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Inclusive city, strategies, experiences and guidelines

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Abstract

This paper shows how to make the inclusive cities through the integration of disadvantaged groups (immigrants, elderly, disabled etc.). Identifies the actors, strategies related to the planning and urban design. Promises some experience implemented in Italy (north and south) and profiles the recent trends in large-scale and neighborhood.

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1. Inclusive city, strategies, experiences and guidelines

1.1 The non inclusive city

The characters that contribute to identify the non- inclusive city can be summarized as follows :

- the uses, prevailing in the area that produce fear , as the presence of the drug dealers , drug addicts , the places that attract criminals , to the excluded from the society . Unfortunately , often , immigrants or some of them are included in these categories;
- the bad maintenance of the area can influence substantially residential perception who warn the scarce presence of institutions and control of local authorities;
- an urban planning " problem list" that favors the lack of overseeing, the determination of isolated spaces and an unclear perceptive structure that causes disorientation.

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1.2 Actors

Reverse the trend, and thus operate in social inclusion direction requires the involvement of more parties. The actors involved in the process are numerous: the territorial government authorities of various levels (local, regional, national), building and planning commissions, city planners, planners, architects, engineers, private and public employers, law enforcement, businesses insurance, distributing companies of public facilities, educational institutions and training in general, the local population, representatives of immigrants (eg. a delegate of the council of immigrants). Each of this can and should play a particular role in the construction process of social inclusion.

After the territorial character of the intervention are established, the subject and the objectives of actors identify all the actors to be involved and their specific roles, then you can move on to the next step which attempts to define what strategies are necessary and practical to be undertake.

1.3 Strategies

The planning of interventions which is proposed as a discussion of the most suitable strategies to the particular object of the action (aggression, perception of insecurity, social exclusion and so on.) Must to be combined with the characters of the area (residential, commercial, mixed etc.). This calls for a range of policy matrices that guide the path in search of the most appropriate operational measures, which may be to improve street lighting, in drawing up a detailed plan of security and social inclusion. The main strategies outlined by the European Union through a specific Technical Committee and dealt with the theme approach to security and social inclusion, are fifteen and include over a hundred operational measures in different environmental contexts and in relation to various issues objective.

The strategies related to planning tend to harmonize the uses, the shape of the spaces and the diversity of the local communities in order to create a stable social structure within a functional and attractive physical environment. They suggest four main strategies:

- compared to existing physical structures;
- creation of congenial living conditions by integrating functions to public spaces;
- ensure mixité of functions to prevent isolation and segregation;
- support a certain degree of urban density to avoid open spaces and oversized abandoned.

Instead the urban design strategies relate mainly physical aspects and aim to:

- raising the profile of common areas;
- facilitate accessibility through clear inputs the settlement-district along with a road system that does not cause disorientation and also allows alternative motion solutions;
- highlight the territoriality carefully to an open space on a human scale and with clear hierarchy of uses;
- support an attractive appearance of the physical spaces taking care of the colors, materials, lighting and street furniture.

These strategies are complementary to each other and must help to promote the informal control of the territory and the feeling of territoriality to residents.

Finally, management strategies of the area include all the organizational measures that increase the degree of vigilance in the neighborhood and governing use and maintenance of public spaces.

These include:

- electronic surveillance with CCTV cameras;
- private security;
- the determination of common rules of the spaces;
- the maintenance of open spaces and roads;

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