newDist

Dear Reader,

as the year 2017 ends shortly, DIST can look back on a very intensive , but also successful and inspiring period : implementing our first internal call for project, submitting our proposal for the Dipartimento di Eccellenza following the call from the Ministry of University and Education of the Italian Government, and continuing our efforts in carrying out research and educational project of innovative quality.

At the same time members of DIST have started in the ending year their co-operation within some interdepartmental research centre that will certainly take roots in the Politecnico as a new and innovative way of carrying out interdisciplinary research. The coming year will also see the Department well on track and intensively engaged in European research project following the recent award of four new projects and the continuation of the other eight.

Recently our research community has grown in number but, above all, has enlarged in competencies. Four new members have joined the Department bringing in new knowledge and their fresh commitment, which will certainly result in new incitement for the DIST community. They are professor, Andrea Acquaviva, Silvia Chiusano, Luca D'Acci and Enrico Macii.

Let us now turn to the current issue. You will be able to read the contribution of the DIST research group called Transport Research on Innovation and Sustainability in the new interdipartemntal research centre "SmartData@polito" as domain expert.

Unfortunately, climate change is real. Consequences go far beyond warming temperature. Climate change poses a fundamental threat to the places, species and people living all over the world. Some regions, though, are particularly affected, Africa is one of them. Two DIST research projects, Anadia and DIST/CISAO RIMRAP initiative, are dealing with the theme of adaptation of agricultural systems to climate change in two different areas, Mauritania and Western Niger.

Finally, within our increasingly speedy way of life, walking is a return to origin. Walking has been a constant element in human history, pilgrimage, migration, conquer meditation, journey, working and other use. The ViaSalaria project is an itinerary workshop of urban and territorial planning that involving a group of students and young reserchers, has taken place from the Adriatic to the Thyrrenean Sea, following the path of the ancient Salaria road.

These were just few subjects I wanted to highlight to give you a flavour of the current issue, hoping you will carry on reading it.

Hoping you will have a pleasant read, I wish you Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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TRANSPORT RESEARCH GOES BIG

Members of the DIST transport research group are involved in the newly created SmartData@polito

POLITECNICO DI TORINO

SmartData@PoliTO

SmartData

It was in Belgirate, in front of the Maggiore Lake, that the first internal workshop of SmartData@PoliTo (**https://bigdata.polito.it/**) took place last month. More than 40 people and 20 presentations, in line with the ambitions of the center, to discuss about Big Data and Data Science, Algorithms and Visualization, Specific Applications, Big Data in society and Deep Learning. Members of TRIS, the DIST group of Transport Research on Innovation on Sustainability, led by Prof. Cristina Pronello, was present that day to deliver to the audience a presentation of own research projects and application skills, collaboration opportunities and interests in Data Science. A formal meeting that allowed both professors and researchers from 8 departments (DAUIN, DET, DISMA, DIGEP, DISAT, DENERG, DIST, DIATTI) to meet and exchange around the very trendy topic of Big Data, Data Science in general, and their applications. The declared scope of this meeting was to stimulate discussion and foster collaborations. It represents, for the members of the TRIS research group, a recognition of their expertise domain and the sign of a renewed trust from informaticians, mathematician and experts in telecommunications that began with the direct involvement of Prof. Cristina Pronello into the 2 years-old course program "ICT for SmartSocieties".

Scope and goals. The world is producing more data than ever, and we now have the power to collect, store, process and model this humongous amount of data. This is changing the way problems are approached, and more and more phenomenological models are being complemented by data driven approaches. Big data and data science are interdisciplinary fields addressing the extraction of knowledge and value from data. Politecnico di Torino has strong competences in these fields, but currently these are fragmented in several different departments. The SmartData@PoliTo center merges these competences to build a well-recognized center, overriding the logic of departments and research groups by creating a largely interdisciplinary center, where experts in algorithms, data modeling, theory, business, and domain experts from various engineering disciplines work together in a single space, sharing problems and solutions. Data science and big data are highly "brain intensive", and experts with very heterogeneous backgrounds work together with a common objective. As in leading centers worldwide, the major investment is in manpower, i.e., PhD students and Postdocs to address both theoretical problems and applications, closely collaborating with domain experts and companies interested in specific applications.

SmartData. Machine learning, data mining, statistics, signal processing, graph modeling are among the fundamentals of big data and data science, which however require the help of domain experts to extract useful information from data. Only if well-matched, data scientists and domain experts have the power to make data "smart". SmartData@PoliTo mixes these fundamentals in an interdisciplinary way, by coupling data, applications, and the specialized knowledge of technical and business domains. The core of SmartData@ PoliTo is made of scholars specialized on algorithms, data architecture, applications and management. This core coordinates the interchanges with

scholars specialized in technical domains (e.g., energy, transportation and mobility systems, data protection) and with external organizations involved in big data applications. SmartData@PoliTo targets fundamental research challenges and practical applications characterized by the availability of big data. The center supports fundamental research and technology transfer activities covering information intensive services such as predictive maintenance, internet and cybersecurity, mobility studies, etc.

Multidisciplinary and open. The center is formed by a Core of Experts with multidisciplinary competences. The long-term goal is the creation of a center where these competences keep growing thanks to the presence of PhD students and researchers, with tight collaboration with industrial and society partners. 29 professors from 7 areas are involved in the center. About half of them form the Core of Experts. The other half form the Group of Experts, acting as links with other centers and labs to setup structured collaborations. Multidisciplinary in nature, the center is open to expanded collaborations. Colleagues, and their research groups, will be involved by applying to open calls, e.g., to co-tutoring and co-funding PhD students, or collaborating with center experts in technical applications of big data to a specific domain.

Unique in Italy, like top centers. The center radically differs from other initiatives in Italian universities, which keep the "vertical" shape forced by departmental structures. SmartData@PoliTo has strong competences on algorithms and analytics for Big Data, and includes business and modeling experts too. It aims at merging theory with applications. Merging these competences is only possible by creating an interdepartmental structure. Hence, SmartData@PoliTo is like those top European schools and centers which mix together different competences, and have strong links with industries.
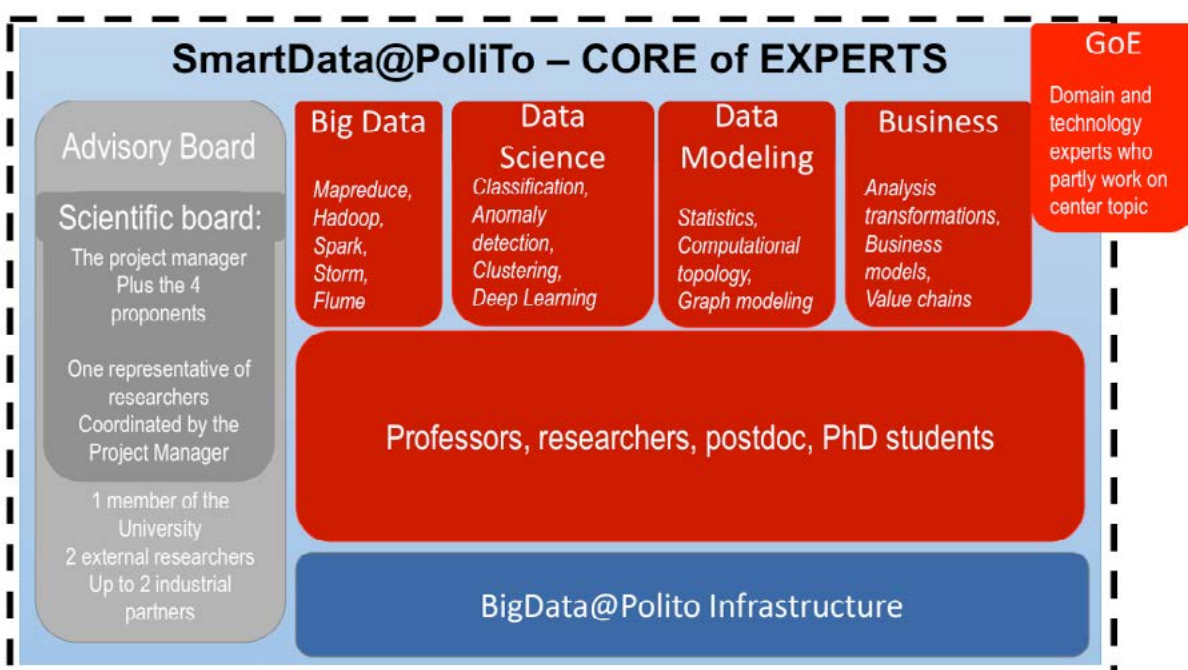
Theory and projects. The SmartData@PoliTo focuses on both fundamentals and applications of big data.

Considering *fundamentals*, two main research lines are identified:

i. *Algorithms and methodologies for data analysis*, with interest on big data processing, data mining, deep learning, and machine learning. Scalability is a major issue, and all these methodologies need to be revisited toward big data, where the Volume, Veracity and Velocity challenge them. New algorithms are needed, capable of exploring datasets characterized by millions of features, intrinsic data sparsity, and different data densities. When data is not enough, simulations may be leveraged to generate datasets to train machine learning models, which in turn can be used to simplify the simulation model, forming a cycle. The center will study the fundamental theory behind such an approach, to understand if and when this process leads to success.

ii. *Innovative business model generation*: Extracting *Value* from big data is a top challenge. Taxonomies, business models, business practices, and impact of entrepreneurship, regulations, and policy makers – all must be judged to understand how to create economic value through big data. The center is a reference to provide blue print for managers, policy makers, and educators to evolve business practice, models and education.

Considering *applications*, the following areas have been identified:

i. *Predictive maintenance (coll. with GM, ENEL)*: Historical data allow the definition of models to detect failures in advance, and implement appropriate strategies to reduce maintenance operations. Big data play a key role, given the system complexity it is almost impossible to use phenomenological models.

ii. *Internet & Cybersecurity (coll. with Fastweb, TIM, Cisco)*: Internet is the biggest source of big data, and is constantly generating cyberthreats, with IoT scaling the challenge to humongous sizes. Network management and security involve the study of traffic, with anomaly detection algorithms applied for cybersecurity threats, detection and countermeasures design.

iii. *Mobility analysis (coll. with FCA, GM):* The heterogeneity of user habits, taste and social interactions makes the understanding of customers' needs a challenge. Analysis and modeling of data coming from different platforms is key to provide new offerings, improve customer satisfaction, and system processes.

Organization and sustainability. The seeding of the center includes 8 PhD students and 3 PostDocs. Each position will have at least two advisors to foster collaborations, and open call will be issued to involve other colleagues and experts also from other institutions. PhD will grow up to 20 at regime. PhD positions will be co-funded by the center and by the participants, who commit to provide funding for 2 grants at least each year, starting from Y2. Visiting professors foster new areas and enlarge competences. We envision that PhD students will find positions in research centers and companies they have collaborated with during their PhD, so that few will remain in the center,

seeding more collaborations. A Developer Manager and an IT Manager take care of the relationships with companies and manage the IT infrastructure. A Scientific Board draws up the strategic lines, coordinates research activities by defining priorities, and interaction with external industrial partners and research organizations. An Advisory Board offers new challenges that arise in the scientific and application areas. Members are selected from foreign institutions, and industrial partners. Regular (half-yearly) closed and (yearly) open workshops (and bi-weekly public seminars) are organized to strengthen collaborations. Funding to sustain the center will come from EC, national, and regional projects, and collaboration with companies (some of which are already ongoing). Members of the center have a strong record of successful collaborations (3 ERC projects, EU project coordination, tens of industrial collaborations) with an extensive national and international network of collaborations. After three years, the yearly direct costs for personnel, and the indirect costs for hardware, travels, etc. would be roughly of 1M€, an amount reachable already with current collaborations.

Teaching. The center will offer PhD courses and will open curricula in Data Science in existing PhD programmes, including theoretical classes on modeling, statistics, etc., technical courses on technologies and languages for Big Data applications, and courses with applications of Big Data approaches to specific domains. Synergies will be instrumental for collaborations with other centers in the Torino arena, such as the ISI foundation, University centers, or local initiatives like the Big Dive. Considering secondary degrees, we are working to shape the Specializing Master in Big Data Engineering, the Master of Science in Computer Engineering, and in ICT for Smart Societies.

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PROGETTO DIST / CISAO PER AUMENTARE LA RESILIENZA NELLE COMUNITÀ RURALI IN MAURITANIA

Il DIST è attualmente impegnato nel progetto *Réduction de la vulnérabil-ité agro-pastorale et amélioration de la résiliencedans le Hodh el Chargui* (Mauritania sud orientale), nell'ambito della sua partecipazione alle attività del **CISAO**, il Centro Interdipartimentale di Ricerca e Cooperazione Tecnico Scientifica con l'Africa dell'Università di Torino.

Il progetto è finanziato dall'Unione europea attraverso l'iniziativa **RIMRAP** (Renforcement Institutionnel en Mauritanie vers la Résilience Agricole et Pastorale, **www.rimrap.org**), in coordinamento con i Ministeri mauritani dell'agricoltura e dell'allevamento.

Il capofila del progetto è l'ONG Terresolidali di Nebbiuno (NO) e, insieme al CISAO, partecipano al progetto in qualità di partner le ONG CISP (Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli), *Mauritanie 2000* e *Terre Solidaire Mauritanie*.

I progetti RIMRAP si svolgono su quattro regioni nell'area sud-est del paese, al confine con il Mali: oltre all'Hodh el Chargui l'azione si sviluppa nelle regioni di Guidimakha, Hodh el Gharbi e Assaba.

Scopo dell'iniziativa è migliorare la *governance* dell'accesso alle risorse e alla loro utilizzazione sostenibile nel tempo: le attività sono volte afornire ai decisori uno strumento conoscitivo approfondito sulla situazione attuale dell'area, con specifico riferimento alle risorse naturali e all'evoluzione attesa della loro disponibilità, anche a seguito del cambiamento climatico.

I contenuti del lavoro svolto dal Dipartimento riguardano lo svolgimento di un'inchiesta per il rilevamento della situazione attuale, in coordinamento con le ONG locali, la rappresentazione geografica del territorio (in collaborazione con la società *TriM* di Torino), lo studio di soluzioni idonee all'utilizzo dell'acqua per usi civili, per abbeverata del bestiame e per irrigazione con l'implementazione di impianti pilota, lo studio delle vulnerabilità legate agli eventi estremi.

All'interno del CISAO, oltre al DIST, è impegnato il Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, con lo studio dei flussi e della qualità delle acque sotterranee in relazione alla struttura geologica dell'area.

Il progetto ha avuto inizio nella seconda metà del 2016 ed avrà una durata di quattro anni.

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http://www.sam4cp.eu/simulatore/

Questions such as "how much do the phenomena of soil sealing and land take cost to the community?" rather than "does the value of a free soil increase only when building rights are allowed by local plans?" are of great evidence into the contemporary scenario of economic and environmental challenges. Among the different actions developed, the project Life SAM4CP has just delivered a simulator to determine the environmental and economic cost and benefits derived from alternative land use configurations. Since September 2017, the standard version of the simulator, namely **PlaySoil**, is freely accessible on the website of Life SAM4CP project.

PlaySoil is an open-access, easy-to-use tool: it allows public administrations, citizens and other stakeholders to evaluate 7 Ecosystem Services (ES) provided by soil and to calculate the impacts of land use changes using both biophysical and economic values, allowing potential user's to monitor how land use changes affects the Natural Capital value.

The main goal of **PlaySoil** is to facilitate the technical and time-consuming process of ES mapping and assessment across the national territory and enables to have a quick understanding of territorial transformations and their effects.

PlaySoil allows the user to interact with different tools: the user can select, in addition to the standard cartography (aerial images, hybrid cartography, etc.), the biophysical distribution of the 7 ESs analysed by the Life SAM4CP project:

CS – Carbon Sequestration (regulating ES)

Cpo – Crop pollination (provisioning ES)

HQ – Habitat Quality (supporting ES)

Cpr – Crop Production (provisioning ES)

TP – Timber Production (provisioning ES)

NR – Nutrient Retention (regulating ES)

SDR – Sediment Retention (regulating ES)

HOW MUCH IS LAND TAKE WORTH?

**EU Life SAM4CP project:
the biophysical and economic values
of PlaySoil simulator**

DIST Research group:
Carlo Alberto Barbieri
(scientific coordinator),
Angioletta Voghera, Giuseppe
Cinà, Carolina Giaimo, Stefano
Salata and the technical
staff Francesco Fiermonte,
Gabriella Negrini, Costanzo
Mercugliano, Marcella Guy.

Access screen to the PlaySoil simulator (souce: http://www.sam4cp.eu/simulatore/)
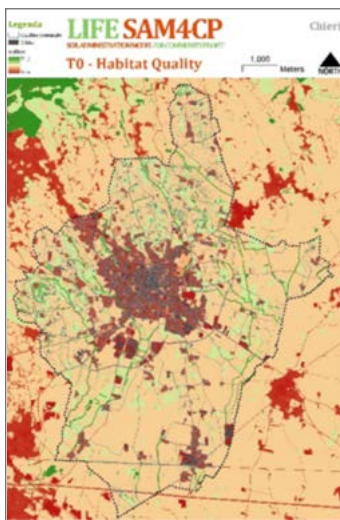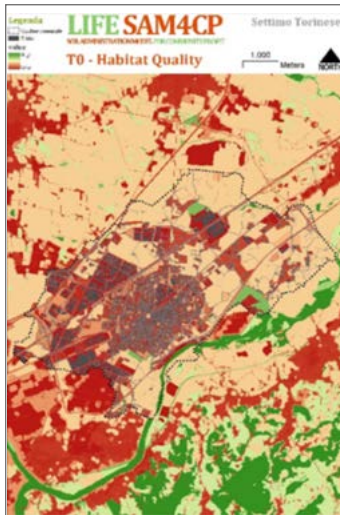
Maps of the ES Habitat Quality in the Municipalities of Settimo Torinese, Chieri, None (source: DIST Research group elaborations for Action B6).

The cartographic representation is further enriched by:

- tables and histograms that allows the quantification of the current biophysical value of the single ES and the simulation of biophysical and economic values on an area with a maximum surface of 1,000,000 square meters;
- synthetic graphs of the present (biophysical) and predictive (biophysical and economic) total values.

The simulator (and the whole project) also engages the institutional challenge of putting ecosystem service knowledge in practice into the decision-making processes of spatial planning: local government and different kind of stakeholders will benefit from **PlaySoil** enriching their awareness about the potential effects of their territorial policies and check whether, with an increased awareness, the costs and benefits of individual actions for the community will rise or decreases.

The design of the simulator has been realized by the project partner CSI-Piemonte, using the input data defined by:

- the assessment activities (Actions B1 and B2) aimed at delivering methods and ecological models for the assessment (biophysical and economical) of ecosystem services values provided by soil;
- the demonstration activities (Actions B4, B5 and B6) consisting of a context-based territorial planning and processes aimed at implementing, on the stakeholder's table, sustainable land use and territorial management policies.

Nevertheless, given the informative and simplified nature of **PlaySoil**, the indicators referring to existing or simulated ES values under potential land use alternatives are only indicative as thy are the result of simplified algorithms derived from complex estimative processes.

The input data and the effectiveness of the simulator were tested during the co-planning activities (Actions B5 and B6) held by Dist-Politecnico di Torino in the Municipalities of Bruino (pilot case-study), Settimo T.se, Chieri and None, which represent a pioneering study of practical testing of ES assessing methodologies to support planning policies and actions aimed at limiting land take, using ES assessment as a proxy of sustainability.

It should be noted that the biophysical value of each ES delivered in each Municipality has been considered as a benchmark for assessing its trend over time, and not in absolute terms. Thus the trend of each single ES mapped has been assessed through its variation under different land use configurations, highlighting how different land use scenarios affect the delivery of ESs. Integrating ES into planning activities is the challenge that spatial planning has to address to manage urban transformations under the risk of new emerging environmental threats and territorial issues that require resilient strategies and adaptations to local conditions.

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The 2016 municipal elections in the largest urban centers have confirmed a structural transformation of the geography of vote in Italy. This electoral change has two essential characteristics. First, the breakthrough candidate affirmation, which usually is anti-sistemic narratives carrier and qualified as outsider. Second, the electoral defeat of the administrative continuity candidate, which embodies the so-called "system". Such was recently the case in the 2016 municipal electoral campaign in Turin.

Along with this, the centre vs. periphery paradigm was the most commonly narrative used by media and local political actors to portray the economic, social and political situation during the campaign. After the elections, the "two cities" image has also been abundantly used to analyze the 2016 electoral turning point that interrupted the center-left coalition government in power for almost a quarter of a century.

Antonio Cittadino, Davide Pellegrino (DIST) and Cristopher Cepernich (Turin University Department of Culture, Politics and Society) have conducted a research project on electoral data, which aims to test the validity of the center-periphery model.

Our research work, directed by Fabio Armao, is part of a research programme on *"Electoral Behavior in Turin"*.

We presented the first research results at the Conference of the Italian Political Science Society held in Urbino from 14 to 16 September 2017.

Our research shows that the "two cities" model is the consequence of a wrong assumption, mainly due to electoral data observation based on a too broad administrative areas scale, (i.e. the Circoscrizione scale). Our research focuses on Turin's neighborhoods as preferable meso-level to study the 919 electoral sections voting behavior. Neighborhoods are the real identity place in which voters make voting choices. Furthermore, the anti-system vote representation reveals a richer and articulated scenario in these analysis scale.

## TOCHANGE2016
DO WE LIVE IN A TWO TORN HALVES CITY?

Namely, we have taken a "Vote for change location quotient" (VCLQ) in terms of indicator to assess anti-system vote strength in Turin's neighborhoods. This indicator allowed us to identify at least three electoral areas: Center, Periphery and at least a third zone that could be termed as Semi-periphery. This latter is particularly interesting, as it is the area where electoral competitiveness is relatively higher.

In conclusion, the electoral behavior analysis does not show a town torn in two for electoral reasons. If we compare the electoral behavior data analysis to the main socio-economic indicators we notice how the center-periphery cleavage should be considered like a fault line that runs right below each neighborhood. As long as we continue to regard these faults like a single breakline, just as media and political actors did during the municipal electoral campaign, maybe we are still barking up the wrong tree.

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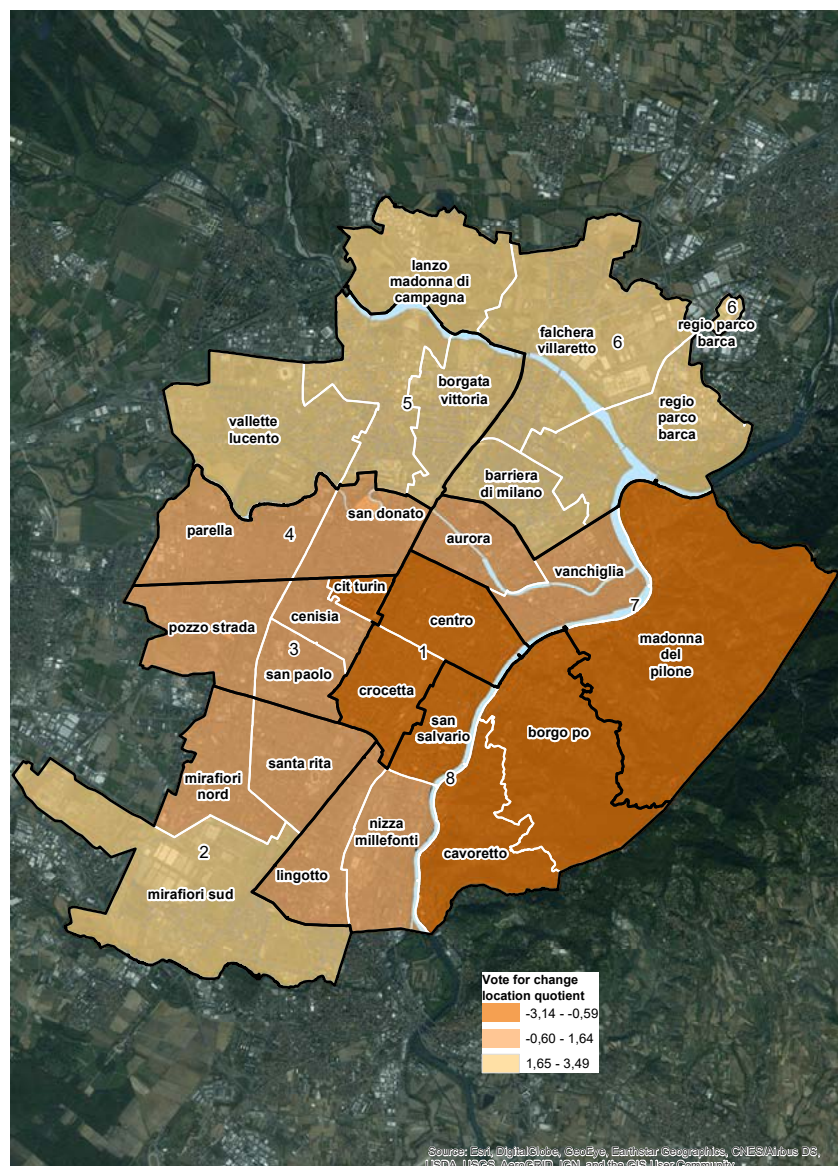
ANADIA Project started in 2014 and ended its first phase in March 2016. On April 2017 the Project entered its second phase, named ANADIA 2.0.

Goal and main actions

The Project supports the adaptation of agricultural systems to climate change, thus contributing to food security in Western Niger.

Regions Tillabéri and Dosso, particularly exposed to floods and agricultural drought during the last decade, are the main beneficiaries of **ANADIA 2.0**.

Nevertheless the Project acts at multilevel through capacity strengthening of the central government (National Directorate of Meteorology, Water Resources Department, National Early Warning System) and the local governments (5 municipalities in the region of Dosso and 4 municipalities in the region of Tillabéri).

The main activities are a multi-hazard (flood and agricultural drought) risk analysis in the region of Dosso (31,000 sq. km, 2 million population in 2012) at municipal level (43 jurisdictions), an early warning system and 4 local contingency plans for the 4 municipalities crossed by the river Sirba (Tillabéri region), and support to the local farmers (9 villages) with climate services (agri-meteo bulletins dissemination, introduction of peasant rain gauge, etc.).

Partners

The Institute of Bio-meteorology of the National Research Council is the leading partner of ANADIA 2.0. DIST-Politecnico and University of Turin is the scientific responsible. The National Directorate for Meteorology of Niger (DMN) is the local partner. The National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development, the Early Warning System of Niger, the Ministry of Hydrology are associated partners of DMN.

The project is cofounded by the partners and by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation for a total amount of 2,1 Million Euros.

The Politecnico of Turin is represented by a multidisciplinary team coordinated by Maurizio Tiepolo and composed by Maurizio Bacci, Elena Belcore, Velia Bigi, Sarah Braccio, Giovanni Massazza, Alessandro Pezzoli, and Maurizio Rosso.
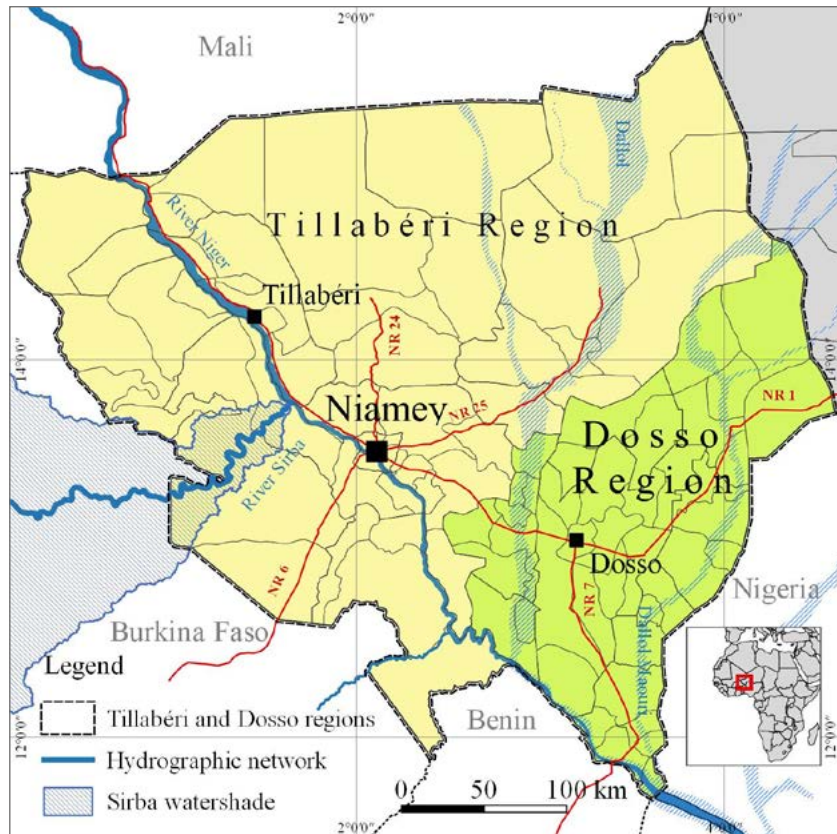
Facebook: **Projet ANADIA2**
Instagram: **Projet_ANADIA2**
Twitter: **Projet_ANADIA2**

Instructors and beneficiaries of vocational training on multi-risk analysis for the Dosso Region

Intervention areas of ANADIA 2 project: 4 municipalities in the River Sirba watershed and the 5 municipalities with the highest risk level in the Dosso region

Training certificate delivery to the director of the environment from the Dosso Region

On-going activities

The ANADIA 2.0 kick off meeting was chaired by the Italian Ambassador in Niger Mr Marco Prencipe, the Ministry of Transportation Mr Omar Hamidou Tchiana and the president of the Dosso Region Council Mr Hima Mounkaïla on September 25, 2017, in Niamey. From 26 to 29 September a vocational training on multi-risk analysis for decision making was offered to 12 officers of the Dosso Region. Multi-risk level will help the identification of 5 target municipalities in the region for local risk analysis and evaluation, disaster risk reduction planning. A feasibility study of the flood early warning system for the Sirba river and five sectoral studies (climate scenarios, agrarian systems, floods, agricultural drought, multi-hazard risk analysis) for the Dosso Region are under way and will be freely accessible at the beginning of 2018.

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http://www.skillfulproject.eu/

The **SKILLFUL project** has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programmes.

Officially started on October 1st, 2016, it will last 36 months. It involves 21 partners and 4 third parties, led by FEHRL as Coordinator and by CERTH / HIT for the Technical Management.

Three different department of Politecnico di Torino are involved in the project, namely DIST, DENERG and DIMEAS.

SKILLFUL

Skills and competences development of future transportation professionals at all levels

Which are the reasons justifying the need of a project particularly focused in defining the development of skills and competences of future transportation professionals at all levels?

The transportation sector employs over 10 million persons in the EU today, accounting for 4,5% of total employment, and representing 4,6% of GDP. At the same time, transport, as a rapidly developing and changing sector, is facing problems to develop, attract and retain appropriate staff. This is partly due to the increase in automation, electrification and greening of transport, which means the sector will depend more and more on specialized equipment and products. The implication is that future transport-related jobs will require new and advanced skills in engineering, as well as in back office operations, but at the same time, the growing interdisciplinary elements of transport activities will require transport professionals with developed skills in areas such as safety, logistics, IT, specialised sciences, marketing and economics. As a consequence, a new paradigm needs to be developed in training and education, cross-fertilising the disciplines and combining traditional training methods (e.g. face-to-face classrooms etc.) with alternative methods and learning systems (e.g. web-based training etc.) addressing the different needs of the various skill levels (from low-skilled workers to highly-skilled managers/researchers) and incorporation lifelong learning aspects for professionals in all transport areas.

The SKILLFUL project will tackle the issues raised above by identifying the skills and competences needed by the transport workforce of the future (2020, 2030 and 2050 respectively) and defining the training methods and tools to meet them.

The SKILLFUL project's aims are threefold:

1. To critically review the existing, emerging and future knowledge and skills requirements of workers at all levels in the transportation sector, with emphasis on competences required by important game changers and paradigm shifters (such as electrification and greening of transport, automation, MaaS, etc.);

2. To structure the key specifications and components of the curricula and training courses that will be needed to meet these competence requirements optimally, with emphasis on multidisciplinary education and training programmes;

iii. To identify and propose new business roles in the education and training chain, in particular those of "knowledge aggregator", "training certifier" and "training promoter", in order to achieve European wide competence development and take-up in a sustainable way.

This will be approached through the following range of complementary and mutually reinforcing activities:

- Identification of the key technological and business future trends in the transport sector, with respect to changin environmental and social conditions;

- Review and benchmark of existing and emerging training and learning methods, tools, supportive and enabling technologies;

- Identification of key elements to be taught, as well as appropriate mixed training schemes for each target group of the project;

- Definition of the necessary competences of trainers and trainees for each type of training/learning scheme, as well as appropriate business scenarios and role to promote those schemes;

- Pilot testing the most promising new training/learning schemes for each target group in at least three relevant working/educational environment;

- Proposal of best practices, training application guidelines and policy recommendations to promote the novel training/learning schemes and their Europe-wide adoption.

Here is a list of the main expected impacts:

- Development of job descriptions of the future and examination/ evaluatin of the necessary skills and abilities

- Qualification of the expected benefits of the proposed novel training education schemes (in terms of usability, usefulness and stakeholder acceptance) and linking them with the employability prospects of each target group

- Emphasis on the skills and competences required to promote transport electrification and greening, as well as sustainable mobility solutions (i.e. the implementation of the Mobility-as-a-Service, a recent trend within the most ambitious urban transport policies). Methods to crosslink the single

transport modes, to ensure an effective planning and supervising of the whole transport chain, shall be analysed

- Emphasis on safety (through C-ICT and automation), mobility enhancement and congestion reduction trends and future needs. Due emphasis will be also given to new security challenges and subsequent work opportunities
- Development of appropriate skills and competences acquisition schemes for the future needs of the European industry and leadership of this industry within a globalised transportation environment and market
- Exportability of the training schemes beyond Europe
- Focus on socioeconomic and behavioural issues, leading to best practices, application guidelines and policy recommendations
- Promotion of employability of all current and future workers through appropriate and individualised training/re-training/lifelong training schemes for all, with due emphasis on low to middle-skilled workers, gender issues and other key socioeconomic factors, also considering new employment opportunities for people with disabilities

On Friday, 20th October 2017, the **1st SKILLFUL Conference** took place in Brussels, in the premises of the former Belgian Road Safety Institute, which has recently be renamed as VIAS Institute (**http://www.vias.be/en/**).

Besides a presentation of the project aim, its methodology and the steps reached as far as now (12 months after the Kick Off Meeting), a Keynote speech on the Innovation gaps and game changers in Transport, with a specific focus on the perspectives for future European Transport Research was held by George Giannopoulous, President of the SKILLFUL Advisory Board.

Another interesting intervention has been held by Laurie McGinnis - Director at Center for Transportation Studies of the University of Minnesota – who described the future trends in transport systems in USA and the strategy currently pursued by US Universities to build awareness and interest in transportation areas and to provide qualified workforce for the different sub-sectors related to mobility.

Finally, a very peculiar perspective concerning which will be the future skills and competences required within the transport sector has been given by Sheldon Qiu, Associate Professor at the Beijing University of Technology. In the Chinese capital – 22 millions of inhabitants – as well as in many other Eastern megacities, space is extremely precious and scarce, so huge interventions are in place to build Underground Utility Tunnels where most civil services will be supplied.

Next SKILLFUL meeting will take place in Lisbon in late February 2018, when the project will be almost at its mid-term. Afterwards, the novel curricula and training courses identified for each transport mode (air, maritime, road, intermodal) will be pilot-tested in different Countries and different institutions. Politecnico di Torino and particularly our Department, DIST, will be in charge of the evaluation of the outcomes which will emerge within the different Pilots and will provide guidelines for the adequate implementation of the identified novel curricula and training courses within different institutions.

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Working Package 1
Future trends in transport systems and their job impact assessment (CERTH)

Working Package 2
Benchmarking and critical review of training schemes, curricula and tools (NUID UCD)

Working Package 3
Novel curricula and training courses (IST)

Working Package 4
Definition of competences, profiles and training provision business scenarios (IBSR/BIVV)

Working Package 5
Pilots (UNIFI)

Working Package 6
Dissemination and exploitation (VTT)

Working Package 7
Project Management (FEHRL)

KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND INSTITUTIONAL LEARNING IN TRENTINO

The decision taken seven years ago by the Autonomous Province of Trento – APT (Provincial Law no. 17/2010) to orient the new direction of territorial retail development policies in order to fit the aims of the European Directive no. 123/2006 (Bolkestein Directive) and pertinent National Reform Decrees (no. 59-26/3/2010; no. 201-6/12/2011, and no. 1-24/1/2012) concerning the liberalization of services is still today highly innovative. The APT is one of the few Italian contexts where an effective reform process of retail policies has been activated in line with the European and national normative framework.

THE LOCAL REFORM OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Research project
DIST
Autonomous Province of Trento, 2017

Research team
M. Bottero, G. Brunetta
scientific coordinator
R. Monaco, E. Salizzoni
with the collaboration of
N. Poletto Ghella, R. Zublena

To address the challenge of accepting the logic of the European Directive and National Reform Decrees without giving up the territorial planning and the conservation of the landscape values, in 2012 the provincial administration found it necessary to refer to new knowledge paradigms and instruments of governance to renew technical competences in support of public action. It is within this concrete perspective of planning action that the APT requested the DIST research group, coordinated by Grazia Brunetta, to apply the Territorial Integrated Evaluation (TIE) methodology. The goal was that of designing a new direction of provincial policies while harmonizing the needs of territorial development with those of the conservation of landscape values (see Brunetta G., ed., 2016, *Smart Evaluation and Integrated Design in Regional Development. Territorial Scenarios in Trentino, Italy*, Routledge, Abingdon, II Edition). TIE methodology supported the planning processes of both Valley Communities (Community Territorial Plans, 2015) and Trento and Rovereto Municipalities (Local Plans, 2015) using only qualitative parameters. *Environment*, *landscape* and *health* were the key topics and criteria sustaining territorial retail development policies, in line with a planning approach that is no more based on quantitative control, but on evaluation and institutional learning.

The last step of this important cycle of institutional innovation was the passing, by the Provincial Council, of the Resolution 1522/2017 (22 September 2017, **http://www.delibere.provincia.tn.it**). The Resolution, that was published on the Bollettino Ufficiale della Regione Trentino Alto Adige no. 40 on the 3rd of October 2017, states that **no gross leasable areas with more than 10.000 m² of retail surface** are going to be localized in the provincial territorial area. This political choice puts into practice the new paradigm of territorial development already envisaged in 2012 through TIE, that aimed at reducing natural resource consumption and promoting territorial liveability, in line with the green-economy principles. The Resolution's issuing was also supported by more recent studies from the DIST research group (March 2017) concerning the current state of retail consistency in Trentino and the main landscape values and pressures. The Resolution is therefore an important sign of the effectiveness of the institutional learning process triggered seven years ago and a tangible outcome of the knowledge transfer between DIST and Trento institutions.

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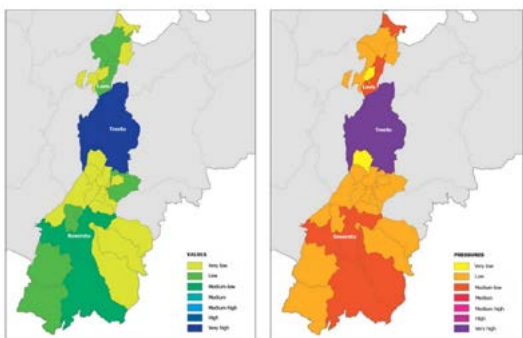
The **CED PPN** hosts the Internship of **Marc Jacoby** (EPF Graduate School of Engineering) from September to December 2017. The Internship research project is focused on the **Regional Park of la Montagne de Reims. Integration policies between the park and the territorial context**.

The objective of the Internship project is to study the **European Natural Regional Park of la Montagne de Reims** evaluating its ecologic energy production in order to support future integrated planning policies between the park and its context. The aim is pursued by applying a mathematical model (PANDORA) and using QGIS and *open data* to estimate the Park's influence on its peri-urban zone.

Scientific coordinators: Angioletta Voghera (Internship Supervisor) and Roberto Monaco, with the collaboration of Gabriella Negrini, Emma Salizzoni (CED PPN) and Antonio Cittadino (LARTU).

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COLLABORATION OF THE CED PPN WITH THE EPF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (TROYES, FRANCE)

CED PPN
European Documentation Centre on Nature Park Planning

EPF
ÉCOLE D'INGÉNIEUR·E·S
Sceaux I Troyes I Montpellier

NRP of la Montagne de Reims, vines of Champagne

Landscape Units of the NRP la Montagne de Reims and its territorial context
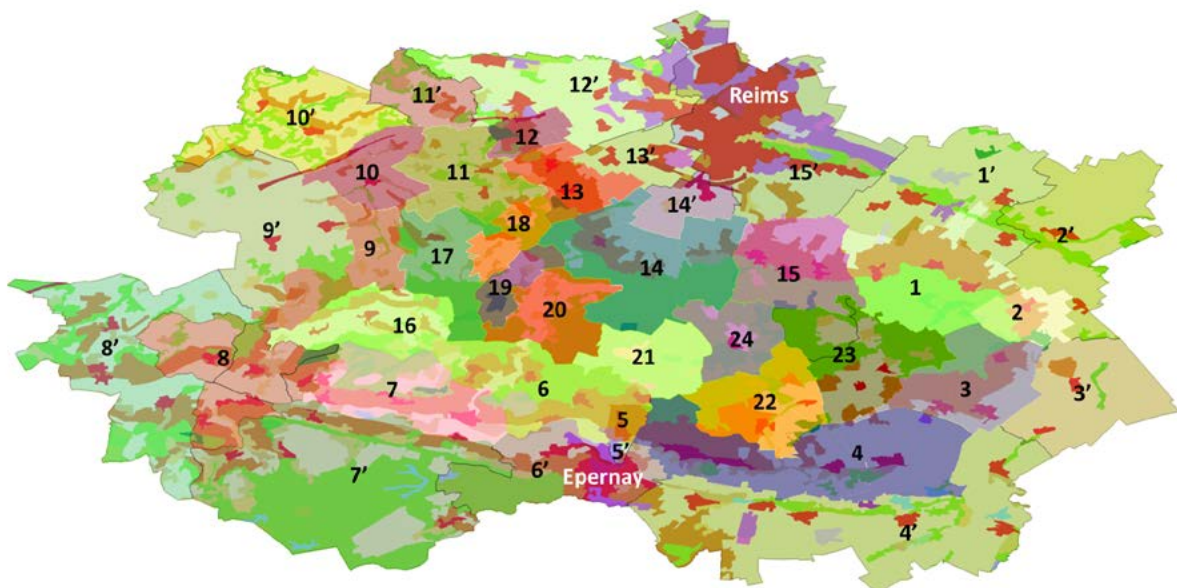
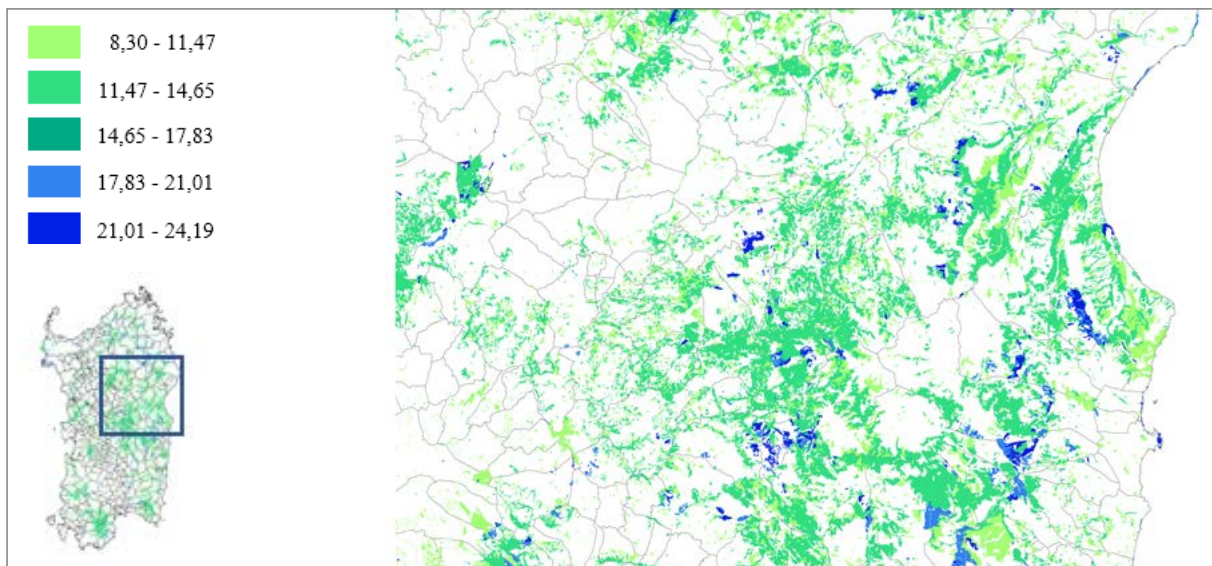## CONTRIBUTION TO AF3 ADVANCED FOREST FIRE FIGHTING EUROPEAN FP7 PROJECT

The research project **Advanced Forest Fire Fighting** (AF3), funded under the Seventh European Framework Programme, that involved, among 19 international partners, also Politecnico di Torino (coordinator: Vittorio Verda, DENERG), was recently completed (July 2017). Angioletta Voghera (DIST) and Roberta Ingaramo (DAD), with the collaboration of Emma Salizzoni (CED PPN) and Antonio Cittadino (LARTU), took part in the research project, developing a method for assessing Forest Ecosystem Services.

Forest landscapes perform a wide range of functions, which are not merely environmental but also socio-economic and cultural in nature, constituting valuable sources of Ecosystem Services (ES). In the countries of southwestern Europe, widespread fires, caused not only by climate change but also trends in land use (renaturalisation and urban sprawl, with an increase in the "forest-city" interface), jeopardise the provision of Forest Ecosystem Services (FES). Valuation and mapping of FES to better define forest fire risk and to increase awareness among institutions and stakeholders of the value of forest landscapes represent an important step towards establishing policies that are effective in preventing the risk of fires. The research developed by the DIST/DAD group as part of the European project "Advanced Forest Fire Fighting" (AF3, Seventh Framework Programme) sets out a method for valuing and mapping FES in the Sardinia Region, which is particularly prone to the risk of forest fires. The method has been designed so that it can be applied if necessary by public administrators themselves, thus it does not entail the use of models but the application of both biophysical and economic GIS-based indicators. Economic valuation of FES, which refer to Total Economic Value (TEV) theory, has been based on different valuation methods, searching for an equilibrium between the reliability of valuation and its potential applicability by institutional actors.

Moreover, geo-referencing these indicators has made it possible to draw up maps of forest values, important tools to support planning policies for forest landscapes.

A first Report is being published in *Valori e Valutazioni*, November 2017.

Annual economic values (€/ha/year) for fuel wood production (central-western Sardinia, Gulf of Orosei).

8,30 - 11,47
11,47 - 14,65
14,65 - 17,83
17,83 - 21,01
21,01 - 24,19

A STUDY-WALK ACROSS ITALY: THE VIASALARIA PROJECT

ViaSalaria is an itinerant workshop of urban and territorial planning that from August 17th to September 1st had brought a group of 24 students and young researchers to walk from San Benedetto del Tronto (AP) to Ostia, from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenean sea, following the path of the ancient Salaria road and crossing the areas affected by the 2016 earthquakes.

The project is promoted by DIST (Politecnico di Torino) with the contribution of a wide range of local public and private actors including INU Marche, Italia Nostra Ascoli Piceno, University Consortium of Piceno (CUP) and Ikonemi Association of Photography, and with the patronage of five local administrations (Ascoli Piceno, Acquasanta Terme (AP), Arquata del Tronto (AP), Antrodoco (RI) and Fara in Sabina (RI)).

With a total of over 300km of distance walked, the group partook in a training and research experience, entirely self-financed, focused on the issue of the post-earthquake recovery. During the 16 days of the walk, the participants have studied the ongoing process of reconstruction by meeting local administrators and communities, visiting the damaged villages, and discussing with local experts and researchers about the many layers of the problem (**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qjvJ36iSk4U**). The focus had been on understanding the political, social, and planning impacts of the catastrophe. Moreover, the team reflected upon the multiple trajectories, whilst also the gaps and limitations of the recovery phase. The main topics studied were the analysis and interpretation of the new living practices of populations rooted out from their former contexts of life; the study of the new social and spatial orders affirmed by the ongoing reconstruction process; the investigation of the mismatches between regulation and action.

The experience had involved students mostly coming from degrees in urban planning and architecture of various Italian universities (not only Politecnico of Torino but also University of Camerino, Politecnico of Milano, the University of Pescara, the Istituto Universitario di Architettura of Venice and Polytechnic University of Marche) and also some PhD students in planning and geography. The presence of many backgrounds had given the chance to produce a fertile exchange of ideas, practices and experiences among the participants and to positively foster the dialogue between different training and research paths.

The ViaSalaria survey, inaugurated last August, will continue on a study-day aiming at spreading the research undertaken during the walk and at sharing the findings with the public. The seminar, scheduled for next October 31st, and organized with the support of DIST, will combine "story-telling" sessions of the walk experience by the participants to some contributions from external researchers on topics that the journey has crossed. On the same day, a final exhibition curated by Ikonemi (**http://www.ikonemi.org**) will be inaugurated and it will propose a review of images, texts, notes, and drawings of the scientific and human experience of the walk. On that occasion, the second issue of the Ikonemi independent magazine "bab02", inspired and dedicated to the experience of ViaSalaria, will be presented in a special preview session.

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The ViaSalaria group visiting Illica, a village of Accumoli (RI).

The process of building the tents in Arquata del Tronto (AP).

The walk crossing the landscapes of olive trees in Sabina

PARKS AND THEIR CONTEXT: INVESTIGATING THE CURRENT CHALLENGES

CED PPN research activities

Nature Park Albufera de Valencia, *Comunidad Valenciana, Spain*

Reserva Natural Concertada de La Charca De Suárez, *Andalucia, Spain*

CED PPN took part in two seminars, aiming at investigating the role of Protected Area (PA) systems in supporting sustainable territorial policies and providing nature-based solutions to environmental and societal global challenges, consistently with the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (**https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/natural_solutions_-_sdgs_final_2.pdf**).

6th International Symposium for Research in Protected Areas
2-3 November 2017, University of Salzburg, Austria
http://www.nationalparksaustria.at/symposium2017

In the context of the 6th International Symposium for Research in Protected Areas (), the CED PPN, together with the Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, organized a session on the theme **Integrated planning and management policies for Protected Areas - a European perspective** (3 November 2017, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Salzburg, **http://www.nationalparksaustria.at/de/pages/friday.aspx**).

The Session investigated the topic of the connection between Protected Areas (PAs) and their surrounding landscape, with reference to both planning issues (e.g. integration between PA planning and regional/urban planning) and management issues (e.g. coordinated management between PA authority and other authorities). The hypothesis underlying the session is that conceiving PAs as strongly connected to their context is beneficial for both PA surrounding landscape (PAs spreading benefits beyond boundaries) and for PAs themselves (PAs tackling important sources of pressure often situated outside their boundaries, such as urbanization, tourism or industrial activities). This idea entails a shift from a "resistence" perspective - PAs "against" their territorial context - to a coevolutive perspective - PAs open and connected to their territorial context.

Session programme:

Chair: Emma Salizzoni, DIST, CED PPN; Ingo Mose, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Institute for Biology and Environmental Sciences, Applied Geography and Environmental Planning Working Group

Integrated planning of national parks and adjacent areas – possibilities and limits in cooperation for nature-based tourism and place making
Knut Björn Stokke, Morten Clemetsen, Faculty of Landscape and Society, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Governing peri-urban forestry: filling the regulation gap with Swiss "Nature-discovery-parks"?
Jerylee Wilkes-Allemann, Natural Resource Policy Group, ETH Zurich

The Sicilian system of protected areas. Integrated planning and management policies for protected areas
Filippo Schilleci, Dipartimento di Architettura, Università di Palermo

Aspromonte National Park. The heart of the Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria: design scenarios
Concetta Fallanca, Natalina Carrà, Antonio Taccone, Dipartimento Patrimonio, Architettura e Urbanistica, Università di Reggio Calabria

Enhancing management effectiveness of urban protected areas: the IUCN Green List experience

II Festival delle Città Metropolitane 2017

Progetto Paese "Territori competitivi e progetti di reti"

INU, Napoli, 5-8 July 2017, Palazzo Gravina

DiARC Università di Napoli Federico II

CED PPN
European Documentation Centre
on Nature Park Planning

The Landscape and Biodiversity INU Community (coordinated by Angioletta Voghera) organized, in the framework of the II Festival delle Città Metropolitane 2017 (July 5th 2017), the Seminar on **Management effectiveness of urban protected areas in the frame of the international experience of the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas** (**https://www.iucn. org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/iucn-green-list**).

Invited experts: Agostino Agostinelli (Federparchi Vice-President), Emma Salizzoni, Gabriella Negrini (DIST, CED PPN), Silvia Viviani (INU President), Domenico Moccia (INU Campania President), Maria Pia Sparla (Head of Environmental Valuation Service of the Parco Agricolo Sud Milano and Fedenatur Secretary), Fabrizio Canonico (State Natural Reserve Cratere degli Astroni Director).

The discussion was focused on Urban Protected Areas and peri-urban parks and on the necessity of rethinking the relation between nature and urban dimension, promoting an "alliance between Parks and Cities", ensuring the urban systems sustainability and improving resilience and well-being.

The IUCN Green List Standard

"Nature in the city", State Natural Reserve **Cratere degli Astroni**, Naples (author: F. Canonico)

"Periurbanicità", Parco Agricolo Sud Milano (author: M. P. Sparla) **www.cittametropolitana. mi.it/parcosud**

SAFFRON PROJECT (2016-2018) #HEARTOFDARKNESS CAMPAIGN

Join us!
Facebook:
@heartofdarkness2017
Twitter:
Heartofdark2017

One of the main objectives of the **SAFFRON Project** is to develop a social media campaign as prevention of radicalisation among youngsters. The concept of the campaign was explored using a participatory approach and setting up 7 focus groups in Italy and France with experts (as qualified testimonials) and young people (as potential target of ISIS propaganda) to discuss and share ideas on the phenomenon and give suggestions for identifying contents and format of the campaign itself. In consideration of the workshops feedback, we decided to focus SAFFRON social media campaign on the reasons related to the radicalization processes. Starting from the opinions expressed by youngsters and experts in Italy and France, eight core issues were identified as driving factors of radicalization process: discrimination, media war, taking a stand, point of references, identity, role in society, media stereotypes, escaping reality. For each of the listed topics, a micro-narrative was developed for posing a specific problem to the target audience.

The campaign was producing 8 videos episodes of 3 minutes each and 8 videos-interview for offering alternative perspectives, answers, interpretations.
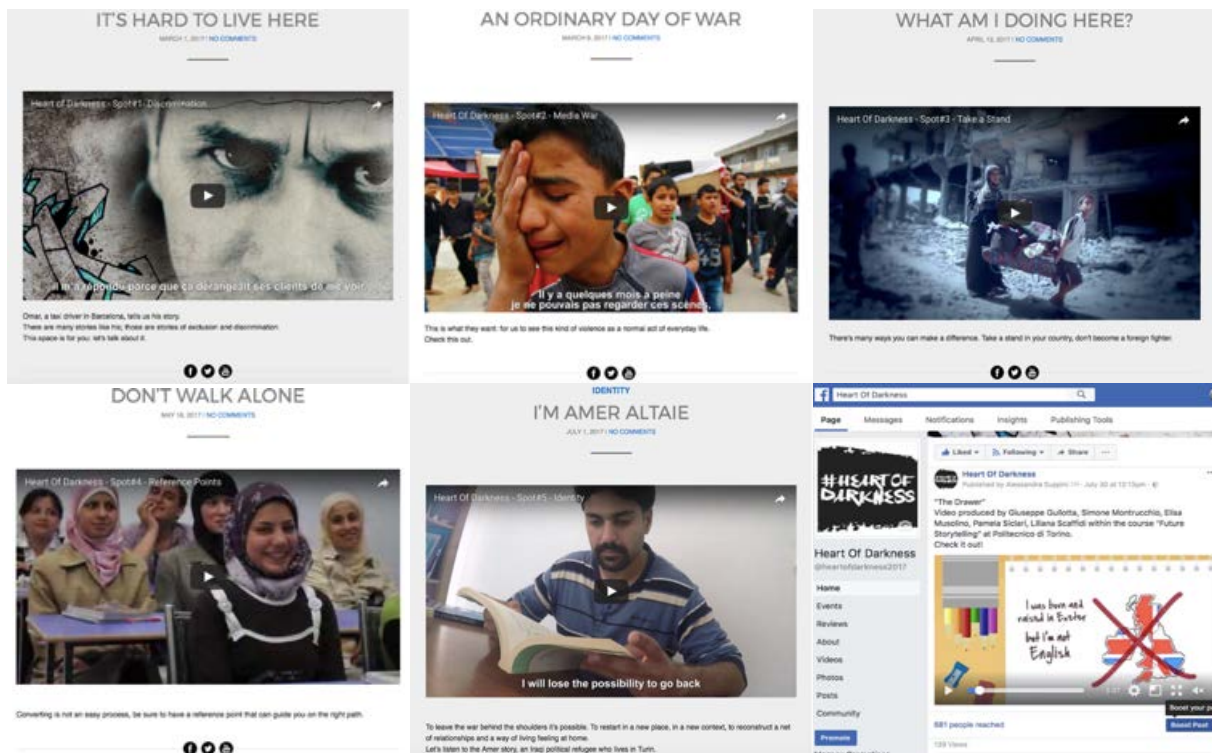
Each month a same narrative structured proposed, in order to create a recursive scheme which could contribute to augment the "stickness" to the content. The monthly narration is based on one main narrative content based on a short video episode related to one of the topics mentioned above. Each month from February through October 2017, a new video is released on the campaign website, on YouTube and Facebook: each video presents the main hashtag – **#heartofdarkness** or **#aucœurdestenebres** – and it deploys a narrative based on the different motivations we analyzed in the focus groups workshops. In parallel with the video, the Facebook page includes other posts in order to

contextualise the problem showed in the main video: posts from testimonials, experts, activist groups or other research institutions present different perspectives and offer alternative narratives to the problem/motivation showed in the audiovisual content. Alongside all these materials, each month a video-interview (of experts or practitioners) released as an alternative answer to the issue presented in the related short video episode.

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DIST research team of SAFFRON Project took part at the following events:

Mid-term workshop of SAFFRON
Radicalisation in Europe. Media, social media and prevention narratives
14 March 2017 – DIST, Politecnico di Torino, Turin

Terrorism and Social Media Conference
27/28 June 2017 – Swansea University Bay Campus, UK
http://terrorismandsocialmedia.com

Terrorism and Social Media Sandpit
29 June 2017 – Swansea University Bay Campus, UK

EUROSINT Forum
Radicalisation in the Digital Era Influence, disinformation and propaganda
6/7 April 2017 – AIT Austrian Institute of Technology, Vienna, Austria

Conference
Un approccio regionale alla prevenzione della radicalizzazione
10 April 2017 – Regione Piemonte, Turin, Italy

Lunch Seminar
Presentation of SAFFRON Media Campaign
25 May 2017 – DIST, Politecnico di Torino, Turin, Italy

Islam: radici, fondamenti e radicalizzazioni violente. Le parole e le immagini per dirlo
organised by Associazione Leon Battista Alberti, CO.RE.IS., ASAI, CE.SE.DI.
12 May 2017, Avogadro School, Turin, Italy

Tavola Rotonda
Antisemitismo e Islamofobia: due facce della stessa medaglia?
04 July 2017, Palazzo Marino, Milan - Italy

13th Conference of European Sociological Association (ESA)
Designing alternative narratives to contrast violent Islamist online propaganda: a participatory approach
28 August - 01 September 2017 – Athens, Greece

TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN BALKAN REGION

TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN BALKAN REGION
International seminar
Politecnico di Torino
14-15 December 2017

The international Seminar on the Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in the Western Balkan Region was held at the Politecnico di Torino on the 14-15 December 2017. The Seminar (organised by Professor Giancarlo Cotella, Erblin Berisha and Alys Solly) provided a forum for academics, practitioners and policy makers to discuss the patterns of change taking place in the territorial governance and spatial planning systems (TG&SPSs) in the countries of the Western Balkan Region (WBR). The objectives of the Seminar were to: (i) stimulate reflections on the evolution of the TG&SPSs in the WBR, identifying commonalities and differences; (ii) investigate the role of the international actors (above all the EU, but non only) on shaping domestic TG&SPSs in the WBR; (iii) explore the differential role of domestic actors in promoting territorial governance and spatial planning policy shifts; (iv) identify the main spatial challenges that characterise the area, in order to overcome current national perspectives in favour of a broader, macro-regional one.

The Seminar was organized in different sessions according to the main content of the presentations. The first session was on "territorial cooperation in the Western Balkan Region", which discussed the importance of territorial cooperation in the Region from a spatial planning political perspective and trans-cooperation projects. The second session focused on "spatial planning systems and tools", where contributions shed more light on planning systems and instruments in the WBR. The third session was on "urban and metropolitan development", in which participants had the opportunity to discuss the issue of uncontrolled planning activity, illegal development, unprecedented development of cities' peripheries and regional imbalances. The fourth session was centred around the question of "public participation and social challenges", giving the presenters the possibility to highlight the question of participation in any planning procedure, focusing on the meaning of public interest and similar questions. The fifth session concentrated on the "Europeanization of spatial planning and territorial governance", observing the impact of EU and its potential effects in driving the evolution of planning system in the WBR.

Various academics and experts from the Western Balkan Countries took part in the event. The main contribution came from Albania (Polis University, University of Shkoder), Serbia (Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, University of Belgrade), Croatia (Institute of Economics), Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo (Municipality of Prishtina and of Gjilan). A number of contributions were presented by experts from Italy (Politecnico di Torino, Iuav), Spain (University of Barcelona, University of Extremadura) and Bulgaria (Sofia University).

Indeed, comparative spatial planning studies focusing on Europe have grown exponentially since the end of the 1980s. However, the countries of the Western Balkan Region have not yet been interested by these international studies. In the light of the ongoing European integration process, the aim of the Seminar was to overcome this theoretical and empirical gap. In particular, some specific policy questions opened the heart of the discussion

The Seminar in the Sala dello Zodiaco on 15 December 2017.

in the Seminar: Is there any convergence in the TG&SP systems' patterns of change? What is the role of the EU integration process and of the local actors? Are there specific challenges that are shared by countries in the regions?

During the Seminar the discussion pinpointed some features and practices that need to be further improved, such as a better cooperation and the need to have a common approach. In fact, one of the main messages of the Seminar was the need to increase the cooperation among academics, practitioners and policy makers active in the Western Balkan Region. The participants also agreed on the importance of approaching the EU as a more united and cohesive Region rather than as separate countries. Moreover, other practices that should be improved in the Region are: the integration of spatial planning instruments, the coordination of horizontal and vertical planning procedures, the implementation of planning participation, the promotion of a polycentric approach and the reduction of regional inequalities, the enhancement of legalization and formalization, and the adoption of a long-term planning approach.

STORIE DI CHIESE STORIE DI COMUNITÀ. PROGETTI, CANTIERI, ARCHITETTURE

Andrea Longhi

Gengemi Editore International, 2017

Tra le opere discusse nel volume, progetti di

Anselmi & Associati, Archicura, Sandro Benedetti, Francesco Berarducci, Mario Botta, Justus Dahinden, Gabetti & Isola, Glauco Gresleri, Höller & Klotzner, Enea Manfredini, Giovanni Michelucci, Nicola Pagliara, Gio Ponti, Paolo Portoghesi, Ludovico Quaroni, Carlo Quintelli e altri

Progetti, cantieri e architetture di complessi parrocchiali a

Alba, Arzignano, Bologna, Cagliari, Cividale del Friuli, Colobraro, Firenze, Gorla Minore, Laives/Laifers, Lavagna, Marino, Matera, Monza, Palmi, Parma, Paternò, Pescara, Pila, Pordenone, Portici, Quartu Sant'Elena, Reggio Emilia, Rho, Roma, Salerno, Spello, Taranto, Torino, Varedo

L'architettura di ogni chiesa narra un intreccio particolare e unico di dibattiti ecclesiali e questioni tecniche, scelte individuali e committenze comunitarie, esigenze funzionali e istanze espressive, processi di lunga durata e decisioni repentine.

Il volume indaga la storia dell'architettura dei complessi parrocchiali tra gli anni del concilio Vaticano II e l'inizio del nuovo Millennio, muovendo dall'analisi di trenta casi, interpretati come testimoni della storia della Chiesa e come elementi caratterizzanti il paesaggio italiano del secondo Novecento. L'agire architettonico delle comunità cristiane viene raccontato come storia di responsabilità, personali e collettive, e come sequenza di continue modificazioni: le parrocchie sono cantieri mai conclusi, in cui si manifestano passioni mai sopite e aspirazioni mai pienamente raggiunte.

L'architettura dei complessi ecclesiali è quindi analizzata come prodotto sociale, esito di articolati processi di ideazione, costruzione e trasformazione, terreno di confronto tra modelli ecclesiologici, disposizioni liturgiche, pratiche sociali e poetiche spaziali. L'edificio e la comunità si rispecchiano vicendevolmente, in ogni fase della loro storia, dalla genesi culturale e teologica del progetto, alle tante negoziazioni quotidiane di adeguamento, adattamento e aggiornamento che trasformano le chiese in architetture senza architetti. Ogni comunità è infatti l'interprete, il custode e il riformatore del proprio complesso parrocchiale, opera aperta in cui l'architettura si misura con le sfide poste dall'ospitalità liturgica e sociale cui è chiamata.

This book aims to inspire decision makers and practitioners to change their approach to climate planning in the tropics through the application of modern technologies for characterizing local climate and tracking vulnerability and risk, and using decision-making tools. Drawing on 16 case studies conducted mainly in the Caribbean, Central America, Western and Eastern Africa, and South East Asia it is shown how successful integration of traditional and modern knowledge can enhance disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the tropics. The case studies encompass both rural and urban settings and cover different scales: rural communities, cities, and regions. In addition, the book looks to the future of planning by addressing topics of major importance, including residual risk integration in local development plans, damage insurance and the potential role of climate vulnerability reduction credits. In many regions of the tropics, climate planning is growing but has still very low quality. This book identifies the weaknesses and proposes effective solutions.

The full text can be freely downloaded at
https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-59096-7

RENEWING LOCAL PLANNING TO FACE CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE TROPICS

Maurizio Tiepolo, Alessandro Pezzoli and Vieri Tarchiani

Springer Open, 2017

Green Energy and Technology

Maurizio Tiepolo
Alessandro Pezzoli
Vieri Tarchiani *Editors*

Renewing Local Planning to Face Climate Change in the Tropics

Springer Open
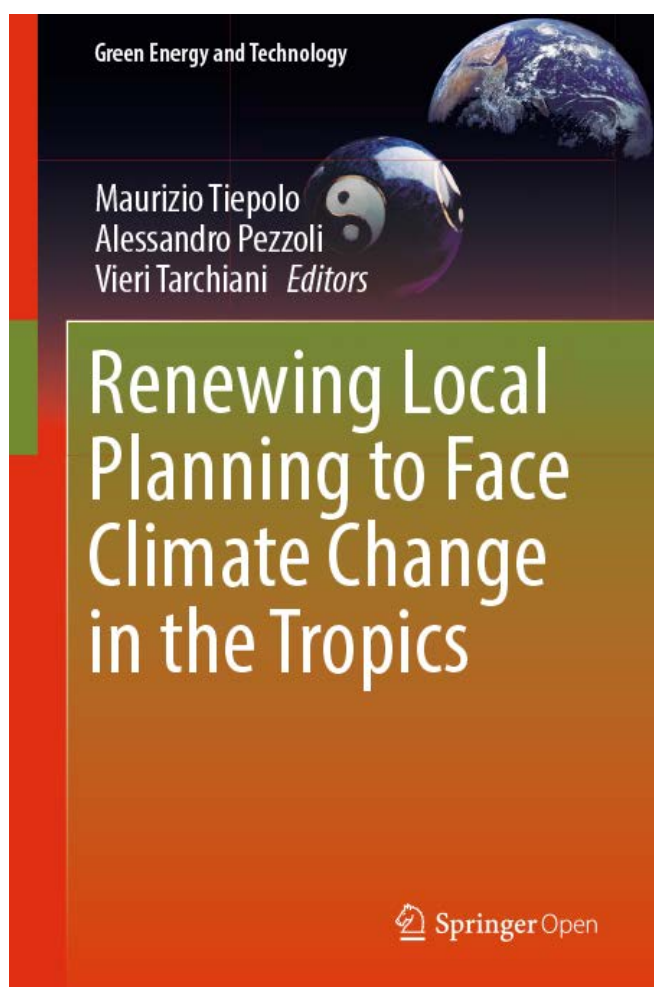
POSTFORDISMO E TRASFORMAZIONE URBANA

Casi di recupero dei vuoti industriali e indicazioni per le politiche nel territorio torinese

a cura di: Emiliana Armano, Carlo Alberto Dondona, Fiorenzo Ferlaino

Ires Piemonte, 2016

Scritti di:

A. Balestra, C.A. Barbieri,
G. Baschenis, S. Bighi,
E. Boero, M. Bravi,
A. Camillo, N. Caruso,
B. Ciampi, L. Cianfriglia,
S. Chiodi, E. Dansero,
L. De Cristofaro, D. Derossi,
M. Ferrero, C. Genova,
E. Gelormino, E. Giacobone,
C. Giaimo, S. Giannini,
G. Montanari, F. Oddone,
V. Pacetti, E. Pede,
A. Pichierri, E. Primo,
S. Rossi, A. Spaziante,
L. Sinagra Brisca, A. Talarico

Questo progetto editoriale si pone l'obiettivo di mantenere memoria e di interpretare il fenomeno della trasformazione urbana e delle dismissioni produttive nel territorio torinese, che ha rappresentato uno degli spazi più importanti in cui il modello fordista si è sviluppato. Quali sono i tratti fondamentali di questa trasformazione? Quali i livelli di coerenza interna e di tensione con il presente? Quali le principali pratiche e esperienze di recupero, riqualificazione e rigenerazione delle aree dismesse? Quali gli strumenti utilizzati? Quali gli esiti? Ecco alcune domande cui il testo prova a rispondere.

Il volume è organizzato in tre sezioni: la prima comprende interventi che dispiegano le necessarie coordinate teoriche della tematica e fanno luce sul mutamento generale della città; nella seconda si affrontano alcuni casi empirici che illustrano esperienze peculiari di trasformazione; la terza fornisce elementi di conoscenza sulle politiche pubbliche regionali e di valutazione critica delle esperienze di recupero.

Ne emerge un insieme di "atti territorializzanti", cioè di azioni trasformative che non modificano solo la forma urbana ma ne strutturano le relazioni di prossimità delle persone, la convivenza, la coscienza urbana. A Torino sembra essersi giocata una partita importante che ha introdotto la questione della 'rigenerazione urbana', del riuso, riciclo, recupero, integrazione dei progetti, incremento della flessibilità degli strumenti di piano, limitazione del consumo di suolo, aumento delle parti comuni della città e del verde, che oggi appaiono gli assi su cui ruota la nuova prassi urbanistica.

Scaricabile all'indirizzo:

http://www.regione.piemonte.it/industria/analisi_ricerche/dwd/postfordismo-e-trasformazione-urbana-v4.pdf
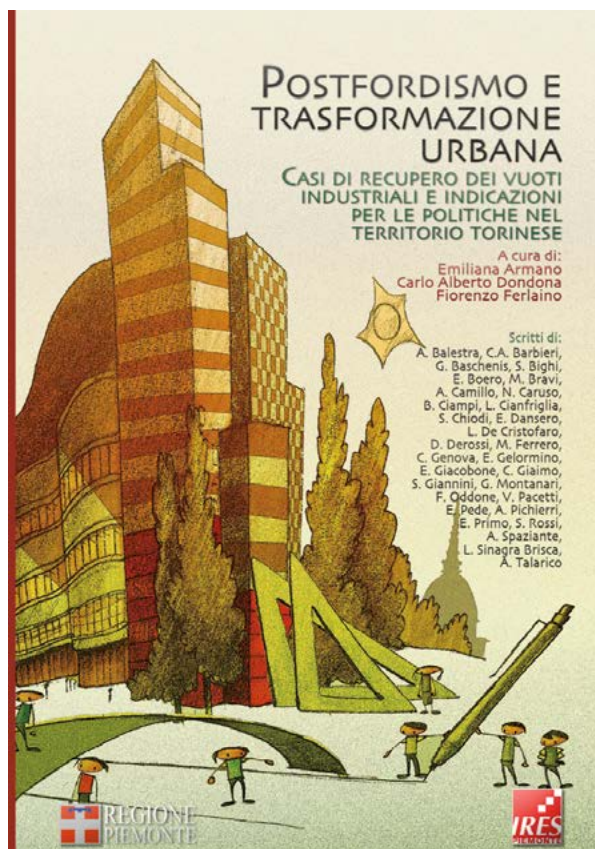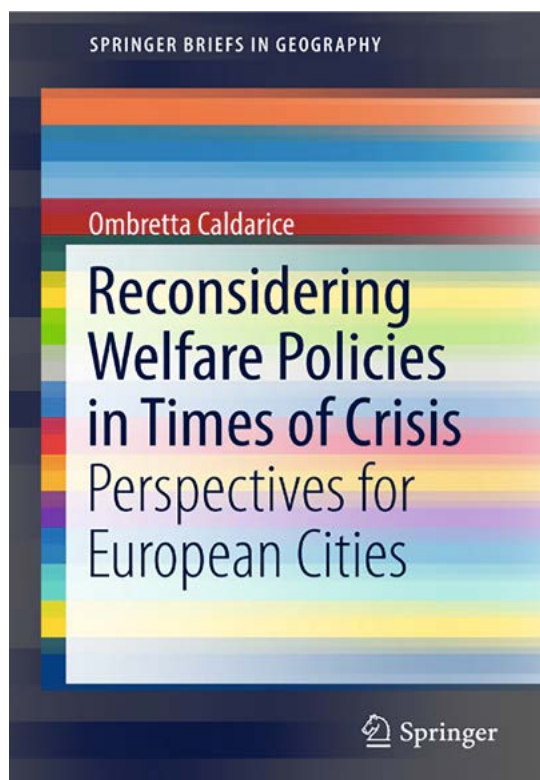
Today European cities are facing key global challenges related to economic, social and urban changes, with a high negative impact worldwide. This dynamic is particularly evident in urban welfare and its difficulty in creating urban spaces able to meet more and more complex needs in times of scarcer resources. In contemporary European cities, urban facilities play a critical role in creating more prosperous, fair and inclusive societies. Today more than ever, urban facilities are called on to protect the welfare of cities while creating the conditions for social and economic development. However, these present times, characterised by growing fiscal austerity and new social demands, have forced us to rethink the traditional approaches to urban facility planning in order to come up with better responses to the reduction of consolidated welfare policies. Although European spatial planning systems are quite different, they share the same need to be reorganised extensively in order to plan efficiently, effectively and sustainably. The traditional role of spatial planning in urban facilities issues has come under question, and a new approach more inclined to openness and flexibility needs to be promoted. To this end, this book proposes to deal with the principal issues related to urban facility planning, investigating current problems and future perspectives for European cities and identifying some potential sources of innovation that can be found in the new developments spread throughout Europe. In light of this, this book proposes to reframe European urban welfare towards a "framework-rule" perspective based on new rules and responsibilities as a path to change that would enable cities to respond to new circumstances through innovative actions thanks to co-production. Finally, Stefano Moroni (DAStU, Politecnico di Milano) and Grazia Brunetta (DIST, Politecnico di Torino) provide enriching reflections on the book's main topics in two final comments.

http://www.springer.com/la/book/9783319686219

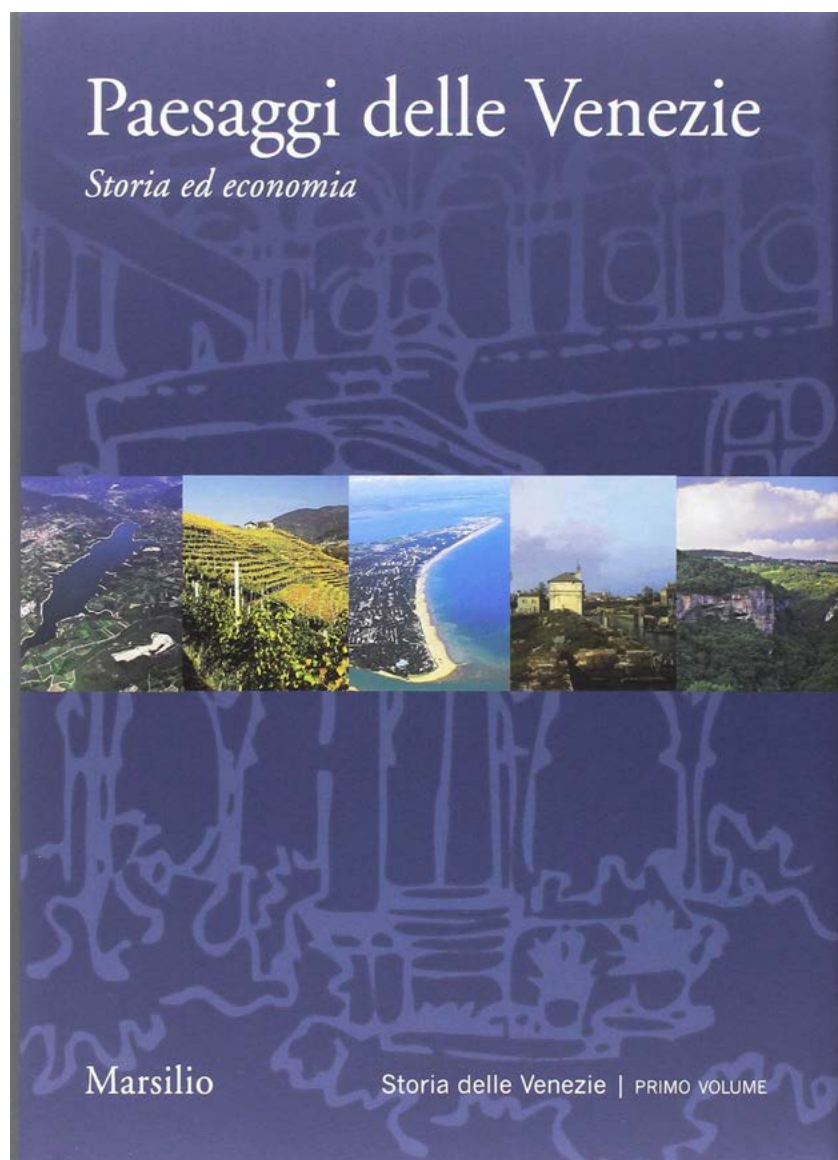## PAESAGGI DELLE VENEZIE. STORIA ED ECONOMIA

a cura di Gian Pietro Brogiolo, Andrea Leonardi, Carlo Tosco sotto la direzione di Giorgio Cracco

Marsilio Editore, 2017

Il volume è il primo dei 4 previsti di Storia delle Venezie, promossa dall'Istituto di Storia di Vicenza.

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