



new Dist

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DIPARTIMENTO INTERATENEEO DI SCIENZE
PROGETTO E POLITICHE DEL TRERRITORIO
POLITECNICO E UNIVERSITÀ DI TORINO

Research	DIST ENGAGEMENT IN ESPON TARGETED ANALYSIS FROM ESPON COMPASS TOWARDS ESPON SUPER VALIUM ANADIA 2 PROJECT HALF WAY COST ACTION WISE-ACT THE URBAN VARIANTS OF THE EU PROJECT LIFE SAM4CP EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WINTER TOURISM IN MONTEROSA SKI MIEVEVAL CITY, THE CITY OF THE FRIARS SCORE PROJECT CENTRO STUDI VERA COMOLI AT DIST
Education	VISIT TO THE 2018 VENICE BIENNALE DI ARCHITETTURA LIVING [MT2]: THE PROLOGUE TALK & WALK! NOW ON INSTAGRAM: PLANNING.POLITO. FOLLOW US!
Conference	R3C RESPONSIBLE RISK RESILIENCE CENTRE KICK-OFF MEETING R3C AT THE XXXIX ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC AISRE CONFERENCE R3C BOOK PRESENTATION AT BARCELONA RESILIENCE WEEK 2018 R3C INVITED SPEECHES AT SEMINAR AND CONGRESS ON RESILIENCE IL PARCO AGRICOLO COME INTERFACCIA TRA CITTÀ E CAMPAGNA
Seminar Event	TURIN STORMWATER RESILIENCE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP LEONARDO E IL PIEMONTE
Publication	MIGRAZIONI. DIRITTO E SOCIETÀ GLI SPAZI DEI MILITARI E L'URBANISTICA DELLA CITTÀ IL LAVORO CHE SERVE. PERSONE DELL'INDUSTRIA 4.0 LE CASE OLIVETTI A IVREA STORIA DEI GIARDINI. DALLA BIBBIA AL GIARDINO ALL'ITALIANA DOPO 50 ANNI DI STANDARD URBANISTICI IN ITALIA

Dear Reader,

following the publication of the Strategic Plan of the Politecnico di Torino “Polito4Impact” along with the Strategic Plan of Università di Torino, all the Departments within the Athenaeums have been asked to follow this *stream* and work on the preparation of their specific strategic plan. Therefore, in January 2019 the Director of DIST, prof. Giulio Mondini, announced that the Department would begin its process of developing the **DIST Strategic Plan** for the period 2019-2024. In introducing this process, the Director emphasised the importance of this document, as it will identify the Department’s mission, vision, and values that will guide the Department over the next five years. The pursuit of excellent and relevant science in education and research, as it has been recently recognised through the award of Department of Excellence by MIUR (the Italian Ministry for University), is and will remain DIST’s core ambition. This strategy further builds on the successful strategic line the department set out in its previous Strategic Plan. By continuing along this chosen path, DIST aspires to strengthen and expand its national and international status of scientific excellence and, at the same time, remaining relevant for all the stakeholders of the territory. Therefore, this Strategic Plan will be focused on further consolidating the quality of the department’s research, education and third mission, reinforcing its profile and gathering together high profile researchers in multidisciplinary collaborations. In order to achieve these objectives, the Plan has involved and will be engaging all the members of DIST in submitting ideas, staying up-to-date and attending events. The final document will be probably shared with all the department community in Autumn 2019.

Concerning this current issue, you will be updated, as usual, on seminars, conferences, workshops and research projects that have been carried out during the latest months at DIST. In particular, I would like to draw your attention on the most “concerning” topic that is strongly affecting our present and future life: climate change. Two research projects are dealing with the effects of climate change on two different territories, Africa and European Alps. **ANADIA 2** is a three-year research-action project for adaptation to climate change, disaster prevention and agricultural development in Niger, while the second projects deal with the **Effects of climate change on winter tourism in Monterosa resort and adaptation measures**. Dealing with sustainability, the Horizon 2020 project, **SCORE** - Supporting Consumer Co-ownership in Renewable Energies, aims at promoting the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy (RE) sources. Finally, May 2 2019 marks the 500th anniversary of Leonardo’s death in Amboise, France, and this milestone is celebrated all over the world. Among these flurry of activities, DIST provides its contribution thanks to the research project **Leonardo and the Piedmont** which will be focused on the study of all the references to Piedmont contained in Leonardo’s sheets.

Hoping you enjoy reading the issue,
best regards

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IN THIS ISSUE

APRIL 2019

SUPPORTING REGIONAL POLICY MAKERS TOWARDS INNER AREAS' DEVELOPMENT

DIST engagement in ESPON Targeted analysis

ESPON ReSSI

Regional Strategies for Sustainable and Inclusive Development. Regional Interplay and EU Dialogic
<https://www.espon.eu/ressi>

ESPON URRUC

Urban-Rural Connections in Non-Metropolitan Areas
<https://www.espon.eu/URRUC>

Within the framework of the ESPON programme, DIST is supporting regional policy-making, by directly interacting with regional planning authorities and conveying a European perspective into their activities aimed at fostering the development of inner areas. More in particular, during recent years DIST has been involved in two ESPON Targeted Analyses (TA) – ReSSI and URRUC – each lasting one year and producing that usable knowledge based on networks of exchange, that is key to a fruitful relationship between research and territorial development. TA are carried out by international networks of research entities, in response to clearly-defined planning needs previously set by networks of stakeholders. DIST research activities are coordinated by Giancarlo Cotella and further detailed below.

ESPON ReSSI - Regional Strategies for Sustainable and Inclusive Development. Regional Interplay and EU Dialogic

The overarching objective of the **ReSSI project** (November 2016 - November 2017) was to examine how sustainable and inclusive economic development can be promoted by local and regional authorities in Europe, in the context of evolving landscapes of territorial governance and spatial planning.

Governance systems in Europe are changing to become less top-down, more flexible, and involve a wider group of public and private organisations with complex interdependencies across levels of governance. Simultaneously, the influence of national governance and planning traditions makes these changes path and context-dependent. The project sought to analyse the experience of 'doing' sustainable and inclusive economic development in practice in a wide variety of different contexts.

The ReSSI consortium included four public authorities: Coventry City Council, (UK, lead stakeholder); the Region of Southern Denmark (DK); the Piedmont Region (IT) and the Oeiras City Council (PT). The stakeholders were supported by the Coventry University, the University of Copenhagen, Politecnico di Torino and University of Lisbon.

In agreement with Regione Piemonte, the DIST team (Giancarlo Cotella, Elena Pede and Marco Santangelo) focused on the Corona Verde Project in the Metropolitan Area of Turin and on the National Strategy for Inner Areas of Valle Ossola (Province of Verbano Cusio Ossola).

ESPON URRUC - Urban-Rural Connections in Non-Metropolitan Areas

The **URRUC project** (June 2018 - June 2019) aims at supporting transport policy-making and enhance connectivity between urban and rural areas across Europe. Transport and accessibility are vital to achieve the EU goals of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Since rural areas suffer from poor accessibility to services and opportunities, improving urban-rural connectivity would help to increase quality of life and strengthen local and regional economies. URRUC encompasses four European non-metropolitan territories, with comparable connectivity challenges: Scarborough Borough (UK, lead stakeholder), Marina Alta (ES), Regione Liguria (IT) and Västerbotten County (SE). The research consortium consists of four research bodies each having extensive knowledge on accessibility issues in their respective territories: Coventry University (lead partner); University of Valencia; Politecnico di Torino; Nordregio.



In agreement with Regione Liguria, the DIST team (Giancarlo Cotella, Jacopo Scudellari, Luca Staricco and Elisabetta Vitale Brovarone) is focusing on Valle Arroschia (Province of Imperia), which is one of the 72 project areas selected by the National Strategy for the Inner Areas (SNAI).

Through the two projects it was possible to gain further knowledge on the challenges and opportunities for development that characterize inner areas, and to support regional policymakers in the promotion of their development in the framework of the National Strategy active on the matter (figure 1). At the same time, ‘uploading’ the SNAI into an international arena of discussion has contributed to further highlight its value, as well as its pitfalls, in comparison to the development frameworks and experiences that characterize other international contexts, in so doing providing interesting insights for the development of national regional policy as well as for further cross-fertilization between domestic territorial governance and EU cohesion policy.

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FROM ESPON COMPASS TOWARDS ESPON SUPER

**DIST's engagement in the
identification and promotion of
'Sustainable Urbanization and Land-
Use Practices in European Regions'**

The Final Report of the ESPON project COMPASS – Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe has recently been published on the ESPON website, presenting the main findings, conclusions and policy recommendations (all details available at: www.espon.eu/planning-systems). The main objective of the 2016-2018 project was to provide an authoritative comparative report on the changes in the territorial governance and spatial planning systems in Europe from 2000 to 2016. The first project of its kind carried out on such a large scale since 1997, COMPASS also focused on the relationship between EU policies and spatial planning, carrying out in-depth analysis on the role and implementation of Cohesion Policy and other macro-level EU policies in shaping territorial governance and spatial planning. Since the 1997 EU Compendium of spatial planning systems and policies much has changed: the enlargement of the EU, the increasing influence of EU sectoral policies, and substantial reforms of spatial planning and territorial governance across Europe. Thus, apart from showing a comparison of the national spatial planning systems, the report offers an overview of the 2000-2016 trends with particular reference to EU directives and policies, and identifies good practices for the cross-fertilization of spatial development policies with EU Cohesion Policy. Among its other responsibilities, the DIST team involved in the project, coordinated by Giancarlo Cotella and composed of Erblin Berisha, Umberto Janin Rivolin, Elena Pede, Bianca Maria Seardo and Alys Solly, led the project's analysis of the Europeanization process.

The comparative investigation examined and compared territorial governance and spatial planning in 32 European countries (28 member states and four ESPON partner countries), with the feasibility of evaluating seven additional countries (EU candidate countries and other countries of the Western Balkans). The Feasibility Report on these additional countries (volume 5) has also been published. In fact, the project points out that there is "value in updating knowledge of spatial planning systems and territorial governance

Figure 1: Group photo taken on the occasion of the ESPON Scientific Seminar that took place in London on November the 14th, 2018. Source: ESPON).





Figure 2: The ESPON COMPASS Final Report and the ESPON SUPER Technical Proposal outline (2018).

and widening the analysis to more countries because of the potential synergy with EU sectoral policies in a place-based approach” (ESPON 2018: vii). Thus, ESPON COMPASS provides a useful lens for understanding the success of spatial planning systems and territorial governance, and for triggering the implementation of EU policies.

The research method is based on the data collection of the 32 countries through questionnaires and five in-depth case studies on the interaction between EU Cohesion Policy and other sectoral policies with spatial planning and territorial governance. Since the research focuses on expert knowledge, the data collection and the analysis has been subject to extensive quality control to ensure the consistency and coherence of data with authoritative sources. Moreover, experts with in-depth experience of each national system were appointed to contribute to the study, through the use of interviews. The results of the project are generating high interest in the European environment, and have recently been presented on the occasion of a number of international, high-level events:

- the meeting of the Network of Territorial Cohesion Contact Points that took place under the Austrian Presidency of the EU on September the 20th;
- the ESPON Scientific Seminar that took place in London on November the 14th (figure 1);
- the conference of the ESPON Italia Committee that took place in Milano on December the 17th.

Following its successful participation in this and other Pan-European projects, DIST is part of a consortium which has bid for and been awarded a new applied research project by the European Territorial Observatory Network (ESPON). The ESPON SUPER (2019-2020) project will focus on sustainable urbanization and land-use practices in European cities and regions, analysing their main effects, challenges and achievements. The project also aims to provide evidence and recommendations that can guide policy makers to enable the promotion of sustainable land use and to show how land-take and urban sprawl can be avoided and reduced.

ESPON (2018)
*COMPASS – Comparative
 Analysis of Territorial
 Governance and Spatial
 Planning Systems in Europe,*
 Applied Research 2016-2018,
 Final Report, Luxembourg.

The consortium consists of six partners: *Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency* (Netherlands), the project leader, *Federal Research Institute on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development* (Germany), *Politecnico di Torino* (Italy), *Österreichisches Institut für Raumplanung* (Austria), *Urbanex* (Croatia), *University of Valencia* (Spain), *EUROREG* (Poland).

DIST will play a key role in SUPER and is represented on the project by a team coordinated by Giancarlo Cotella and composed of Umberto Janin Rivolin, Erblin Berisha and Alys Solly. DIST is part of the ‘core team’, together with PBL and BBSR, and is involved in the management, recommendations and dissemination phases of the project, especially as regards Work Package 2. In fact, given Polito’s key role in the COMPASS project and its expertise in the comparative analysis of territorial governance and spatial planning systems and practices, it will lead Work Package 2.1.c on the survey of land-use interventions in Europe. Polito will also be the lead partner of Work Package 2.3b on the creation of a handbook with recommendations and advice to policymakers at the local, regional and national levels in order to enhance sustainable land use and best practices. Thus, Polito’s expertise is central to the proposed project in both theoretical and practical terms, especially as regards the analysis of potential interventions in urbanization practices. The kick off meeting will be held in January 2019.

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Figure 3: Prof. Giancarlo Cotella at the London presentation.



In western countries, cities are experiencing negative effects due to decentralization and deindustrialization, that have brought economic crisis and urban decline. In order to contrast such decline, urban regeneration operations are getting more and more important in the current political agenda. In fact, urban regeneration refers not only to building-restoration interventions, but also to programs aiming at eliminating social decline, increasing the quality of life of the inhabitants, supporting the valorisation of cultural resources, protecting the environmental system, bringing economic development, and so on. In this context, innovative schemes related to the paradigm of smart urbanism are emerging, that drive the transition toward new urban models and patterns of change.

The research project **VALIUM (VALution for Integrated Urban Management)** aims to reflect on complex urban problems and regeneration operations, focusing in particular on the role of evaluation tools for supporting decision-making.

The research, coordinated by Marta Bottero, is a one-year project which started in February 2018 and developed by a multidisciplinary team with different competencies in evaluation methods, geography, planning and urban studies. The team was also supported by the **Energy Center Lab of the Politecnico di Torino** and by the **Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, CPSV - Centre de Política de Sòl i Valoracions**.

During this year, VALIUM has focused on the use of hybrid methods for the analysis of urban regeneration processes in the city of Turin. In particular, the project developed:

1. A combination of Stated Preferences model and Revealed Preferences model (Travel Cost Method + Choice Experiment) with GIS for the assessment of new scenarios for the area of Basse di Stura;
2. An agent-based model (ABM) integrated with GIS for the evaluation of energy redevelopment scenarios in the San Salvario district.

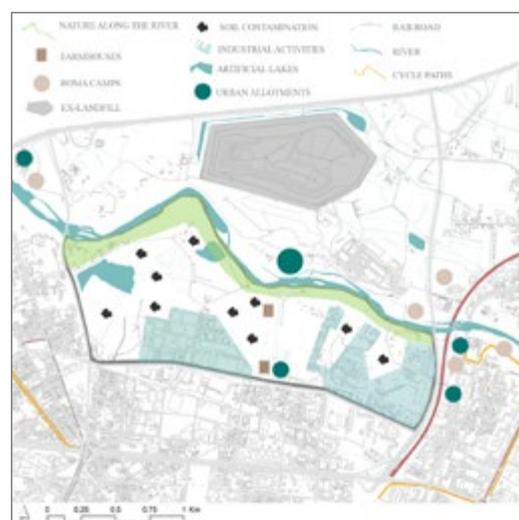
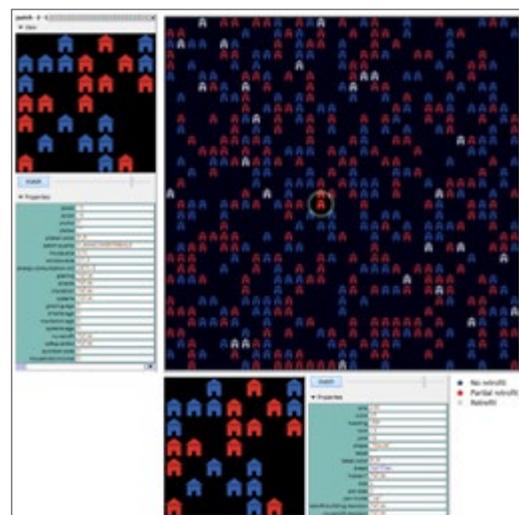
The two case studies were proposed by local actors and decision-makers as particularly problematic and they represent exemplary situations of urban regeneration processes. On one hand, the area of Basse di Stura is a highly critical area for the municipality of Turin, which requires the definition of innovative management and transformation alternatives. On the other hand, the San Salvario district is considered by the Energy Center of Turin the pilot district in which experimenting sustainable smart scenarios.

The VALIUM project developed different evaluation tools able to produce a complete picture of the problem and to define possible long-term visions for the requalification of the considered sites in Turin. However, the potentialities of these methods lead to apply them to other contexts both in Italy and in Europe.

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VALIUM

VALUation for Integrated Urban Management



ANADIA 2 PROJECT HALF WAY



ANADIA 2 is a three-year research-action project for adaptation to climate change, disaster prevention and agricultural development in Niger co-financed by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, by Ibimet-CNR (Lead Partner), by the Politecnico and University of Turin and by the Directorate for National Meteorology of Niger.

Any research on complex issues that aims to produce meaningful and replicable results requires long-term work with partner communities and a multidisciplinary approach. ANADIA 2 continues in fact the previous ANADIA project (2014-16) until April 2020 extending collaboration to the Agrhymet Regional Center, the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation, the Early Warning Unit at the Prime Minister Office, the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry and 5 municipalities of the Dosso region. The Politecnico and University of Turin participates with Maurizio Tiepolo (principal investigator), Alessandro Pezzoli, Maurizio Rosso, the PhD students and grant holders Elena Belcore, Velia Bigi, Sarah Braccio, Giovanni Massazza and Paolo Tamagnone.

On a national scale, ANADIA 2 has organized and set up the national flood database for online access: 20 years of records on affected settlements and damages useful for risk reduction decision making.

On a regional scale, the Project operates along the Nigerien reach of the Sirba River (100 km approx.): The main tributary of the mean Niger River basin. Before the arrival of ANADIA 2, the Sirba was monitored with only one gauging station near the confluence into the Niger River. The goal of ANADIA 2 is to create a flood early warning system for the benefit of human settlements along the Sirba River and the city of Niamey just downstream. The Project has installed a second station 100 km upstream of the existing one, which should allow the alert sufficiently in advance. Two topographic surveys and a hydrometric measurement campaigns allow the preparation of the hydraulic numerical model and the flooding thresholds according to different scenarios. Moreover, land surveys and meetings with local communities made possible to identify exposed locations and receptors in order to draw up plans for the reduction of flood risk. As for the pluvial flooding, which

Figure 1. Drone take off in Larba Birmo during high resolution radiometric and altimetric surveys

Figure 2. Surveying the Sirba River bed.



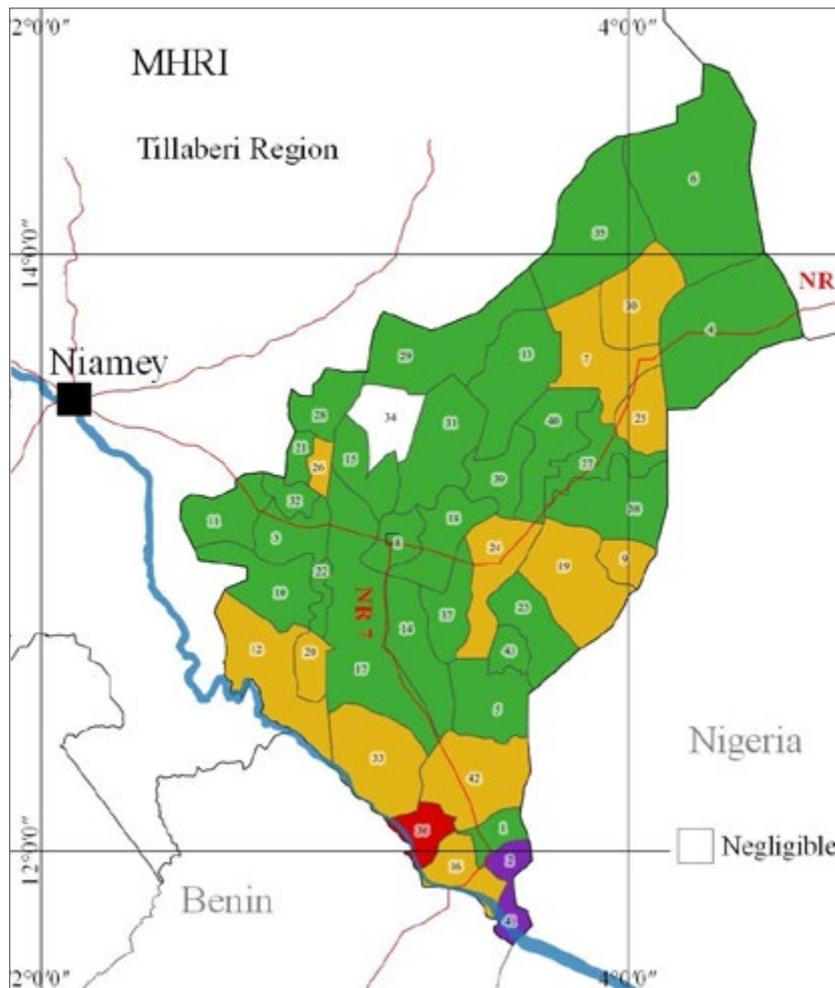


Figure 4. The Sirba flood line at Tallé according a 100 years (white) and a 20 years (light blue) return period.

Figure 3. Multi hazard risk map (violet = severe, red = high, yellow = elevated, green = low) for the 43 municipalities of the Dosso Region.

generates stagnant water in the inhabited areas, the exposed areas were identified through the cross analysis of radiometric and altimetric information collected by unmanned aerial vehicles.

In the Dosso region, a multi-hazard risk assessment (flood and drought) has enabled the identification of 5 target municipalities (Falmey, Guéchémé, Kíché, Tessa, Tougouna) to provide with risk reduction plans. To prepare these plans, a vocational training was organized for 20 mayors and municipal officers. Among the actions to reduce the hydro-climatic risk ANADIA 2 provides a new 10-day agro-meteorological forecasting service and collects rainfall and agro-meteorological data at village level through a dedicated app and the use of smartphones.

To know more:

www.mdpi.com/journal/climate/special_issues/Africa

www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/11/1/156

www.researchgate.net/project/ANADIA-20-Climate-Change-Adaptation-Disaster-Reduction-and-Agricultural-Development-for-Food-Security-Phase-2

training.climateservices.it/anadia-niger/

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Figure 5. Participated mapping of flood prone areas in Touré.

COST ACTION WISE-ACT

Wider Impacts and Scenario Evaluation of Autonomous and Connected Transport

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The second WISE-ACT workshop was held at BME in Budapest on 21st–22nd November 2018.

<http://www.wise-act.eu>

COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is an intergovernmental framework and a funding agency for research and innovation networks. COST Actions help connect research initiatives across Europe and enable researchers to grow their ideas by sharing them with their peers.

Fully Autonomous Vehicles (AVs) are expected to be available within the next decade, although it is still unclear when the transition period will conclude. For sure, a fundamental disruption to the transportation system will occur. The way Autonomous and Connected Transport (ACT) is developed will have major impacts on every aspect of daily life: accessibility, congestion, logistics, equity, economy, labour market, energy consumption, environment, use of urban space, residential location, safety and wellbeing. Travel behaviour, sharing mobility, travel time use and the future of public as well as of non-motorised modes of transport are all related topics.

The 4-year **COST Action WISE-ACT (Wider Impacts and Scenario Evaluation of Autonomous and Connected Transport)**, launched in October 2017, will aid in unravelling the significant challenges that will emerge during the transition period and beyond at local, national, and international level.

An international community of academics and practitioners is contributing to this multidisciplinary theme. WISE-ACT involves about 70 participants from 31 COST and COST Co-operating countries and aims at strengthening existing research and innovation capacity by facilitating collaboration within Europe and beyond about this emerging topic of global interest.



SAE level	Name	Narrative Definition	Execution of Steering and Acceleration/Deceleration	Monitoring of Driving Environment	Fallback Performance of Dynamic Driving Task	System Capability (Driving Modes)
Human driver monitors the driving environment						
0	No Automation	the full-time performance by the <i>human driver</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even when enhanced by warning or intervention systems	Human driver	Human driver	Human driver	n/a
1	Driver Assistance	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by a driver assistance system of either steering or acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	Human driver and system	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
2	Partial Automation	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	System	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
Automated driving system ("system") monitors the driving environment						
3	Conditional Automation	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the dynamic driving task with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> will respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	System	Human driver	Some driving modes
4	High Automation	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even if a <i>human driver</i> does not respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	System	System	Some driving modes
5	Full Automation	the full-time performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> under all roadway and environmental conditions that can be managed by a <i>human driver</i>	System	System	System	All driving modes

Source: SAE International J3016

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The activities of WISE-ACT are organised in five Working Groups (WGs):

WG1 – Institutional and Regulatory challenges. Identification of major barriers and efficient policy recommendations to accelerate the deployment of ACT services minimising any risks.

WG2 – Social challenges. Accessibility, equity, personal security, privacy, value of travel time under an ACT scenario, principles for a future inclusive and fair transport system.

WG3 – Business challenges. Focus on the innovations and benefits of ACT for the logistic sector. Anticipate the dynamics of the transition period and estimate the adoption rate.

WG4 – Transport System challenges. Study of travel behaviour (demand side). Identification of key planning principles for a successful integration of AVs into the future transport system (supply side).

WG5 – Scenario Development. Use of previous simulation data to conduct analysis and inform the scenario development. Assessed impacts include traffic congestion and environmental outcomes.

Cristina Pronello – currently detached at UTC Compiègne – is Vice-Chair of the Action and responsible for France as regards the surveys which will be administered within the COST Action. Valentina Rappazzo is the Management Committee member for Italy and contact-person within WG4 for the social media communication and the Italian responsible for the surveys.

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PLANNING THE GOOD USE OF THE SOIL

The urban Variants of the Eu project Life SAM4CP



In the **LIFE SAM4CP** project, co-funded by the European Commission under the LIFE + 2007-2013 program, the DIST Research Group has collaborated for 4 years (October 2014 - October 2018) with the Metropolitan City of Turin (with the role of lead partner), two national research bodies such as ISPRA and CREA, and the Information Consortium for Public Administration-CSI Piemonte.

The project was born from the desire to demonstrate how spatial planning that integrates into its decision-making processes an assessment of the environmental benefits ensured by the free land, guarantees to the community a substantial reduction of land consumption and an overall saving not only of natural resources, but also public finance. To this end, two IT tools have been created – Playsoil and Simulsoil – that allow simulating the effects (in terms of decrease or increase) that the forecast of urban transformations would compare with the current situation. The eight ecosystem services considered are Carbon Sequestration; Crop Production, Timber Production, Habitat Quality, Nutrient Retention, Water Yield, Sediment Retention, Crop Pollination.

After the pilot experience conducted in the municipality of Bruino, the use of the Simulator supported urban planning activities in the municipalities of Chieri, None and Settimo Torinese.

The urban Variants launched with the support of the Dist Research Group in the 4 Municipalities involved in the project bear witness to the contribution of this approach to the planning process.

CHIERI

Chieri, a municipality characterised by a hilly context located southeast of Turin (about 36,700 inhabitants), has started an urban variance (Structural Variant n. 15, ex art. 17, paragraph 4, Law 56/1977) aimed at, not only limiting land take, but also at recovering, for agricultural use, a whole area for industrial and artisanal production. This resolution, named “Fontaneto 3”, was planned by the local spatial plan in force, but it has never been carried out. If the forecasts of the town plan in force had been entirely carried out, 810,000 m² would have been taken.

The Structural Variant n. 15, on the one hand, will facilitate an increase of ES provided by the local land, by transforming the forecast project of a golf course into an area with a rural park whose surface is of 70 ha; on the other hand, 18 ha of the areas, which are currently industrialized, will be zoned for agricultural use.

The elaborations carried out by the Dist have supported in particular the drafting of the Technical Document of Verification of subjection to SEA for the Technical Proposal of the Preliminary Project of the Structural Variant of local spatial plan. The City Council on 11/11/2017 adopted the Technical Proposal and discussed in the first Co-planning Conference in the sessions of 20/12/2017 and 21/2/2018; the conclusion of the procedure is currently underway.

Life SAM4CP_Dist research group

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(scientific responsible),
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Francesco Fiermonte,
Gabriella Negrini,
Marcella Guy

NONE

None (8,000 inhabitants) is a municipality characterised by a rural context, located southwest of Turin. It has started an urban variant (Structural Variant n.4, named “Of Environmental Quality”, ex-art. 17, paragraph 4, Law 56/1977) planned to partially and functionally modify some areas of the local spatial plan related to environmental qualification of theme and to promote sustainable development. The objective to reduce land take has been a priority. The main action of the Variant is the relegation to agricultural uses of some areas for which forecasts of land use transformation are in force.

From a quantitative perspective, the new Variant n. 4 has taken action in some urban forecasts of the spatial plan in force, allowing a reduction in land take equal to almost 120,000 m², an increase in urban green areas equal to 50,000 m².

The elaborations carried out by the Dist have supported in particular the drafting of the Technical Document of Verification of subjection to SEA for the Technical Proposal of the Preliminary Project of the Structural Variant of local spatial plan. The City Council on 20/11/2017 adopted the Technical Proposal and discussed in the first Co-planning Conference in the sessions of 21/12/2017 and 28/2/2018; the conclusion of the procedure is currently underway.

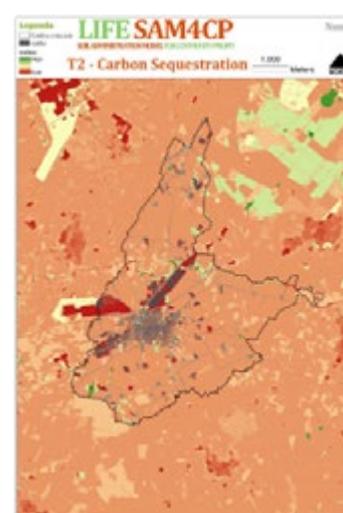
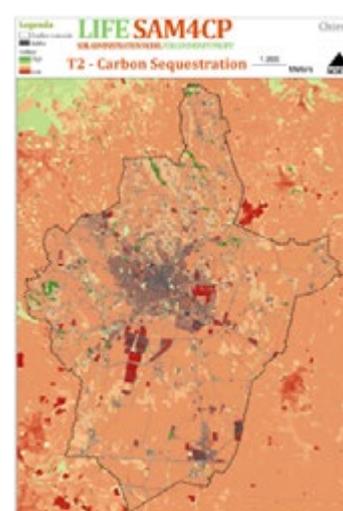
SETTIMO TORINESE

Settimo Torinese (about 47,500 inhabitants) is located northeast of Turin and characterised by a high level of infrastructure. It has started a general revisioning Variant to the local town plan, aimed at overhauling forecasts of the plan in force that were not realised yet. The urban Variant focused on the rationalisation and simplification of the town planning regulation, the land take control, the urban regeneration of neglected areas, the stabilisation of the urban areas, and the strengthening of ecological compensation areas and green corridors. Likewise, after several public debates, the town board has officially launched the General Variant n. 34 to the town plan, with the adoption of the resolution of 03/03/2018.

The elaborations carried out by the Dist have supported in particular the drafting of the Preliminary Technical Document for the specification of the contents of the SEA Environmental Report.

The City Council on 8/2/2018 adopted the Technical Proposal and discussed in the first Co-planning Conference in the sessions of 30/3/2018, 29/5/2018 and 19/9/2018; the conclusion of the procedure is currently underway.

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Maps of the Carbon Sequestration in the Municipalities of Settimo Torinese, Chieri, None (source: DIST Research group elaborations).

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WINTER TOURISM IN MONTEROSA SKI RESORT AND ADAPTATION MEASURES

The temperature trend in the **Monterosa Ski area shows an increase two times greater compared to the European average**. Moreover, fewer mountain resorts are capable of hosting tourists due to worst snow conditions, and fewer tourists practice on-piste skiing around the world. Given these conditions, what will happen to Monterosa Ski?

Monitoring the snow cover in the Monterosa Ski area through remote sensing techniques allows determining its changes over time. Thus, for this analysis, we have chosen products from Sentinel-2, an Earth observation mission from the EU Copernicus Programme that systematically acquires optical imagery at high spatial resolution. From this elaboration, we have obtained snow cover maps (Figure 1) showing the presence or absence of snow for each winter month from 2015/2016 to 2017/2018 ski seasons. Later, we have put in relation the evolution of the snow cover, from November to April, with the number of ski tickets sold per month (Figure 2). In general, we have deduced that ski tourism is not flexible enough in relation with snow cover's variations. Moreover, this analysis must take into account climate change scenarios for this region: an average heating in winter for this area that varies from about +1.4°C (2035) to +3.3°C (2085) compared to the reference conditions (1980-2009) and a relatively small variations of winter precipitation by 2065, after which an increase of 20% occurs by 2085. Finally, we have compared the natural snowline to the sensitivity of Monterosa Ski resort to determine its reliability in relation to the length of the ski season. With +1°C of temperature all six ski stations considered will remain on the snow reliability line thanks to their high altitude. With temperatures above +2°C, only one ski area will be under this line. A rise in temperature of +3°C will lead to a snow unreliability for three of the six ski stations considered. The situation changes radically with +4°C of temperature (just one station reliable). In the light of the results obtained, the Monterosa Ski area seems to be able to take an initial advantage of climate change, at least in relation to other ski destinations. However, the increase in extreme phenomena and changes in the preferences of tourists confirm the importance of adapting in time. Moreover, thanks to the natural context that it can offer to its visitors, the valleys of Monterosa Ski have

Figure 1: Snow cover on Monterosa Ski resort: on the left, two real color images from the Sentinel 2 satellite of the snow cover (end of December 2015 vs 2017); on the right, the map generated in QGIS of the snow cover (in violet for 2015 and in green for 2017) after processing (NDSI and criteria). Orange lines corresponds to the ski slopes while red dots to the ski stations.

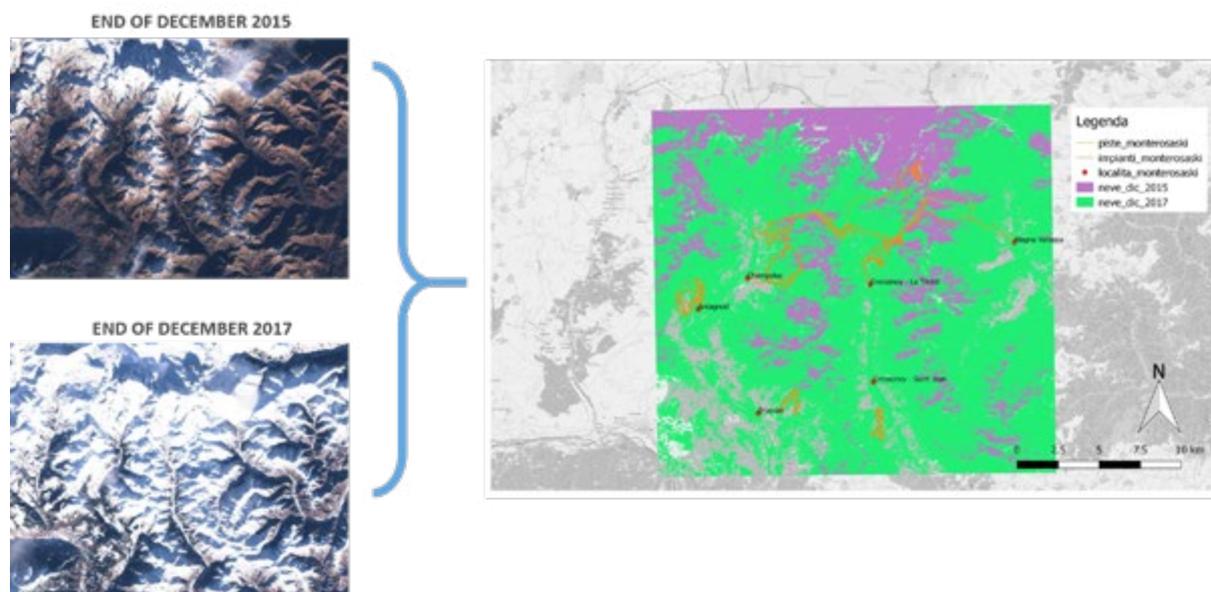




Figure 2: Number of skipasses sold (blue bars on right) in relation to the extension of the snowy area of Monterosa Ski (coloured bars on left) for the first and second half of each month, during the three winter seasons considered.

the opportunity to develop new forms of tourism, possibly sustainable, which can offer a viable alternative to the classic form of tourism exclusively ski-based, which still plays a central role in the economy of the territory. Small areas, ideal places for a transition to a more "slow" and sustainable tourism, should not be abandoned, but helped in this transformation. To conclude, the main policies that would allow the territory to adapt more easily to the consequences of climate change are to differentiate by valuing the particular elements, focusing more on quality than quantity, increasing the economic inter-sector effects, involving all the actors of local communities.

This research has been realized thanks to a scholarship in the framework of the "Bando Talenti della Società Civile 2017", promoted by the Giovanni Goria Foundation and the CRT Foundation, which supported its realization. The objectives have been defined based on the needs of the territory, and are therefore the result of a participatory planning between Fondazione Montagna Sicura, the stakeholders of Monterosa Ski, the Municipality of Ayas and the Inter-university Department of Sciences, Project and Territory Policies (DIST) of the Polytechnic and the University of Turin.

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**LA CITTÀ MEDIEVALE,
LA CITTÀ DEI FRATI
MEDIEVAL CITY,
THE CITY OF THE FRIARS**

**La città medievale,
la città dei frati /Medieval
city, the city of the friars**

Scientific coordinator
Silvia Beltramo (DIST)
Gianmario Guidarelli
(Università di Padova)



On November 16, 2018, the scientific committee of the project "Medieval City, City of the Friars", winner of the **AISU Networking 2018** funding call and co-funded by the **Medieval Heritage Platform** (DIST, Politecnico di Torino) project, met for the first time.

Objectives and goals of the project

The project is conceived to resume studies on the relationship between the convents of the Mendicant orders (Franciscans and Preachers in particular, but also Hermits) and cities. The project aims to create a network of experts on issues related to the medieval town and the conventual settlements that will enable the making of opportunities not only for interaction, studying and research sharing but also to build up a network for future research projects. Furthermore, in recent years the international value of the urban religious heritage of the Mendicants has determined a series of important initiatives, such as the thematic European cultural itineraries which constitute an opportunity for knowledge, development and development, including economic, not only religious, for different communities and cultural associations. The theme, by its nature interdisciplinary and international, requires the involvement of specialists in disciplines (Church history, for example); moreover, the widespread presence of Franciscans and Dominicans in all European urban centres allow the activation of studies even in geographical areas that have until now been little investigated.

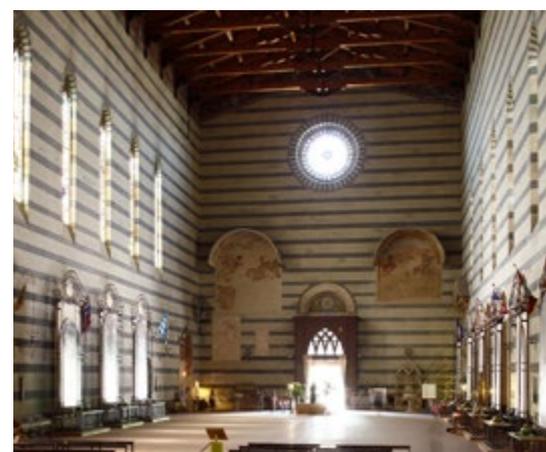
Likewise, the necessarily comparative and long-term approach allow to consolidate and eventually update the research methodology, interweaving themes, sources and disciplinary points of view.

Activities

The scientific committee composed of members of renowned national and international research institutes, which met in Padua at the ICEA Department, discussed in depth the topics that will be the subject of two seminars and one session organized in the context of the AISU 2019 conference in Bologna.

The three meetings will develop the theme on which the project is organized according to the thematic strands that, while remaining in the predominantly medieval context, will deepen contexts and problems that are, so far, not





adequately addressed by historiography. Indeed, thanks to this innovative approach and to our openness to new research currently ongoing we have proposed to organize the first meeting with conference lectures (which will be held in July 2019). Whereas the speakers of the second meeting (to be held approximately at the beginning of 2020) will be identified according to the same procedures as the AISU conference, that is with one call for paper.

The session **La città medievale, la città dei frati: luoghi e spazi di confronto e scambio/The medieval city, the city of the friars: places and spaces for intercultural exchange**, has been included in the macro-session “Mobility and interculturality. The city facing new relational systems”, of the AISU 2019 Congress *The Global City. The urban condition as a pervasive phenomenon*, which will take place in Bologna from 11-14 September 2019.

The proposal for a session entitled **Rethinking Architecture for Friars: Process and Spatial Solutions in the Medieval and Early Modern Europe, 1200-1500** has been sent to the **European Architectural History Network Conference 2020** (Edinburgh, UK, 10th - 13th June, 2020).

In the next meeting of the Scientific Committee, to be held on the 16th January 2019 in Turin (Valentino castle, DIST), we will identify the topics on which to develop the two study days and, consequently, the speakers to be invited to the first of these.

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*Venezia, Basilica dei Santi Giovanni e Paolo.
Padova, Basilica di Sant'Antonio.
Cassine, chiesa di San Francesco, interno.
Cuneo, chiesa di San Francesco.
Siena, basilica di San Francesco, interno.
Assisi, basilica di San Francesco.*

SUPPORTING CONSUMER CO-OWNERSHIP IN RENEWABLE ENERGIES

SCORE Project

The implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which can be summarized in contributing to global development, promoting human wellbeing and protecting the environment, represent an interesting framework for the **SCORE (Supporting Consumer Co-Ownership in Renewable Energies) Project**. SCORE is a Horizon 2020 project (from April 2018 to March 2021), which focuses on sustainable energy communities coordinated by Patrizia Lombardi. The project aims at promoting the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy (RE) sources, the exchange of energy from renewable sources and forms of efficiency and reduction of energy consumption.

The main purpose of this work is to understand the dynamics that allow or not allow the birth of these communities, especially, analysing the role and the contribution of citizens. In fact, the citizens' behaviour plays a decisive and active role contributing itself to the production of energy. In this way, the project intends to shift the attention from the individual to the community, from the consumer to the prosumers; this is possible only if the users are motivated consumers available to change their consumption habits. In this framework, the identification of segments of the population that are interested or would like to be part of the project, but do not have the possibility for different reasons, is the core of the research. It will be collected data on the buildings' efficiency and on the users' characteristics, through a participatory process; in fact, the social, economic, demographic and psychological variables affect the choices that citizens intend to undertake.

Since the typical "prosumer" is male, middle aged, well-educated and with a higher income, women as well as social groups vulnerable to fuel poverty, so far have been excluded. Once the different profiles have been defined, it is important to understand how these group of people can be part of the project, especially can be part of a Consumer Ownership Plan. In this way, an important role will be played by a trusteeship (CSOP, a consumer-centred investment model) that will be created in order to collect the funds of individual entity in order to acquire an ownership stake in a new or existing RE plant and thus become prosumers.

The creation and the feasibility of these energy communities will be tested in three pilot projects: Susa Valley (Italy), the city of Slupsk (Poland) and the city of Litomerice (Czech Republic). In these municipalities, an existing renewable energy project at community scale is extended to include local consumers and citizens with the active involvement of the local government body. Finally, it is crucial to discover potentialities and limits that arise when this type of project will be implemented; in this way policy recommendations could be formulated in order to promote prosumership and to remove barriers for consumers to become active market players at the EU and national levels.

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Approved by the Academic Senate on 20th November and by the Board of Directors (CdA) on the following 28th, then formally presented to the Department Board on the 14th of December, the **Centro Studi Vera Comoli**, belonging to Politecnico di Torino, but administratively depending on DIST Department has born.

Vera Comoli (1935-2006) was an architect, former President of the II Faculty of Architecture, coordinator of the PhD Courses on «History and Critics of Architecture and Landscape» and of the School of Specialisation on «Architectural and Landscape Heritage», member of the Science Academy in Turin, great historian of City History. She had a long and varied activity, as well as being responsible of the formation of an highly recognizable «Turin School» of approach to the history of urbanism and more extensively to the history of the city and the territory; she also led to a different approach to the monumental Heritage, not intended as discreet episode, but as part of processes and following a 'systemic logic'.

The rich personal archive – which connects to what she published, but also collects the documentation produced in the context of her institutional activity – has been generously linked by the heirs to the School of Specialization founded by her and is filed, for conservation reasons, within the «Storia e Beni Culturali» Laboratory, she already established.

Gathering this legacy, the Department has decided to build around the archive and the school she founded, a new Athenaeum Centre, not as a memorial, but devoted to the study and continuation of the researches according to the spirit of «service to culture and active planning» promoted by her magisterium.

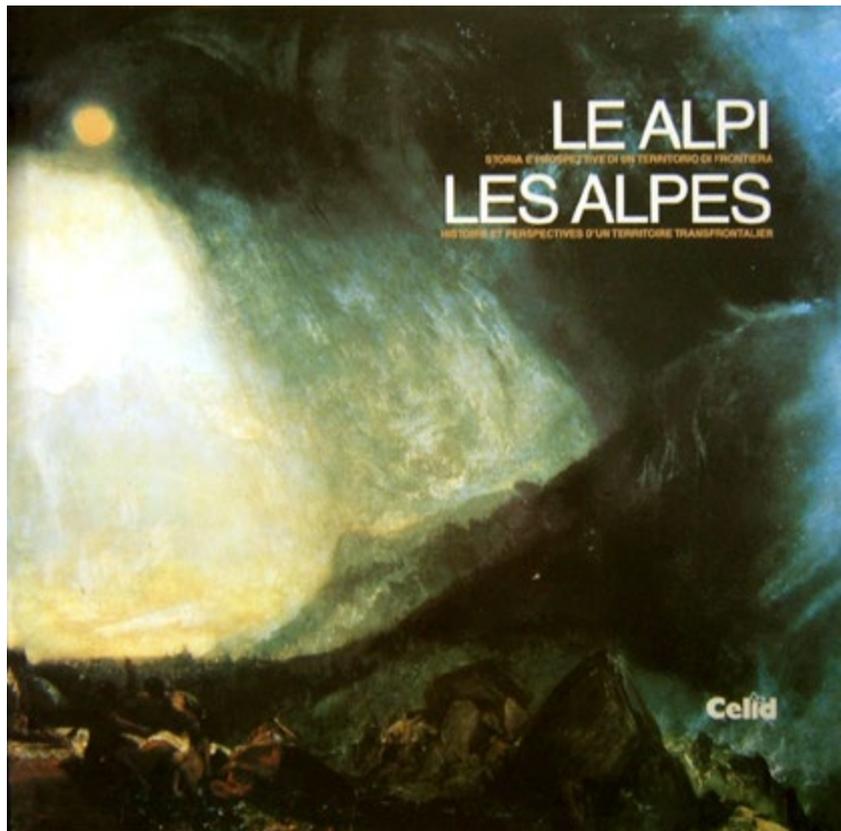
Although acting in clear synergy with the School of Specialization, for which it would represent a privileged place of apprenticeships (thus strengthening the direct link between specializing students and research themes), the Centre would be a privileged scientific consultant for the historical-critical-interpretative analysis preliminary to the actions of planning, territorial governance, protection of heritage, detailed knowledge of construction events (both at the architectural and urban-territorial scale), historical studies on Savoy residences, as well as qualified interlocutor with the institutions delegated to the preservation (Bureau for Monuments), cultural promotion (UNESCO), memory protection (Turin Toponymy Commission), urban management (Turin Masterplan Office), which those research programmes are now in preparation.

Its task is to carry out highly qualified study and consultancy with reference to the following topics:

- territory and settlements,
- cities and urban processes,
- complex territorial systems,
- Turin and the system of Savoy residences.

CENTRO STUDI VERA COMOLI AT DIST





In summary, the Centre intends to be a supporting place of study to the operations of knowledge, protection, valorisation and territorial planning, developing also an effective synergy with the School of Specialization and the «Storia e Beni Culturali» Laboratory, all belonging to DIST Department, but mainly with the others Departments and Interdepartmental Centres of the athenaeum.

Participation by single or groups to the Centre is highly welcome; the scientific board is now under construction as well as the staff and we look for qualified members.

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From 16 to 18 November 2018, along with the students of the “Comparative City History” course (prof. Volpiano-Beltramo) of the Master’s Degree program in “Planning for the Global Urban Agenda”, we visited the 2018 Architecture Biennale in Venice at the two main venues of Arsenale and Giardini.

The visit to the Arsenale was focused on several projects exhibited at the Corderie that explored the theme of this year’s exhibition: **Freespace**. The diverse and broad meaning of this term has led to various interpretations, some very suggestive and wide, and others very punctual. Our journey within the world of Freespace was principally focused on cities. In particular, our consideration was focused to interventions at urban scale in different contexts and cities of the world, great interest was given to projects for the recovery of historic buildings, degraded suburbs and multicultural contexts, followed up by the analysis and discussions on the critical and positive aspects of each intervention. The projects of the *Corviale* in Rome, the *Elemental* in Chile, the *Murcia Town Hall* in Spain and the *Fuji Kindergarten, Hathingaon- housing for mahouts and their elephants* in India, are only some of the projects we analysed.

Among the National pavilions shown at the Arsenale, we were particularly keen to analyse those project which could be linked to some of the issues of our academic course. For example, we focused our attention to the *Arcipelago Italia* pavilion which was divided into two sections, to a journey through the ancient city centers located on the Alps and on the Apennines and to the projects aimed at the recovery and reuse of these historical contexts. The students particularly appreciated both the contents and the setting-up of these projects.

The second day, we concentrated on the visit of the Giardini, where the numerous National pavilions allow the visitors to plunge into the theme of *Freespace*. In the Australian pavilion an installation entitled *Grassland* shifts the viewer attention from architecture to its context, the German pavilion celebrates separations and integrations among fragments of walls, Czech Republic and Slovakia emphasize the difficulty of living in historical city centers with less and less inhabitants. Finally, in the Spanish pavilion, the projects and ideas of a group of students took shape in an installation in which every space is filled with drawings, thoughts and sketches.

The Central Pavilion hosts the section named *Close Encounter*, it shows remarkable projects presenting works that arise from a reflection on projects of historical buildings of the past reinterpreted by contemporary architects.

Our two-days visit ended up with a brain storming session to discuss some of the themes presented in the exhibition: it was an opportunity to resume some of the topics dealt within the academic course and create an inclusive and constructive environment among the students.

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VISIT TO THE 2018 VENICE BIENNALE DI ARCHITETTURA

Course Comparative City History



LIVING [MT2]: THE PROLOGUE
DIST-PoliTo + ETSAVa for metro
open space design

Milan, November 2015. The opening of the station-square Tre Torri-CityLife along the lilac metroline (MM5) shows with evidence, once again, the city's desire to apply the role of "the Italian Metropoli" also through "urban design style", with a typical planning strategy used in many European cities: that is, the morphogenetic role of the tube corridors is related to the most important – and, most debated – urban transformation projects, to create (global?) "places" and not just functional nodes useful to access to underground spaces, starting from public-private partnership.

Naple, November 2018. Municipality Institutions announce the MAM- Museo Aperto Metropolitana (Metroline Open Museum), re-focusing the attention on architectural qualities of metro stations – and urban spaces around – as a best practice widespread throughout the entire city, not only in "golden" urban area. MAM could be considered the most recent and systematized act for the capitalisation of a successful intuition by the art historian Achille Bonito Oliva: the "museo obbligatorio" (the mandatory museum), through "stazioni d'arte" (metroline art stations) which led to 15 metrostations as places of art, both as regards the content and the architecture of the station itself.

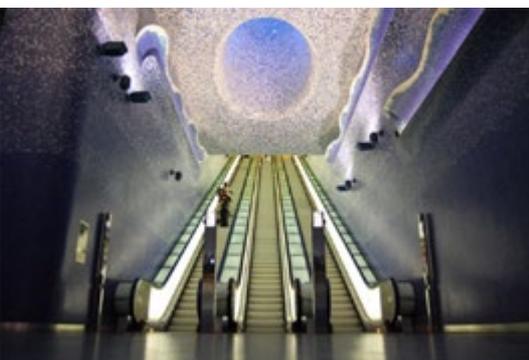
Turin, May 2018. The Municipal Institutions describes, within a conference open to the citizens, the approved project of Turinese Metroline 2 (MT2), complete with all its layout ramifications.

In the meanwhile of the local culture on urban design, the case of the MT2 could be in the next years an important "stress test", not only in terms of a fundamental infrastructure that will be probably projects, in its details, in a new phase of Italian economy recession.

Above all, it is one of the greatest urban interventions envisaged at a time in which the city is trying to actualize once again its identity, since the role of the postfordist tourist place focused mainly on the patrimonialisation of its historical monumentality does not seem to be enough.

Today, on the other day, Turin is described as a more and more consolidated place of ecosystem of innovation and research, with two important university poles, that attract more and more students and that propose themselves as actors of the physical transformation of the city itself.

How this role of city-laboratory for "scientific creativity" interacts with urban design culture of the (adaptive) city? How also Turinese contemporary architecture and open space design of good quality could be an engine for tourism itself, rejecting the imperatives of global city paradigms?





These questions are focus-themes on which is based the cooperation between Politecnico di Torino-Dist and the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Valladolid, for an education experience that reflect on urban open spaces where the new metroline stations will be built: could be these areas useful test-cases to experiment “contaminazioni obbligatorie” (mandatory contamination) between identity and innovation?

The activities timeline includes international seminars, design workshop, visits, with exchange between students from the Architectural academic design studio held by professor Carlos Llop in ETSAVa Barcelona and the students from Final Thesis Seminar “Tourism and Reconfiguration of built environment: from micro to macroscale” held by professor Alessandro Mazzotta (Dist – PoliTo), within an interdisciplinary team of colleagues.

The first meeting will be on 25th, 26th, 27th of February at the PoliTo Campus of Valentino Royal Castle. Here the barcelonese students will meet for the first time the Italian ones: in this occasion, the Turin office of Carlo Ratti Architectural firm will interact with students.

Next spring the Italian students will meet the Spanish students one more time in Barcelona, for the second Living [M2T] workpackage: **the epilogue**.

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TALK & WALK!

Counselling session for the psycho-physical wellbeing of students and researchers by walking

October 20th 2018

Walk from Piazza San

Giovanni to Piazza Vittorio

<https://www.laboratoriodelcammino.com/>

On Saturday morning of October 20th 2018, Dr. Luisanna Carleo from University of Pisa, expert in work, family and personal wellbeing, has coordinated an experimental session for the psycho-physical wellbeing, conducted with a group of six bachelor, master and PhD students from the Polytechnic University of Turin. The session has been organised by **Laboratorio del Cammino** and promoted by the Inter-University Department of Urban and Regional Studies and Planning (DIST).

It consisted in a walk which took place from Piazza San Giovanni to Piazza Vittorio and included three main stops. During the first stop participants were invited to arrange themselves in a circle and each of them, in turn, placed at the centre. The person at the centre was asked to identify a stressful event, a specific moment of his/her professional experience or private life, which was interpreted as threatening for his/her own serenity and daily wellbeing. As soon as the event was identified, he/she was asked to close the eyes and let him/her fall backwards into the arms of another person of the circle, the so called "Trust Fall". The first group activity was carried out with curiosity and initiative by almost all participants, although timid and insecure behaviours showed up occasionally. Each participant reacted differently in his/her willingness to trust and fall backwards, and those who were catching in turn reacted differently on the basis of the subjective sense of protection towards someone in a situation of "danger". This practice allowed to "break the ice" among participants and laid the foundations for establishing a relationship of collaboration and, for those who were willing to, of trust.

The second and third stages took place respectively near Piazza Cavour and Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, along the river Po. The goal of each stop was to identify, with the help of the post-cognitive processing of the walk, at least one resource with which each participant could face and re-signify the event elicited as stressful and threatening.





While walking, the active and collaborative group dynamics allowed everyone to feel “heard, calm, understood and serene” as mentioned by the participants, as a member fully integrated in the group.

Feedbacks were collected at the end of the session through an anonymous questionnaire. A significant feedback from the participants was the sensation of sharing experiences with new and unknown people, as if during the session they were feeling free from being judged. This encouraged effective communication within the group with modes of expression called “turn at the table”, in which everyone needs to respect his/her turn to shares perceptions and opinions. The “turn at the table” represents an exercise of **divergent** expression where maximum space is given to individuality. With an appropriate guide, one can easily turn it into an exercise of **convergence**, called “synthesis”, during which common points of view amongst individual opinions can be identified. The common view-points were sought with the aim of unifying the group, and in identifying potential functional resources for each participant to overcome his/her stress or insecurity. The practice of walking allowed individuals to discuss and to elaborate verbally what has been discussed during the stops. Walking allowed diaphragm to expand and to convey positive terminology for verbalizing the experiences. It also allowed a better communication among the right hemisphere and the left hemisphere of the brain. The movement generated an increase in the level of endorphins with the consequent greater processing of the possible solutions in a positive way. These results show how the walking, cognitive processing and verbal expression are strongly interconnected and they can generate new ideas as well as foster the problem thinking and solving.

The problems analysed and discussed by the participants of the **Talk&Walk** regarded both university-related issues, such as the relationships among students and with supervisors or other colleagues, and the stress related to the academic work, but also more personal issues, such as tensions and conflicts involving family members or partners.

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**NOW ON INSTAGRAM:
PLANNING.POLITO**
follow us!

At the beginning of September 2018 an **Instagram page for our Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Territorial, Urban, Landscape and Environmental Planning** was created by the School of Planning Programme Office and the coordinator Cristiana Rossignolo.

The idea of a social platform for our degree courses arose from the necessity to better communicate with students and future students, to connect with other universities and institutions, but also to create a sense of community around themes such as urbanism, planning, sustainability, etc.

Why Instagram? **In 2018 it was the most popular platform among young people between 18 and 24 years old**, and it's also the most suitable social network to share pictures, photos, educational projects, maps, and everything visual.

On 3rd September 2018 we published our very first picture, and that was the origin of "**planning.polito**", a rich profile, counting 525 followers on 9th January 2019, as well as an average of 45 likes to posts and about 280 stories visualizations.

Stories are the fastest way to reach followers, that is why they have been abundantly exploited by our page in the last few months. Every week we share pictures of events, seminars, student presentations, travels, institutional deadlines and a lot more. For example, in September we witnessed the Bachelor first-year "Welcome Week" (which is still visible on the page as one of the stories highlights), and through the whole first semester we followed the seminar cycles "Leaps into urban regeneration" and "Città e territori tra sfide e problemi 2".

Moreover, since November 2018, the page hosts some posts and stories for the PhD in Urban and Regional Development, hoping to become a communication platform for PhD students too.

Lastly, we want to invite everyone to follow our page, but also to send us pictures of events, places, activities, and whatever might be of interest for our students and other followers (possibly with a short description or just some keywords). You can send them to didattica.dist@polito.it.

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<http://www.r3c.polito.it>

The **Interdipartimental Centre Responsible Risk Resilience Centre** of Politecnico di Torino officially kicked-off on Monday 17 September 2018 hosted by the R3C Scientific Board in the Hall of Honor at the Valentino Castel.

R3C is one of the Interdipartimental Centre of Politecnico di Torino born thanks to the synergy on research purposes and the economic efforts of **four Politecnico di Torino Departments**, i.e., the Interuniversity Department of Regional and Urban Studies and Planning (**DIST**), the Department of Structural, Geotechnical and Building Engineering (**DISEG**), the Department of Applied Science and Technology (**DISAT**), and the Department of Mathematical Sciences "Giuseppe Luigi Lagrange" (**DISMA**).

The **Rector Guido Saracco** introduced the kick-off meeting pointing out that R3C is the **first Italian research centre that strength the prevention capabilities of cities**: "a seguito dei terribili fatti accaduti questa estate sul nostro territorio, ci sentiamo in dovere di mettere al servizio della comunità competenze scientifiche e attrezzature tecnologiche in nostro possesso per completare il prima possibile una mappatura della vulnerabilità del nostro territorio" Rector Saracco said.

The Responsible Risk Resilience Centre kick-off meeting fall under this heading, and it is focused on **how R3C will support informed policy-making and industrial partners leading to more resilient cities**. After the **institutional welcomes** by the Rector Guido Saracco and the four Heads of the Departments involved in R3C, the **Scientific Board of R3C** – represented by the scientific coordinator, Grazia Brunetta (DIST), and her vice Rosario Ceravolo (DISEG) – presented the research approach of R3C underling that the Centre will study on resilience as this issue has achieved significant attention on the

R3C RESPONSIBLE RISK RESILIENCE CENTRE KICK-OFF MEETING

R3C KICK-OFF MEETING

Hall of Honor - Valentino Castel

17 September 2018



international stage, and it is now at the top of priorities of institutions and business company who increasingly ask academic research for new knowledge tools to support their resilient transition. The kick-off meeting continued with two Roundtables. **In the first Roundtable** “Costruire la Rete. Ricerca, Conoscenza, Formazione”, Nicola Tollin, Lorenzo Chelleri, Francesco Musco, Andrea Arcidiacono, Guglielmo Filippini and Gianna Betta discussed the main results of the ground-breaking research and education initiatives for urban resilience recognising the appropriateness of R3C approach. **In the second Roundtable** “Rafforzare i Territori. Verso una Governance Adattiva”, Roberto Ronco, Giannicola Marengo, Alberto Unia, Giulia Galuccio and Andrea Masullo – representatives of Italian Institutions at different levels – focused on the role that Institutions should play in the construction of adaptive governance of territorial systems asking for the support of R3C in gathering people to raise awareness on the resilience topic. Lastly, the **Deputy Rector Patrizia Lombardi** underlined the future directions for R3C research in addressing one of the most significant policy challenges of our time: **changing how we plan, build, and sustain territorial systems to become more resilient to the unavoidable impacts of unexpected and disruptive events.**

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<https://www.aisre.it/en/annual-scientific-conference/introduction>

Over the last few years, resilience has emerged as a ‘new way of thinking’ for dealing with cities’ uncertainties and challenges. As promoted by **UN Sustainable Development Goal 11**, urban resilience is increasingly seen as a driver for change. At the same time, resilience is commonly criticized for being too ambiguous and an ‘empty signifier’ as it is **difficult to operationalize**. Although several frameworks have been already proposed to capturing resilience in both the academic and public discourse, the existing approaches are confined to measure specific disturbances so that less attention has been directed to consider resilience as a continually changing process. In a nutshell, the developed methods of resilient metrics are set indicators of what is easy to measure rather than what is important.

The session “Measuring Spatial Resilience”, organised by Grazia Brunetta (the scientific coordinator of the **Responsible Risk Resilience Centre**, Politecnico di Torino) and Alessandra Faggian (Vice Provost for Research and Director of Social Sciences, **Gran Sasso Science Institute**) during the XXXIX Annual scientific of the Italian Association of Regional Science, seeks to **synthesize the state-of-the-art knowledge on theories and practices on measuring spatial resilience**. The Session collected 10 contributions, of which 4 written by R3C researches, that presented empirical and theoretical papers addressing both nationally and internationally the following questions: What are the theoretical perspectives of measuring urban resilience? How can urban resilience a property to be measured? What are the existing models and methods for measuring urban resilience? What are the main features that a method for measuring urban resilience needs to have to guide properly adaptation and territorial governance? What is the role of measuring urban resilience in operationalizing cities’ ability to adapt, recover and benefit from shocks?

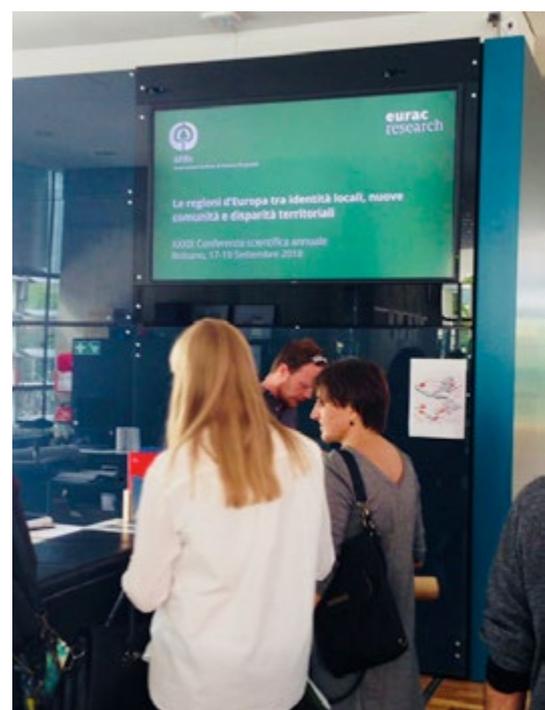
The selected contributions of the organised session have been invited to contribute to the Special Issue “Bridging the Gap: The Measure of Urban Resilience” on the Journal Sustainability (https://www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability/special_issues/Urban_Resilience_sustainability) that will be released in March 2019.

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**R3C AT THE XXXIX ANNUAL
SCIENTIFIC ITALIAN ASSOCIATION
OF REGIONAL SCIENCE
CONFERENCE WITH THE
ORGANISED SESSION
“MEASURING SPATIAL RESILIENCE”**

**XXXIX ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC
ITALIAN ASSOCIATION
OF REGIONAL SCIENCE
CONFERENCE**

Eurac Research – Bozen
17-19 September 2018



**R3C BOOK PRESENTATION
“URBAN RESILIENCE FOR RISK
AND ADAPTATION GOVERNANCE.
THEORY AND PRACTICE” AT
BARCELONA RESILIENCE WEEK 2018**

**BARCELONA RESILIENCE
WEEK 2018**
Barcelona
11-16 November 2018

<http://urbanresiliencehub.org/action/>

From the 11th to the 16th of November, Barcelona has been the centre of global discussions on resilience thanks to the **Barcelona Resilience Week organised by UN-HABITAT** as a common space that brings together all partners and stakeholders working on resilience with a strong focus on how to advance awareness and knowledge to action.

On Tuesday 13 November, 2018, the book **Urban Resilience for Risk and Adaptation Governance, Theory and Practice** (Springer, 2019) was presented at the **East Agora of the Smart City Expo World Congress during the Barcelona Resilience Week**.

The book, that proposes a transversal approach with regard to the role of spatial planning in promoting and fostering risk management as well as institutions’ challenges for governing risk, is the first result of the ongoing research collaboration between the **Recycling City Network - RECNET** and the **Responsible Risk Resilience Centre - R3C** (Politecnico di Torino), also in the frame of **RESURBE International Program on Urban Resilience** in order to merge different approaches and competencies on urban resilience in an international scenario. In other word, while RECNET aims at supporting the key challenges of adaptation and mitigation of climate change related to intangible heritage and circular economy, R3C is the first Italian research centre that internationally-leading investigates risk vulnerabilities and provide resilient solutions for policies and practices using an interdisciplinary perspective in order to strengthen and safeguard the European’s cultural and natural heritage.

In addition to the presentation by the editors of the book, Grazia Brunetta, Nicola Tollin, Jordi Moratò and Ombretta Calderice, presented the **Springer Series Resilient City: Re-thinking Urban Transformation** that has been envisioned to analyse the contemporary challenges faced by cities and provide an up-to-date body of knowledge, including a systematic collection of global cutting-edge best practices, fundamental to managing the urban transition toward resilience. The book and series presentation was introduced by Esteban Leon (head of the City Resilience Profiling Programme by UN-Habitat) and charmed by Mikkel K. Kragh (head of section at the Department of Civil and Architectural Engineering of University of Southern Denmark).

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In late 2018, the Interdepartmental Centre Responsible Risk Resilience Centre R3C has been the speaker in numerous national and international seminars and congress. This activity is crucial for R3C in order to transfer scientific knowledge from academic debate to the whole society, the policy-makers, and the private market. The participation in research activities and seminars is, therefore, an occasion to present and share with a general audience the R3C interdisciplinary research methodology to design resilient territorial and building systems.

Among others, the involvement in the following seminars and congress permitted to R3C to spread its research objectives collaborating with the most relevant stakeholder's that are investing their knowledge on the operationalization of resilience in their processes. Presentation's participants range from different categories: mainly academic and from the scientific community in Urbanpromo and Biennale della Sostenibilità Territoriale, while interested in innovation in the private sector (also from public administrations and research institutes) in ENI and ENEL workshops. All the presentations were connected to the R3C framework that implements an integrated approach aimed at building territorial resilience concerning adaptation to natural and anthropic risks and outline a powerful governance tool oriented to define shared strategies, measures, rules and projects.

At the roundtable **Resilienza e Pianificazione Urbanistica. Metodi e Pratiche** organised during **Urbanpromo Green in Venice**, Grazia Brunetta present the main aims of R3C focusing on what is the best urban planning approach for cities to properly address resilient solutions against contemporary urban changes and challenges.

At the **Biennale della Sostenibilità Territoriale 2018**, R3C presents three contributions aimed to share and opening the debate around the R3C approach on defining and operationally measuring resilience, i.e. **La prospettiva della resilienza per governare l'adattamento urbano ai cambiamenti climatici: principi, temi, approcci** (Grazia Brunetta), **La misura della resilienza: la**

R3C INVITED SPEECHES AT SEMINAR AND CONGRESS ON RESILIENCE

Urbanpromo Green, Venice

20-21 September 2018

<https://urbanpromo.it/2018/eventi/resilienza-e-pianificazione-urbanistica-metodi-e-pratiche/>

Biennale della Sostenibilità Territoriale 2018, Turin

9-10-12 October 2018

<http://www.biennesesostenibilita.it>

Urbanpromo – Progetti per il Paese, La Triennale di Milano

20-23 November 2018

<https://urbanpromo.it/2018/eventi/progetti-per-torino-progetti-per-milano/>

Knowledge and Innovation Transfer Days ENI,

PoliToEnergy Center

13 December 2018

ENEL Resilience Training Opportunity, Turin

18 December 2018

[http://www.politocomunica.polito.it/events/appuntamenti/\(idnews\)/12174](http://www.politocomunica.polito.it/events/appuntamenti/(idnews)/12174)



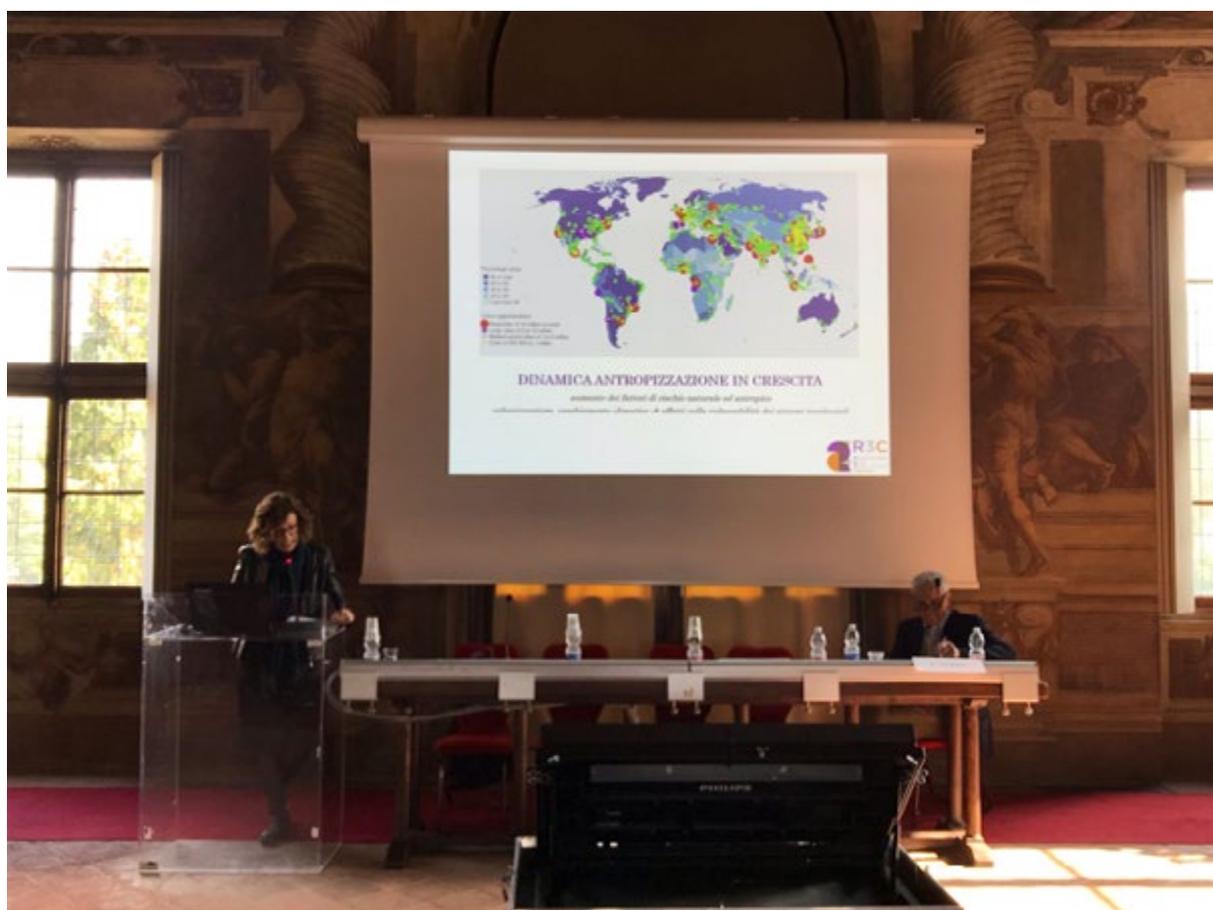
proposta di R3C per supportare le azioni di adattamento urbano (Stefano Salata), and **Mobilità sostenibile e resilienza** (Luca Staricco). Lastly, Carlo Alberto Barbieri charmed the final Roundtable **Territorio e Resilienza ai cambiamenti climatici**.

At the Roundtable **Torino e Ivrea: funzioni di eccellenza in progetti che rinnovano l'identità urbana** charmed by Carlo Alberto Barbieri during **Urbanpromo – Progetti per il Paese at La Triennale di Milano**, Stefano Ferraris and Giulio Mondini introduced the main aims and the on-going research activities of R3C.

At the **Knowledge and Innovation Transfer Days ENI**, Grazia Brunetta presented R3C and was an opportunity to collaborate with the research activities of the most prominent industrial partner for gas provisioning in Italy. In the afternoon three-elevator pitch by Rosario Ceravolo, Micaela Demichela and Emilia Garda was presented showing in-depth skills and research actions focused on vulnerability and resilience assessment at different levels, i.e, buildings, environment, and communities.

At the **Resilience Training Opportunity organised by ENEL**, the speech by Stefano Salata and Eleonora Pilone has been called to describe R3C methodology in order to provide advanced solutions to assess spatially-based vulnerability and territorial resilience indicators at different scales.

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The conference was held within the **proGReg Horizon-2020**, European project by the City of Turin in partnership with the Politecnico di Torino, DAD, and DIST departments. The project focuses on the development and implementation of nature-based solutions for post-industrial urban regeneration in the city-lab of Mirafiori sud. The **Agricultural Park** was presented as a tool, a concept, and a strategy for urban sustainability and a framework for the project. Fine tuning the residual rural areas around the cities is a key for soil consumption reduction. Overall, the conference gave the opportunity to experts in the field of rural parks to share visions and confront challenges and opportunities and to discuss about the opportunity of introducing the concept in the context of the City of Torino.

Four experiences were debated. The first was about the **Parco Agricolo Sud Milano**. It began with the description of good practices such as the introduction of an “environmental quality trademark” and the institution of an environmental-economic observatory (Paolo Branca). The next intervention (Renato Aquilani and Marco Pezzetta) focused on the role of the park in slowing down soil consumption in the metropolitan area of Milan. It also exposed the need to better advertise the rural park to the unaware population. Francesco Vescovi, Politecnico di Milano, detailed soil consumption numbers within the park, stressing on the necessity of a real inter-municipal planning system.

Filippo Arfini introduced the Idea for the rural park for **Parma**: a strategic instrument to involve the city and the farmers in the process of conservation. The study presented three definitions of rural park. A Diffuse Rural Park, with no border and extended to the entire area of the city, with a bottom-up approach. A Bordered Rural Park with a mostly top-down approach, and a ‘hybrid’ Rural Park in which elements from the previous are linked together.

David Fanfani described the experience of the **Parco Agricolo della Piana Fiorentina**. The discussion stressed the importance of multifunctionality in the Rural Park, but also exposed the risks of exploitation with the example of the expansion project for Firenze’s airport on the territory of the park.

Lastly, Aurora Cavallo, described the experience of the rural **park of Casal del Marmo** in Roma. The park is a residual part of the agro-romano and is focused on the preservation of the historic rural landscape. Here multiple instances define the use of the park, from big farms to cooperative-held gardens.

The final stage was a roundtable about the introduction of **rural parks in Torino**, to effectively put a limit to soil consumption. Experts from the City intervened with the moderation of Giuseppe Cinà.

The discussion started around the update of the master plan of the city, that now also contains rules for rural areas, and the importance of the Corona Verde to emphasize rural areas (De Magistris, Porro and Alberico). Doubts were expressed about the possible shape and position of the rural Park, with farmers and workers afraid of the limitations it could bring, underlining the need to define direct support to agriculture (Porro). The necessity of pushing on circular economy, preventing future soil consumption threats, the profitability and the introduction of a metropolitan rural productive system and

INFRASTRUTTURE VERDI PRODUTTIVE

Il Parco Agricolo come interfaccia tra città e campagna

Conferenza
**INFRASTRUTTURE VERDI
PRODUTTIVE**
**Il Parco Agricolo come
interfaccia tra città e
campagna**

22 novembre 2018
9.00-18.00, aula 10V



related spatial planning strategies (Giulio Mondini) were recognized as common needs for the future sustainability of the city.

The conference exposed the state of the art in the field of rural parks in Italy to handlers of the public sector of Torino. One of the biggest limitations is the lack of a metropolitan master plan and strategy for which the introduction of rural parks risk to be weak and limited to sporadic initiatives. The conference lacked the presence of local farmers who could have helped to understand their point of view. On the positive side, the city is becoming aware of the necessity to define new strategies for spatial planning and is putting more attention on the rural dimension. For the research on the field of the rural parks, introducing an Italian observatory on the theme is an opportunity to further develop knowledge around it. The rural Park, as a framework, can be applied to the case study of Torino, but it is necessary to identify suitable areas, and to preserve profitability together with landscape protection.

The conference underlined that rural parks in Italy, despite being so different in definition, level of success and participation, were all devoted to mixing the necessities of farming and the ones of the municipalities in the preservation of the territory, with agriculture the common denominator for policies and strategies. A Rural Park is not just a tool for planning, but also a framework of strategies aimed at the preservation, restoration, and profitability of the territory.

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Progetto Horizon 2020
ProGireg: Productive green infrastructures for Post-Industrial Urban Regeneration

proGireg Conferenza
INFRASTRUTTURE VERDI PRODUTTIVE
Il parco agricolo come interfaccia tra città e campagna

Castello del Valentino, Aula 10V
22 novembre 2018, 9:00-18:00
Sala Andrea Mottola, 20 - 10125

La città di Torino guarda con favore all'arrivo di una dinamica riduzione del consumo di suolo e al rilancio delle "infrastrutture verdi produttive". In questo quadro il sistema delle aree agricole perurbane assume particolare rilevanza per l'insieme delle relazioni che stabilisce con la città nel suo complesso, per il crescente fenomeno delle buone pratiche che si fanno luogo, e per la necessità di ricomporre entro una rete di efficaci condizioni cooperative anche a scala metropolitana. A tal fine il parco agricolo, nelle sue varie versioni, si presenta come una delle forme più rispondenti all'obiettivo di una gestione sistemica di tali aree e come tale è stato sperimentato in molti comuni.

La conferenza si propone di presentare alcuni dei casi più significativi, per valutare i risultati ottenuti, le potenzialità e i limiti, di fronte al numero crescente per il sistema delle aree agricole periurbane, le cui destinazioni si oggi oggetto di discussione nella redazione del nuovo PUG.

PROGRAMMA

9:30: Inizio
Guido Rinaldi, Sindaco del DSD, Politecnico di Torino
Guido Mondini, Vice Sindaco del Comune di Torino
Claudio Desmetegge, Coordinatore ProGireg, Comune di Torino

9:30: Sessione 1
Maurizio Vignati, Sindaco del Comune di Torino
Guido Vignati, Vice Sindaco del Comune di Torino
Giuseppe Cioffi, DSD, Politecnico di Torino

10:30: Sessione 2
Città metropolitana, aree agricole e politiche abitative
Cristina Di Biase, Città metropolitana di Torino

10:30: Sessione 3
Aree metropolitane e Parco Agricolo del Milano (PAGM)
Sostenibilità sociale, economica e ambientale
Paolo Spadolini, Dirigente Divisione del Parco Agricolo del Milano

11:30: PAUSA CAFFÈ

11:30: Sessione 4
11:30: Il PAGM oggi, le sfide, le opportunità e le trasformazioni
Pierluigi Basso, Dirigente Divisione del Parco Agricolo del Milano

11:30: Sessione 5
11:30: Il Parco Agricolo del Milano, sviluppo e prospettive
Paolo Spadolini, Dirigente Divisione del Parco Agricolo del Milano

12:30: PAUSA PRANZO

13:30: Sessione 6
La sfida della pianificazione intercomunale per una nuova governance del Parco del
Francesco Rinaldi, Politecnico di Milano

14:30: Sessione 7
14:30: Sessione 7
Michele Riccardo Sestini, Progetto agricolo Sestini Olio, Comune di Torino

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Il Parco Agricolo del Parco Agricolo del Milano
Paolo Spadolini, Dirigente Divisione del Parco Agricolo del Milano

98:30: Sessione 91
98:30: Sessione 91
Il Parco Agricolo del Parco Agricolo del Milano
Paolo Spadolini, Dirigente Divisione del Parco Agricolo del Milano

99:30: Sessione 92
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Il Parco Agricolo del Parco Agricolo del Milano
Paolo Spadolini, Dirigente Divisione del Parco Agricolo del Milano

100:30: Sessione 93
100:30: Sessione 93
Il Parco Agricolo del Parco Agricolo del Milano
Paolo Spadolini, Dirigente Divisione del Parco Agricolo del Milano



New Orleans is one of the contemporary hot spot on last generation urban stormwater management strategies: as “delta city”, Katrina hurricane impressive damages led to a quick acceleration on sharing necessity to manage urbanized area as blue/green built environment, not only as an engineering giant hydraulic mecanoo. In this framework, the Greater New Orleans Urban WaterPlan it’s a paragmatic example of strategic approach of the urban area in its regional context, focused on water resiliency.

In that plan, hard-tech and soft-tech solutions are linked by integrated approach, i.e. a comprehensive vision on planning, urban design, technological detailing, as a solution for water management in extreme condition.

This approach is intended as an upload as Water Sensitive Design paradigm, also for the role of cityzens: in New Orleans they are not involved in participatory design approach, moving by general level of information; they are engaged in a co-creation process, starting from sharing proto-scientific knowledge, through different forms of communication (including artistic interpretation).

The process is focused on the holistic approach on the link between stormwater management and open space re-design: it is called “Theory of Change for Community-Driven Climate Adaptation”.

A lot of importance assumes the role of “Water Leaders”: i.e., a three-persons group (an architect, a social science expert, an academic expert) – not from the Municipality staff – as mediators in respect of che Community Leaders (chosen by inhabitants from the different neighbourhood).

Four years ago the Municipality of Turin started with the realization of pilot projects on green infrastructures and porous pavements, integrated in street an open space re-design (“Urban Barriera” European Project. Water Sensitive Design academic responsible: Alessandro Mazzotta, Politecnico di Torino): it’s one of the first experience of Low Impact Development runoff strategies realization in an italian compact urbanized area.

In Urban Barriera experience, citizens engagement actions was focused on general aspects of the neighbourhood open space livability, and not specifically on the “innovative” technological solutions for open space environmental resiliency. But this is a very important matter, of course, first of all for the people acceptance of environmental upload as materic signs – and, often, inusual, in the common perception – in the space of their everyday life.

Obviously, the turinese area is not an “extreme condition” case study similar to New Orleans for those that regard the water asset, but the Municipality of Turin is interested in the social implication from the Luosiana lesson, in the perspective of characterize its future Climate Adaptation Urban Plan as a co-created urban planning instrument.

BLUE/GREEN SOCIO TECHNICAL ENGAGEMENT

DIST at the Turin stormwater resilience international workshop

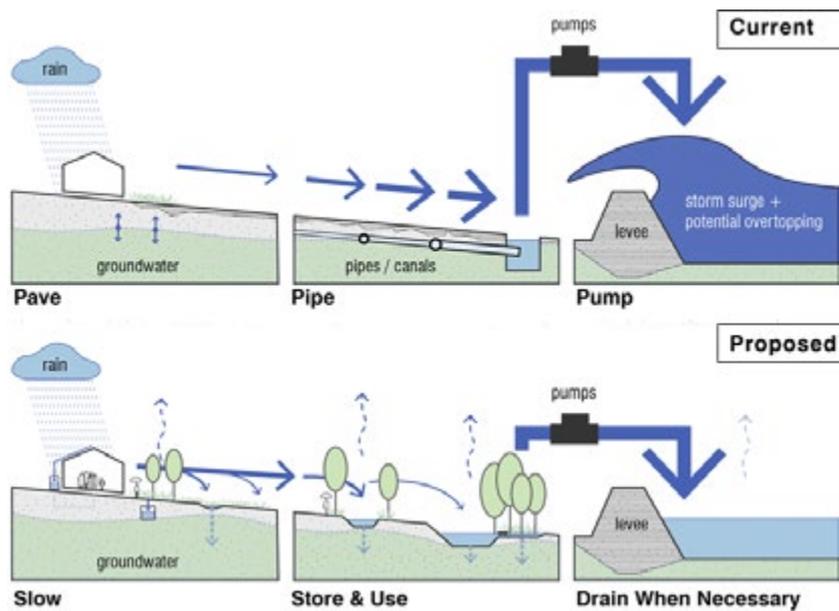
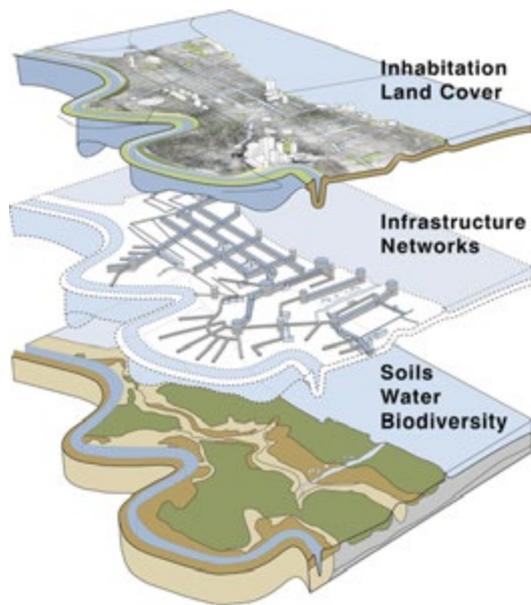
TURIN STORMWATER RESILIENCE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

2019, 17th of January



A THEORY OF CHANGE FOR COMMUNITY-DRIVEN CLIMATE ADAPTATION





The **Turin stormwater resilience international workshop** (2019, 17th of January) is one of the event organized by the Environmental Sector of Municipality, in the framework of transatlantic cooperation guided by German Marshall Fund of the United States, to obtain best practices exchange from three Italian cities: Bruxelles, Colonia and Turin itself.

During the workshop, presentations – by Tanya James (Planning and Evaluation Consultant and Executive Director of New Orleans Central City Renaissance Alliance) and Maggie Hermann (New Orleans Process Evaluator and researcher) – underlined corollary a key-word: “fear”, by New Orleans inhabitants for climate change, related to the hurricane disruption but still alive in the every-day perceptions, for example on common rainfall event. It means citizens distrust toward local public institutions.

From this point of view, the role of academic experts as part of the “Water Leaders” as mediators seems to be an interesting starting point just for European cities: here the long-time invisibility of water cycle in urbanized areas, prevailing the engineering approach of underground drainage pipes, mean first of all cultural distance from the pervasiveness of the water cycle in urbanized areas.

For the Italian Higher University, moreover, this approach seems provide good premises to flow in the direction of resume links between the three academic missions of Universities: education, research and cultural disclosure.

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http://www.dist.polito.it/focus/leonardo_2019

The project entitled **Leonardo e il Piemonte, LEP - Leonardo and the Piedmont**, was submitted in November 2017 at the I call for research proposal of DIST Department for the co-financing of projects presenting considerable interest and interdisciplinary outcomes for the Department. It was successively financed and then it started in February 2018. Due to its complexity, it was granted a further financial support by the Athenaeum. Gathered around the themes of Leonardo's activities and studies, on the occasion of the great Turin exhibition scheduled for this spring (inauguration on April, 15, 2019) in Palazzo Reale, a cohesive and proactive group of researchers of the Department is working with the support of two departmental laboratories (**LSBC- History and Cultural Heritage Laboratory**, and **LARTU- Laboratory of Territorial and Urban Research**). The **Royal Museums of Turin** (directed by Dr. Enrica Pagella) also take part in the research framework, with the **EPHE- École Pratique des Hautes Études-Sorbonne** in Paris (HISTARA team, directed by Prof. Sabine Frommel) and the **Vitruvian Studies Centre** in Fano.

The research program works on three directions:

- the research and study of all the references to Piedmont contained in Leonardo's sheets, in preparation for the great exhibition **Leonardo da Vinci. Disegnare il futuro** (*Leonardo da Vinci. Drawing the future*), edited by Enrica Pagella, Paola Salvi (Accademia di Brera) and Francesco P. Di Teodoro, as a puzzle of three important events that will take place in Italy, in Turin, Venice and Florence, been inaugurated on the occasion of the fifth centenary of Leonardo's death;
- the organization of a section of the same exhibition, entitled **Leonardo. Tecnica e territorio** (*Leonardo. Technics and Territory*) that will take place in Valentino Castle, in the so-called "Golden Apartment" at the main, honour level of the Palace, showing the relations between Leonardo's works, ideas, inventions and Architectural and Engineering Culture (showing models, studies, materials from the Collection of the former Royal School of Application for Engineers and the former Industrial Museum);
- the scientific organization of an international symposium (at the end of June 2019) dedicated to **Leonardo e le scienze dell'ingegneria: riflessioni sulla cultura multidisciplinare** (*Leonardo and the Engineering Sciences: Thoughts and Opinions on the Multidisciplinary Culture*).

LEONARDO E IL PIEMONTE

Scientific Research

Responsible

Francesco P. Di Teodoro

Research Group

Chiara Devoti

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Marco Santangelo

Research Contract

Maria Vittoria Cattaneo

Scientific Secretariat

Giosuè Bronzino

Marco Di Salvo

With the cooperation of

• LARTU Laboratory
(Gabriele Garnero, *responsible*,

Antonio Cittadino, Paola

Guerreschi, Maurizio Inzerillo,

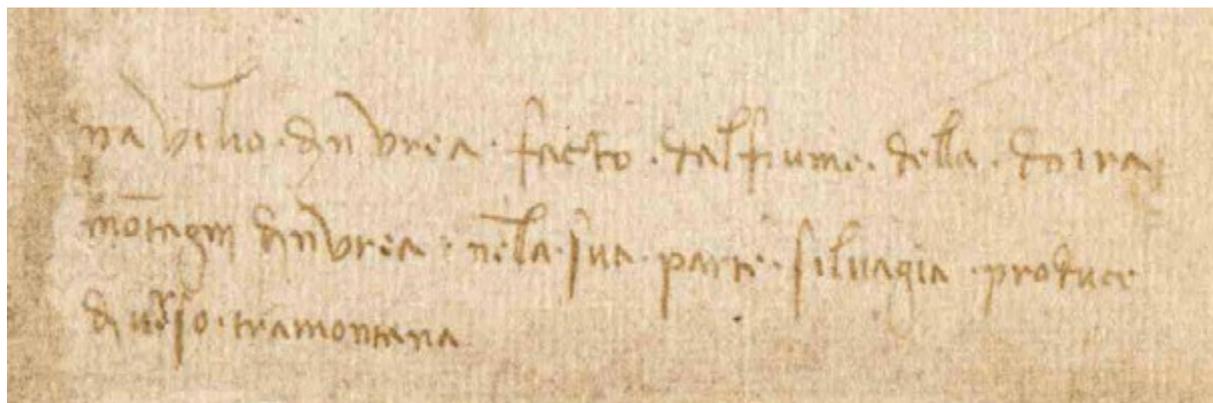
Margherita Forgia)

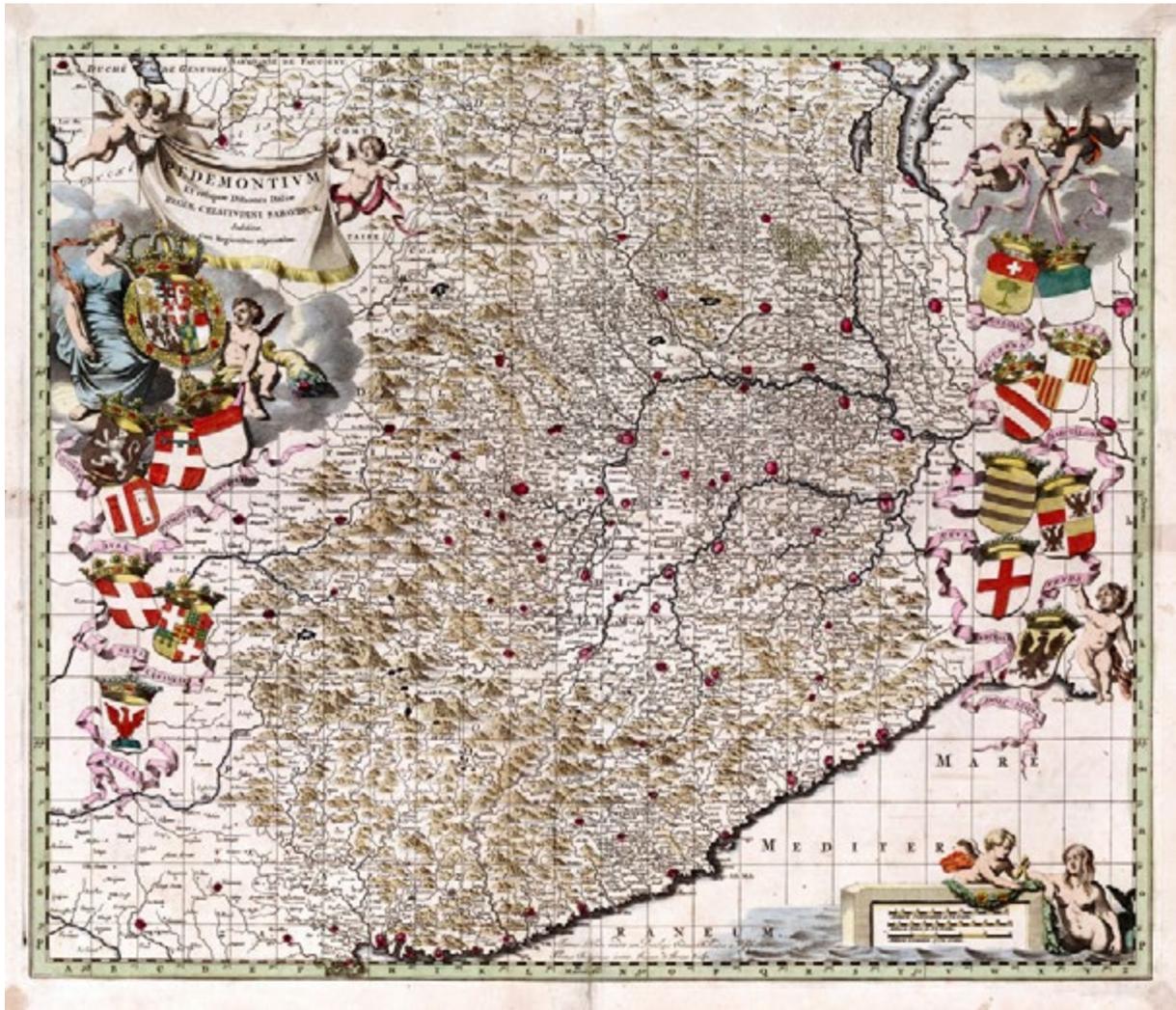
• Storia e Beni Culturali
Laboratory

(Enrica Bodrato)

• DIST Publishing and
Communication

(Luisa Montobbio, Cinzia
Pagano)





All the three sections of the research activity could – no doubt – represent a tangible sign of the contribution of polytechnic culture to Leonardo's study, while the historical seats of the Politecnico di Torino will become, at the same level as Palazzo Reale, a highly prestigious exhibition place in Leonardo's Piedmontese Year.

The research group is now working not only on the selection of the exhibiting materials, but mainly on 3D representations of cartography showing Piedmont at the age of Leonardo's travels, using documents deriving from Politecnico's and DIST's collections, or Piedmontese Museums sources, on scientific support to models creation, and on the catalogues texts (the one for the exhibition in Palazzo Reale been printed, the one for the Valentino Castle exhibition been an e-source fully open-access).

Proceedings of the great symposium are similarly previewed and the group will work on them starting from the following September.

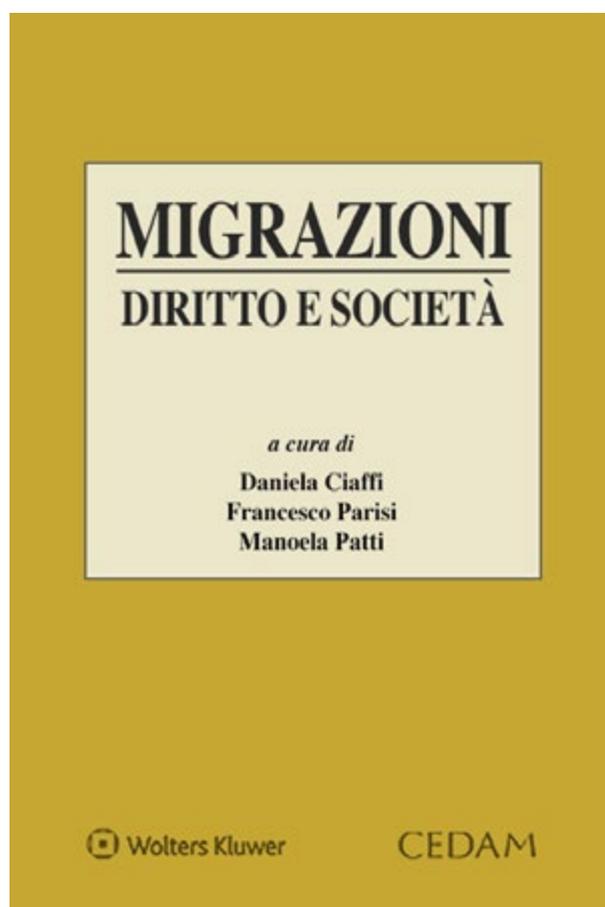
leonardo2019@polito.it

L'immigrazione è un tema al centro del dibattito pubblico, spesso oggetto di aspre contese, di differenti visioni del mondo. Comunque la si veda, le migrazioni sono una costante storica, non una mera eccezione. Il loro presentarsi in modo massivo ha carattere ciclico e la multiculturalità delle nostre società è una realtà con la quale fare i conti. Interrogarsi sul tema dell'immigrazione significa anzitutto porsi delle domande su cosa dobbiamo intendere con termini quali potere politico, cittadinanza, territorio, identità, tolleranza, convivenza fra culture differenti e fra soggetti semplicemente accomunati dal fatto di essere, allo stesso modo, umani. Nel tentare di rispondere a queste domande, le scienze sociali – e in particolare la storia, il pensiero politico, la sociologia e il diritto – possono apportare un significativo contributo alla comprensione del fenomeno migratorio. Insieme a Daniela Ciaffi, sociologa urbana, gli editori sono la storica Manoela Patti e il giurista Francesco Parisi. Mentre il dibattito pubblico spesso si concentra su pochi argomenti, polarizzandosi immediatamente su posizioni paranoiche o moralistiche estreme, nelle università italiane molte competenze e molto varie potrebbero essere messe a disposizione delle politiche migratorie – in contesti tanto urbani quanto rurali. Questo libro ne è un possibile esempio.

MIGRAZIONI. DIRITTO E SOCIETÀ

a cura di Daniela Ciaffi, Francesco Parisi e Manoela Patti

CEDAM, 2018



**GLI SPAZI DEI MILITARI E
L'URBANISTICA DELLA CITTÀ.
L'ITALIA DEL NORD-OVEST
(1815-1918)**

a cura di Chiara Devoti

«Storia dell'Urbanistica», 10/2018
Kappa, 2018

Presented on the 17th December 2018 in the Salone d'Onore of the Castello del Valentino, on the occasion of the closing of the **Commemorations of the Great War (1914-18)**, already having been open at the same place, with a good number of speakers and a large audience, the volume, which is a monographic issue (10/2018) of the review «**Storia dell'Urbanistica**», recently promoted to the A-Class ANVUR, of considerable size, draws an unprecedented cross-section on a theme that is as relevant as it is not extensively explored: the relationship between drawing/project or urban planning of the city and spaces/areas reserved for the military component.

The editorial of the issue reflects on the extension of this phenomenon, over the one hundred years that separate the end of the Napoleonic era from the entrance of the Kingdom of Italy in the Great War (1815-1915), with the realisation of an impressive number of fortifications and defensive systems, settlements, buildings, monuments and military infrastructure. The volume tries also to understand the relationships between these initiatives and the contemporary processes of planning and transformation of the territorial areas and of urban agglomerations. The discussion of these issues makes use of some essays entrusted with the task of retracing – often using documents never before emerged from the archives – the formation, evolution and de-commissioning, between the 16th and 18th centuries, of the defensive systems of *Ancien Régime* while other articles discuss on their abandon or substitution by other defensive models.

Moving from infrastructures (e.g. railways, roads, aerodromes) to great service buildings (e.g. barracks, military hospitals, baths), the volume analyses the transformation of cities master-plans depending on the changing of military necessities, dedicating a section – very up-to-date with the celebrations – to memorials and monuments to the fallen during the Great War.

<https://www.storiadellacitta.it/2018/12/12/gli-spazi-dei-militari-e-lurbanistica-della-citta-litalia-del-nord-ovest-1815-1918/>



When the debate on the future moves on, in its wake we hear stories of how factories and people are tweaking new technologies to make this huge digital revolution work. The book **Il lavoro che serve. Persone nell'industria 4.0** by Annalisa Magone and Tatiana Mazali tells the story of those companies now spearheading transformation 4.0, describing the complex often contradictory goings-on inside: managerial culture, organizational development, technological choices, the role of workers, regulatory models, and how trade unions perceive this. We learn how factories that have embraced innovative technological solutions struggle to manage them; and we hear people who have understood the importance of new machinery underlining the importance of a human touch in production.

Research, carried out between September 2017 and June 2018, has shifted from multinationals, futuristic technologies and hypothetical horizons to smaller 'Made in Italy' companies, whose global vision is highly specialized. Here a myriad of professionals seek to combine their experience and culture and model the future as they see it into a concrete and tangible reality.

Material in the book comes from interviews with 131 people from 11 Italian regions. But, in spite of travelling high and low across the peninsular (a total of 26,000 kilometers), the horizon of this colourful new industrial landscape they have explored remains blurred and the roads bumpy, together with directions from interviewees that don't always tally and a destination that shifts uncertainly across the roadmap. Deciding to innovate is often a slow, meditated process. As a result implementing innovation on a day-to-day basis is not always easy.

The volume is the result of the work of a team of researchers. The book ends with the afterword by Guido Saracco, Rector of Politecnico di Torino. Research was carried out by Torino Nord Ovest in collaboration with the Politecnico di Torino. Support for the project was gratefully provided by the NCTM Law Firm and the Lee Hecht Harrison Italia. A preliminary research of business cases was carried out with the help of the FIM CISL (Italian Metalworkers Federation).

IL LAVORO CHE SERVE. PERSONE DELL'INDUSTRIA 4.0

Annalisa Magone, Tatiana Mazali
postfazione di Guido Saracco

Guerini e Associati, 2018



**LE CASE OLIVETTI A IVREA.
L'UFFICIO CONSULENZA CASE
DIPENDENTI ED EMILIO A. TARPINO**

**Carlo Olmo, Patrizia Bonifazio
e Luca Lazzarini
con un contributo fotografico
di Paolo Mazzo**

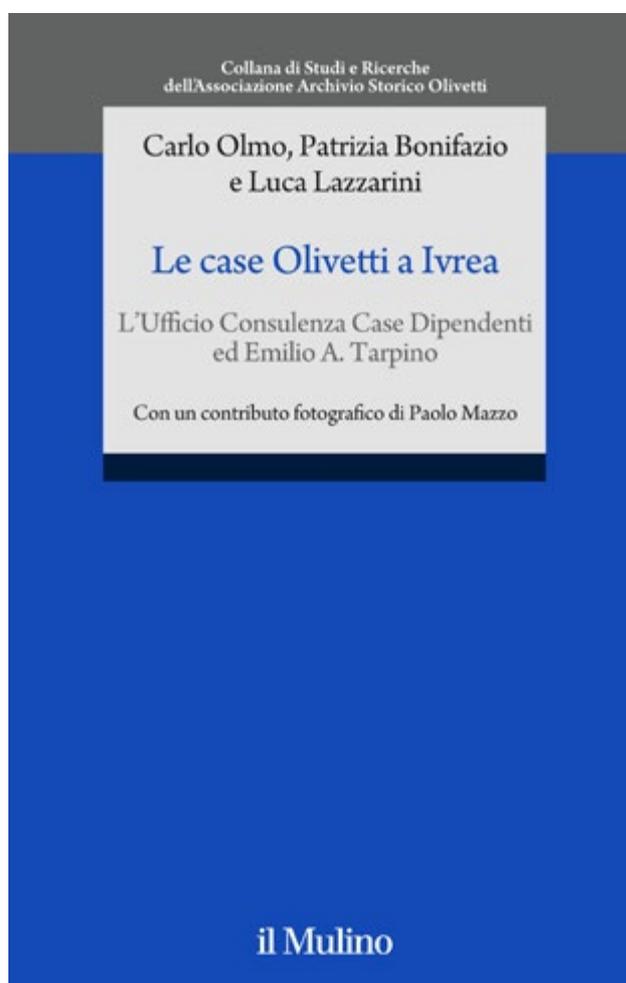
il Mulino, 2018

Being the product of researches conducted at the Association "Archivio Storico Olivetti" and at other private and public archives, the book proposes an initial survey on the housing programs for the Olivetti employees in Ivrea, with particular attention to the role entrusted to the "Ufficio Consulenza Case Dipendenti" directed by the architect Emilio A. Tarpino.

Object of study and analysis are the design models and the political choices implemented by the Olivetti company during an important period of its history, choices that resulted from a plurality of subjects and cultures – even technical ones – that contributed to shape Ivrea's housing landscape. This has been invested by a unique process of modernization that has seen the activity of factory's social services as the fulcrum of its internal management and as a catalyst of the international attention on the "Olivetti case".

The book includes a number of illustrated inserts and the valuable photographic essay by Paolo Mazzo.

<https://www.mulino.it/isbn/9788815274625>



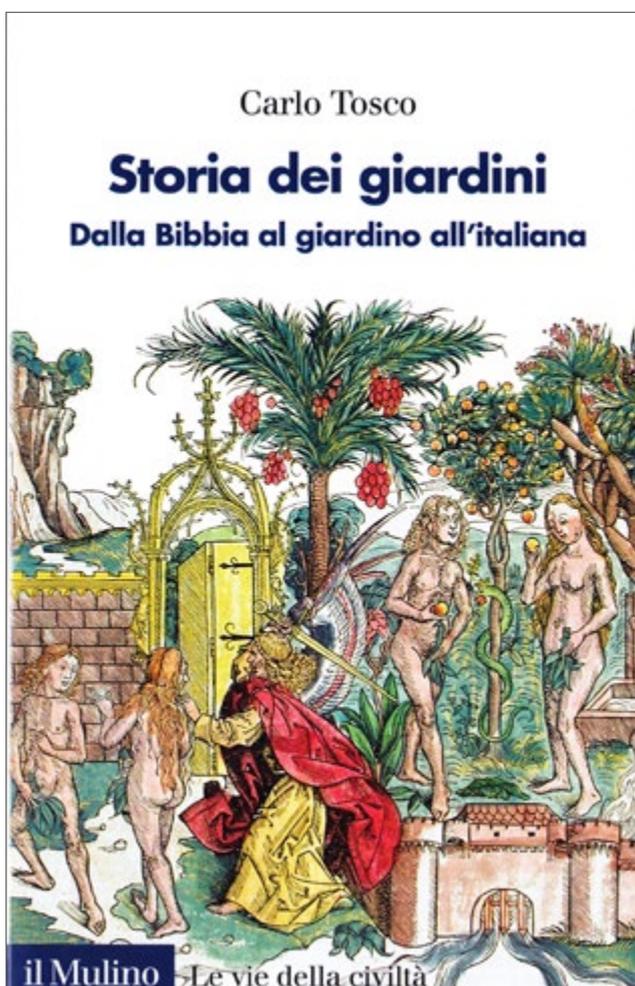
Il libro nasce nel quadro delle attività didattiche e di ricerca del corso di laurea in Progettazione delle aree verdi e del paesaggio. In un quadro complessivo è presentato lo sviluppo dei giardini dall'Antichità al primo Rinascimento, seguendo un percorso cronologico di lungo periodo. La storia dei giardini viene riletta secondo nuove metodologie, che comprendono i risultati delle ricerche internazionali, in particolare della *Garden archaeology*, della paleobotanica e dell'analisi comparata delle fonti.

<https://www.mulino.it/isbn/9788815279590>

**STORIA DEI GIARDINI.
DALLA BIBBIA AL GIARDINO
ALL'ITALIANA**

Carlo Tosco

il Mulino, 2018



DOPO 50 ANNI DI STANDARD URBANISTICI IN ITALIA

a cura di Carolina Giaimo

INU Edizioni, 2018

Il Decreto Interministeriale 1444/1968 e le complesse “trame urbanistiche” che ruotano intorno ad esso, è divenuto uno degli architravi dell’urbanistica moderna non soltanto per la cogenza che la natura di norma sovraordinata gli ha conferito ma soprattutto per il suo riferirsi al progetto dello spazio pubblico come campo di terreno entro cui sostanziare, contemporaneamente, il progetto della urbs e della civitas, prevalentemente trascurato e tralasciato dalle dinamiche dello sviluppo urbano del secondo dopoguerra.

Di fronte alle sfide della contemporaneità, è necessario riaprire la riflessione sul ruolo del progetto urbanistico dello spazio pubblico, per la rigenerazione della città e dei territori.

Il Volume si articola in tre Parti.

La **Parte I, Tra standard e welfare. Tematizzazioni per la città contemporanea**, propone profili tematici di riflessione critica a partire dagli esiti delle attività di confronto e disseminazione che si sono sviluppate tra 2017 e 2018 all’interno di momenti di interlocuzione nazionali e locali.

Nella **Parte II, Standard e politiche per lo spazio pubblico. Esperienze**, ogni capitolo, uno per ogni città, restituisce un focus ristretto su punti di forza e debolezza, successo e insuccesso delle soluzioni progettuali adottate dai piani urbanistici per gli standard.

La **Parte III, Ricognizione sugli standard urbanistici: Italia 2018**, illustra i primi esiti quali-quantitativi emersi dall’*Indagine sugli standard urbanistici in Italia. Le leggi regionali e i piani urbanistici* promossa dalla Community INU “Ricerche e sperimentazioni nuovi standard” e realizzata da Carolina Giaimo e Ombretta Caldarice.

Il Volume è stato realizzato nel contesto delle attività (e con il contributo economico) della **Ricerca biennale Dist-Politecnico di Torino “Eco-welfare e governance intercomunale: il suolo come infrastruttura per la rigenerazione dei territori”** (Resp. Carolina Giaimo), cui l’Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica ha aderito a novembre 2017.





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