



# Doctoral School on Engineering Sciences

Università Politecnica delle Marche

## Polycentrism in the Marche region in relation to agricultural, productive and territorial identities. Application of the ESDP European Spatial Development Perspective

*Curriculum: Analysis and project Architecture and Territory*

Author

Attanasio Mogetta

Tutor

Fausto Pugnali

Date: 30-gennaio-2012

---

**Abstract.** The basis for sustainable local development is to become aware of the importance of planning a new large area, imposing methods of work in which there are cross-sectional relationships between the government of the territory, and agricultural production processes.

**Keywords.** Territorial cohesion, regional territorial policies, guidelines sectoral policies, regional planning, territorial regeneration and urban development, cultural heritage and Landscape; biodiversity and preservation of natural heritage.

## 1 Problem statement and objectives

The research took as a reference Development Scheme of the European EDPS (Potsdam, May 11, 1999), and the subsequent EU Territorial Agenda on Sustainable European Cities (Leipzig, May 25, 2007) with their principles of territorial cohesion and urban development, placing particular emphasis on integrated spatial development policies and issues of sustainable economic growth, promoting the development of networks between urban areas and a modern conception of urban and territorial development. The territories must be seen as multidimensional spaces. Many factors such as history, culture, geography, identifying characteristics, the system of relations, etc, must be considered.

The research focuses attention on:

- "urban and rural relationship" with the common problem of many cities and downtowns;
- the vision of "sustainable environment and landscape" by implementing the Convention on the landscape and by investing in ecological networks;
- polycentrism as an analytical tool, but also as a programming concept and planning, and promoting innovative clusters in terms of economic and social sustainability;
- the "land management policies" by analyzing and improving the effectiveness of current forms of governance, promoting new Partnership in different geographical scales using strategic tools on a sustainable basis and identifying appropriate guidelines for the sustainable management of land resources.

Regional environmental goals-reference

- Biodiversity: Conserve ecosystems; Maintain / improve connectivity;
- Soil: Tackling land degradation; protect the territory from hydrogeological risks and hydraulic systems;
- Population and human health: Protecting the population against the risks caused by environmental degradation;
- Cultural heritage: Protect the assets and cultural heritage.

## 2 Research planning and activities

Approach as an engine for sustainable design and redevelopment of the landscape rural and urban areas, based on the construction of a dialogue between different disciplinary contributions that address a comprehensive range of topics related to aspects of urban, architectural, historical and cultural-environmental and landscape. Sustainable development is an overview of development concept, a strategy that is articulated at several levels: it, in short, could be defined as a form of development not only economic but also social, in which the economic growth occurs within the limits of ecosystems and ecological their ability to meet the needs of future generations. This concept has, as its last goal, to achieve a better quality of life, the spread of prosperity increased and equitable environment for achieving a level not harmful to humans and for other species and where possible a more

equitable access to resources.

#### PHASES

- analysis of the dynamics of transformation of the region through the identification of risk factors and vulnerability of the elements of the landscape and territory, comparison with other acts of programming, planning and soil conservation;
- reconnaissance of the territory, through the analysis of the historical, natural, aesthetic and their interrelationships and the consequent definition of territorial landscape values to protect, restore, rehabilitate and enhance;
- Identification of restoration and rehabilitation of areas affected or significantly degraded;
- identify measures necessary for the proper placement of the interventions of land transformation in the landscape-planning, which must cover the actions and investments for sustainable development of affected areas;
- identification of possible categories of buildings or areas to be specific safeguards and use;
  - definition of general and operational requirements for the protection and land use;
  - determination of measures for the conservation of the connotative character of the areas protected by law and, where necessary, management policies and interventions landscaping of buildings and land areas declared to be of significant public interest.
- organization of all necessary information in a Geographic Information System project.
- identification of cultural, environmental, social and economic need to identify the most suitable vocations with land use geographical instruments (SIT).

Relationship with other plans and programmes.

It is considered necessary to pursue the analysis of consistency with plans and programs:

- Regional plans: Classification of Territorial Plan (ITP); Hydrogeological Plan (IAP); Regional Environmental Landscape Plan (PPAR); Water Protection Plan (ESP); Regional Environmental Energy Plan (PEAR); Regional Forest Plan; Plan for the Coastal Zone Management; - Other Plans:

Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan (CTP); General Municipal Development Plans (PRG); Plans for National Parks;

- Policy instruments: Regional Strategy for Sustainability (Stras); Regional Operational Programme for Competitiveness (ROP); Regional Rural Development Plan (RDP); Regional Programme Fund Underdeveloped Areas.

### 3 Analysis and discussion of main results

Analysis and evaluation of results through a direct comparison with all stakeholders and identification of guidelines to support sustainable land management.

It is to build a multidisciplinary approach with a geographic information system project and a set of indicators for the assessment of environmental resources and economic development potential through the enhancement of the local area.

It has produced a series of thematic maps integrated and overlapping each other, original themes from the databases, which express the potential suitability of land for a use or for a specific factor (socio-economic, environmental, historical, cultural, etc..)

It has formulated a flexible methodology for the identification of regional scale areas of conflict between environmental conservation and economic development.

He has built a support system to be used for trading decisions and resolving conflicts that may arise from the use of natural and other resources .

They are formulated explaining the procedure and report the results.

It is formulated guidelines for the development and application of multi-scale multi-criteria analysis systems on a territorial basis to support sustainable land management.

## 4 Conclusions

This doctoral thesis has provided a detailed analysis of problems related to land planning and possible guidelines on the basis of the Development Scheme of the European EDPS and the EU Territorial Agenda on Sustainable European Cities. The analytical work has demonstrated the fragility of the territories and the need to act with appropriate measures to achieve land use planning on a sustainable basis. Further research will be aimed at studying the cases of applications of local guidelines as urban transformation and recovery of degraded areas.

## References

- [1] AA.VV., “La manutenzione del territorio”, Piano Progetto città n. 16, Pescara 1998.
- [2] AA.VV., S.S.S.E., Schema di sviluppo dello spazio europeo. Potsdam maggio 1999, Lussemburgo 1999.
- [3] AA.VV., “Le scale del progetto”, Piano Progetto Città n. 17 Pescara 1999.
- [4] AA.VV., Convenzione europea del paesaggio, Consiglio d’Europa, Firenze, 2000
- [5] Alberti M. Solera G. Tsetsi V., La città sostenibile, MI 1994.
- [6] Albrecht B., Benevolo L., I confini del paesaggio umano, BA, 1994.
- [7] Boeri, S., Lanzani, A., Marini, E., Gli orizzonti della città diffusa, in: «Casabella» n° 588, marzo 1992.
- [8] Clementi A., Dematteis G., Palermo P.C. (a cura di), “Le forme del territorio italiano” vol.1° e 2° Edizioni Laterza, Bari 1996.
- [9] Corboz, A., L’ipercittà, in: «Urbanistica» n° 103, 1994.
- [9] Moretti A. (a cura di), “Il paradigma del policentrismo. Conoscenza e trasformazione del territorio lombardo”, Edizioni Franco Angeli, Milano 1999
- [10] Lanzani A., Fedeli V. (a cura di), “Il progetto di territorio e paesaggio”, Edizioni Franco Angeli, Milano 2004