

# INNOVATIONS OF A SUB-REGIONAL PLAN: PALERMO AND ITS TERRITORY IN SICILY<sup>[1]</sup>

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## SECTION: 1. URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Topic: Urban governance in urban and metropolitan areas

### Abstract

Territorial planning (provincial or sub-regional) in Italy is still up to this day regulated, at national level, similarly to the local administrative planning, but with less influence on the use of the territory, particularly for public infrastructures. This makes the territorial planning inadequate in keeping up with nowadays fast pace transformations. The required transformations are depending less on the regular planning process and are increasingly following the expenditure needs for uncoordinated individual investments, particularly from the European Union. The new pace of the expenditures, mainly imposed for more significant works and based on the link "financing-project-disbursement", does not correspond with the timeframe of the Plan which – often surpassed and inadequate – delays even further its implementation.

This is contributing to the widespread opinion that planning is not useful for development and for the utilization of the resources, which generates a profound misrepresentation of the purposes and theoretical foundations of planning.

The *Provincial Territorial Plan* (PTP) is the planning tool that more encompasses the contradictions originating from its late formation and its inadequacy. Nevertheless, being a tool for vast areas (not restricted) and maybe due to its distance from the strict regulation of the use of the territory, which is mainly done through the local administration planning, the PTP has the potential for innovative methods. Within the territorial plan, the metropolitan dimension (nowadays credited as *metropolitan city*) is justified by the *territorial context relations* who amplify its potential of *network* and *points*.

The *actions* and *objectives* of the PTP, which acts as connection between the development policies of the Region and the local administrative planning, consist of a matrix of values (competition and cohesion, balance, productivity and accessibility) related to the different level of services (social and cultural, for the economic development, for the organization of the territory and protection of the environment).

The choices of the PTP are articulated in *systems* that highlight the *territorial context relations* within an integrated and unified *strategic framework*. The systems are divided in two parts: the natural environment system and the urban territory system. The first one is sustained and coordinated by the *provincial ecological network* (derived from the *regional ecological network*). The second system comprises productive activities, services, residential areas and historical centers and infrastructures.

The intervention actions, verified by the *strategic framework for systems*, represent the basis of the *Operational framework* of the PTP.

The PTP *vision* is therefore able to represent a methodology for building strategies, and related evaluations, which is open and flexible to the sustainable implementation within the territorial context.

## 1. THE CONDITION OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

In Italy territorial planning for areas extending more than one municipal (provincial or sub-regional) is still regulated, nationally, from the old planning law of 1942. According to this law the Plan must include "directives", guidelines, guidelines for particular target areas or constraint, for areas of new buildings or facilities of special importance, for the industrial zones and for the network of main lines of communication. These territorial plans are therefore based on the same general principles of urban planning (PUG) of the municipalities, but with less intent to impact on land use, especially for public works.

The use of the term "directives" expresses his own equivocation and the indeterminacy of territorial policies for the purpose of compelling location. So we need to wait for the operational plan (detailed and executive) who comes from the PUG, in order to engage the area for the expected urban destination that allows the realization of the planned works. The mechanism of one plan after another is based on a rigid hierarchy of levels. On top there is the wider area plan, to which the PUGs relate as underlying plans addressed to municipalities. Then there are operational plans (detailed and executive) that are addressed to smaller or special areas. The realization of a work depends on the

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[1] Sicily Region	: 25.711 sqkm.,	5.048.741 people,	density 196 p/ sqkm.,	N° municipalities 390
Palermo Province:	4.125 sqkm.,	1.249.577 people,	density 250 p./ sqkm.,	N° municipalities 82
Metropolitan area :	-----	1.044.426 people,	-----	N° municipalities 27
Palermo capital:	158 sqkm.,	655.409 people,	density 4.125 p./ sqkm.,	N° municipalities 1

level of the operational plan that includes it, even if the decision, "the directive", was taken by the territorial plan hierarchically higher up (higher-level).

All that makes territorial policies inadequate in keeping up with nowadays fast pace transformations. The required transformations are depending less on the regular planning process and are increasingly following the expenditure needs for uncoordinated individual investments, particularly from the European Union. The new pace of the expenditures, mainly imposed for more significant works and based on the link "financing-project-disbursement", does not correspond with the timeframe of the Plan which – often surpassed and inadequate – delays even further its implementation.

This is contributing to the widespread opinion that planning is not useful for development and for the utilization of the resources, which generates a profound misrepresentation of the purposes and theoretical foundations of planning.

The *Provincial Territorial Plan* (PTP) is the planning tool that more encompasses the contradictions originating from its late formation and its inadequacy.

### 1.1 The state of territorial planning in Sicily. Delays and innovation.

For these reasons, in Sicily, which is a self-governing region, a regional law was passed in 1986. This law plans that the Provincial Territorial Plan (PTP) providing for the "location of works and over-municipal infrastructures", in addition to the network of main road. So it doesn't expect "directives" for the zones on which the works and over-municipal infrastructures must arise, but they are directly mapped. At the end those areas and constraints, determined by the PTP, have to be respected by PUGs and by OPs, which are obligated to transpose them.

In order to the delays, in Sicily nine plans of territorial scale (PTPs or other sub-regional plans) are expected; there is a law which established them in 1986. Twenty-six years have elapsed and among those plans only one has been done many years ago. The other plans are being drafted, including the one related to the sub-regional area of Palermo Province which is presented here (Fig. 1).

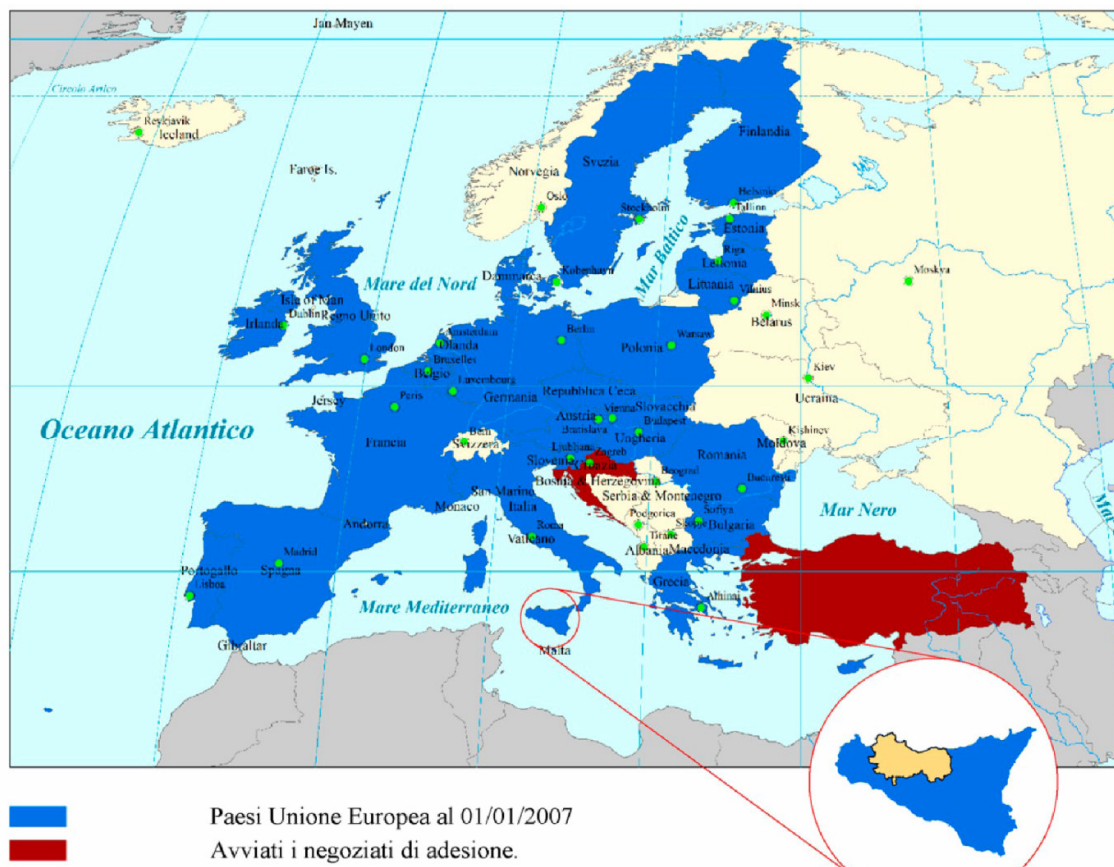


Fig. 1 Territorial and transnational schematic diagrams.

If the General Urban Plans (PUGs) are much delayed in Sicily, the failure of drafting the Provincial Territorial Plans (PTPs) is not so glaring compared to the modest results achieved with the PUGs.

In this contest, the regional government has recently issued new guidelines regarding the obligations under the 1986 law, introducing some profoundly innovative principles: in particular the *negotiation* and the *subsidiarity*. Furthermore the plan's environmental [1], skills as well as the ones of civil protection have been improved (Strategic Environmental Assessment–SEA and emergencies plans). In this way it goes beyond the traditional hierarchical model of planning “one plan behind the others” by assigning to PTP an intermediate role [2], that participates to the territorial policies for regional government and at the same time coordinates them and transposes them at the local scale (municipalities). Therefore, the project choices largely concern innovative aspects such as the negotiation, the valorization of refund resources and the strategic lines of interventions. Nevertheless, being a tool for vast areas (not restricted) and maybe due to its distance from the strict regulation of the use of the territory, which is mainly done through the local administration planning, the PTP has the potential for innovative methods. Within the territorial plan, the metropolitan dimension (nowadays credited as *metropolitan city*) is justified by the *territorial context relations* who amplify its potential of *network* and *points*.

Especially, the contents of the PTP are exposed in four main tools:

- a) the *cognitive framework*, with a structural value, who contains no design choices, which was created and implemented in a network that includes excellence nodes for the increase of competitiveness and territorial balance and also for the productivity and accessibility of resources;
- b) the *strategic framework*, which contains the elements for coordination and for verification of consistency with the PUG of municipalities, in order to reach the valorization of local resources and the coordination of interventions with exogenous factors (e.g. socio-economic planning and use of the Community funding);
- c) the *preliminary diagram*, in which the *territorial context relations* emerge;
- d) the *operational plan*, for works, services and infrastructure.

The scales of mapping of PTP in Palermo also reflect this intermediary role of the plan itself, because they go from those of the regional level (1:500.000 - 1:250.000) to those of 1:150.000 - 1:50.000 for the *cognitive framework* and for the *strategic framework* (Fig. 2), to those of 1:25.000 - 1:10.000 for the *preliminary diagram* and those for the *operational plan*

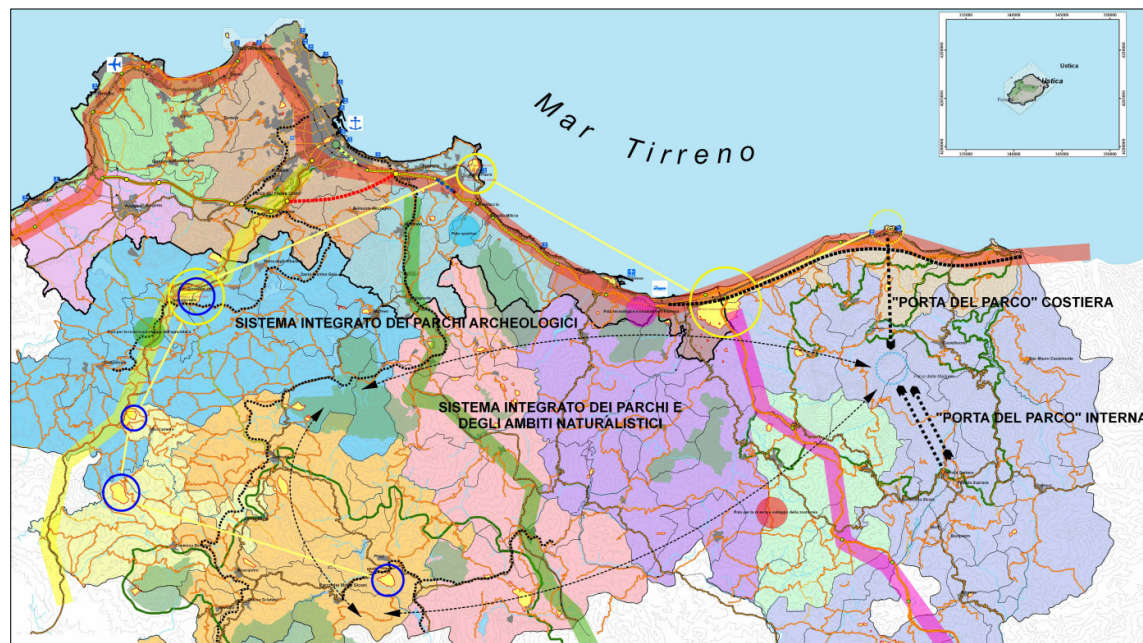


Fig. 2 PTP's strategic framework – original scale 1:150.000. Best way for accessibility, high specialized point of services, point of cities' offer in the metropolitan area of Palermo, integrated natural-environmental systems.

## 2. THE METHODOLOGIC EXPERIMENTATION

The experience of PTP of Palermo refers inevitably to a model of strategic planning now widespread in Europe, mainly thanks to some examples scottish and dutch of (Glasgow and Amsterdam) in the second half of the nineties [3]. The urban debate in Italy [4] has not forgotten, from that time, the



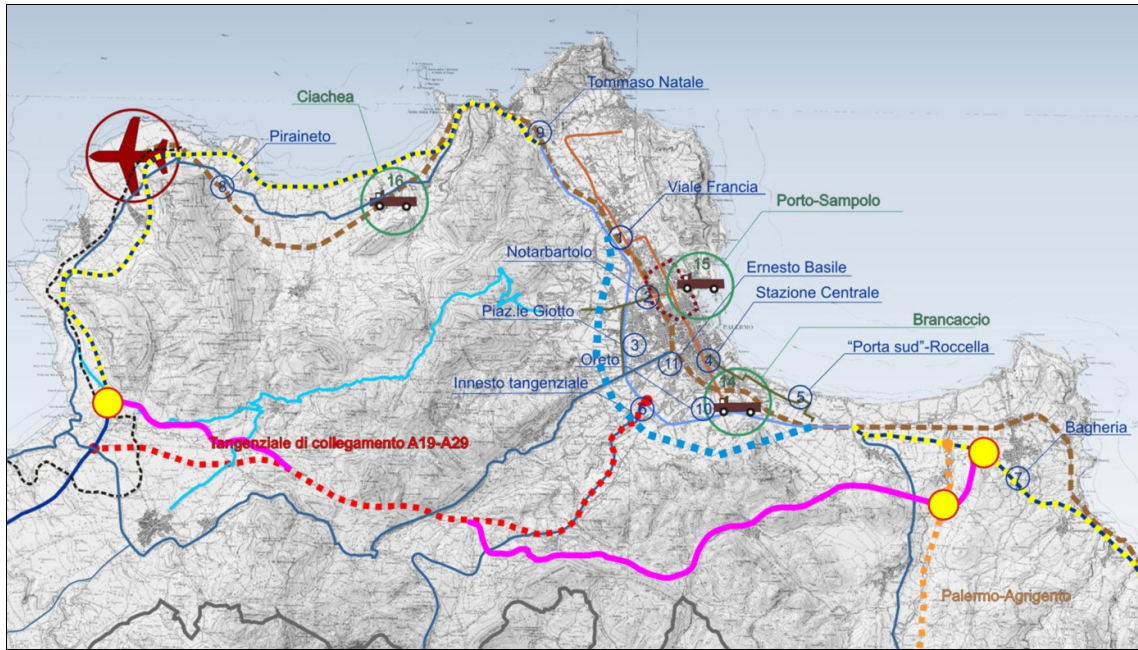


Fig. 3 PTP's strategic framework – Network of infrastructural interventions in the metropolitan area of Palermo – original scale 1:50.000. Points to exchange passengers and goods; measures to improve accessibility.

opportunity to inflate the term "strategic", to the point that it doesn't take any more into account the rationalist tradition of central european urban culture, which is still firmly rooted in the concepts of zoning and – for the operational and executive scales - the interventions in the practice of urban design. Therefore, aware of this the PTP of Palermo, brings the most reliable strategic reasons by the Anglo-Saxon experience to the regional policies based on location of land resources and on consultation negotiated between institutional stakeholders.

In this methodological model [5], the significance of this innovative experiment (ongoing for the Operational Plan which will be completed by 2012) is based on two paradigms. The first one is the recognition of a decision-making authority of the Plan, that can't be questioned, as the subject of propulsion and institutional promotion, of collection and coordination of actions and choices. The second paradigm is the introduction of a plurality of actors in choices (institutional stakeholders, general or sectorial) [6]. The actions and choices, even if originated by the plurality of the involved interests, and by the specific planning sectors, define a plan based on negotiated scenarios for mutual decisions. Both of the two paradigms are expanding their methodological influence until the conclusion of the entire decision making process of the plan, up to the possibility to influence the formal approval of the Authority provincial administrative council of the assembly. The institutional coordination of PTP is represented, in fact, by the political and technical authorities of the municipalities concerned and the environmental and heritage authorities.

According to an experimental scenario in Sicily the *strategic framework* has got the specific intent to interact with the planning regional level - Regional Territorial Plan (PTR) - with a strong devolution of competences to the different levels, in order to achieve common choices and goals, as well as the necessary interactions and complexity of guidelines in territorial changes.

However, the *preliminary diagram* has a key role in between the *strategic framework* (Fig.3) and the *operational plan*. Indeed its technical and political-administrative approval is expected before the operational level.

This new setting of the total process of formation of the PTP, has made its innovative effects felt with a revival of interested of politic that rediscovers, among its responsibilities, the governance of the sub-regional territory. This is valid also for a different participation, more equitable and modern, in territorial government on a regional scale, and for an action of effective and integrated coordination with the government of that territory at the local or municipal level.

## 2.1 The issue of the times and the duration of predictions

An open question is the one related to the times of the needs and the dimensioning of the plan. The law makes no provision about the duration of the plan, nor the time period to which refer the forecast

of the needs to be satisfied. However, the revision of the plan is expected after five years from his approval. Therefore, at this time the choices will be evaluated, new predictions would be made or the previous ones would be confirmed. For this purpose a multi-annual program must be included in the plan with an indication of priority works.

Seeing that the demographic projection of the legal population is statistically mainly approximated in a period of ten and twenty years, the vagueness of the standard time by the law, however, lets to see the possibility of five-year time frames that allow a dimensioning of needs for at least a decade or twenty years.

It cannot be also forgotten that the PTP, together with the "multi-annual implementation program", is determined as a *highly operational and functional instrument for the programming of public expenditure*, having power of direct intervention in the territory, without having to go through the transposition of each public works project by the municipalities.

## 2.2 Choices and guidelines

Being the PTP a planning instrument of the sub-regional scale of territorial government, with his structural and strategic characters defines – even in terms of regulation of land-use – the strategic guidelines, as well as choices and concrete actions for the transformation and the development of the territory at sub-regional scale.

The *preliminary diagram* is basically articulated into two major systems, and subdivided into other subsystems in order to highlight the set of the territorial context relations, as follow:

**A.** *natural-environmental system* (Fig. 4) that includes:

- *the integrated system of regional parks and of archaeological and natural areas;*
- *the agricultural environmental system.*

**B.** *territorial urbanized system* (Fig. 5) that includes:

- *the system of production activities;*
- *the system of public equipment and services, public facilities and public use;*
- *the residential system;*
- *the system of transport infrastructure and mobility.*

It also establishes operational nature of some of these interventions of supramunicipal relevance, identifying the *corridors and connections for the mobility in the region*, also in terms of land use in sub-regional areas. It identifies areas for large manufacturing facilities, businesses, markets, offices, and supramunicipal services. The PTP constitutes, in this way, a reference framework of coordination and strategic deployment for the nodes of equipment and services of great importance at territorial scale, although some of them are already defined by the PUGs.

The PTP identifies the spatial structure of the *territorial invariants*, which are – in the *natural-environmental system* – those of no contractible urban destinations, distinguishing between *unavailable areas* (the strictly agricultural ones and those bound by the terms of landscape / environmental), and therefore responsible for preservation of specific resources, and *available areas* for urban spatial transformations required by the *territorial urbanized system*. Among the *unavailable areas* it can track down the construction elements of the *Provincial Ecological Network*.

When the PTP is approved the municipalities will form their own PUG, in full respect of the PTP higher-level. The specific contents of PUGs will be determined by the municipalities, and they will be consistent and coordinated with the contents of the PTP.

The spirit of this methodological passage, which is essential in its obviousness, consists in recognizing the autonomy to the local governments, but still within an "harmonious framework" of those which are necessarily identified as over-local choices.

The PTP defines the size and location of infrastructure networks regarding *mobility*, as well as consistency checking and integration of various interested sectors, with particular reference to the metropolitan area of Palermo (port, railway, roads and transport in general).

## 3. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CONTEXT RELATIONS

The main aspect of innovation consists in the *context relations* with the over-boundary universe in the sub-regional territory, with a precise reference to the regional scale, in which the whole "mosaic" of all the Provincial Territorial Plans will be built.

The *territorial context relations* are defined by *safeguard and valorization actions* for the *natural-environmental system* and rebalancing and competitiveness actions for the *territorial urbanized system*.

Among the strong elements of the regional scale, the relations of the port-touristic system have a great relevance in the *unitary port platform of Palermo*, in the Messina-Reggio Calabria and in the Messina-Catania - Reggio Calabria. It can assume the role of convergence of the *logistic platform of the meridian corridor*.

Similar considerations are developed for the project of the *territorial waterfront* which is related to the "*Tyrrhenian integrated parks system*" of the neighbor inland.

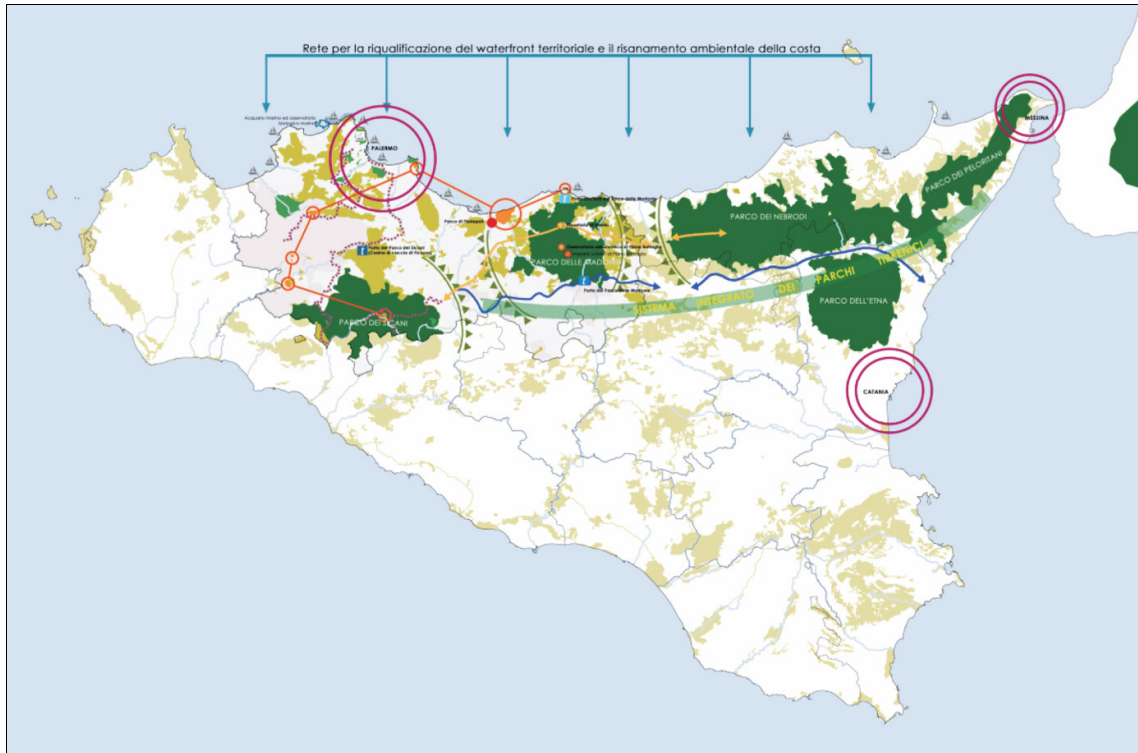


Fig. 4 PTP's preliminary diagram – Regional diagrams and territorial context relations: natural-environmental system – original scale 1:500.000. Network for the territorial waterfront, which has got the goal to achieve the environmental rehabilitation of coastal areas; valorization and conservation actions; the territorial aspect of the environmental offer; naturalistic components: the integrated system of parks and the ecological network.

Valorization and conservation actions develop – in the *natural-environmental system* – multi-sector connections for the relational structure of naturalistic offer as a whole. The "things" that make this naturalistic offer are contained, as a first approximation, in the *integrated system of natural parks* and in the *provincial ecological network*.

Among the "objects" of study of naturalistic offer, it's identified a *redevelopment network for the territorial waterfront*, which has got the goal to achieve the *environmental rehabilitation of coastal areas*. The key points or nodes of this network are the marinas, in respect of the idea of a touristic valorization system that will be strengthened, whose paths are supported precisely from the marina to the inside (to the parks, reserves, historic centers, isolated assets, reception facilities, archaeological sites, etc.). On the other hand, the naturalistic offer is integrated with the natural landscape in terms of response actions mainly when in the inside it develops a comprehensive network of specialized paths, such as the links via lift and funicular, or through the conversion of abandoned railroad tracks into bike paths and/or tourist railways.

The territorial range of the environmental offer identifies itself, along with the *integrated system of Archaeological Parks*, with the *Urban and Sub-urban Parks* and with the *Marine Reserves*, also through nodes made from installations and equipments, that participate in practice to a special tourist offer, not only specialist but also for the general public, as the *Park of Floriopoli* or the *aquarium* and the *marine biological observatory* from Isola delle Femmine or rather the *astronomical observatory* of Piano Battaglia and the *planetarium* of Isnello, or sportive, such as *ski resorts* of Piano Battaglia, or food and wine, as that represented by the *Wine Trails* in the DOC wine production areas.

The *actions of balancing and competitiveness* develop - for the *territorial urbanized system* - works of structural cohesion, also multi-sector, covering the urbanized areas, for both the tourist and cultural services and for productive activities, especially in the metropolitan area in the strict sense. So the actions of the improvement of the territorial offer qualify for certain specialized poles (*research and development of agriculture pole*, *research and development of zotechnics pole*, *business incubator pole*), for the *provincial congress center* of Partinico, for the Piano Battaglia tourist specificity, as well as an offer of the city services from metropolitan and territorial rank.

*Rebalancing and competitiveness* thus become objective factors in which can be found the certain

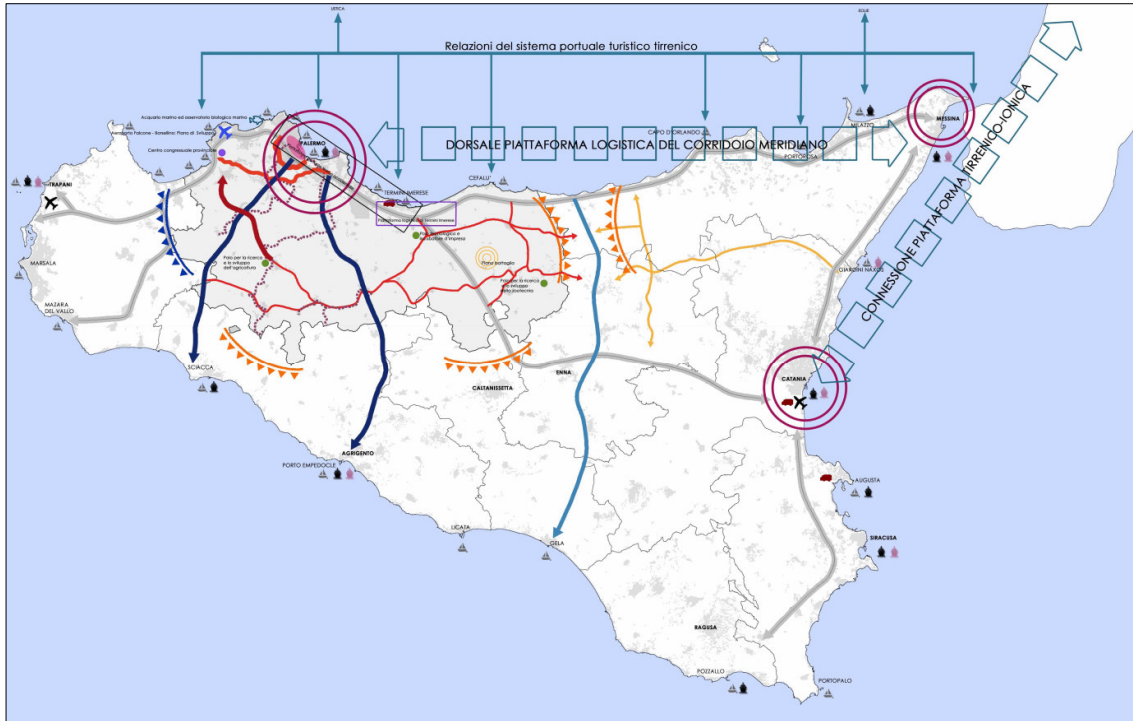


Fig. 5 PTP's preliminary diagram – Regional diagrams and territorial context relations: urbanized system – original scale 1:500.000. Tyrrhenian integrated ports system; logistic passage platform of the meridian corridor; Tyrrhenian and Ionian logistic platform; rebalancing and competitiveness, structural cohesion and empowering in territorial offer.

functional reasons of *accessibility*, sub-regional, which in turn defines the main *corridors* of mobility, *connections* of regional level, inner-coast connections, those of the metropolitan systems of Palermo, Messina and Catania.

The *points* of this accessibility already exist, even if the PTP can expand those system surpluses which instead are still lacking. That is the case of the forecast of strengthening and extending the area of services in the international airport of Punta Raisi; as well as the allocation of special services in the urban airport of Boccadifalco (public order, civil protection and private flights of medium and small radius, etc.). Do not remain excluded from these system surpluses the special redevelopment of commercial and industrial ports (Termini Imerese), those of the cruise circuit (Palermo) or those of touristic-boating in smaller scale that are a central point in the network.

Solved remains even the central node of *productivity* and that of the *intermodal freight* (*logistic hub of Termini Imerese*) that finds its network correspondence points in the external context of the sub-regional territory of Palermo to spread to the regional level in Sicily.

### 3.1 Strategies and territorial systems

The consultation process - aimed at the identification of objectives for land development and strategies to be pursued at sub-regional scale - has allowed the preparation of the *preliminary diagram* by updating and by completion of what has already been developed with the *strategic framework*.

Based on the natural, landscape and environmental features, the *preliminary diagram* identifies the assets and resources of natural-environmental interest (regional parks and regional nature reserves, SCIs, SPAs and marine protected areas) that are elements of construction of the *provincial ecological network* and its usability. In addition, it identifies the land areas for the establishment or expansion of the urban parks, suburban parks, territorial and thematic parks, as well as the territorial areas that define the *integrated system of protected sites* and the *archeological parks*, and also the *units of agricultural landscape* and its *quality production areas*.

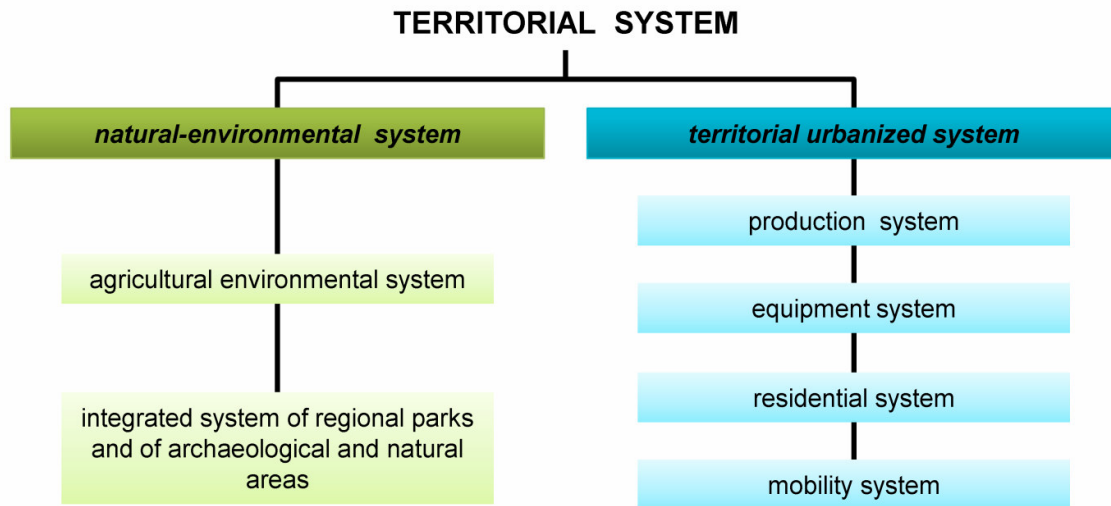
Based on the city offers and of the redevelopment of urban areas, the *preliminary diagram* identifies the assets, the resources, the services and the infrastructures that make up the composition of *urban systems*, which are articulated for strategic objectives and in project actions (interventions). So, central nodes of strategic objective of the competitiveness are for example *historic urban centers* in the way they are distinguished by different degrees in the European protection (EICP / CSU Council of Europe) with their perimeters and their architectural and historical heritage.



However, the *project actions* (interventions) are verified in their *coherence of compatibility* with the strategic objectives (*competitiveness and cohesion, balance, productivity, accessibility*) in the different sectors. So they are accepted, not only for the goals and choices, but also for the implementation method coordinating with the local municipal planning (negotiation) and/or with the planning of any different or future *local spatial systems*.

The choices of the PTP's *preliminary diagram*, aimed at achieving the objectives of the territorial strategy, are articulated for *systems*, in such a manner that it highlights the complexity of *context relations* they have with the inner and outer areas at the sub-regional scale.

Those *systems* define not only the process started with the *strategic framework*, but contextually anticipate the elements of the *operational plan* (Fig. 6) for the implementation of the PTP. Therefore, the *context relations* introduce the more decisive innovations within the *preliminary diagram* with which to interpret the transformations and the development of the cities and territory.



The answers that the PTP expresses, through *relations of context*, are of four types:

- *Values* (V): definition of the territorial invariants intended as no available resources for processing but subject to safeguard, protection and conservation (enhancement, accessibility and use actions);
- *Guidelines* (I): issuing of guidelines for other parties responsible for interventions, in order to ensure sustainability and compatibility with the strategic objectives (indirect actions);
- *Projects* (P): expertise and operational plans for the constructions (direct actions);
- *Negotiations* (N): consultation activity for the definition of accords and partnership for different scales (over communal or intercommunal, sub-regional, regional, over-regional, national and transnational) useful for the efficiency of pacification actions (negotiated actions).

## 4. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

The *actions* and *objectives* of the PTP, which acts as connection between the development policies of the Region and the local administrative planning, consist of a matrix of values (*competition and cohesion, rebalance, productivity and accessibility*) related to the different level of services (social and cultural, for the economic development, for the organization of the territory and protection of the environment).

The choices of the PTP are articulated in *systems* that highlight the *territorial context relations* within an integrated and unified *strategic framework*. The systems are divided in two parts: the natural environment system and the urban territory system. The first one is sustained and coordinated by the *provincial ecological network* (derived from the *regional ecological network*). The second system comprises productive activities, services, residential areas and historical centers and infrastructures.

The intervention actions, verified by the *Systemic Strategic framework*, represent the basis of the *Operational framework* of the PTP.

The PTP *vision* is therefore able to represent a methodology for building strategies, and related evaluations that is open and flexible to the sustainable implementation within the territorial context.

So there are actions and goals of the PTP, separate into two major systems, as follow below.

### 4.1 ... for the natural-environmental systems

Actions for the recognition of natural heritage resources intended as primary non-reproducible and non-negotiable resources for the planning objectives in the direction of *competitiveness* and



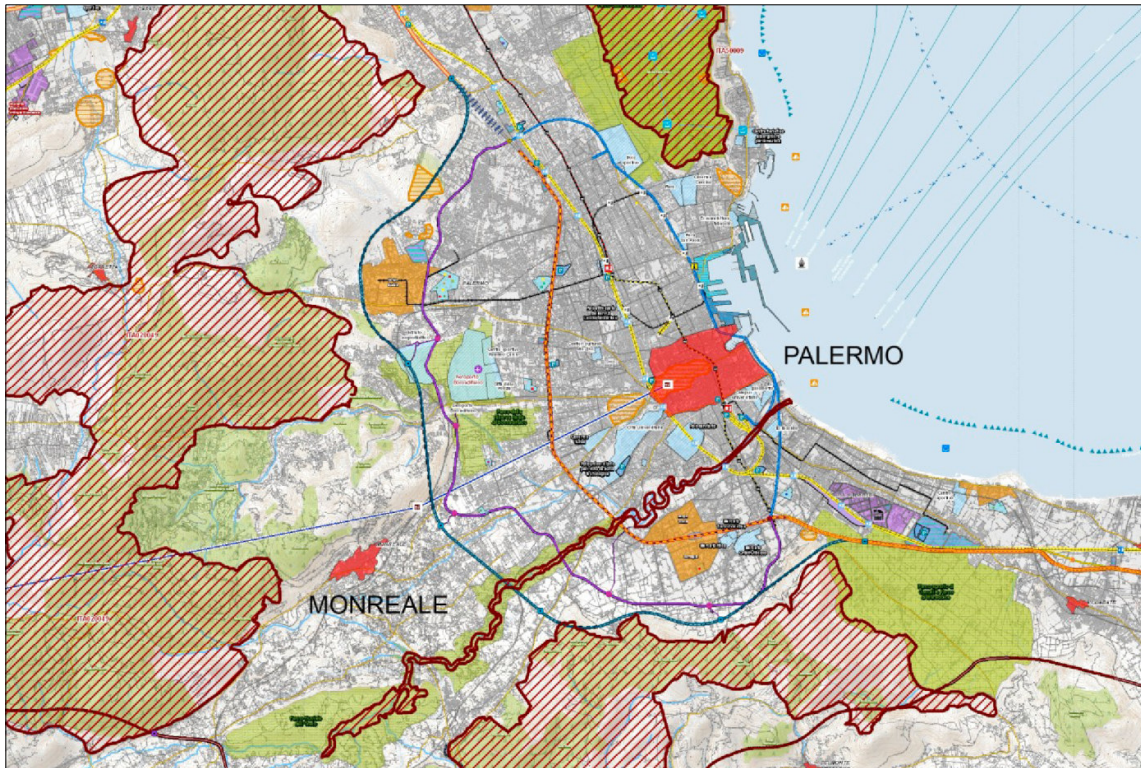


Fig. 6 PTP's operational plan: actions – original scale 1:25.000. The natural-environmental system: parks, archeologic areas and ecological network. The urbanized system: mobility, infrastructures, residence, productive activities

*rebalancing*, and for the choices of local governance oriented towards *productivity* and optimization of *accessibility* network:

- Definition of operational criteria for the protection and development of cultural and natural resources, prescribing project initiatives and protection actions.
- Configuring of the PTP as the implementation tool for sub-regional "landscape values", with coordination functions for the interventions and actions to protect landscape-environmental and cultural resources, descendants from the Regional Landscape Plan.
- Delimitation of the territorial areas primarily for agricultural use, with the function to preserve the agricultural landscape and finality of developing a sustainable and multifunctional agriculture in the fringe areas by promoting continuity and integration of farming activities with complementary and compatible activities.
- Evaluation of the hydrological assessment with reference to the elements of the physical structure of the territory for risk prevention and mitigation of vulnerabilities, as well as for land conservation;
- Defining the limits of environmental and sustainability compatibility of pollution on water quality, air, land and subsoil, specifying prescriptive content relating to settlement activities of industrial and/or extraction type, as well as major technological infrastructure and/or service.

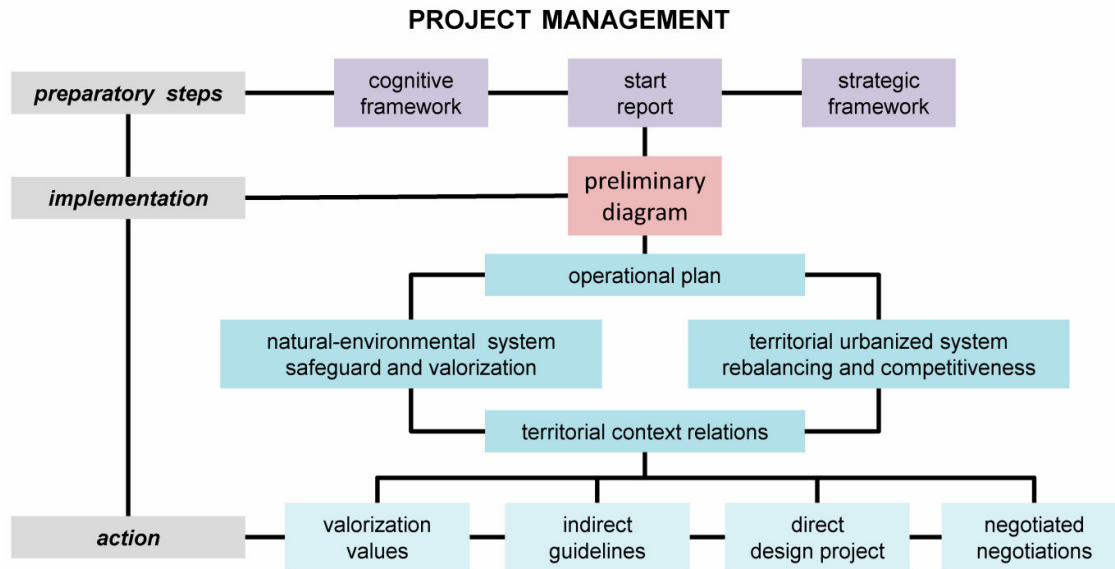
#### 4. 2 ... for the territorial urbanized systems

Promoting of *competitiveness* and innovation through the construction of local networks and nodes of excellence, aimed at the territorial *rebalance* and at the development of *productivity*, strengthening the infrastructure system through the recognition of hierarchies and the enhancement of *accessibility*.

- Alternatively centripetal redefinition of the relationship between Palermo and its metropolitan dimension in a non-hierarchical vision, but seeing the tangible and intangible actions finalized at equilibrium between the two areas, including the hypothesis of a *metropolitan city*.
- Creation of cultural centers and networks (goods and services) in urban systems, as well as achieving the goals of cultural development through adequate facilities and equipment, including scientific and coaching education of higher instruction (academic and research centers).
- Coordination and determination of criteria for the sizing and location of infrastructure networks of the mobility system and the associated large public works.
- Character and function of mosaic for the PUGs, also for residential sizing and typological classification of historic settlements, facilities and services of general interest located in the cities' territory.

- Coordination and compulsory integration required in the sector planning and negotiated programming of complex programs.
- Redevelopment of historical town centers through the recovery and rebalancing of the metropolitan housing function through the dimensional recognition of settlements diversity characters of the historical-urban planning and topographical nature.
- Identification of functional specialization of some of the sub-regional areas, derived from aggregation of municipalities for the coordination with the integrated EU structural funds.

### Provincial Territorial Plans (PTP) [7]



### 4.3 Conclusions

The planning model refers to an existing legal system and regulatory passed in time and contents, and this is a sign that the territorial government needs to find new ways of methodological application, linked to policies and consistent with the results that the contemporary society expects. From this point of view, the two territorial systems that emerge in the PTP of Palermo, the naturalistic and environmental one and the urbanized territorial one, maintain a purely methodological division and project managerial, but it is quite evident that the interdependence between them is not exclusive nor in terms of regulatory or under the project. In fact, they complement and coordinate their choices, because the PTP is able to establish relationships with local context and actions of direct intervention of the Operational Plan, leaving at the margins negotiated consultation and development-oriented interventions by other actors of the plan, whether or not within the same level of decision making.

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- [7] Project made by Giuseppe Gangemi. Equipe: G. Cattafi, M. Nastasi, S. Nastasi, M.C. Tomasino. The illustrations represented here are taken from the text of the current PTP of Palermo. The Strategic Framework and the Preliminary Diagram of the PTP of Palermo have been approved by the Provincial Council of Palermo in June 2010. The Operational Plan should be approved by the year 2012.