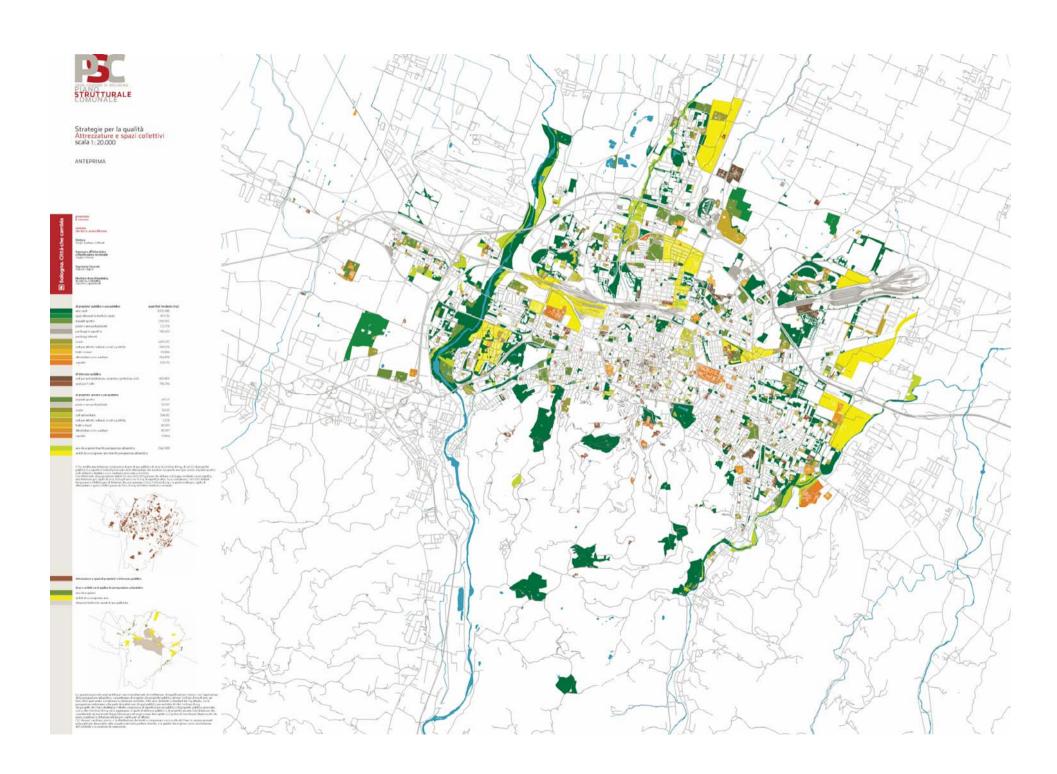
The strengthening and improvement of light public transport system, as well as the development of interchange hubs, seeks to promote and spread the use of public transport.

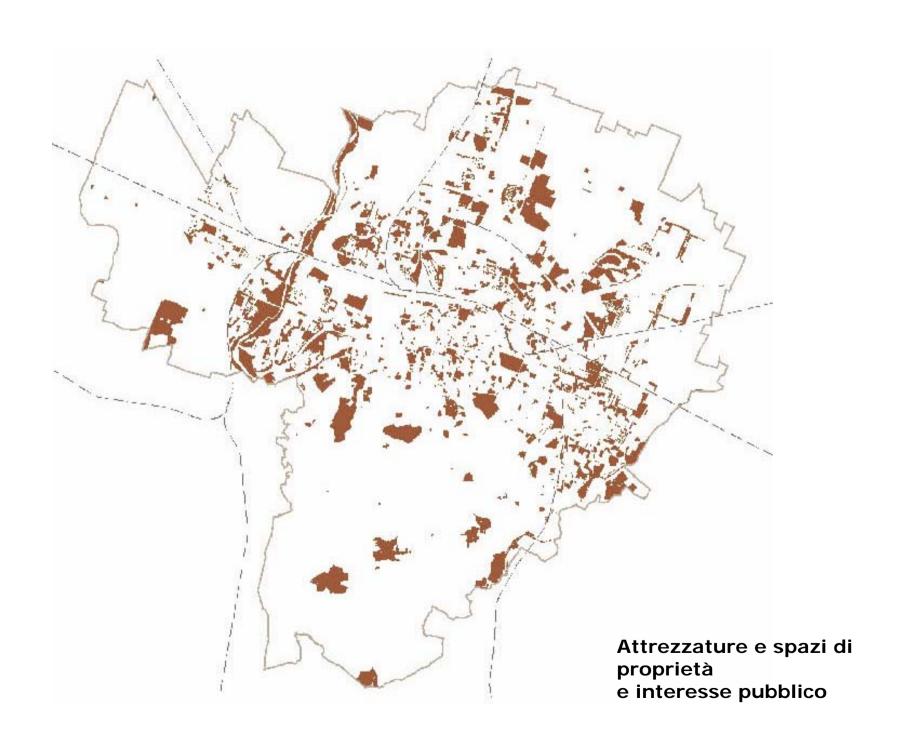


La riqualificazione della via Emilia

### The improvement of the Via Emilia

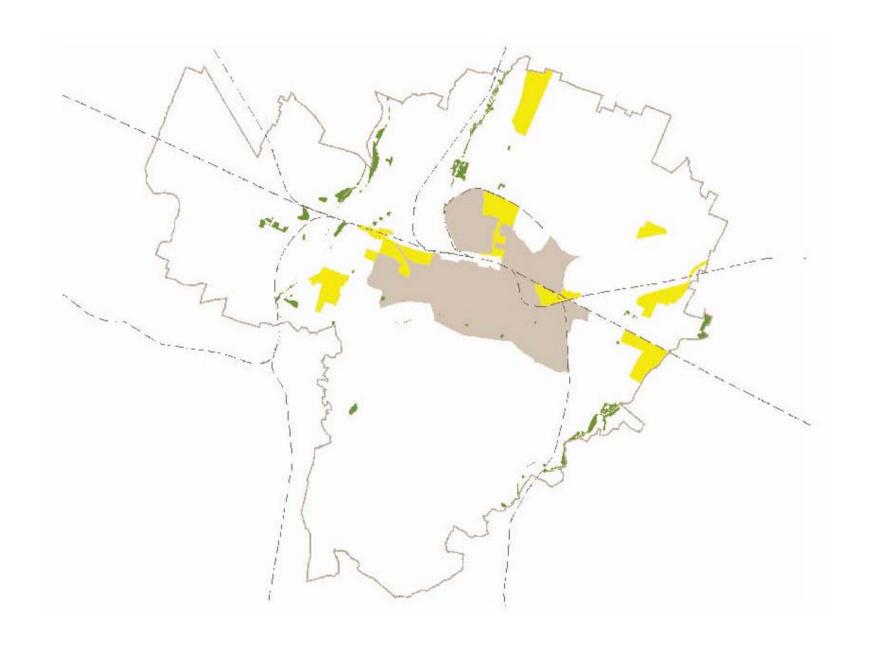
Within the densest urban area the Plan follows the objective of returning the Via Emilia to its role as urban backbone, with a new dedicated public transport system, the improvement of car parks near to bus stops, the moving of private traffic onto existing or new link roads. Other interventions aimed at reducing motor traffic and encouraging integrated mobility are: new connections with cycle tracks that are linked with basic services and with public bus stops; the overall improvement of car parking, considering their primary use. This series of interventions will make it possible to return roads and public squares to pedestrian use.





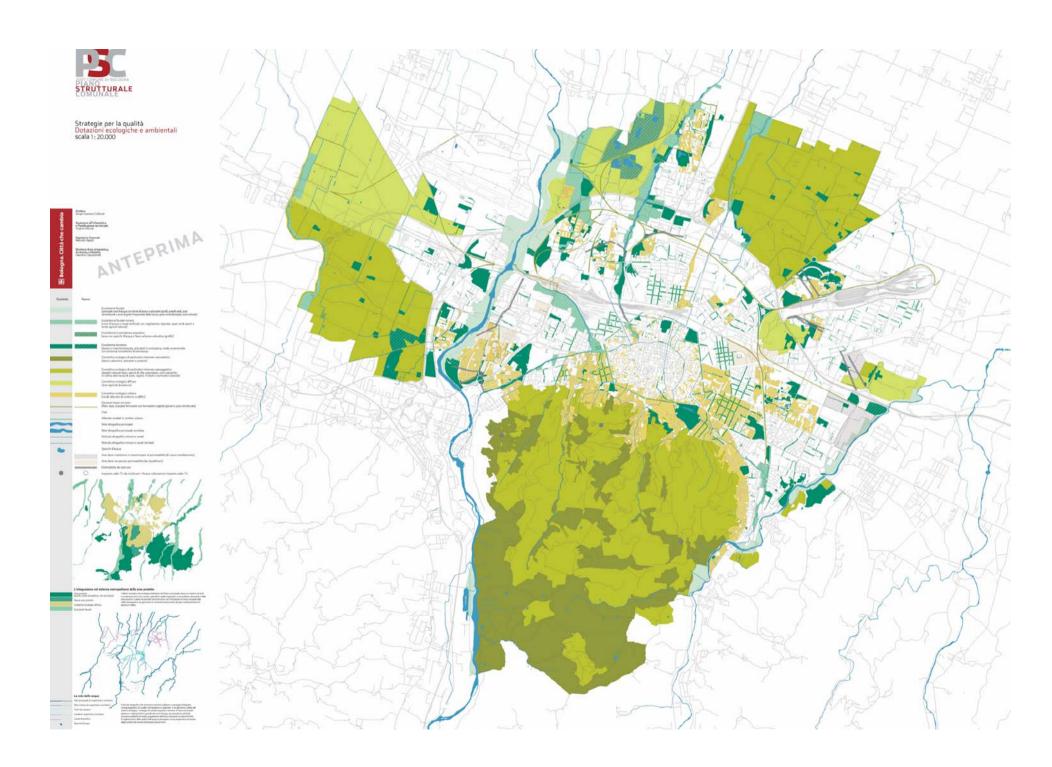
### **Facilities and public spaces**

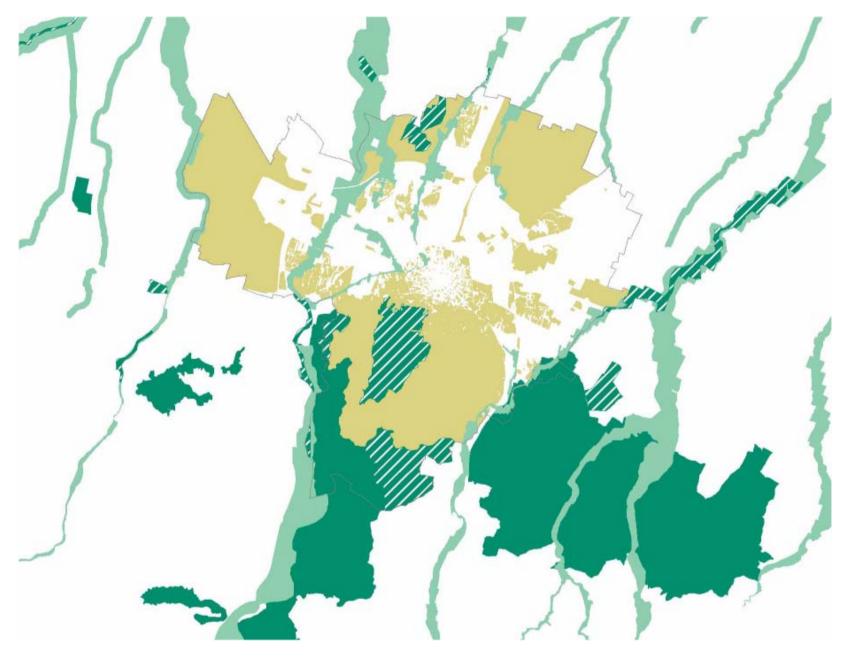
The PSC inherits an overall area of around 19.2 million m<sup>2</sup> which are available or in the course of being made available for public use, of which 17.5 is public property. The overall floor area of facilities in public areas (for schools, sports areas, cultural centres, public health services, etc.) totals 3.4 million. In relation to the permanent population (approximately 400,000 people who live in Bologna, whether resident or not) this means an area of around 46m<sup>2</sup> of facilities per person with 9m<sup>2</sup> of useful space. If the 140,000 temporary inhabitants are taken into account and the needs that they generate (around 2 million m<sup>2</sup>) the average quota per head of facilities and public spaces within the municipal area is reduced from 46 to 34 m<sup>2</sup>.



Aree e ambiti cui si applica la perequazione urbanistica

The operations envisaged in the context of new developments, substitution, improvement and historic buildings, with the application of urban equalisation, will make it possible to obtain at least 1 million m<sup>2</sup> in area for public property, one third of which will go to improving the existing situation. Other areas, destined for standard use by the current PRG, with equalisation will enter to form part of public spaces, totalling over 2 million m<sup>2</sup>.

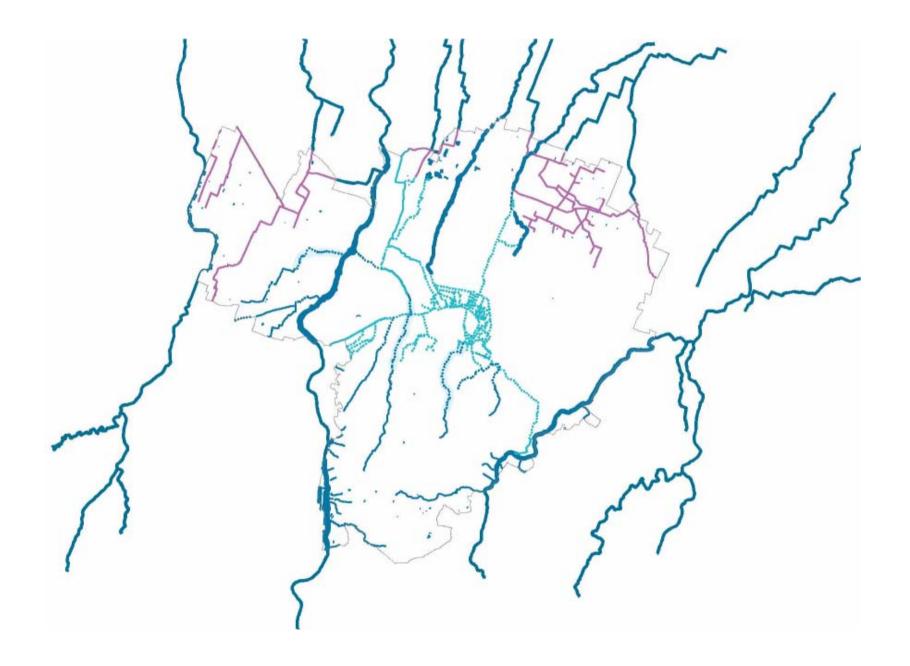




L'integrazione del sistema metropolitano delle aree protette

# Integrating protected areas into the metropolitan system

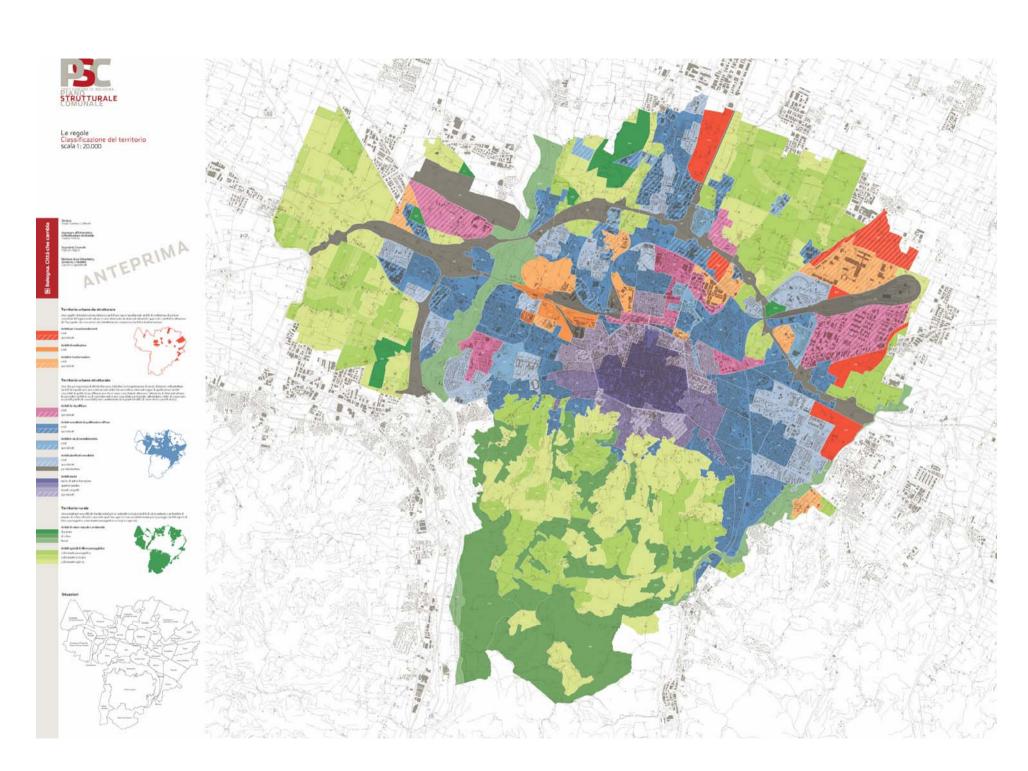
Natural habitats and the ecological network identified by the Structural Plan create a system of links and connections that find their basis in the regional and metropolitan network of parks and protected areas. The plan seeks to further develop this with the establishment of nature reserves in the hills of Bologna and to guarantee their continuity by preserving semi-urban rural spaces in plain and hill areas.



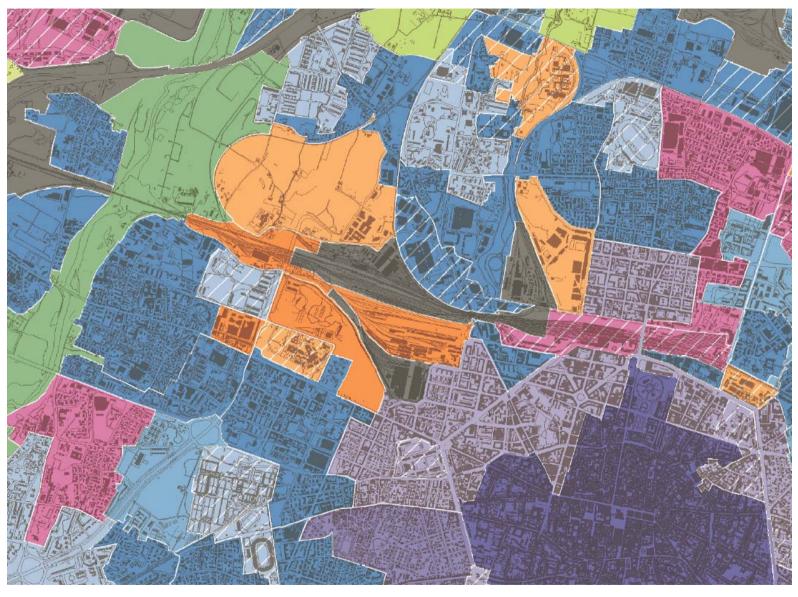
La rete delle acque

# The water network

The network of waterways that cross the hills and countryside of the Bologna area, linking up with metropolitan and regional waterways, are a key element in the ecological system, supporting aquatic and terrestrial corridors. The Structural Plan preserves and enhances the beds and shores of watercourses, both natural and artificial, through policies of protection, selective acquisition and interventions on adjoining areas. The improvement in the quality of the water is carried out through the continual removal of waste dumping that still takes place along certain stretches.







Le regole. "Classificazione del territorio"

The Contexts – belonging to the Territory to be Developed, the Developed Territory, the Rural Territory - translate the project for the Development Plan into the form set out in Regional Law 20/2000 in order to dictate the regulations, defining for each part of the territory the urban and functional characteristics, the social, functional, environmental and morphological objectives and the relative service requirements.

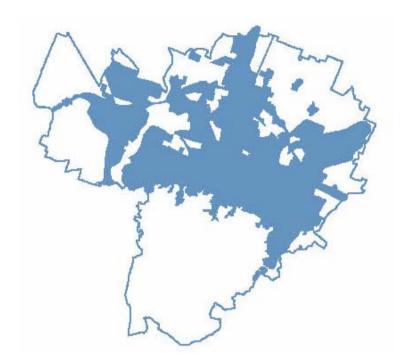
Interpreting the logic of the legislation, which configures the context as a minimum unit for the regulation of the structural plan, the Bologna PSC proposes a level of disaggregation that is sensitive to the characteristics of the territory and makes it possible to give completeness to the redevelopment operations. This means contexts that are sufficiently broad, portions of territory recognisable for their urban characteristics, state of conservation, level of facilities, functional mix.



Territorio urbano da strutturare

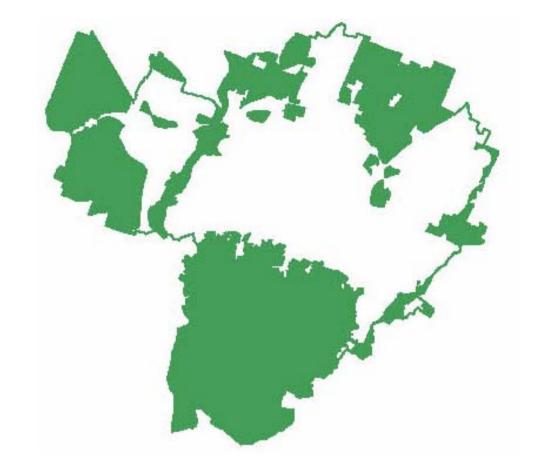
**Urban territory to develop.** Areas subject to intensive transformation (areas of new development, areas where substantial portions of the urban structure is to be substituted) and areas affected by urban instruments approved or adopted in implementation of the current PRG, where there is to be overall development (areas of transformation).

#### Territorio urbano strutturato



**Developed urban territory.** Areas which, by reason of the presence of abandoned activities, require the reorganisation of services, facilities or infrastructures (areas for redevelopment); relatively stable areas that permit small scale development interventions (consolidated areas of general development); areas that are to be consolidated through the implementation of protective urban instruments (areas undergoing consolidation); areas that are consolidated in terms of urban layout, facilities and state of conservation (consolidated planned areas); areas that have an urban layout or buildings of historic value (historic areas).

#### Territorio rurale



Rural territory. Semi-urban un-built areas that are fundamental for ecological continuity (areas of natural and environmental value in valley, hill or river areas) and areas in which the use of agriculture is still of decisive importance for the landscape (agricultural areas of natural importance, predominantly natural, ecological and agricultural).



# Territorio urbano da strutturare

Territorio urbano strutturato

#### Ambiti per i nuovi insediamenti

misti

specializzati

#### Ambiti di sostituzione

misti

#### Ambiti in trasformazione

misti

specializzati

## Ambiti da riqualificare

misti

specializzati

#### Ambiti consolidati di qualificazione diffusa

misti

specializzati

#### Ambiti in via di consolidamento

misti

specializzati

#### Ambiti pianificati consolidati

mist

specializzati

per infrastrutture

#### Ambiti storici

nucleo di antica formazione

quartieri giardino

tessuti compatti

specializzati

### **Territorio rurale**

#### Ambiti di valore naturale e ambientale

di pianura

di collina

fluviali

#### Ambiti agricoli di rilievo paesaggistico

a dominante paesaggistica

a dominante ecologica

a dominante agricola



# **Urban planning experiences: Bologna**

**Documents** 

- Seven cities Strategies and projects for the new urban plan in Bologna (Extract for Bologna new PSC)
- Bologna new PSC (in Italian)

**Books** and **Journals** 

- Interpreting the breakdown of the urban model: three Italian case studies Patrizia Gabellini in IsoCaRP Review no.2, September 2006
- Province of Bologna (Italy): Territorial Coordination Plan published by planum
- "Planning Future": project promoted by the region Emilia-Romagna and Planum
- -Survey of urban and landscape architecture in Italy: Bologna
- P. Giordani, G. Gresleri, N. Marzot in L'Architettura Cronache e Storia, n. 576 Ottobre 2003.

**Papers** 

- -Bologna, a changing city (Urban center exhibition)
- -The many voices of a city: involving the community of Bologna in the definition of the new city master plan by means of direct participation and interaction with new technologies (Giovanni Fini)

Seen during the lesson

- -Video for the Urban Center, by Cineteca di Bologna
- Bologna General Masterplans in the 20th Century from <a href="www.rapu.it">www.rapu.it</a> and <a href="portale">Portale</a> <a href="Sit">Sit</a> Comune di Bologna