

Abstracts

Mountain and internal areas in Italian and European policies for Italian and European territorial cohesion, *Giuseppe Dematteis* (p. 7)

This paper discusses whether it is best to make a distinction between policies for mountain areas and more general policies for 'internal areas' as recently proposed by the Minister for territorial cohesion. To achieve this, it reconstructs the development of the concept of mountain areas as an important category in Italian public policies starting with its place in the Constitution and in European policies starting with the Treaty of Rome. It compares these 'juridical' mountain regions with those found in studies conducted within various disciplines. It identifies the distinguishing features of these and compares them with the main policies that relate to them. It concludes that the category 'internal areas' is too broad to furnish an effective response to some of the most important problems of mountain regions, but that it is also too restrictive because it addresses rural areas only, without considering the role of cities between (intra-) and on the outskirts (peri-) of mountain areas in the processes of development and territorial cohesion.

Key words: mountains; internal areas; territorial cohesion policies

City/University. Experiences of 'civic commitment', edited by *Francesca Cognetti, Beatrice De Carli* (p. 16)

This introduction to this series of papers underlines the ways in which experiences and the theoretical texts to which the editors refer have been addressed. The intention is on the one hand to strengthen a dimension of systematic thinking with respect to a large international bibliography on public engagement by universities and on the other hand to commence a comparison with other affairs occurring in contexts and areas of thought that are more mature than those in Italy. The basic idea is to offer some reflections on cases of civic commitment of an academic nature from four different viewpoints in order to interpret the relationship between cities and universities: the social and political context in which experiences have matured; the theoretical and critical assumptions of corporative activities; the work with working practices and methods; the role of the university.

Key words: civic commitment; city-university; practices

The third mission of universities. The threshold area between cities and academia, *Francesca Cognetti* (p. 18)

This paper mainly uses research of a bibliographical nature

to investigate the forms of the third mission – or third stream – of universities by identifying some approaches to the issue and three possible ways of interpreting it. The main focus of the paper is on the 'third mission family' which concentrates on the social and cultural impact of exchange between universities and cities. Reference is made to the area of public engagement by universities and it reflects on the conditions under which it might be an important factor of both social and academic utility. In the background there is thinking on the relationship between cities and universities and on the possibility of defining a threshold area between these two terms that would be fruitful to both.

Key words: third mission; universities; public commitment

On the side of the universities, *Pier Luigi Crosta* (p. 23)

This paper outlines the risks and possibilities of university engagement and it considers its importance in terms of innovation in the ways of conducting academic research and teaching. In this sense it stands 'on the side of the universities'. The author explores two specific areas in particular in order to investigate the issue. The first can be identified as lying around the question, what it is to inhabit or live. The second surrounds the question of what public is. To inhabit or live refers to that set of social practices (and therefore of interactions) which are both a means and opportunity for learning, precisely because they are considered together as a whole and not in relation to particular aspects of existence considered individually. The term 'public' implies that there is a possibility of processes of social construction of what is public being formed. The term public must therefore necessarily mean a process, with respect to which what one says happens, happens 'in public'.

Key words: inhabit or live; public; university

City/University interplays amidst complexity, *Edgar Pieterse* (p. 26)

This article discusses how, in an African city – Cape Town – the African Centre for Cities has attempted over the last six years to develop a research method and facility able to respond to a series of pressing problems, by combining methods of scientific research with a deep immersion in the field of urban practices. The article critically explores the assumptions and first results of this experience and then discusses the dialectical tension which binds practices – and

the search for increasingly more precise and effective tools for intervention – to the need to bring complex forms of the comprehension of reality into play which, in the conflictual and contradictory context of Cape Town, can only emerge from careful theorisation of the reality.

Key words: Cape Town; city-university; knowledge

Trajectories of public engagement: outreach projects in São Paulo, Brazil, *Francisco Comaru, Ricardo Moretti* (p. 33)
Numerous examples of co-operation between universities, social movements and associations for the right to housing emerged in the São Paulo urban region in the 80s and 90s, which then became firmly established as part of the increasingly larger and more organised Extensão Universitária programmes. This paper gives a survey of the state of progress achieved by Extensão's activities in Brazil starting with a reconstruction of some of these initiatives and the motives behind them. The paper therefore discusses the process of institutional consolidation which these initiatives are undergoing today and takes as an example the Universidade Federale do Abc's 'public commitment' programme and in particular the Youth and Adult Education Project developed by Ufacb in 2012.

Key words: São Paulo; city-university; didacticis

Working with communities to address needs and social conflicts. The Taller Libre de Proyecto Social, *Beatriz H. Pedro, Ida Castelnuovo* (p. 38)

The Taller Libre de Proyecto Social was born in 2002 as a result of an initiative taken by the student centre of the faculty of Architecture, Design and Urban Studies of the Universidad de Buenos Aires. It has been an active workshop for 10 years now and brings together within it lecturers, research workers, graduates and students committed to working in close contact with the city and its communities. The Taller seeks to encourage students and professionals from the world of architecture, urban planning and design to pay more attention to social issues and to acquiring greater capacity to respond to them, by increasing awareness of the social and professional role played by lecturers and students. It develops activities and projects in the field exploring and experimenting with possible forms of interaction between universities and communities.

Key words: Buenos Aires; fieldwork experience; social commitment

Navigating through civic and corporate spaces of Ucl. Reflections from Carpenters Estate, *Alexandre Apsan Frediani* (p. 58)

This paper discusses relations between University College London and the city of London against the background of university projects to acquire the residential Carpenters Estate area in Newham to construct a new campus. The paper develops its considerations on the basis of an action-research initiative undertaken on Carpenters Estate by the Master in Social Development Practice Unit at Ucl (The Bartlett Development Planning Unit) with the objective of analysing the impacts of the process of 'urban regeneration' in progress on the well-being of the inhabitants of the estate. Study of this initiative brought to light the many stances taken by Ucl in

the Carpenters Estate context and above all the simultaneous existence of diametrically opposite approaches within practices governing relationships between Ucl and London.

Key words: Carpenters Estate; University College London; action-research

Which university/which city. Civic commitment paths of an academic nature, *Beatrice De Carli* (p. 64)

Very extensive discussion has developed around the concept of 'civic/public engagement' or 'civic commitment', with a great variety of definitions and theoretical approaches. The paper starts with a survey of the literature and of the 'public commitment' practices and policies currently pursued by many universities and then seeks to convey an idea of the huge quantity of this production of knowledge and experiences, highlighting at same time two possible interpretations. The focus is on the different 'relationship architectures' inside and outside universities which underlie public engagement experiences that are apparently similar to each other and also on the usefulness to interpretation and planning of an eye that seeks to grasp the differences and the great variety.

Key words: civic commitment; city-university; interaction

The role of intercultural competence in University-Community Engagement, *Nevin Brown* (p. 69)

This paper takes account of thinking arising from the 'service learning' experiences of many universities in the UK and North America. These practices and theories, developed in the social sciences area, address the subject of acquiring expertise, introducing the possibility of in-the-field university education in a structured form, up against and inside the 'real world'. The paper looks at the possibility of transferring this experience to the field of 'technical' disciplines such as architecture and urban planning. In fact the complexity of contemporary towns and cities is subjecting these disciplines to a radical change from a teaching viewpoint where not only is a set of technical skills required of students and teachers, but also social, relationship and intercultural abilities.

Key words: service learning; skills; intercultural

The view from abroad. Is urban planning a foreign country?, *Paolo Bozzuto* (p. 73)

Despite the great diffusion, thanks to the Internet, of services and tools for observing communities, and despite the multiplication of events designed to publicise disciplinary production, a break is perceivable more than ever today between world view in the imagination of Italian urban planners and that in the imagination of the general public: the main medium by which inhabitants with no expert knowledge construct their questions and their relationship with towns, cities and the community. One of the prime needs that contemporary urban planning has in Italy, if it is to try and reconstruct the fertile relationship with public discourse, is precisely that of defining a borderline area of research within which it is possible, tactically, to build a space for relationships between the ideas in the viewpoint of the general public and those of that 'foreign country' constituted by disciplinary practices and thinking today.

Key words: image; representation; communication

Limbiate: from the undifferentiated conditions of the 'corea' to the discovery of new centres, *Pier Luigi Paolillo* (p. 81)

The 'corea' of Limbiate was a self built-entity, with no plan, that arose in the post-war years and housed 9,000 immigrants in structures which over the years became part of the urban fabric to the extent that today it is difficult to distinguish them from the rest of the urban build. It was an anticipation of the unbounded 'corea' of the Brianza today where you almost never see elements of discontinuity between the towns and villages and the particular features of municipalities have been obliterated by the amoeba like configuration of the Lombard uplands. However, are they still the 'coree', the same undifferentiated magma of 60 years ago, or can the plan trace the new latent 'centres'? Even if here the process of diffusion has standardised the blocks of buildings eliminating the infrastructural hierarchy and the clearly discernible centralities, tools like 'network community', 'space syntax' and 'multiple centrality assessment' can nevertheless assist.

Key words: diffusion process; new centralities; configuration analysis

The role of non-urbanised areas in metropolitan contexts: scenarios of adaptation to climatic changes, *Francesco Martinico, Daniele La Rosa, Riccardo Privitera* (p. 92)

Today non-urbanised areas in metropolitan contexts are the most unstable places in the community and the most affected by transformation processes. Agricultural areas, those abandoned and uncultivated and fragments of woods can be reconsidered in new urban planning in the light of new uses for land which can combine peripheral urban agricultural production with examples of use and protection of the environment oriented towards strategies for adaptation to climatic change and the production of ecosystem services. A review of urban planning instruments in the city of Mascalucia presented an opportunity to propose a new scenario for land-use in non-urbanised areas by means of a land suitability model in which combined land cover analysis and fragmentation analysis were applied.

Key words: non-urbanised areas; suitability analysis; climatic changes

Multifunctional agriculture and the apple tree landscape in Val di Non, *Elisa Tizzoni* (p. 100)

This article offers a geographical interpretation of spatial phenomena associated with the diffusion of multifunctional agricultural practices. It considers the case study of the Val di Non, a valley community located in the autonomous province of Trent. It commences with a review of the literature and then assesses the extent to which the Val di Non, in which apple orchard cultivation predominates in the contemporary era, present signs of 'rurbanisation'. This is followed by a review of the principal local initiatives to support multifunctional agriculture, particularly in the area of conservation and valorisation of the traditional landscape. The final purpose of the paper is to offer food for thought on the management of complex rural landscapes like that of the Val di Non, subject to both the risks of and the potential offered by multifunctional agriculture.

Key words: multifunctionality; rural landscape; Val di Non

Giuseppe Pagano and rural architecture, *Giovanna D'Amia* (p. 109)

In a context of renewed interest in twentieth century rural architecture, this essay reviews the contribution made by Giuseppe Pagano and the exhibition organised with Guarniero Daniel for the VI Triennale of Milan. It views it in terms of an interdisciplinary debate in which geographers, ethnographers, engineers and architects take part in Italy between the two wars. It is a debate that is echoed on the pages of specialist channels and is fuelled by the policies for the reorganisation of agriculture launched by the fascist regime, which overlap with arguments on what is 'Mediterranean' and the search for an Italian way within modern architecture. And in this context the distinguishing feature of Pagano's stance is its methodological perspective centred on functionality which derives from an investigation of the vernacular tradition.

Key words: vernacular architecture; Giuseppe Pagano; the rural house

Land consumption and analysis of landscape changes in Italian national parks, *Marco Marchetti, Marco Ottaviano, Rossano Pazzagli, Lorenzo Sallustio* (p. 121)

The Italian landscape has seen numerous changes in the last twenty years connected with different 'driving forces' of a prevalently socio-economic nature, which are reflected in the general 'banalisation' of the landscape and a continuous expansion of urbanised areas. An analysis of data from the 'Inventory of Land Use in Italy' provides a precise picture of the dynamics of landscape change which allows us to assess the real capacity of national parks to safeguard the environment. It was found from a comparative analysis that although the figure for the urbanised surface area of parks (1%) is currently much lower than the national average (7.3%), its rate of increase over the last 20 years compared to the 1990 figure is quite similar (20% in parks and 24% in the country as a whole).

Key words: changes in land use; land consumption; national parks

Territorial processes: tourism and the San Pedro de Atacama heritage, *Barbara Tagliolini* (p. 132)

This paper addresses the relationship between tourism and natural heritage at San Pedro de Atacama, one of the most well-known localities in Chile that is attractive both for the variety of its landscapes and its culture. Travel agencies, managed almost exclusively by 'afuerinos', offer the same destinations, excluding the participation of the native population in the management of the area. In order to understand the identity strategy behind access to resources, the process of ethnogenesis is analysed, which occurred in parallel with the development of the tourist industry, along with the role played by natural heritage in both the symbolic and the political meaning of the term. The paper uses a quantitative ethnographic method to process information acquired on the ground in 2007, 2009 and 2012 through open interviews, participant observation, texts and documents. The work underlines the successful emergence of mystical tourism as a new cultural product.

Key words: ethnogenesis; tourism; heritage

Ongoing territorial transformations in Romania: urbanisation through industrialisation and *vice versa*, Oana C. Țiganea (p. 139)

The numerous industrial ruins that exist today represent a point of reference in the context of the planning transformation processes that have occurred in Romania during the post-socialist period. The widespread diffusion of industry was an economic priority during the communist period in Romania. It resulted in a process of 'territorial arrangement', which began in that period

and was characterised by a direct connection between urbanisation and industrialisation, with the end purpose of 'building social and economic uniformity'. The purpose of this paper is to use the study of industrial cities to analyse the territorial transformations that occurred in Romania beginning in 1945 during the planned socialism period and at a second stage during the changeover to capitalism (post 1989).

Key words: territorial transformation; deindustrialisation; Romania