



urbanpromo

PROGETTI PER IL PAESE

 CITTÀ



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DASTU

*POLITECNICO DI
MILANO*

*Esplorare l'urbano
in transizione: note
per un'agenda di
ricerca*

Esplorare l'urbano in transizione: note per un'agenda di ricerca

- Plastico o elastico? Spazio e città post-COVID
- Traiettorie della transizione:
visioni multiscalari, multilivello, multidominio?
- Traiettorie della transizione: **innovatori e esercizi visionari**

1. Plastico o elastico? Spazio e città Post-Covid

Processi di riscrittura dello spazio

Crisi delle abitudini quotidiane del mondo urbano del XXI secolo: la **pandemia come fatto socio-ambientale, formato e radicata nello spazio..**

In realtà alcune dinamiche già note, effetto di un processo più ampio di **rinegoziazione dello spazio/urbano** all'interno di un ciclo di **profonda ristrutturazione economica..**



Fenomeni (temporanei o meno?)

- "smart working" e formazione a distanza
- accelerazione e-commerce
- crisi settore immobiliare aree centrali e città globali mondiali
- un nuovo desiderio di rarefazione e bassa densità
- nuovi modelli economici: foundational economy



<https://www.theguardian.com/cities>

... in cui la città potrebbe essere assente?

Disconnettendo e allontanando la nostra vita quotidiana dalla fruizione dello spazio urbano, abbiamo **sperimentato come il mondo urbano apparentemente possa funzionare in assenza della città**

... e lavorare sul **superamento delle distanze attraverso la virtualizzazione della realtà** piuttosto che **attraverso la facilitazione della vicinanza fisica attraverso una maggiore mobilità**

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.. crisi meccanismi di riproduzione socio-spaziale

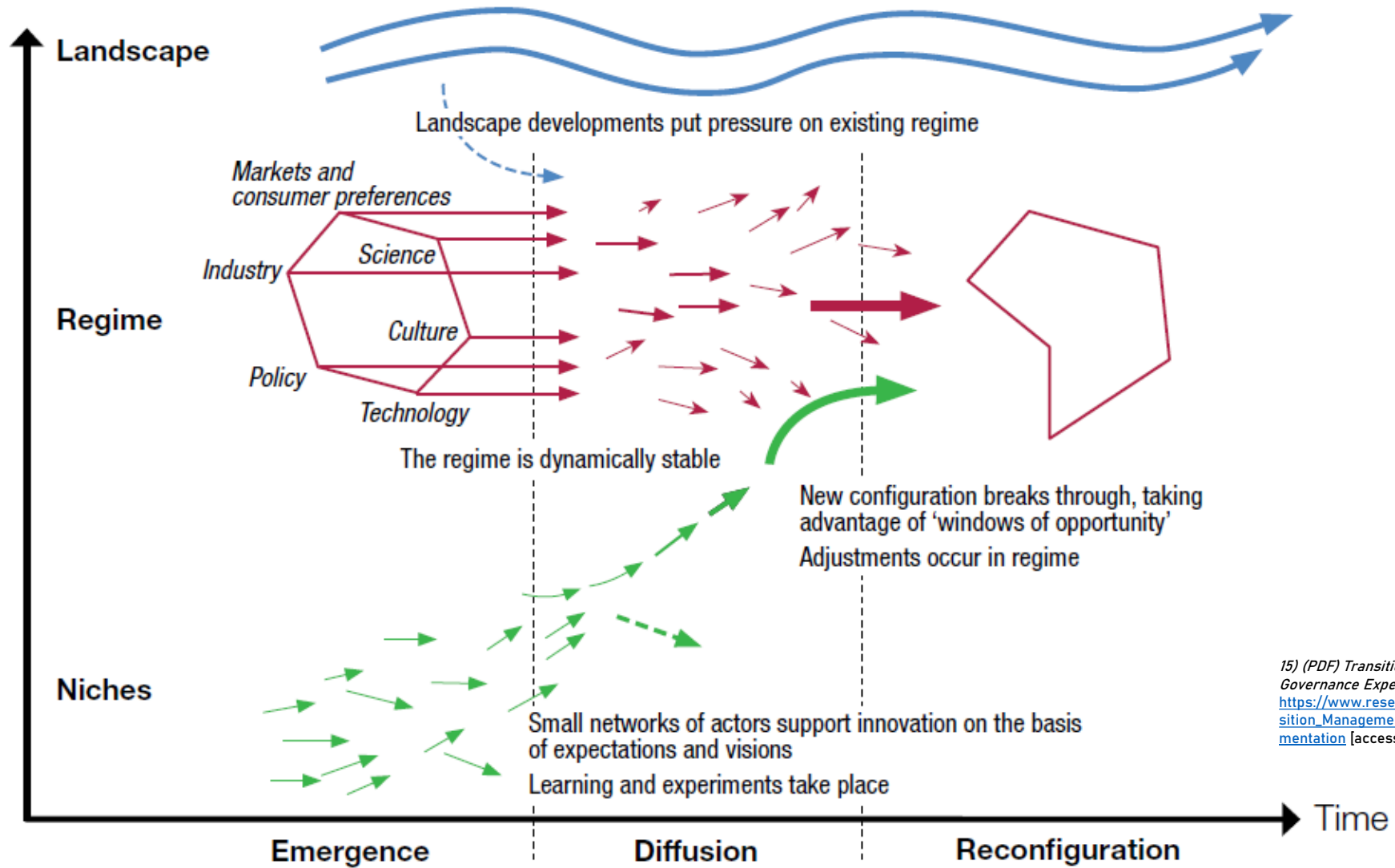
- Nuove scissioni e fratture. **Incomprimibilità di alcuni paesaggi e pratiche operative**: i.e. disuguaglianze legate all'accesso alle infrastrutture digitali e tecnologiche o alla capacità di utilizzarle.
- La **città fatica a 'fissare'/trattare** nuove problemi/tensioni/fratture, che avvengono in contesti **urbani non tradizionali**

2 Traiettorie della transizione: visioni multiscalari, multilivello, multidominio?

.. Transizione/ sperimentazione?

“We are entering a period of massive social experimentation, with households, business, the professions, and the public sector all in the game. Cities will become sites of experimentation in new ways to govern and shape and channel their futures (Florida et al., 2020: 24).

- **politiche pubbliche e transizione:** spazi in ristrutturazione, immaginari spaziali in bilico, traiettorie del cambiamento da ‘inseguire’



15) (PDF) Transition Management: Taking Stock from Governance Experimentation. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/280394940_Transition_Management_Taking_Stock_from_Governance_Experimentation [accessed Jun 16 2021].

Fig. 1. Multiple levels as a nested hierarchy.
(Drawing modified from [Geels \(2002\)](#).)

Socio-technical Landscape

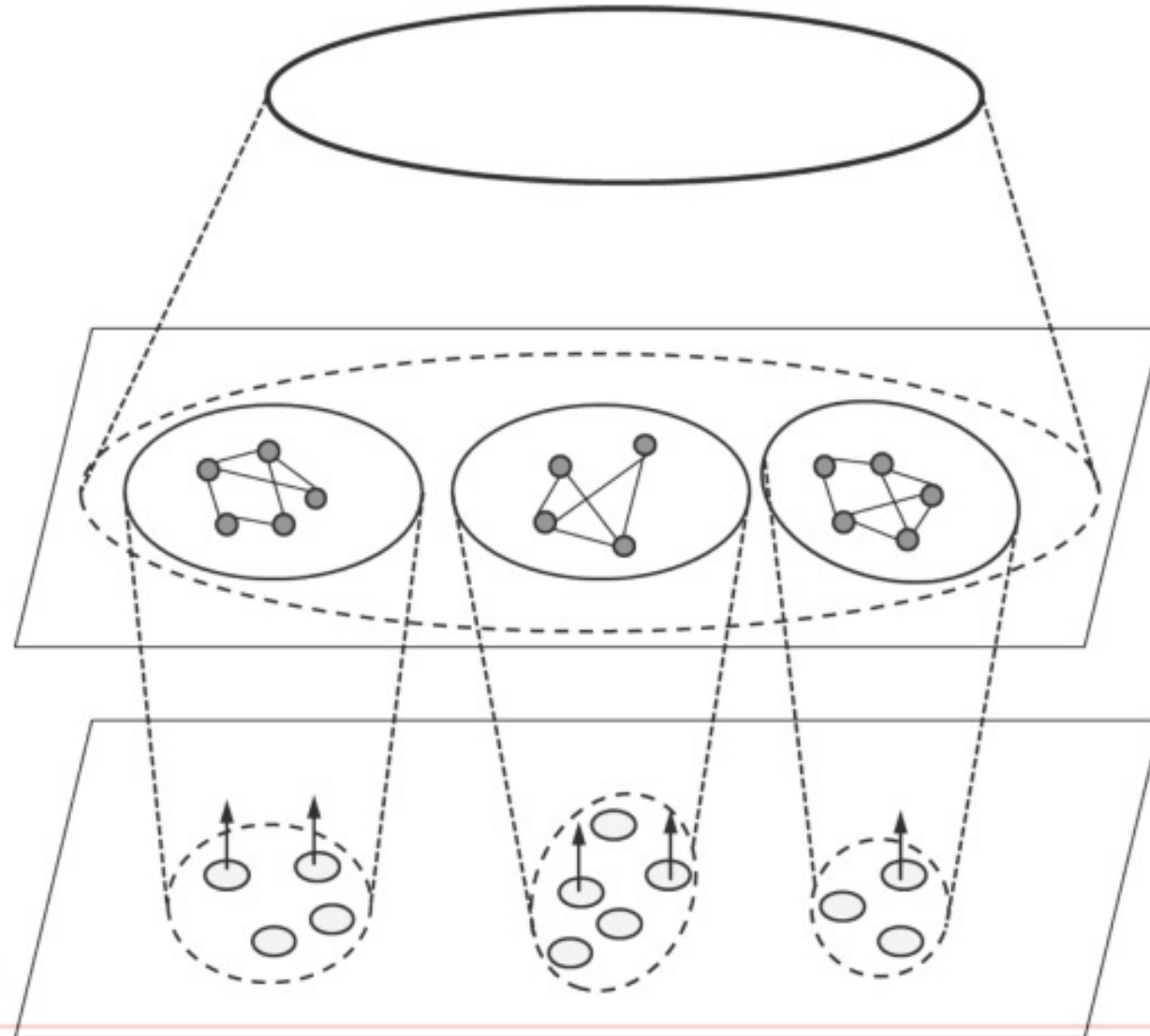
- Macro level
- Technology-exogenous environment

Patchwork of socio-technical regimes

- Meso level
- Ensemble of routines and practices relating to actors

Niche (novelty)

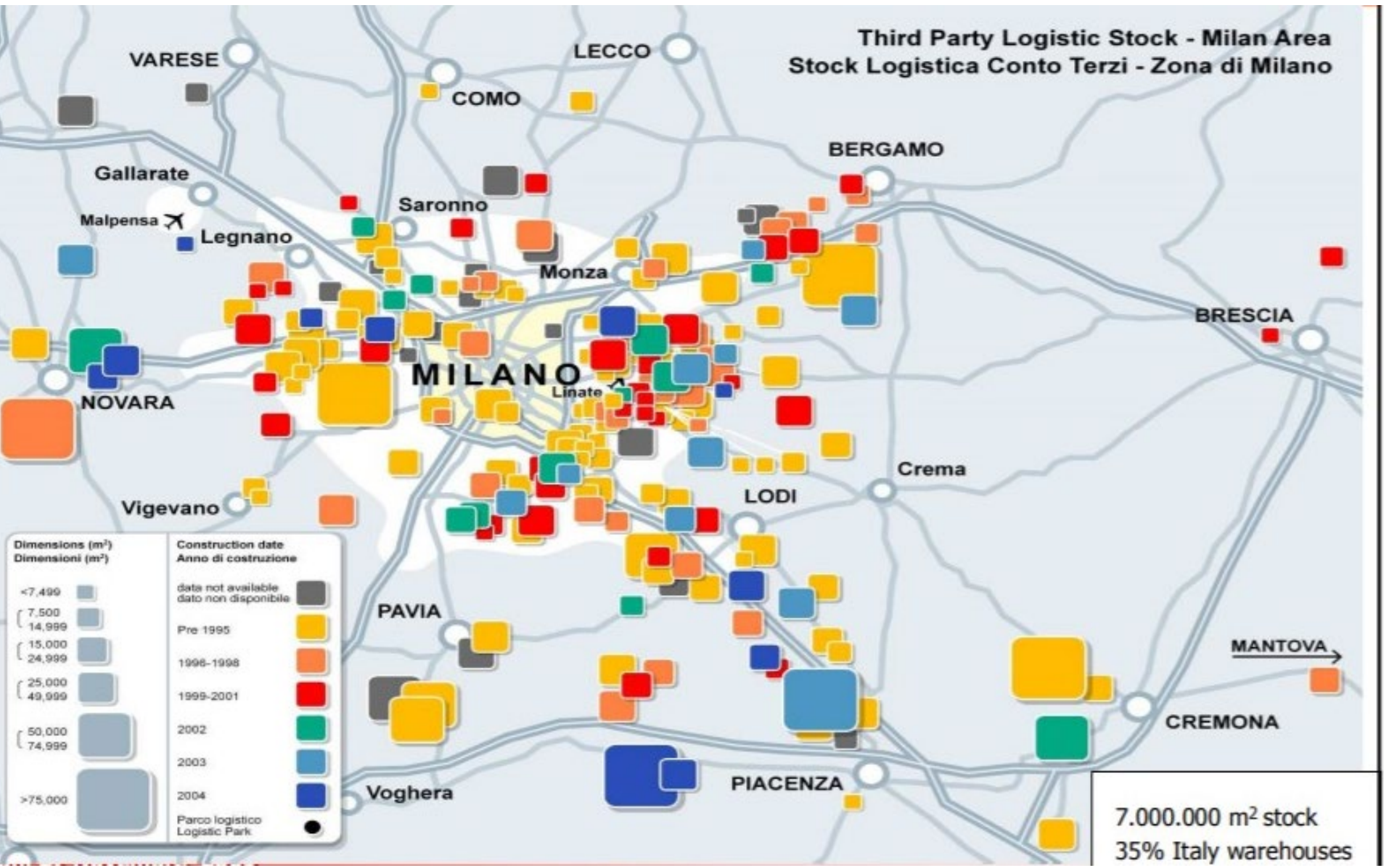
- Micro level
- Protected space: incubator allowing radical innovations





Immaginari spaziali datati

- 1) **Multilevel, multiphase perspective on crises (destabilisation, emergence and institutional change):** disruptive systemic change can be explained looking at factors undermining so-called “regimes: a dominant and stable configuration in a societal system, stressed and exposed to the need of change” (Loorbach et al., 2017).
- 2) **Nonlinear, multilevel, multidomain coevolutionary analysis of factors and effects of change:** analysing change from one system to another focussing on non-linear disruptive change, which is seen as the result of the interplay of “a variety of changes at different levels, in different domains, whose interaction reinforces each other” (Loorbach et al., 2017)

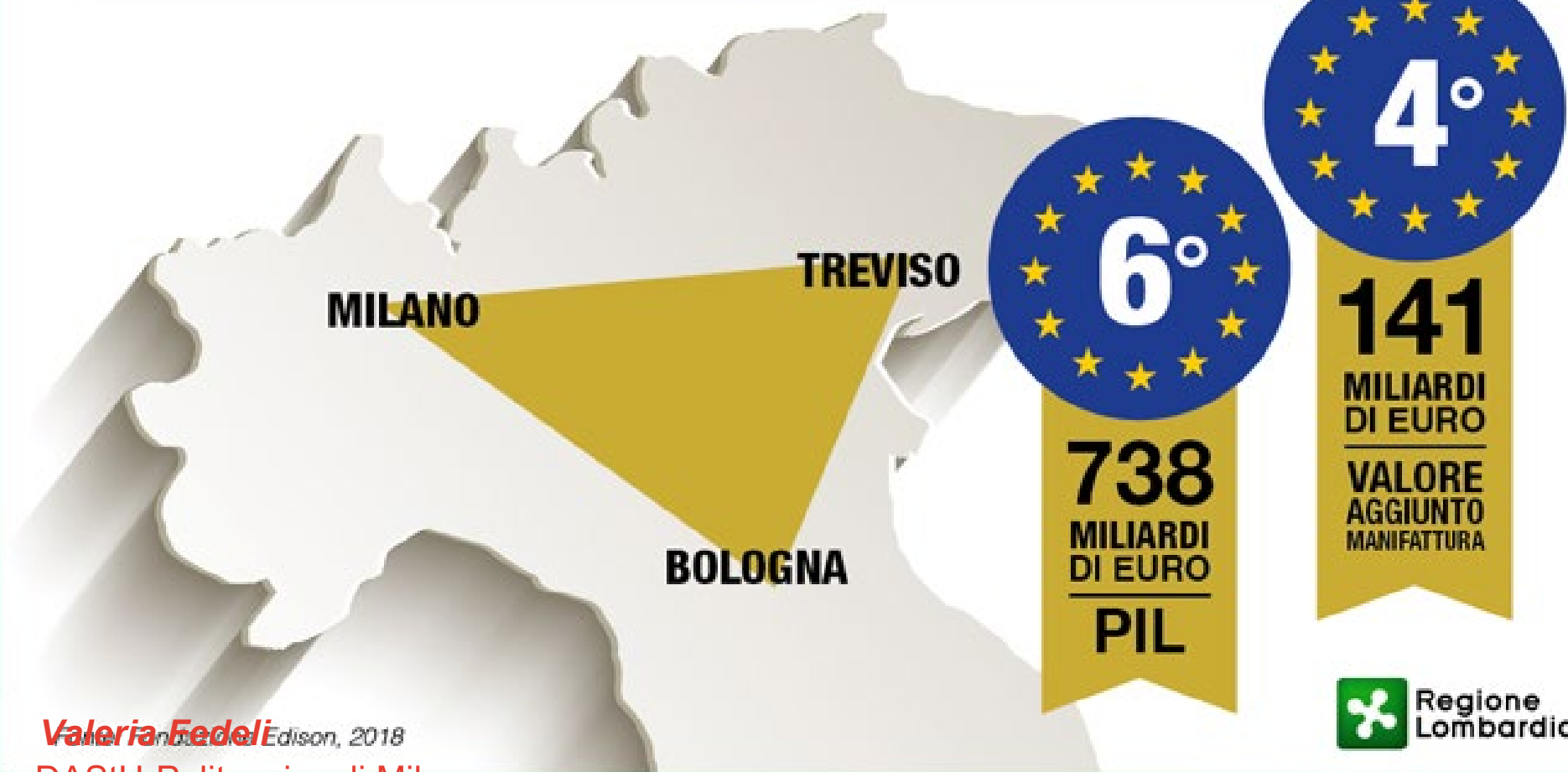


Una nuova regione logistica

Camera di Commercio di Milano (CCIA Milano, 2009: a 'mediterranean logistic platform' linking Milan to Rome),

<https://www.milomb.camcom.it/archivio-ricerche-2009-i-flussi-logistici>

IL TRIANGOLO ECONOMICO PADANO TRASCINA L'ECONOMIA ITALIANA



ESPON IMAGINE_

Studiare la regione urbana Milano-Bologna,
per comprendere l'impatto della AV sui processi di regionalizzazione dell'urbano in atto

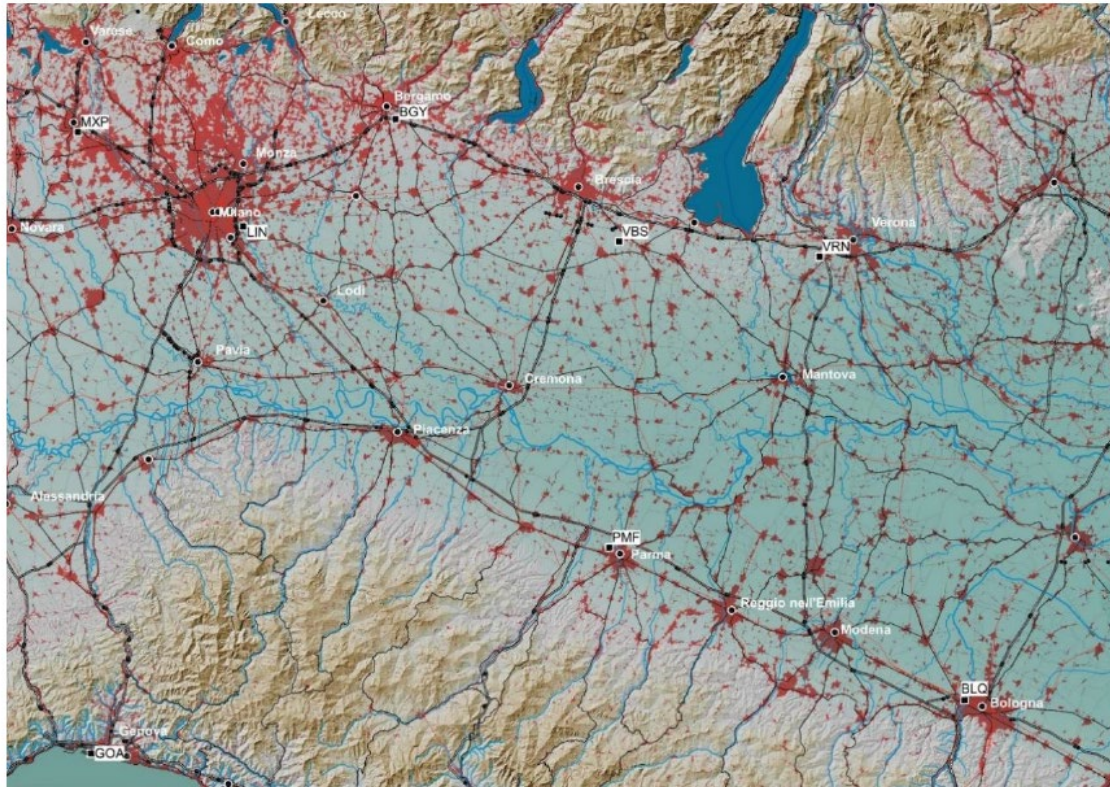


Figure 3 – Morphological, infrastructural, and urban structure of the area between Milano and Bologna'

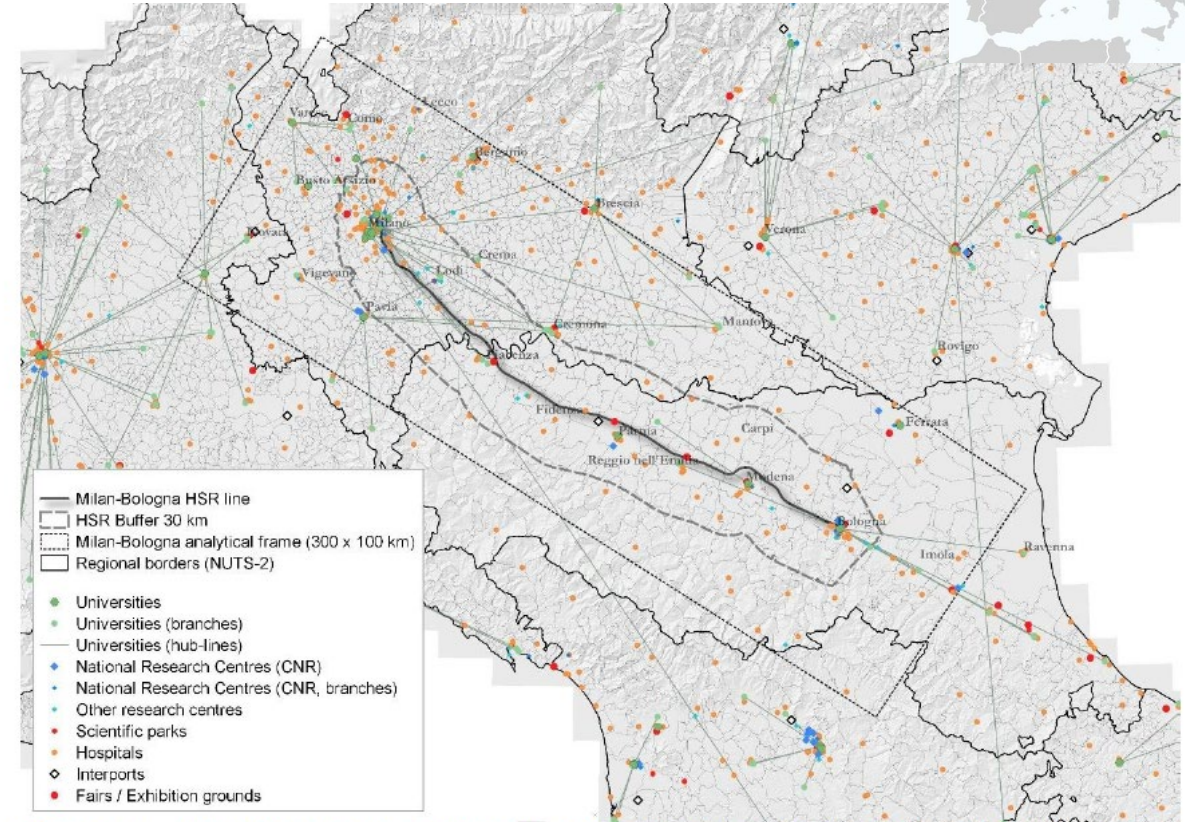


Figure 4 – Great functions and main infrastructures of the Milano-Bologna urban region

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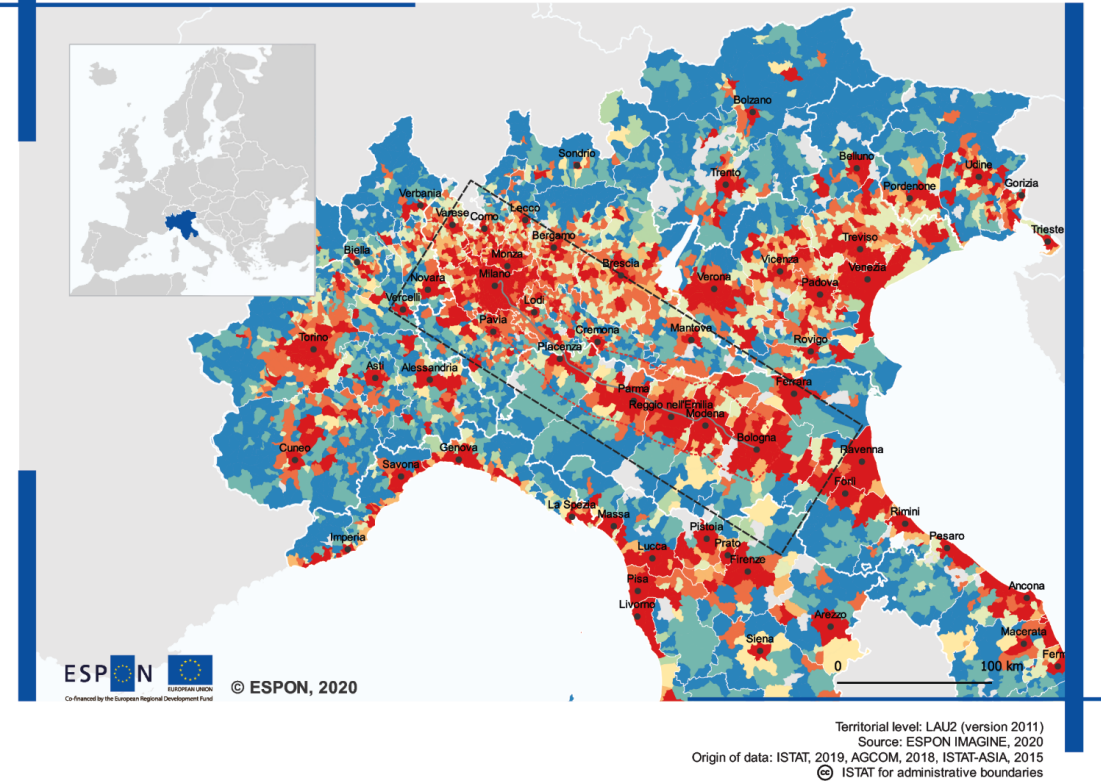
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Politecnico di Milano

Map RP 1.1

Regionalizzazione dell'urbano

- **RP 1.1.1 – Population density**, as a traditional indicator of spatial concentration of people and activities that can also work as a proxy for other urban features
- **RP 1.1.2 – Number of households served by high-speed Internet connection**, as an infrastructural indicator related to innovation capacity and connectivity requested to competitive urban spaces. This indicator maps theoretically expected max speeds connection faster than 500 Mbps, which is enough to support buffer-free video streaming and multiple device connection at once
- **RP 1.1.3 – Business services location quotient**, as an economic indicator correlated to economic heterogeneity, dynamism, and productivity. Location quotient (LQ) has been calculated comparing the concentration level of business services in every municipality to that registered at the national level

RP 1.1 – Regionalisation of the urban



Urban potential

- + + + very high
- + - + high with lower internet speed
- + + - high with less business services
- - + + high but less densely populated
- + - - low but densely populated
- - + - low with higher internet speed
- - - + low with more business services
- - - - very low

- Provincial/Metropolitan Capital
- ▭ Milan-Bologna frame (300x100 km)
- ▭ HSR Milan-Bologna (30 km buffer)
- ▭ Sea / Lakes
- ▭ no data / area not included in the analysis

Map RP 3.2

Regionalizzazione dell'urbano (dinamiche)

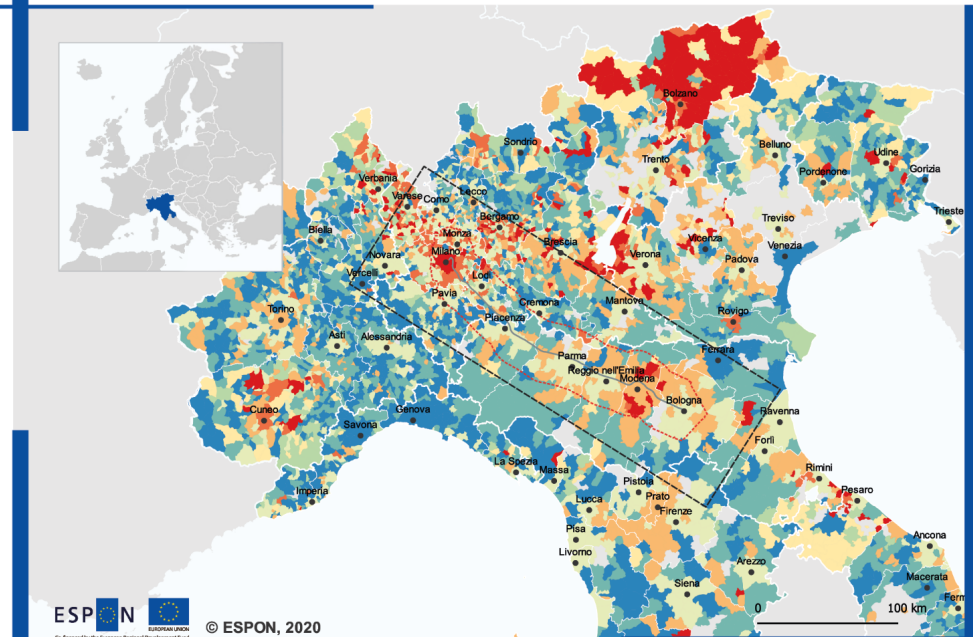
Three key indicators at the municipal level are considered and analysed in their correlation, in order to obtain a synthetic map of the main socio-demographic trends of the macro region

•**3.2.1 - Population change** concerns the percentage change of the population between 2011 and 2019.

•**3.2.2 Change in house prices:** it explores the percentage change in real estate values in the period between 2012 and 2019

•**3.2.3 Percentage of change in personal average income** between 2012 and 2018

RP 3.2 – Regionalisation dynamics (change)



Territorial level: LAU2 (version 2011)
Source: ESPON IMAGINE, 2020
Origin of data: ISTAT, 2011, 2019, AIE, 2012, 2019, MEF 2012, 2018
© ISTAT for administrative boundaries

Socio-demographic dynamics

- +++ overall growth
- ++- population and real estate growth
- + - + population and income growth
- + + real estate and income growth
- + - - population growth only
- + - real estate growth only
- - + income growth only
- - - overall decline

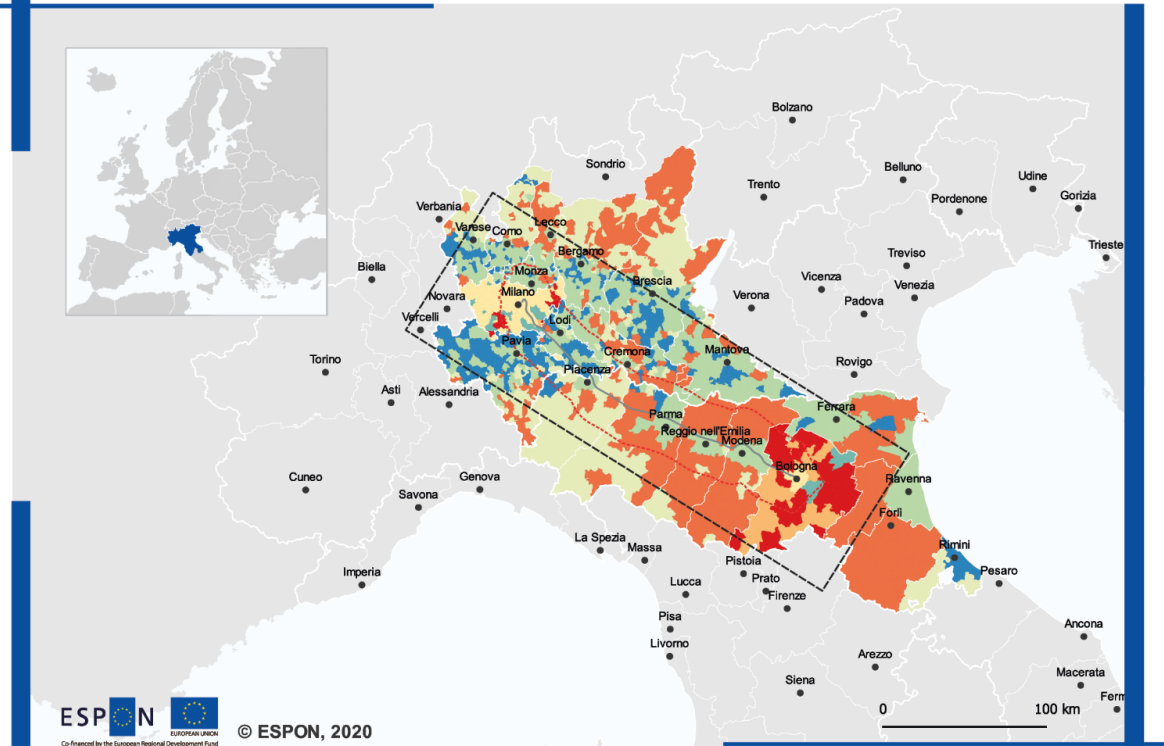
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Map RP 6.2

Potenziale di cooperazione

- RP 6.2.1 – Municipalities included in Metropolitan Cities (metropolitan/ non-metropolitan)
- RP 6.2.2 – Municipalities included in Unions of Municipalities or Mountain Communities (cooperating/non-cooperating)
- RP 6.1.3 / 6.2.3 – **Number of shares in public utilities per municipality** it is an original elaboration based on the MIT database of municipalities' participation to sovralocal public companies (in particular, public utilities or multi-utilities in the energy, water, waste, and local transport sectors). The indicator identifies as *locked* those municipalities with participation quota in less than five public inter-municipal companies/public utilities; networked with more than ten participation quotas in public inter-municipal companies/public utilities.

RP 6.2 – Institutional cooperation potential



Territorial level: LAU2 (version 2011)
 Source: ESPON IMAGINE, 2020
 Origin of data: ISTAT, 2020, Comuniverso, 2009, Min. Interno, 2020
 © ISTAT for administrative boundaries

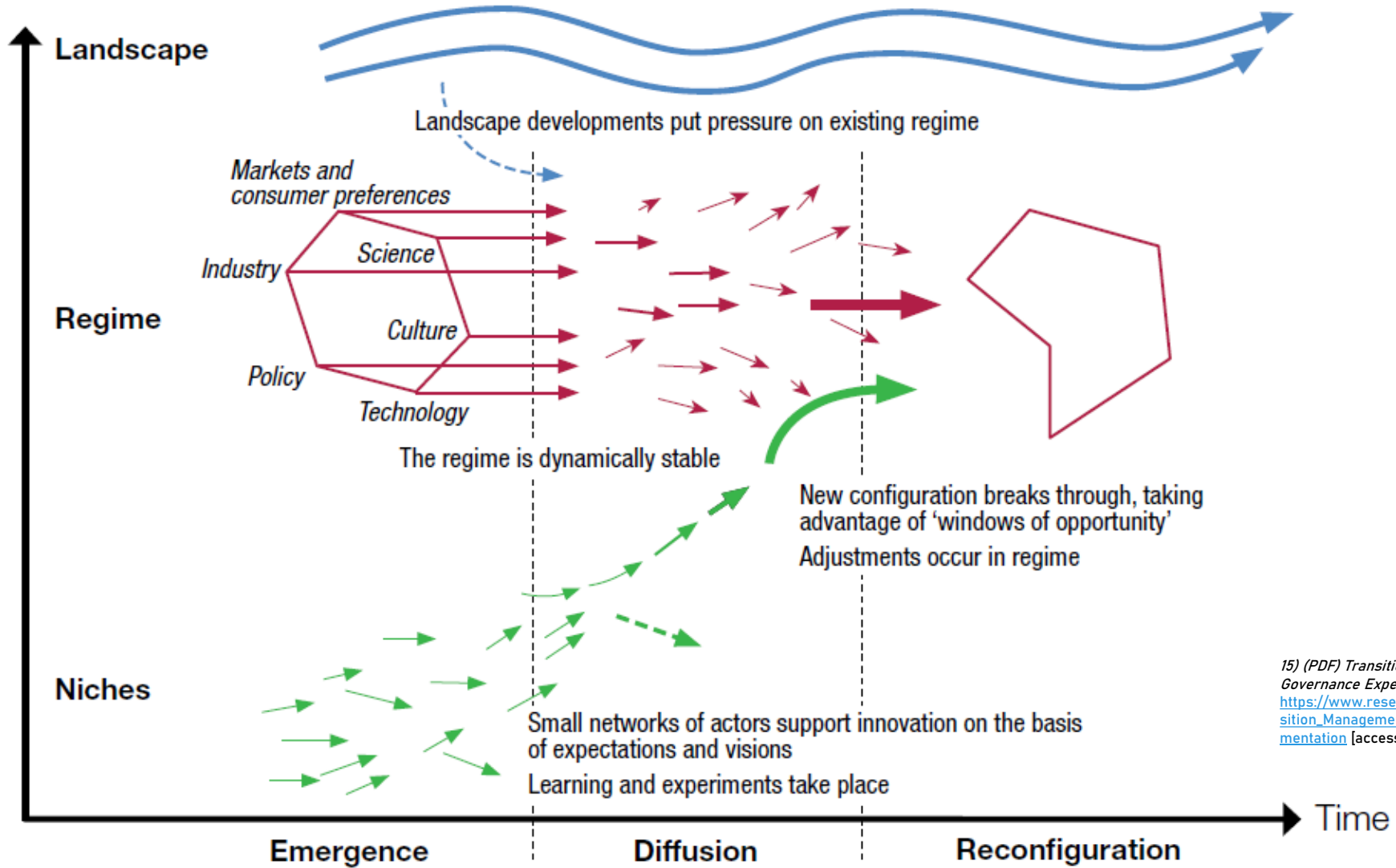
Institutional cooperation potential

- Metropolitan-Cooperative-Networked
- Non Metropolitan-Cooperative-Networked
- Metropolitan-Cooperative-Locked in
- Metropolitan-Non Cooperative-Networked
- Non Metropolitan-Cooperative-Locked in
- Metropolitan-Non Cooperative-Locked in
- Non Metropolitan-Non Cooperative-Locked in

- Provincial/Metropolitan Capital
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3. Traiettorie della transizione: innovatori e esercizi visionari



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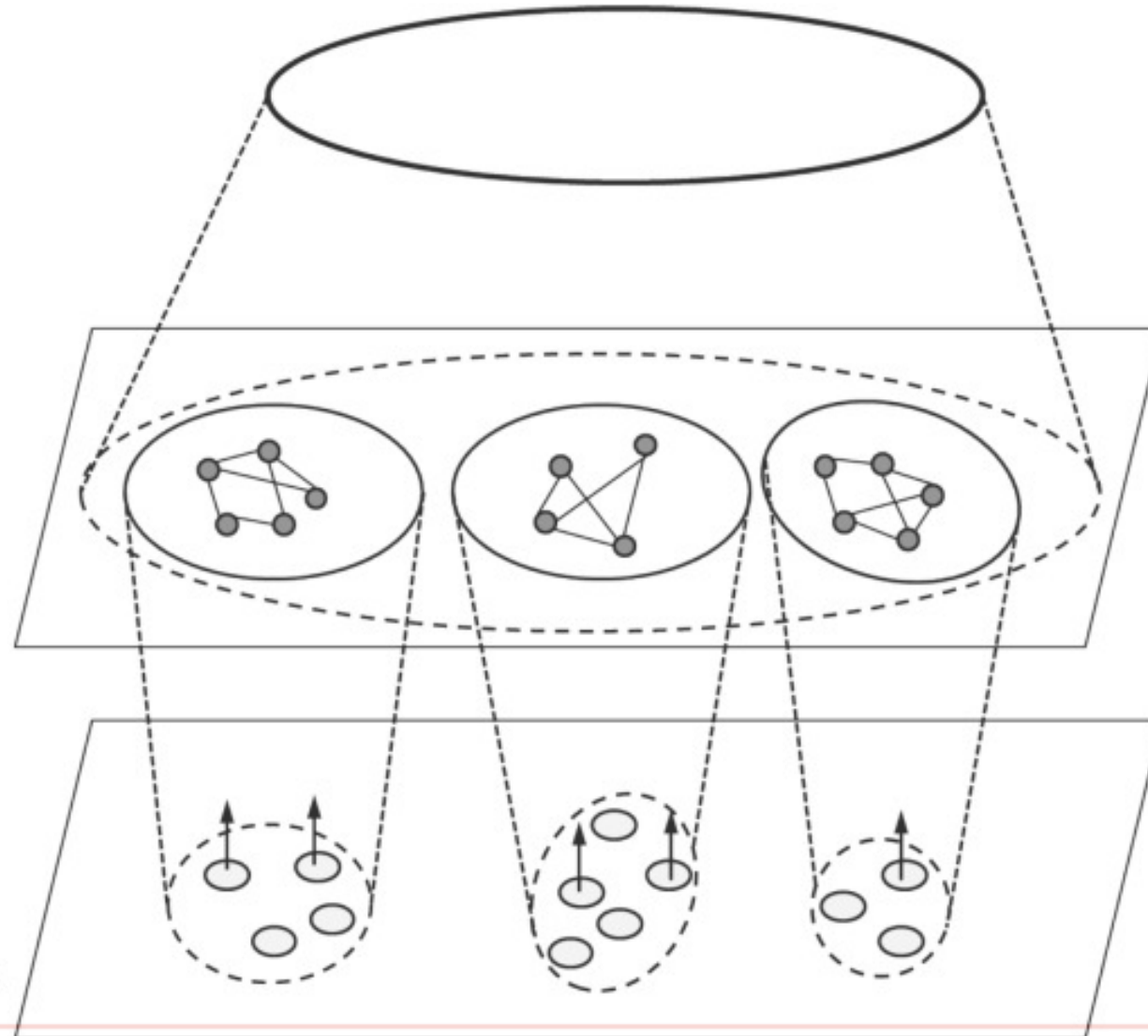
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Innovatori

“Identify regime and niche-actors that are **potential contributors to a desired transition**, who are brought together in so-called transition arenas or experiments.

(Loorbach, 2007).

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Esercizi visionari

“Visioning” exercises as important drivers for innovation.

“**Facilitate and empower actors and networks to act strategically towards transition, exploring trajectories of radical innovation and alternative goals or agenda**”.

“In conditions of uncertainty, **visions can help “motivate, coordinate and empower actions in the short term and medium term**” (Loorbach et al., 2017: 614); **experiments as learning processes**, which allow “to adapt, change, and transform existing dominant cultures, structures, and practices” (Loorbach et al., 2017: 614)”