

Le nuove modalità di pianificazione di area vasta in Lombardia

The new ways of extensive area planning in Lombardy

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Governance multilivello
e multisettoriale

Co-pianificazione

Partecipazione attiva

Multilevel and multi-sectoral governance

Co-planning

Active participation

Since the 1990s, the Lombardy Region has introduced a new way of operating in the territory: the negotiated planning tools (AdP – Program Agreements, PII – Integrated Programs of intervention). These territorial transformations tools have planned large disused areas, on which new functions and destinations were integrated, also with each other, accompanied by important public works. In the changed current context these tools have evolved as they are from special tools, circumscribed to individual interventions, often disconnected from the urban environment, and in variance to the existing urban planning tools, have now become an ordinary tool for territorial transformation, inserted into a broader general context, in close relation with the objectives of local territorial planning (PGT) and regional (PTR), able to redesign parts of the city and to generate new centrality.

With the L.r. 12 / 2005, a new phase has been started in the planning and planning of the regional planning, introducing the PGT, territorial government plans that orient the urban transformations towards the environmental, social and economic sustainability to reach a better urban quality and construction. At the level of planning of large area starting in 2010, with the approval of the first regional territorial Plan that has identified the PTR regional territorial area plans, in a changed social context and still evolving, Region Lombardia has experimented and approved the PTRA: innovative wide area planning tools, built with a “multilevel governance” logic based on participation, sharing and consultation with local authorities, associations and all the actors interested in defining a territorial strategy of shared development at inter-municipal level.

Il mutato contesto storico attuale, socio-economico e territoriale, sia nazionale che lombardo, ed i recenti mutamenti del quadro istituzionale hanno evidenziato la necessità di avviare un percorso di revisione degli strumenti normativi e pianificatori regionali che sono chiamati ad affrontare nuove sfide e domande, anche sociali, con strumenti flessibili ed innovativi, e al contempo capaci di affrontare le diverse priorità indicate anche dalla Commissione Europea (ad es. consumo di suolo, cambiamenti climatici, ecc.).