

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"?

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### 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.

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Peer-review under responsibility of the organizing committee of ISTH2020

*Keywords:* network; resilience; Governance 2050.

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## 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.

Although he had not reached an official definition of metropolitan areas, since they were reported transformation processes in the "city relationship - campaign and were forming the new entities city - regions" (De Carlo) he posed new problems regarding the coordination inter communal organization of urban policies. The common focus is to restore the centrality of the city to which the economic development, but also the raising of the quality of life.

The city is conceived as a territorial area in two dimensions: a local and a wider dimension subway. The local dimension or restricted area includes the conurbation in the provincial capitals and urban centers connected to it. The widest dimension also includes rural areas, linked by relationships conferred by law, with the urban area, to provide a new regulation of local authorities.

The nodes that the law sought to dissolve are mainly two: the one concerning the territorial boundaries of the metropolitan area and that concerns the institutions concerning the definition of government of that area. The same law has also produced statements on the idea of regulatory metropolitan city which could not be considered an invention of the legislature having already had many years of profound debate. The wording of the law is left entirely inoperative, certainly for its innovative character, than the traditional institutional situation, as well as consolidated balance of our political system. The rest favored by a singular discipline which provides as optional the decision of the whole process of the new body and the perimeter of the metropolitan area, while possessed rigorous interventions for subsequent fulfillment.

The boundaries of metropolitan areas should have been tracked by annexing the territories of the municipalities listed other settlements that showed to have relations of close integration with regard to the social, cultural relations, essential services and the territorial characteristics.

The state legislature gives priority to functional criteria, rather than morphological as territorial integration. The proximity between municipalities is not the key parameter but addiction that is formed in order to trade, social and cultural. Itself established that metropolitan areas would be governed by a local authority which is on two levels: metropolitan cities and metropolitan municipalities also defines, in a timely manner so that the organs functions. The law also took care of the complicated relationship between the metropolitan city and province that must be observed more carefully.

The importance of the law lies in having finally taken note of an actually existing realities on the ground, led to a comprehensive set of rules, although it has received uneven application of national territory, according to the greater or lesser energy when it is given application.

The new law n ° 265 is presented to the legislature in a very different model from the law n ° 142 of the 90's: are defined metropolitan areas and is established underground cities, are no longer an automatic coincidence between the city and province of reference but the possibility of cooperation with the regions and other relevant agencies in the form of coordinated exercise.

The discipline of Law No. 267 of 2000 inspired a lot collaboration and provides the ability to create forms of cooperation, organizing themselves to jointly operate the functions capable of utilizing a plurality of body.

The territorial configuration becomes an essential element for their identification, the deployment process is another innovative, particularly if the region does not set up by the deadline specified metropolitan areas, the government, consultation with the Joint Conference was - the region should proceed within a additional terms to the metropolitan area delimitation.

With the unique 2000 text far as to describe metropolitan cities like local authorities, like municipalities and provinces.

The new legislation does not specify either the functions or organs, whose determination is left to the statute.

The distortion of the reform takes place in the process by which we come to the creation of the metropolitan government.

an obvious change of address before the legislative framework governing the metropolitan government and a reduction of the interference of the higher levels of government, was also conferred greater autonomy to the local community over time occurred (municipalities who may decide to adopt an authority of the metropolitan government). Local communities can decide who governs the metropolitan areas, through the establishment of the metropolitan city or complement the large area by means of other appropriate instruments.

The delimitation of the metropolitan territory should integrate migration into society, which deserve further reflection at the national level as well as local, so as to create a new territorial identity for growth.

In the demarcation of administrative boundaries, the metropolitan area highlights the use of complex and unclear indicators and also a real territorial identity that does not allow the people to recognize themselves as belonging to that area itself.

The metropolitan city is seen as a level of rationalization of the existing levels of local government an institutional response to the specific problems of large urban agglomerations.

The focal point is the relationship between the province, the capital and the same metropolitan cities, although in recent years has been made great strides towards the creation of decentralized structures are very close to the metropolitan municipalities, some cities have also started the process of transformation of constituencies. Following the reform of Title V of the Constitution, it was issued C.D. Law No. 42/2009 on fiscal federalism, which contains the new procedures for the establishment of metropolitan cities.

The financing system of the latter is not clear in the whole set-up of regional and local finances, although the law gives a mandate to the Government.

On a generic plane on which is founded the whole edifice is the new art. 119 of the Constitution which concerns either the regions and local authorities and also the metropolitan city.

To achieve full financial independence of the metropolitan areas the taxes should derive from the asset management and the services provided by authorities to the citizen.

Fiscal Federalism arises differently between regions, metropolitan cities and local authorities, depending on the functions that need to be financed.

The 2009 law on fiscal federalism would deserve further reflection.

The will of the legislature is to facilitate the creation of metropolitan cities, even at the cost of creating a homogenous entity equal to the provinces, it should solve the problems of the modern metropolis, but only represent an institutional instrument through which enhance the metropolitan areas, epicenters of development of local systems.

In some of the major Italian cities are the difficulties facing the insertion of new actors in civil society and make it more compelling the housing needs reported as the first of the problems, but without neglecting access to services and finally the increasingly limited availability of public resources which decreases social stability.

It would be appropriate to also remember the problems inherent in these areas and not just immigration and the consequent rapid change that has found unprepared modern society to face new realities.

the problems inherent in the major metropolitan areas come from various levels of government and the various skills that are managed under which no entity wants to give up.

We should, in conclusion, to create a round table for the redistribution of responsibilities and burdens on metropolitan cities.

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