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.

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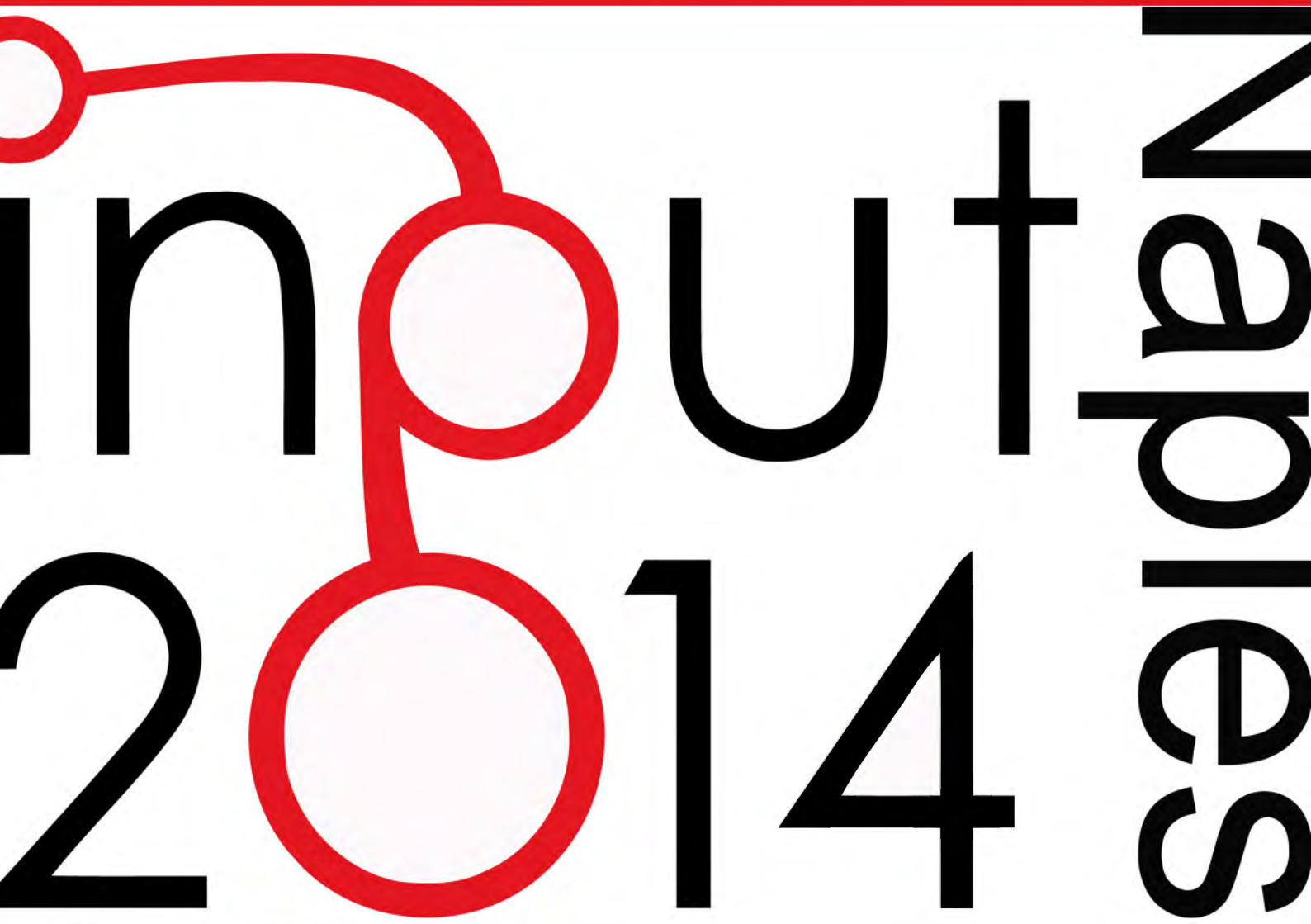

Smart City

planning for energy, transportation and sustainability of the urban system

Special issue, June 2014

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SMART CITY

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TeMA Journal of Land Use, Mobility and Environment

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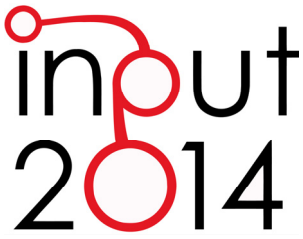
TeMA Journal of Land Use, Mobility and Environment

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.



TeMA Journal of Land Use, Mobility and Environment

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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 . 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). The codex is not present on the pdf version of the papers.

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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

PLANNING UN-SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MEZZOGIORNO

METHODS AND STRATEGIES FOR PLANNING HUMAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT
Growing like “wildfire”, traffic congestion, the spread of pollution, the inefficiency of the services, the chaotic mix of land uses, lack of green are some of the features, unfortunately now become familiar in cities across the world.
This is an interesting time for both examine the tools available to urban planners expression of for the analysis and definition of policies both to see how they have adapted to the new conditions.
A betterenvironment and qualitylandscapes are necessary conditions for attractinginvestments, assets and people. But they are not sufficient. It shouldalsobe a social and humanlandscapequality to trigger local development.
For example, consider the network of "slow city". It was founded as a cultural and proposal of new lifestyle. But that possesses significant practical implications in terms of more balanced regional development, because polycentric. The same report city / country is improved by slow development of these practices. They are able to reduce the depopulation and activities to the centers of larger size, reducing costs (congestion, agglomeration, overuse of resources) both in the areas of concentration in the internal ones (better use of resources, maintenance / control of the territory, etc.).

KEYWORDS
Development, Sustainability, Recycling

1 INTRODUCTION

The crisis of the city sit as a place of maximum concentration and specialization of activities on the territory undeferrable makes a radical rethinking of the scientific and technical the specific discipline of those who, like us, studying the city for to understand, to identify ways of guidance and control, to define trajectories of evolution. Growing like “wildfire”, traffic congestion, the spread of pollution, the inefficiency of the services, the chaotic mix of land uses, lack of green are some of the features, unfortunately now become familiar in cities across the world.

They are some of the inevitable consequences of the enormous concentration of population and activities that cities have become more serious consequences were often from the high speed of growth and lack of planning and coordination, not only. These are some of the factors behind the recent major changes with the appearance of new development models mark not only in urban areas but the entire territory.

This is an interesting time for both examine the tools available to urban planners expression of for the analysis and definition of policies both to see how they have adapted to the new conditions.

1.2 THE CURRENT FRAMEWORK

The general framework of departure gives us a reality southern characterized by now well-known historical and Shortcomings that greatly reduce the attractiveness of the area: the network of physical infrastructure, the level of specialization of services (extremely low) in the low participation of different actors the various projects, in other words, the limited availability of capital in Mezzogiorno (which means poor coordination in the activities and actions very often means conflict between different actors instead of cooperation):

- institutional fragility;
- increasing level of lawlessness,
- lack of innovative capacity of cities which results in reduced production processes of wealth.

Also the potential in Mezzogiorno is still very high, because:

- Mezzogiorno has a lovely location in the Mediterranean who is a context in a dynamic evolution: the South itself as a great platform logistics - with its port facilities, its transportation infrastructure - in a more interesting relationship with the Far East, and other geographic locations (the north-western and the south-east) of the South itself;
- Mezzogiorno has a high potential consequent to his unique cultural landscape, which is characterized by its artistic heritage, architectural, environmental, cultural, unique in the world for its extraordinary beauty;
- the creativity of its people and the innovative capacity of some of its research facilities remains high.

The question that arises is: why this potential is hard to translate into concrete reality? Hard to translate into greater ability to attract and entrepreneurial skills? Hard to translate into greater competitiveness? Why does not reduce the gap between expert knowledge (new knowledge, research) and practical knowledge (practices)?

The town and city networks are the critical element in promoting economic development in the South. Urban issues, environmental issues and the issue of culture are closely intertwined: one leads to the other and vice versa. For example, economic development, can be born as a reaction to environmental degradation, and generate or less capacity for self-organization. Of course, we do not have recipes: we can only prepare proposals and considering very carefully the results of that trial.

2 UN-SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH

Today there is no programmatic document regional, provincial or municipal level that does not make formal reference to the promotion of sustainable development. But the "facts" go in a completely different direction from the "principles." You may remember some of these "facts":

- continued loss of biodiversity in many areas;
- the increasing scarcity of water resources, natural, scenic;
- the pollution of soil, air, water (with human and eco system damage to the human health).

Environmental degradation is the general context in which it accelerates – above a certain threshold then critical – the progressive loss of employment, reduction in the level of income, loss of ability to export etc., namely the economic and social degradation.

Sustainable development is characterized by a strong promotion of "relations" and then for the promotion of synergies through coordination of actions / choices. The savings from synergies are to be considered today the most significant economies of scale or agglomeration.

The environment is one of the "commons" that everyone can enjoy, as well as the land, climate stability, water, landscape, cultural heritage, etc. For example, if we focus our attention on the environment as a common good it becomes a resource to be preserved and protected in a responsible manner, exceeding the vision of the environment to be "used" instrumentally and to take the necessary resources to the economic system that waste products for download.

The reality is that in the South the most important areas in industrial tradition have become sites of major environmental crisis. Many of these are port areas / coastal. I'm a pretty well-known as the industrial areas of Taranto, Augusta-Priolo, which must be added those of Naples (Bagnoli-Coroglio), all the Domitian coast. They are in "competition" with Livorno, Piombino, Portomarghera, etc. The negative impacts on eco natural system and human health are massive.

Taranto (with the largest steelworks in Europe is included among the 14 areas with the highest environmental risk due to the concentration of industry (Ilva, Eni, Edison, Cementir, etc.). Resulting therefore pollutants such as benzene, carbon monoxide, sulfur , nitric oxide, zinc, chromium, lead, cadmium, arsenic, particulate matter and nanoparticles. At Priolo, where he was made one of the largest petrochemical complexes in Europe (Erg, Esso, Syntal, Isab Energy, Polimeri Europa, etc.), The ecological damage at the same time respect the land, air and sea water, with the well-known consequences on the health and eco systemic.

Fig. 1 ILVA Taranto

The metropolitan area of Naples (where the incinerator is located the largest in Europe) has a fine particulate pollution among the highest in Italy combined with the pollution of the waters of the Gulf, with the mismanagement of waste on the territory (from the rest of the country), with the illegal building. Widespread environmental degradation characterized in short, in a more or less homogeneous, the cities of the South In fact, prevailed – in the industrial activity of the southern cities – an attitude utilitarian / instrumental towards the environment.

Fig. 2 Incinerator of Acerra, Naples

It was regarded as a quarry from which to extract everything you need to produce and how to dump waste. How can you get out of this situation of "vicious circularity" which increases the discomfort, marginalization and suffering? We need a highly innovative / creative to avoid systemic collapse eco overall and then to actually implement sustainability in our cities. It is an essential element that is based on the quality of human capital and social capital. These are the two most important forms of capital to promote sustainable human development.

2.2 LANDSCAPE IN THE CITIES OF MEZZOGIORNO

The problem of Mezzogiorno has been interpreted as an urban issue (Cafiero 1977). In fact, the wealth of a country or a region is produced in the city. Yet it still lacks a national urban policy / south.
The cities of Mezzogiorno are more demographically too large in relation to their productive capacity and employment, and therefore (not being self sufficient / self sustainable) require a continuous transfer of public spending. In recent years inward investment has been represented in particular by the EU structural funds, with poor results due to the dispersion of those investments to objectives and areas not well explained. The use of EU funds for urban regeneration in the period 2000-2006 on the axis it is preferred to disperse the available resources rather than concentrating them in specific integrated projects, reducing its effectiveness. The landscape quality is a formidable factor in the competition between attractive territory and represents a comparative advantage in a geographic location to another. A degraded landscape is not attractive, but rather rejects investment activities. The question becomes: how to transform this potential resource of Mezzogiorno in real asset in the promotion of local development? How to preserve, enhance and

manage the assets for the urban regeneration of the city and the region? The knowledge / culture, preservation of cultural heritage that sees the cultural and natural resources as a catalyst for tourism development but also to add value to local production of goods and services related to local identity represent circuits of value creation that integrate the strategic model of new urban base.

2.3 CITIES ARE INCUBATORS OF NEW CREATIVITY

Today there are about 60 cities in the world have themselves with this label: Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, Glasgow, Yokohama, Brisbane, are just some of the most famous examples. It is mostly coastal cities and ports.

Fig. 3 View of a new Smart City

Often they have chosen to base their new development strategy on the creative industries (media, design etc.), integrating the production of traditional physical infrastructure (urbanization, equipment, specialized services, financial services, etc.) with infrastructure assets (urban landscape attractive, lively cultural atmosphere, etc.). In this way, they are becoming more and more attractive not only for tourists but also to the highly skilled workforce and external investment.

A creative city requires, however, beyond all the different definitions, a strategy that is based on a strong vision of the future in the long term. The construction of this vision is itself a creative act. In turn, it requires a creative governance and leadership as creative to be implemented in time and space.

The thread that binds all, however, the successful experiences of creative cities is the ability to combine multiple and heterogeneous elements, the ability to synthesize original, weaving together elements of tradition, which constitute the identity of the city, with modernizing more push prompted by an increasingly globalized.Another element that characterizes good practice is a strong investment in education / training and research, to promote a common way of thinking, critical and creative together.

3 SLOW CITY: STRATEGIES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

At the macro level lacks a national policy for the city. Interesting experiences are found only in a few cities, and in particular in the city of small size.

The experiences of the "virtuous community," Grid "Slow City" may offer a number of good practices from which to learn how to make the circuit saving, reuse, recovery, recycling, reclamation, renewable, and most importantly how to transform the ecological, territorial in cultural / civil values.They offer interesting interpretations of what is called "good governance" especially from an environmental perspective (often caught in a systemic dimension). Represent concrete examples of creativity to promote sustainability. For example, consider the network of "slow city". It was founded as a cultural and proposal of new lifestyle. But that possesses significant practical implications in terms of more balanced regional development, because polycentric. The same report city / country is improved by slow development of these practices. They are able to reduce the depopulation and activities to the centers of larger size, reducing costs (congestion, agglomeration, overuse of resources) both in the areas of concentration in the internal ones (better use of resources, maintenance / control of the territory, etc.).
The slow city were born as a reaction to the faster, the bigger, the North American culture of instant cities, and have embraced a philosophy (shared both Abbiategrasso, Chiavenna, Fontanellato that from Amalfi, Positano, Pollica, Trani, Francavilla al Mare, up of slow city of Sicily etc.) reaction to the increasing de-contextualization.

Fig. 4 CitySlow, scheme

This culture is very slow assonant culture of sustainable development. It produced trajectories of local self-sustainability. The development strategy of slow city starts from the recognition and enhancement of local identity, of what is specific in the territory, culture and geography of places and determines a comparative advantage. The culture promotes a slow redevelopment of the area, enhancing agricultural production (especially biological), craft production, livestock production, the gastronomic etc..
At the same time preserves the landscape and makes it attractive for the application farm, thanks to a multifunctional approach, which protects the use values but also the values of existence of the landscape itself.

4 CHARACTERISTICS FOR A NEW GOVERNANCE

A new governance is absolutely essential to promote creativity / innovation and to improve the resilience of ecological, economic, social, cultural city and then to actually implement sustainability. Through the

preservation, enhancement and regeneration of the "places", the involvement of the third sector contributes significantly to urban resilience.

Since 2008, we see a steady reduction of available public resources and therefore the need to achieve the maximum result, the maximum efficiency in the use of increasingly scarce resources that you have. It is clear that in this context the processes of efficient use of available local resources (planning, efficient / effective, etc.). Become absolutely essential for urban policies.

These assessment processes, in other words, should serve to innovate / adapt constantly and creatively policies that are being implemented in the territories in choosing among alternatives.

The new urban governance must bridge the gap between theoretical and practical operational practices processing, building bridges of communication between the city and research, in order to transform scientific knowledge into urban policies for sustainable development.

The new governance must be based on solid theoretical foundations and empirical evidence of good. It always promotes new partnerships between public, private and civil sector / social. A new governance is required at both strategic and tactical operational and to stimulate innovation.

A feature of the innovative governance is the recognized importance, particularly in the experiments, projects - pilot, the specific catalyst actions, which must be carefully evaluated in their impacts in the short, medium and long term, in order to produce new knowledge and better choices.

5 CONCLUSIONS

A better environment and quality landscapes are necessary conditions for attracting investments, assets and people. But they are not sufficient. It should also be a social and human landscape quality to trigger local development. However, if you want to carry out the general principles of a new development which respects the environment and human and sustainable development, we need to invest in creativity and innovation.Many cities in Europe and the world are moving in the direction of the green economy, with employment benefits as well as economic and environmental well. Are significant examples of New York, San Francisco, Boston, etc. How are denser networks and circular relationships between research, business, public institutions, providers of finance and civil society, the greater the success.

The brownfield sites and the port areas are the entry point where you can try out a development strategy that turns problems into opportunities. Need entrepreneurs capable of organizing the recovery, reuse, recycling, regeneration of materials in the production of compost in the clean economy, in the handicraft production of excellence in the field of knowledge / culture, stimulating circularization.

Mezzogiorno is an area in which the model of sustainable human development can be applied with success from its town if you fail to meet certain conditions, which promote new energy "from below." And necessary to promote cultural workshops, to develop and test new paths towards a culture less crushed economically and more open in the reciprocal exchange / intersubjective, interdependencies, capable of enhancing relationships, to consider the values itself, and not only instrumental values, the medium-long term and not just short.

The above is essential to integrate resilience ecological / economic capital with the cultural one. Without the spread of this culture, any effort exclusively technical, organizational, management is doomed to failure.

The South will be able to configure itself concretely as a great laboratory for experimentation / reconfiguration of this strategy?

Fig. 5 Green Jobs, scheme

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IMAGES SOURCES

Fig. 3: IBM Sources

Fig. 5: Center for American Progress

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