

# TeMA

Journal of  
Land Use, Mobility and Environment

This special issue collects a selection of peer-review papers presented at the 8th International Conference INPUT 2014 titled "Smart City: planning for energy, transportation and sustainability of urban systems", held on 4-6 June in Naples, Italy. The issue includes recent developments on the theme of relationship between innovation and city management and planning.

Tema is the Journal of Land use, Mobility and Environment and offers papers with a unified approach to planning and mobility. TeMA Journal has also received the Sparc Europe Seal of Open Access Journals released by Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC Europe) and the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

# INPUT 2014

papers selected

## Smart City

planning for energy, transportation  
and sustainability of the urban system

## SMART CITY

## PLANNING FOR ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE URBAN SYSTEM

Special Issue, June 2014

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# TeMA

Journal of  
Land Use, Mobility and  
Environment

TeMA. Journal of Land Use, Mobility and Environment offers researches, applications and contributions with a unified approach to planning and mobility and publishes original inter-disciplinary papers on the interaction of transport, land use and environment. Domains include engineering, planning, modeling, behavior, economics, geography, regional science, sociology, architecture and design, network science, and complex systems.

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Journal of  
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This special issue of TeMA collects the papers presented at the 8th International Conference INPUT 2014 which will take place in Naples from 4th to 6th June. The Conference focuses on one of the central topics within the urban studies debate and combines, in a new perspective, researches concerning the relationship between innovation and management of city changing.



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## EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE INPUT 2014

### SMART CITY. PLANNING FOR ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE URBAN SYSTEM

This special issue of TeMA collects the papers presented at the Eighth International Conference INPUT, 2014, titled "Smart City. Planning for energy, transportation and sustainability of the urban system" that takes place in Naples from 4 to 6 of June 2014.

INPUT (Innovation in Urban Planning and Territorial) consists of an informal group/network of academic researchers Italians and foreigners working in several areas related to urban and territorial planning. Starting from the first conference, held in Venice in 1999, INPUT has represented an opportunity to reflect on the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as key planning support tools. The theme of the eighth conference focuses on one of the most topical debate of urban studies that combines , in a new perspective, researches concerning the relationship between innovation (technological, methodological, of process etc..) and the management of the changes of the city. The Smart City is also currently the most investigated subject by TeMA that with this number is intended to provide a broad overview of the research activities currently in place in Italy and a number of European countries. Naples, with its tradition of studies in this particular research field, represents the best place to review progress on what is being done and try to identify some structural elements of a planning approach.

Furthermore the conference has represented the ideal space of mind comparison and ideas exchanging about a number of topics like: planning support systems, models to geo-design, qualitative cognitive models and formal ontologies, smart mobility and urban transport, Visualization and spatial perception in urban planning innovative processes for urban regeneration, smart city and smart citizen, the Smart Energy Master project, urban entropy and evaluation in urban planning, etc..

The conference INPUT Naples 2014 were sent 84 papers, through a computerized procedure using the website [www.input2014.it](http://www.input2014.it) . The papers were subjected to a series of monitoring and control operations. The first fundamental phase saw the submission of the papers to reviewers. To enable a blind procedure the papers have been checked in advance, in order to eliminate any reference to the authors. The review was carried out on a form set up by the local scientific committee. The review forms received were sent to the authors who have adapted the papers, in a more or less extensive way, on the base of the received comments. At this point (third stage), the new version of the paper was subjected to control for to standardize the content to the layout required for the publication within TeMA. In parallel, the Local Scientific Committee, along with the Editorial Board of the magazine, has provided to the technical operation on the site TeMA (insertion of data for the indexing and insertion of pdf version of the papers). In the light of the time's shortness and of the high number of contributions the Local Scientific Committee decided to publish the papers by applying some simplifies compared with the normal procedures used by TeMA. Specifically:

- Each paper was equipped with cover, TeMA Editorial Advisory Board, INPUT Scientific Committee, introductory page of INPUT 2014 and summary;
- Summary and sorting of the papers are in alphabetical order, based on the surname of the first author;
- Each paper is indexed with own DOI codex which can be found in the electronic version on TeMA website ([www.tema.unina.it](http://www.tema.unina.it)). The codex is not present on the pdf version of the papers.

## SMART CITY PLANNING FOR ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE URBAN SYSTEM Special Issue, June 2014

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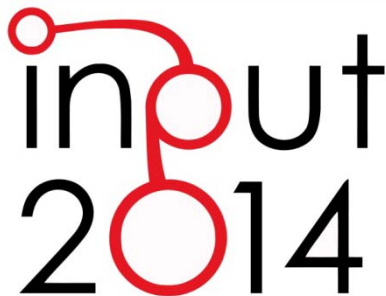
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SPECIAL ISSUE

Eighth International Conference INPUT  
Smart City - Planning for Energy, Transportation and Sustainability  
of the Urban System

*Naples, 4-6 June 2014*

The logo for the INPUT 2014 conference. It features the word "input" in a lowercase, sans-serif font, with the "i" and "n" connected by a red line that forms a stylized shape. Below "input" is the year "2014" in a larger, bold, sans-serif font. The "0" in "2014" is also connected to the red line above it.

## SMART MEDITERRANEAN LOGICS

OLD - NEW DIMENSIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS OF  
TERRITORIES AND CITES-PORTS IN MEDITERRANEAN

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### ABSTRACT

The land coast, with particular emphasis the port-city, are in fact used more and more like a menu in which different users increasingly move freely according to their needs.

The new definition parameters with respect to which the landscapes are recognizable, articulating configurations, immutable, and not concluded, but on the contrary, variables are always open and more leads, not the placement of functions, but the interaction between subjects, and actually pushed social, cultural, political and economic.

The port city now seems more like a miscellany, and a composite variable, the definition of which combine multiple devices and whose understanding and operational management appears to be no longer in the perimeter of registers and formal, but the identification of rules and tactics logical drive and able to predict particular outcomes and the evolution of the different dynamics and vocations.

'Dream City', 'Dream Lands' and 'Dream Country' will constitute the new benchmarks in the definition of geographies based on imagination, perception and use of spaces and scenarios from the sensitivity of each individual and class user, until the size of the global imaginary fantasy, with respect to which space, urbanity and territories are distinguished as 'complementary' or 'complementary' depending on the specific 'action brands' and 'areas of opportunity'.

### KEYWORDS

Mediterranean, Desire territories, New logics

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The territorial geographies are determinate today, more and more, not by spatial and temporal factors but, in fact, by informational and relational ones, in respect to which, the urban maps and territories are perceived as distorted on compressions and expansions.

The new definition parameters, respect to which the landscapes are recognizable, articulating not concluded and immutable but open and variable configurations, are increasingly derivations, not of functions placement, but of the interaction between subjects, social, cultural, political and economic realities and incentives.

Topics and times at the base of territories structure and definition are, in fact, profoundly changed, the processes speed makes long-term planning operations, in fact, useless and misleading, and meanwhile the multitude of demands and requirements impose an ever-increasing interventions transformability and inflection.

The landscape now appears more like a miscellany, composite and variable, defined with multiple devices and whose understanding and operational management appears to be no longer on registers and formal context perimeter, but on logical rules and tactics identification, capable to driving and predicting possible outcomes and dynamic and different vocations evolution.

These processes give rise to scenarios dilatation and global interconnections proliferation for which the landscapes design and management depends no longer today only on the needs of its inhabitants, but also, and in a non-negligible way, on the perspectives and exchange identification and understanding of logics imposed by new needs and feelings of those who have access to and flows in these territories even temporarily.

## 2 LOGICAL GEOGRAPHY OF DESIRE TERRITORIES

So the landscape are configured today under an energy field action determined by habits, vocations, aspirations and wills, imposed and proposed, whether by individuals, groups, than by communities.



Fig. 1 Crumpled City



The multiplicity of instances, in the globalization era, might suggest a landscapes saturation with a degenerating process leading at specific identities dissolution. In reality this dynamic don't degrade the landscape, but rather enriches and strengthens the landscapes. The landscapes are so active subjects of a territorial dimension moving from rigid definition in areas and facilities to the soft definition in devices and connections.

We are assisting to the transition from:

*Logic of Stress > Logic of Empathies.*

The return to nature desire inevitably introduces changes in the relationship between solids and voids turning the "green" from being just a urban complement, infiltrated and often almost accidental, in an important and articulated organization and space-time modulation device able to modulate it, to interact and interface with weight and percentage surface to the built.

The strengthened natural system not only becomes a potential alternative to the infrastructure system in favour of a pedestrian mobility, bicycle or any other alternative to the car, but in a way even more interesting, it assumes the role of a reliever and a diaphragm replacing limits and tensions for empathy and exchange between the parties.

The urban limit, however, is dissolving completely and permanently in the landscape and in the same way the boundary between public space and building, in terms of area and permeability, tends to dissolve.

Hybridization, in this view, seems to impose itself strongly as a new way of resolving spatial and formal disputes, mingling and overlapping, prefiguring urban realities made of multi-purpose convertible and usable spaces and systems, at the same time in a different way, and objects as buildings, infrastructure, social spaces and energy sources.

*Logic of Agreements > Logic of Resonances*

The revaluation of each single reality enriches the territory defining it as a set of independent and, at the same time, consistent and concurrent specificities in the definition of the set.

This constitutes an important shift in territory design and action because it inserts and gives role also to minor realities, while the already worthy recognized areas are, in this way, unmarked, freed by an excessive pressure, which redistributes itself in adjacent areas, recovering breath and quality.

Constantly changing, the logical dynamics clarification and understanding involve the choice and the proposition of directions able to determine and drive the renewal and the interface between different territory's devices, outlining new configurations, prepositions, evolving and alternatives geographies of landscape.

In this logical context, the landscape takes shape, therefore, in new geographies no longer tied to the traditional categories of natural and artificial or urban and agricultural. In the new dimension, the territory, in fact, founds these natures mixed and overwritten and, as a generator and, at the same time, scenario of forces acting on different levels distances and times, distinguishes and organizes itself, however, respect to their valences:

- Propulsive, as a generator of new arrangements, configurations;
- Potential, as reinforcement of situations and processes already in place;
- Connective, as an articulating binder not only at physical level, but also cognitive;
- Suspensive, as a pause or a buffer.

While the oscillation of these values respect to different planes, distances and times of investigation in which the landscapes are defined in their complexity, reveals a certain relativity of the modern territories, at least in their definition, this does not match a contingent or contradictory character, in fact, the modern

landscapes are assuming different geographies compared to the operating interpretation, but all different propositions are summarized in the overall configuration of each landscape.

A striking example of all these changes is provided, undoubtedly, by the Mediterranean coastal system: here the landscape has always had a determinant role, taking always shape as a factor in the territory's definition; according to Braudel, in fact, extending between the mountains and the sea, vines and olive trees mark its boundaries, and it is perhaps for this reason that here more than anywhere else, undoubtedly, it shows the logic change effects.

At first sight, the basin looks like, in fact, a kaleidoscopic, complex and articulate scenarios system with undefined contours where geographies mingle, overlap and fade to the point that define them appears difficult, if not misleading, here more than anywhere else detects Gausa:

"ancient geographical borders, aimed at curbing the new emerging city, gave way, almost suddenly, in front of various scales of a new actions field, much more complex, elusive and vital, in which latent nucleus and consolidated nodes, uncertain margins and friction areas, consolidated fabrics and unfinished textures are living together, announcing the new hybrid and gradually ambivalent condition (between natural and artificial) of a new urban landscape planning"(Gausa 2010).

New scenarios result in new propositions, and then the new logics become the projects, researches and visions engine as Multi-Hiper Barcelona-Catalunya, Picity, Città Adriatico, ... where the landscape, as active element, territorial converter, defines the set in

"a complex array of 'point' and 'counterpoint' - of intertwined fingers – reported to basic, flexible and intermittent standards, open to possible changes but always aware of the tactic disposition of the development and relation spaces" (Gausa 2010).

### 3 MEDITERRANEAN TERRITORY AND CITY-PORT

The Mediterranean coasts possess an accumulation of exceptional urban places that are uniquely rich, layered and complex, and whose physical and geographical features have enabled them to play a fundamental role in the development of civilisations. The port cities around the Mediterranean are highly sophisticated artefacts of major heritage value and are the outcome of a process dating back to the beginning of time but also expressing the varied, many-sided present day as well as looking forward to the future.

But the complex connotations of this urban fabric cannot simply be explained as a consequence or a product of the interaction between the morphology of the Mediterranean territory, the evolution of a single civilisation, or the result of applying different rules. More interestingly, they are the end product of contaminations and cross-fertilisations that were mainly spontaneous and peaceful and that came about thanks to the contacts, exchanges and interchanges between the various populations and cultures of the basin. Because of these processes, which took place over time and across cultures, each Mediterranean port city developed its own identity and each one is completely different from the others, whilst at the same time being undeniably and indissolubly connected to them as an inextricable part of a whole system.

For centuries the relationships between these various urban agglomerations have been defined by describing the differences and analogies between their particular features and stylistic elements. But in the face of today's ongoing, rapid transformations, we may now need to think about this from a different perspective, in terms of a more complex dimension that refers to the propositions and rules that currently define this contemporary urban fabric, whether internally – dealing with its own dynamics and needs – or externally, insofar as it is latently an interconnected whole even though its parts are unique and particular.

These implicit, immanent interconnections between the coastal urban fabrics of the Mediterranean, as they are commonly perceived and recognised, cannot be explained by or limited exclusively to the recurrence of typological or formal models (which are also found in non-Mediterranean areas) nor can they be given a simple geographic explanation. Instead, they seem to imply and be the expression of a much more significant rationale that continues to exist, even in the face of the distortions that are being generated by current processes.

This intensification of the networks of physical, economic and cultural exchange have gradually led to a reduction of distances; maps and domains are increasingly being defined in terms of compression and saturation. Since it is the aim of these dynamics to restructure and define the whole world as a single global network, it might have been expected that the Mediterranean and its coastal urban structures would have lost their role as Europe's centre of gravity, and become peripheral. But on the contrary, thanks to the systemic reality that defines and regulates the Mediterranean basin as a unique whole and – at the same time – as a multiple corollary of particular individual features, it has reconfirmed its position and has indeed strengthened it, and has become the most important basin for receiving the inward flows of all the migratory currents that relate to tourism, new residence, immigration, and work.

The land coast, with particular emphasis the Mediterranean port-city, are used more and more like a menu in which different users increasingly move freely according to their needs.

The new definition parameters with respect to which the landscapes are recognizable, articulating configurations, immutable, and not concluded, but on the contrary, variables are always open and more leads, not the placement of functions, but the interaction between subjects, and actually pushed social, cultural, political and economic.

The port city now seems more like a miscellany, and a composite variable, the definition of which combine multiple devices and whose understanding and operational management appears to be no longer in the perimeter of registers and formal, but the identification of rules and tactics logical drive and able to predict particular outcomes and the evolution of the different dynamics and vocations.

'Dream City', 'Dream Lands' and 'Dream Country' will constitute the new benchmarks in the definition of geographies based on imagination, perception and use of spaces and scenarios from the sensitivity of each individual and class user, until the size of the global imaginary fantasy, with respect to which space, urbanity and territories are distinguished as 'complementary' or 'complementary' depending on the specific 'action brands' and 'areas of opportunity'.

The concepts of limit and shape related to the determination of urban systems have lost their meaning and sense in the face of current processes.

Topics and times at the base of the structure and definition of the territories are, in fact, profoundly changed the speed of the process makes it, in fact, useless and misleading operations of long-term planning, while the multitude of demands and pressures require ever-increasing convertibility and variability interventions.

The area, if some time is taken on the meaning of the integrated system, now looks more like a mixture, composite and variable definitions which contribute to a variety of devices and whose understanding and operational management appears to be no longer in the scope of records and formal, but the identification of logical rules and tactics to guide and predict the outcome and development of the different dynamics and vocations.

The urban face of these dynamics, can and must, therefore, still play a key role in the structuring and establishment of territories in general and urban areas in particular, but not with more radical actions and bakery additives, as with the renewal of propositions, concepts and applications.

If the whole country is today under the action of an energy field which is constantly changing, the planner's action, can no longer be in control with a static, fixed design, but which includes the development and understanding of logical dynamics of choice and the proposition becomes the addresses of those to be determined, driving, the renewal of the various interface devices spatial convertible new geographies and emerging alternatives, in which the response to the problems of sustainability is not a limit, but as resource capable of providing answers to the needs of daily living.

The landscape, in that sense, it seems, in fact, become more and more potential and power to influence the definition of plans and strategies. The growing attention to ecology, the willingness to give up resources and polluting the turning tourism and economic interests, in general, in contexts in which natural and artificial environments are showing more and more comprehensive, extensive and branched, is that if the past have been the settlements, with their development, to lead the transformation of the territories, today, are without doubt the landscape.

Branching and infiltrating the settlements and increasingly taking the role of the devices themselves, while over land and in the system, such as connection networks, like infrastructure, and as structural factors and structuring, the landscapes become, today, in the articulation of green, private and public, wild, agricultural and urban water, river or sea and also built, which is full of gaps, the new ordering element and link the different contexts and realities.

Today's dynamics and processes and as compared to other more technologically evolved or more structurally functional systems and scenarios, each of these Mediterranean port-cities seems to be maintaining its peculiarities and upholding the importance of its particular role in relation to the wider world geography, whilst identifying an 'increased' complexity that is the consequence of a genetic, intrinsic and permanent predisposition to embrace an 'open', flexible, but always dynamically coherent evolution.

Clementi looks like the coasts of the Mediterranean connote, in this context, logic, peculiarly for the fact that "for hundreds of kilometers, rooted and nomadic populations intersect at different times of the day, week, seasons, places that do not are designed for those who live there, but to pander to the processes of a market, a tourist economy more competitive" (Clementi 1995) .



Fig. 2 Mediterranean area as network

It 'clear that today in the design and management of the different scenarios that define the Mediterranean coast are not only important from the needs and desires of the population stable, which also have less and less, but also and increasingly, identification and understanding of perspectives and logical changes that are imposed by new needs and sensitivities of who joins and uses only temporarily and partially this space.

Tourism, in this context, although it always plays an important role, it has acquired and is acquiring an ever more decisive, revealing values and meanings increasingly varied and complex, well beyond the limited and traditional view of seasonal-related practices for bathing.

The economic importance coated, for the temporary Mediterranean coastal areas and variety of users is the fact that a major if not the first goals of the actions of transformation today is undoubtedly increase of palatability, by creating expectations and ease of enjoyment for an ever increasing number of subjects.

If the Mediterranean was once a system of relational devices and is now a system of trans-devices and other devices (devices of/between/among/with/in devices), today more than ever it presents itself as the theatre of excesses: an intricate system of correspondences in which each port-city, within itself, exhibits the variations of relational logics that engage and connect all scales, the whole basin, and the global system, in terms of its non-spatial, but international, proximity or distance from the others.

The Mediterranean port cities, which are linked not merely by formal similarities (or by their similarities of form), but with respect to a number of key concepts (their interactions, exchanges, dependencies) in a more underlying, intrinsic way, can be identified and defined using a logical analogy according to which as the system of the Mediterranean basin they are something like a biological organism. In this different perspective they reveal themselves to be perfect space-systemic workshops whose greater or lesser complexity of interconnectedness defines the Mediterranean itself as a relational phenomenological model that embodies, in summary form, the logics and relationships of the global network as a whole.

#### 4 CONCLUSION

In the simultaneous concomitances and competitive links of different territorial/urban situations and their demands, their rapid variation over time, and faced with the now obvious need for sustainability that the economic crisis has rendered mandatory, today's contradictory, de-structured and changeable circumstances are bringing about an ever-increasing, ever-faster flexibility and transformability of paradigms that can no longer be regarded as models for rupturing ancient equilibriums, structures, and organizations in a logical perspective markedly different from the past, but as a re-structuring of their coherence, interconnectedness and continuity, in and between the various urbanized settings and landscapes.

In the Mediterranean regions is evident, therefore, perhaps more than elsewhere, what we remember Ricci as emphasizing "Landscape and Environment Society are the great themes of ethical confrontation, economic and political crisis after. The culture of the development plan can't remain insensitive or to pretend that these problems do not overwhelm forcing her to profound changes.

In few years the global crisis has brought forth a different sense of social values and economic changes that the objectives of the change. A new geography of desire is changing so fast development processes that produces the crisis itself in the economic and cultural aggregates or more resistant to the forces of change, making them suddenly old, out of time.

The direct relationship between activities and places is no longer a necessary condition. Cities tend to lose a physical connotation defined to assume the size of the fluid fields of relationships. Reduces the need of land, intended as a space to move and communicate, increases the demand for "security" than the size of environmental risk and significantly increases the need for landscapes in which to live and identify with.

The recent economic and energy crisis is changing decisively the way of thinking about the future and its forms" (Ricci 2012) .

The different geographies of desire show, so, the articulation of different territories according to speed and capable of activating cycles and inter-turn, according to specific purposes and contexts, spaces, links and devices, thus defining new tactics choice of actions in the interface and interpolation processing with respect to the different proposals and demands imposed on the culture and lifestyle needs.

If the new size of the landscape is therefore on the scale today, one switch, the plurality of complexity and geographies through which it defines, in this sense, are nothing but the expression of the complexity of the interactions, not only within the unfolding of each particular scenario, but especially in the dialogue between local and global.

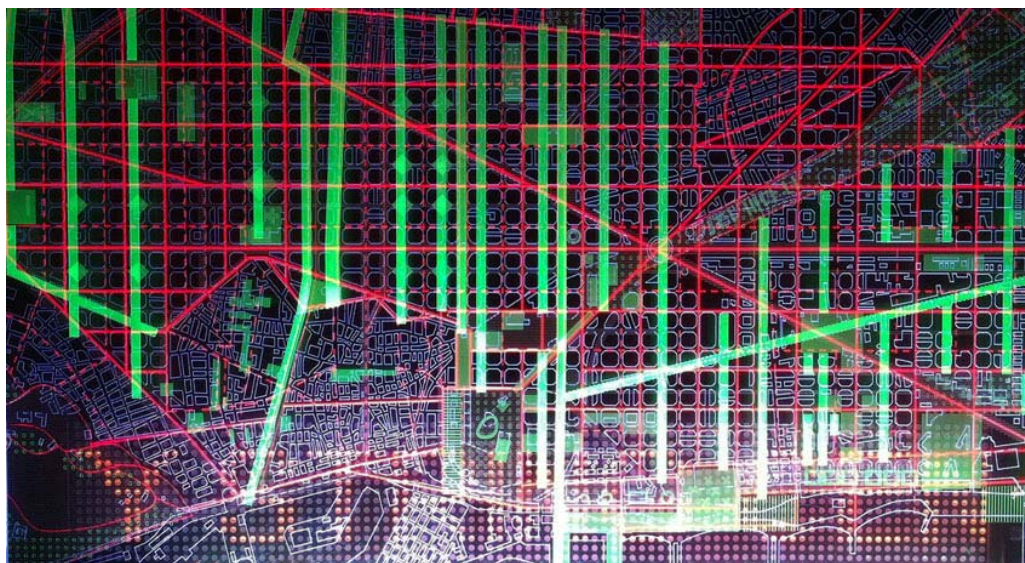


Fig. 3 Barcelona - Multi-string City (project by Gausa-Raveau Architecture and GicLab UNIGE)

An increased size, which makes the territory similar to a network, a network, in which the vertical and transverse connections have assumed much more strength and valence of the horizontal ones, so that, today affects more timely a transformation on the whole system that the contrary.

The micro-scale and large-scale rediscover and reacquire thus their centrality in the triumph of localism and the landscape is strengthened and enriched by new instances of self-feeding it into a virtuous circle.

The rapidly evolving urban dynamics increasingly require us to rethink real, perceived, and lived spaces in the awareness that representing the environment on the basis of subjective perceptions is not only a way of organizing behavior in a territory but that in the same sense, territories themselves become platforms for personal decisions by users who according to their own needs, interests, and desires are in ever more independent ways defining new geographies and systematic.

The Mediterranean port cities, which are linked not merely by formal similarities (or by their similarities of form), but with respect to a number of key concepts (their interactions, exchanges, dependencies) in a more underlying, intrinsic way, can be identified and defined using a logical analogy according to which as the system of the Mediterranean basin they are something like a biological organism. In this different perspective they reveal themselves to be perfect space-systemic workshops whose greater or lesser complexity of interconnectedness defines the Mediterranean itself as a relational phenomenological model that embodies, in summary form, the logics and relationships of the global network as a whole.



On the one hand because of their structural complexity, their internal mixed, and their strong interactivity within (and with respect to) the basin as a system, and on the other because of their strong desire to affirm themselves and be protagonists within (and with respect to) the global level, the Mediterranean territories show that without any loss of meaning they can fully intercept and absorb the various logical and use-related modifications imposed by today's dynamics and equally, in this process, can reveal that in response to the new demands and stresses they are able to suggest, develop, and propose paradigmatic scenarios and tactics that are expressed in the conjunction, conversion, harmonization and completion of the existing, whether or not it has heritage value.

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## IMAGES SOURCES

Fig. 1: Crumpled City

Fig. 2: Mediterranean area as network

Fig. 3: Barcelona - Multi-string City (project by Gausa-Raveau Arcquitecture and GicLab UNIGE)

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The most important and recent articles to remember in this relation are:

Nan Emanuela (2013), "Megalomanintelligenti: le città mediterranee tra antichi genomi e nuovi paradigmi", in di Gausa Navarro M., Ricci M. e Scaglione P., a cura di Nan E. e Canessa N. V. e Marengo M., *AUM01 Atlante Urbano Mediterraneo 01*, Trento/Barcellona.

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