Abstracts

Inequality and Discontinuity in the Governance of Major Metropolises. A Research Agenda, *Patrick Le Galès, Tommaso Vitale* (p. 7)
This paper suggests that the connection between metropolitan governance and inequalities can be used to consider inequalities not just as a result of policies, but also as an element of the way these policies are implemented. We go beyond a rational and positivist vision of governance and suggest that the governance processes in cities are never straightforward or complete. They are being continuously constructed and achieve significant differences in the various cities and over time. Systematic literature analysis shows it is necessary to synergically describe and document: 1) the way in which governance processes act in relation to urban development projects and the implementation of state policies; 2) what this implies in terms of inequalities.
Keywords: inequalities; metropolis; sociology

Domesticating East Asian Cities, *edited by Michele Bonino, Filippo De Pieri* (p. 18)
The rhetoric of superlatives or huge figures are often used to describe the speed and the magnitude of transformations in eastern Asia's furious urban development. Yet not everything is huge in Tokyo, Singapore, Beijing, Seoul, Guangzhou or Hong Kong. Although it is important to study these cities from broader geographic, economic and political perspectives, these cities can also be effectively studied by taking a close view at them, i.e. by analysing micro-living settings, recognising specific urban experiences or communities coming apart.
Keywords: Asian cities; shape and scale of living environments; urban communities

How Tokyo Became Small, *Filippo De Pieri* (p. 20)
This paper considers the changes in standards that led the largest of Asian metropolises – a city which was often considered at the same level of western megalopolises between the 60s and the 80s – to being analysed mainly from microscale-focused perspectives. The growing attention on projects for minimum-size domestic areas and the increase in studies dedicated to proximity urban spaces make Tokyo appear a city in which the most unusual features can only be perceived by observing details, minor accidents, the ways of living in the cracks. This cultural attitude is rooted in the different ways of analysing this Japanese city during the 20th century. At the same time it reflects a deep and recent change in some of the interpretation stereotypes of urbanisation in eastern Asia.
Keywords: Tokyo; living; microscale

Living in Singapore: Housing Policies between Nation-building Processes, Social Control and the Market, *Denis Bocquet* (p. 35)
The issue of living spaces in Singapore has been at the heart of public policies from the beginning of the self-government period in 1959. The chosen model was the large-scale construction of new towns by the Housing and Development Board (HDB) to provide flats that were sold to the beneficiaries through a system of subsidised loans. Over time, the model was reviewed in various ways but the model's original spirit can still be perceived. However, since the beginning of the new century, the housing market has been more open to private actors, which has called into question the actual logic of the public system. The article analyses the impact of the reform on living cultures, with the risk of breaking the local balances of urbanity conceived around a relatively egalitarian vision of building policies.
Keywords: Singapore; housing; national ideology

The Village and the City. Exploring the Urban Multidimensionality of Guangzhou, *Francesca Frassoldati* (p. 47)
In major Asian metropolises tens of millions of people share the same space, which is fragmented into day-to-day living areas that are reciprocally disconnected. In Guangzhou, a megalopolis in south-eastern China, a considerable number of traditional villages have been absorbed into the city's urban tissue. Spatial coexistence, sharing urban services and the alignment of life styles do not however correspond to effectively merging into the 'city'. With their pros and cons, 'urban villages' are islands in the megalopolis that cling onto traditional ways of using spaces and areas. They also maintain collective living practices that differ from urban standards. The described cases and the more detailed information on informal (albeit sanctioned) institutions show how the 'urban villages' occupy a vital niche in the megalopolis.
Keywords: Asian megalopolis; traditional village; informality

Beijing as an Archipelago: Transformation of Industrial *danwei*, *Michele Bonino, Pierre-Alain Croset, Filippo De Pieri* (p. 56)
Observing *danwei* (socialist working units) in the present day means discovering an interesting urban project laboratory for contemporary Beijing. The presence of *danwei* in the urban

tissue is still a reminder of post-1949 organisation in cities. It also offers an urban experience that can mediate between *hutong* and contemporary 'superblocks'. One of the main *danwei* features is a mixed configuration, i.e. factories, schools, gyms and workers' clubs in the same enclosure. If industrial *danwei* in particular are considered, they are 'urban' almost by definition, unlike European factories whose scale (with a few exceptions) is a fracture in the urban tissue. Chinese industrial heritage is therefore suitable for re-use practices dedicated to urban tissue and not so much to individual items. Is it possible to conceive innovative *danwei*-renovation strategies, inspired by the European tradition of dialogic urban planning, and based on the understanding of memory stratification?
Keywords: Beijing; danwei; urban regeneration

Open City or Fragmented City? The Neighbourhood Unit as Cause and Remedy, *Harry den Hartog* (p. 69)
This paper addresses the spatial and social fragmentation of Chinese cities. Starting from the tenth five-year plan (2001-2006), China has considered urbanisation mainly as a way to stimulate economic growth. The creation of liveable cities appears to be of secondary importance. China's standard method of urban expansion is based on the creation of superblocks – large-scale spatial units that are built at the same time and with borders that are generally clearly defined by infrastructure or natural barriers. Building these settlements, which are not unlike urban villages, leads to an increasingly fragmented urban landscape with little cohesion between the various districts. *Xiaoqu* as urban DNA is partly the cause of this fragmentation. However, this model can also generate solutions to bring these individual pieces of city closer.
Keywords: neighbourhood units; street life; urban fragmentation

A National Strategy for Internal Areas: Rights of Citizenship and Local Development, *edited by Claudio Calvaresi* (p. 78)
The Strategia Nazionale Aree Interne (Italian national strategy for internal areas) suggests looking at Italy from a new point of view not that of development centres but that of territories that are difficult to access, which are far away from the development centres. They are the 'bone' from which the 'flesh' has detached. They are the results of ancient civilisations. They are deposits of biodiversity. They have been the victims of plunderers in the past and of predators in more recent times, the former coming from far away, the latter often native. Today discretion is used when approaching them, the same care used for coming close to something fragile. They have no special vocations – the new educated tourists and neo-settlers have a vocation for them. The few public policies that dealt with them considered them marginal elements that needed filling, and they failed in that. Dealing with them can say something about the perspectives of territorial policies, their design and the tools to manage them.
Keywords: internal areas; Italian development; territorial policies

Italian National Strategy, Acknowledging Internal Areas, *Sabrina Lucatelli* (p. 80)
The article describes the method used to identify internal areas, which uses as criterion the distance from essential services (such as schools, healthcare facilities and railways). The 'internal area' notion does not stem from an assessment of context fragility conditions but from the difficulty to access the supply of services which are the right of citizens. The article continues by explaining the national strategy's reasons, objectives and classes of action. It then presents the survey method applied to select pilot areas for implementation. Lastly, the innovative elements of the strategy are mentioned again.
Keywords: internal areas; territorial survey; area strategy

Internal Areas, a Policy Problem, *Claudio Calvaresi* (p. 87)
This article addresses the (Italian) national strategy regarding internal areas. It claims it is executing an important 'problem setting' operation, based on a sophisticated policy design. The article also addresses the notion of 'internal area' and identifies some of the implications for territorial policies. The Strategy is believed to have a number of things to teach to the themes and manners of intervention in marginal areas. It is also believed to help re-define the role of urban policy designers and lead to interesting design scenarios.
Keywords: internal areas; territorial policies; policy design

Rural Development, Social Innovation and Policies for Internal Areas, *Francesco Mantino and Giovanna De Fano* (p. 91)
The aim of this work is to examine the ways in which the new policies for internal areas introduced in the 2014-2020 programme show lack of continuity with the previous local development policies. The basic issues that are addressed are: a) the basic constitutive elements of the theory elaboration that underlies the integrated planning of local development and which are the main elements of discontinuity with the new policy for internal areas; b) the links between policy for internal areas and policy for rural development; c) the challenges to win and the risk of failure to avoid, considering – among other things – previous experience in local planning.
Keywords: rural development; development policies; integrated planning

Local Co-planning and Area Strategy: Work Method and Field Missions, *Filippo Tantillo* (p. 97)
This article goes through the method used by the Comitato Tecnico Aree Interne (internal area technical committee) to carry out field missions in the territories subject to the National Strategy. According to the author, this method, which is centred on the logic of co-planning, represents a new element compared to the usual relations between institutions and local society, questioning the field of decision-making, economic and social structures, i.e. ultimately questioning the policy. The article first mentions some of the key issues referred to territorial development policies that arise from previous programming cycles of EU funds. It then explains the phases in which field activities develop and which intervention tools are used.
Keywords: co-design; field mission; public policies

Internal Areas. Exchanging Practical Knowledge in Web Space, *Tito Bianchi* (p. 102)
In the era of digital communication, it comes as no surprise that a new development policy such as the Strategia Nazionale Aree Interne (Italian national strategies for internal areas), which is implemented in parts of the country that communicate little with

each other but that share common problems, uses an experience-sharing space that is independent from the implementation chain. However, from a practical point of view, this tool leads to new types of behaviour which are often disliked by both policy implementers and beneficiaries. Although the expected advantages are clear, the inclination to share intervention experiences and the ability to describe them are not common. An example of the desired dynamics triggered in the school sector provides information on the conditions in which a communication platform set in this way can be a valid cognitive help for a territorial development policy.

Keywords: internal areas; platform; government 2.0

'This Policy Speaks of Us'! Brief History of the Simeto Valley Community's Candidacy, *Laura Saija* (p. 108)

Only thirty years ago the heart of the Valle del Simeto (in the middle of the municipalities of Adrano, Biancavilla and Paternò) was known as the 'death triangle' because of the high number of violent murders. Today, after a mobilisation process started by the locals and a research-action with the researchers of the University of Catania, this area has completed the 'Patto di Fiume Simeto' (Simeto River Pact) project, focused on social and cultural 'redemption' and local governance innovation. This article talks about how the formalisation process of the Patto di Fiume project became intertwined and, in a certain sense, was supported by SNAI (Italian national strategy for internal areas). The mere chance given by the DPS (programmatic safety document) to areas able to show their co-planning skills, to put themselves forward as candidates for 'nationally relevant experimental areas', gave the Simeto community the chance to aim high and organise itself as needed, even before the regional examination phase was over.

Keywords: research-action; patto di Fiume; participation

Civil Economy and Management of Environmental Resources in Internal Areas, *Giovanni Carrosio* (p. 115)

This article claims that the management of environmental resources is a crucial problem. According to the author, the Organizzazioni dell'Economia Civile (OEC) must intervene to look after and reproduce environmental resources in order to address it effectively. The article explains and comments on the various ways OEC approach the environment (living arrangements, production and co-production), mentioning some significant examples according to their nature (endogenous, neo-endogenous, exogenous). The final considerations lead to reflecting on the potential of OEC outside internal areas, asking if they can maintain virtuous settings in other contexts as well.

Keywords: civil economy organisations; environmental resources; co-production

Looking for Pisanello. New Travellers and Vocations for Sites, *Anna Natali* (p. 122)

The Strategia nazionale aree interne (Italian national strategy for internal areas) proposes an intervention method in which consolidated aspects (local bodies playing the main role, enlarged partnership) are combined with new aspects (such as the activation of cognitive production chains, the mobilisation of innovators). The notion of 'cognitive production chain' can be considered as a vertically integrated structure in which cognitive resources are connected as if they were production factors required to create established goods or services. Alternatively, it can be considered an *à la Hirschman* connection structure in which investing in knowledge stimulates other similar investments, shifting significant resources from unused or under-used status. The article follows this second vision and tries to show (through facts and examples) how effectively it can be employed to interpret the requirements of the Strategy in the sector of cultural tourism in particular.

Keywords: internal areas; historical heritage; cultural production

Returning to Live in the High Lands: New Territory Projects and Alternative Types of Development, *Federica Corrado* (p. 128)

There are many different types of territory and landscapes in the Alps, where new planning solutions are being implemented to live in mountainous areas with a new awareness. This re-settling process is currently ongoing at a global level and, unlike what happened in the past, it is focused on returning to marginal areas. The case study focuses on the villages in Val di Susa, which have been abandoned for some time. They are important outposts of the Alpine natural environment for the history and identity of the Alps and for the supply of ecosystem services. These regions become emerging areas in the development of new settlement processes, because they relate with small and middle-sized towns on which they 'depend' for the supply of services and with which they relate to build a new development project and a 'new' part of the territory.

Keywords: re-settling; marginal areas; territory project

Italian Rural Landscape between Old and New Agricultural Policies, *Enrico Gottero* (p. 134)

The recent vicissitudes that have changed the Italian rural landscape are the result of considerable gaps in knowledge and programming in the current territorial planning tools. On that regard, if the considerable resources offered by European funds (those of the Common Agricultural Policy in particular) and the lack of interaction between sector policies are considered, it appears that, yet again, this is more a case of vanished opportunity, another wasted occasion for integration, than an inclusive process to protect the landscape. In this paper the author tries to find the way through a maze-like, multi-form and heterogeneous system, i.e. the current and upcoming Agricultural Policies. Although the system seriously affects the landscape, it rarely recognises it directly as one of the policy priorities.

Keywords: common agricultural policy; rural development programmes; rural landscape

The Reorganisation of Italian Urban Soil: Is it a Matter of 'Sprinkling'?, *Bernardino Romano, Francesco Zullo, Giulio Tamburini, Valentina Fiordigigli, Lorena Fiorini* (p. 146)

A number of ongoing studies in Italy are investigating in detail the urbanisation processes that led to the particular compromising and dissipative forms of soil use that can be currently observed. Knowledge regarding these processes (which can be very different in terms of time periods, places and expressive models) could allow new rules for the rational distribution of uses to be adopted. New type categories have been emerging for some time and they clearly distinguish Italian phenomena

from phenomena that are more consolidated in other countries, justifying the use of new definitions. These new definitions, which can be described using appropriate indicators, lead to new intervention criteria and thresholds. They appear immediately complex in terms of social, economical, environmental and political involvement, and are therefore complex in terms of aimed urban techniques.

Keywords: urban dispersion; soil consumption; urbanisation models

Quality Elements in Old and New Forms of Planning, *Fabio Bronzini, Maria Angela Bedini, Paola Nicoletta Imbesi* (p. 154)
This research study, funded by Miur [Italian ministry for education, university and research], defines a strict method to compare the quality elements of twenty-five recently elaborated urban plans related to small, middle-sized and large towns and cities (Rome, Milan, Bologna, Bergamo, Ferrara, Florence, Ravenna, Ancona, Jesi, La Spezia, Siena, Verona). This is a compared assessment of various approaches to urban quality. It includes the comparison 'of the plan' (reforming, participative, from-the-territory approach), 'in the plan' (equalised, sustainable, integrated strategic approach), 'with the plan' (conformational, recomposing, systemic-infrastructural methodological approach), 'beyond the plan' (approach of the plan/project towards new types of contract-based forms of development). On the one side is a range of suggestions that can be exported to other Italian and international contexts. On the other is the starting off of tools for the evaluation, measurement and assessment (intense if required) of urban plans.

Keywords: compared evaluation; types of approach; guide for good practices

A New Tool for Social Housing. The New Integrated System of Housing Funds between Remunerativeness and Sociality, *Cassandra Fontana and Jacopo Lareno Faccini* (p. 163)
This article addresses the issue of housing policies starting from the Sistema Integrato di Fondi immobiliari, an intervention line of the Piano Casa 2008 (2008 housing plan) which, in order to have a positive impact on the so-called 'at risk' classes of society, identifies the housing fund as a tool to collect public and private resources. Moving away from the rhetoric of innovation, the article highlights the effects and implications, in terms of guidance of housing policies and pursuit of widespread collective interests, of using a tool that is financial and not public in nature. It investigates the way the tool works, its relevance in the political and defining context of social housing. By looking at the currently ongoing projects in the region of Lombardy, it identifies elements that are useful for the first assessment of the policy's actual results.

Keywords: housing policies; social housing; integrated system of housing funds

The Abattoir at Porta Vittoria: An Urban Facility in Milan at the Beginning of the 20th Century, *Giovanna D'Amia* (p. 173)
Starting from the documents contained in the city archives, this paper provides a reconstruction of the events that led to the creation of the abattoir and the livestock market in viale Molise. Neither are used for their original purpose any longer. The aim is to provide a foundation of useful information for the protection of historical buildings as part of the re-definition process regarding their use. The building complex is a significant example of the Milanese public services policy at the beginning of the 20th century. It is an important element in the creation of the urban morphology of the Porta Vittoria area, which has a number of architectural solutions ranging from utilitarian Art-Nouveau style (dating back to the beginning of the 20th century) to more daring structural styles between World War I and II.

Keywords: urban facilities; municipalised activities; public abattoir

The Cores of Metropolitan Areas: Evidence from Five European Contexts, *Stefano Corsi, Guido Sali, Federica Monaco, Chiara Mazzocchi* (p. 182)
There are many studies that address the topic of metropolitan contexts at various levels and in various sectors. They provide different approaches to define these contexts. Even so, they agree on considering metropolitan areas as a set of less densely populated areas that revolve around a more urbanised context. While most studies deal with spatial delimitation and focus on the conjoint analysis of a number of variables, this article aims at supplying a methodological approach that is based on population density. The aim of this approach is to identify the dense nucleus in metropolitan areas in which the request for goods and services is concentrated. The explained method refers to a spatial correlation analysis based on the LISA (Local Indicators of Spatial Analysis) approach. Examples of the application of the analysis in five European cities (Berlin, Ljubljana, London, Milan, Rotterdam) are supplied. The results show how the model is valid and there is potential for its application in any context.

Keywords: metropolitan area; dense nucleus; spatial correlation