

2nd International Symposium "NEW METROPOLITAN PERSPECTIVES" - Strategic planning, spatial planning, economic programs and decision support tools, through the implementation of Horizon/Europe2020. ISTH2020, Reggio Calabria (Italy), 18-20 May 2016

New Cities Subway, Virtuous Trials or "Routes Tortuous"?

Maria Ferrara^{a,*}, Antonino Destefano^a

^a *Mediterranea University of Reggio Calabria - Department for Architecture and Territory, Via Melissari, 89124 Reggio Calabria, Italy*

Abstract

The enunciation of the concept of metropolitan city has been fed by a series of contributions and debates, not only from architects, but also from jurists, and experienced of territorial planning, which in the processes of depth change of the metropolitan phenomenon they have determined considerable transformations becoming motor of new organizations and setting different problems of management, as well as baiting renewed dynamics among political and social strengths. The urbanization of large urban areas, affecting rural depopulation and the sub explosion. urban. Large metropolitan areas are composed of:

- high concentration areas;
- large centers;
- the bleak suburbs;
- low-density areas;
- densely populated urban environments that coexist in a sub dominance condition between them, in which the conditions of life appear to be extremely uncomfortable.

When experience these conditions we see, not only the immigration process of rural areas to the city, but the immigration of masses of people who every day have to face the city, this involves economic, social and cultural rights in many civilizations and historical periods have occurred and have been a key feature in modern society unprecedented. These migrations are in the "metropolis" the focal point, in the sub urban fringe (with populations residing outside the administrative border spread like wildfire) where the attraction of the city center with degrades degrade the environment for the urbanization great masses. Big cities do not limit its effect modifiers within their administrative boundaries traced by politics, they shall obtain zoning and economic forces work of integration, in whole or in part, in economic, social and cultural system and have their focal point in metropolis. The densification in the administrative boundaries of the city until the collapse of urbanization in large areas, are processes that have taken significant pace in the big cities, in commercial ports and in the capitals. The phenomenon has brought with it an extensive transformation of urban centers, the protagonists of a poorly controlled development, which led to growing problems of public services, traffic, transport, housing and pollution. No wonder that the first proposals that have contributed to the emergence of metropolitan areas come from one of the countries that experienced the first industrial revolution, namely the United Kingdom.

Scholars agree that the phenomenon has also spread to many European cities, which turn out to be more modest size compared to cities in the United States, Japan and other countries, distinguishing itself in the inequality of the size ranking of cities. In the Mediterranean countries, urbanization has been more delayed and based on industrial bases in most popular way, especially on the tertiary development.

© 2016 Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Peer-review under responsibility of the organizing committee of ISTH2020

Keywords: network; resilience; Governance 2050.

* Corresponding author. Tel.: + 0965 1697206.

E-mail address: maria.ferrara@unirc.it

1. Metropolitan city, town or just effect of urbanization processes?

Understood a portion of territory with high settlement density characterized by compact and intense edification, around it wider urban area, which is residential and productive extension result in the territories adjacent to it.

Instead, means a larger city constituted by a single administrative system, which turns out to be a city that develops day by day with a reproductive process of addition, in some cases joining and both bind with the nearest centers, in other cases engulfing with country portions coming to form large urbanized systems or "metropolitan areas", which are typical forms of the economy advanced, big dimensions, with reports of interrelationship and interdependence between the various activities and settlement functions. They have assumed such dimensions as to include more than one administrative system.

The interaction between productive functions of services and residence involves a large number of different individual and collective actors, public and private generating flows of people, goods and information within the metropolitan area and the rest of the territory.

The end result is a concentration of the metropolitan functions related to strategic activities, in fact they are a social environment with high complexity level and in some cases the area does not appear to be homogeneous, it is also seen as an entity social linked to a specific territorial area in which the administrative conception is interpreted as a local government structure. From the point of view of inter - institutional relationships metropolitan areas pose fundamental problems in terms of local governance and coordination. The "metropolitan question" arises from the fact that the area extends into the territory of several municipal governments, in a country like Italy characterized by strong fragmentation in local governments. Over time it became necessary to overcome the institutional fragmentation by adopting governments that allow an organic development and unity, there have been attempts to solve the issue underground that tended to extend the municipal boundaries by uniting with other smaller size and in subsequently it gave rise to forms of administrative decentralization and even the emergence of metropolitan governments responsible for the large area with supra-municipal character functions, leaving the basic bodies with reduced powers. This solution has remained in use for a limited number of years and then be suppressed by the central government.

Germany and Austria are two metropolitan governments that have established themselves, with the disappearance of the Government of the epicenter of the city, replaced by a large area, along with forms of urban decentralization. German studies led to a shift from the traditional approach of the national map of the city, called "Lander", innovating the whole territory maps with new models and guidelines. On the basis of these programs were initiated inter ministerial conference for spatial planning of the federal government. The maps showed an imbalance between administrative organization and the geographical boundaries of metropolitan regions. The computer system has facilitated a level of detail planning of land use and also that of the transport landscape. In Italy, the legislative framework has been slow and problematic, with the enactment of the Law of 8 June 1990 No. 142 on the organization known as the Reform Law of local autonomy, text entirely dedicated to the metropolitan government, which for the first time dealing with the issue, it does not mean that the subject had not been treated before for several decades.

The law closely watches the establishment and definition of these new local authorities that invest in fact, the knowledge and the development of what had happened in the first thirty years of debate.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/1107600>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/1107600>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)