

TeMA

Journal of
Land Use, Mobility and Environment

The 10th volume of the TeMA Journal will promote the debate on the definition and the implementation of methods, tools and best practices aimed at improving energy efficiency at the neighbourhood level while increasing the capacity of urban systems to adapt to natural changes and/or man-made changes.

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METHODS, TOOLS AND BEST PRACTICES TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY
OF URBAN SYSTEMS TO ADAPT TO NATURAL AND MAN-MADE CHANGES

METHODS, TOOLS AND BEST PRACTICES TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF URBAN SYSTEMS TO ADAPT TO NATURAL AND MAN-MADE CHANGES

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CALL FOR PAPERS: TEMA VOL. 11 (2018)

The Resilience City/The Fragile City. Methods, tools and best practices.

The fragile/resilience city represents a topic that collects itself all the issues related to the urban risks and referred to the different impacts that an urban system has to face with. Studies useful to improve the urban conditions of resilience (physical, environmental, economical, social) are particularly welcome. Main topics to consider could be issues of water, soil, energy, etc.. The identification of urban fragilities could represent a new first step in order to develop and to propose methodological and operative innovations for the planning and the management of the urban and territorial transformations.

The Journal also welcomes contributions that strategically address the following issues:

- new consideration of the planning standards, blue and green networks as a way to mitigate urban risks and increase city resilience;
- the territorial risks and fragilities related to mobility of people, goods, knowledge, etc.;
- the housing issue and the need of urban regeneration of the built heritage;
- socio-economical behaviour and the "dilemma" about emergency and prevention economy;
- the city as magnet of the next future's flows (tourism, culture, economy, migration, etc.).

Publishing frequency is four monthly. For this reason, authors interested in submitting manuscripts addressing the aforementioned issues may consider the following deadlines

- first issue: 10th January 2018;
- second issue: 10th April 2018;
- third issue: 10th September 2018.

CALL FOR PAPERS: GENERAL CALL.

Papers in Transport, Land Use and Environment

The Journal welcomes papers on topics at the interdisciplinary intersection of transport and land use, including research from the domains of engineering, planning, modeling, behavior, economics, geography, regional science, sociology, architecture and design, network science, and complex systems

CALL FOR PAPERS: SPECIAL ISSUE 2018

Urban Travel Behavior in the Middle East and North Africa

The characteristics of urban travel behaviors and the attitudes of passengers in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is less-studied. When it comes to the effects of urban form, residential self-selections, and lifestyles, it is entirely not investigated in majority of the countries of the region. There is a considerable knowledge gap about the circumstances of how people think and decide about their short-term, medium-term, and long-term mobility for commute and non-commute travels. The we do not know if the land use traits such as population and employment densities as well as mix of land uses, accessibility to public transportation and neighborhood amenities, and connectivity of street networks are as influential as they are in western counties or in higher income societies. There is a very limited understanding about the extent to which the personal preferences, lifestyles, and in general psychology of the people of the region affect their transport behaviors. The complexity of the analysis methods applied for studying urban travel phenomena of the MENA region is even less-developed. Longitudinal or discrete choice molding methods are applied in mobility research considerably less than studies coming from high-income countries.

This special issue collects the results of some of the most-recent studies on the MENA countries to fill out a part of the gap in English-language publications. The main topics covered by the issue include the following with focus on the MENA region:

- The role of urban form and land use in forming urban travel behavior;
- Urban sprawl and urban travel behavior;
- The effects of historical urban transformations on urban mobility decisions;
- Car ownership and use; car dependency;
- The impacts of socioeconomics and culture in forming the transport patterns;
- Lifestyles and personal preferences and urban travels; Perceptions of mobility, safety, security, neighborhoods;
- The interactions of travel behavior and health effects of different ages, genders, and income groups;
- Travel behavior of public transport riders;
- and similar topics.

The target countries of this issue are the ones that are referred to as the MENA counties in most of the definitions. Studies on the cities of Turkey and Pakistan are also of particular interest and welcome. Manuscripts about all city sizes are reflected by the issue. The authors interested in submitting manuscripts addressing the aforementioned issues may consider the deadline of 31st January 2018. All submissions will go through rigorous double-blind review, and if accepted will be published. Interested authors are requested to contact Houshmand Masoumi at masoumi@ztg.tu-berlin.de, to discuss submission and review procedure.

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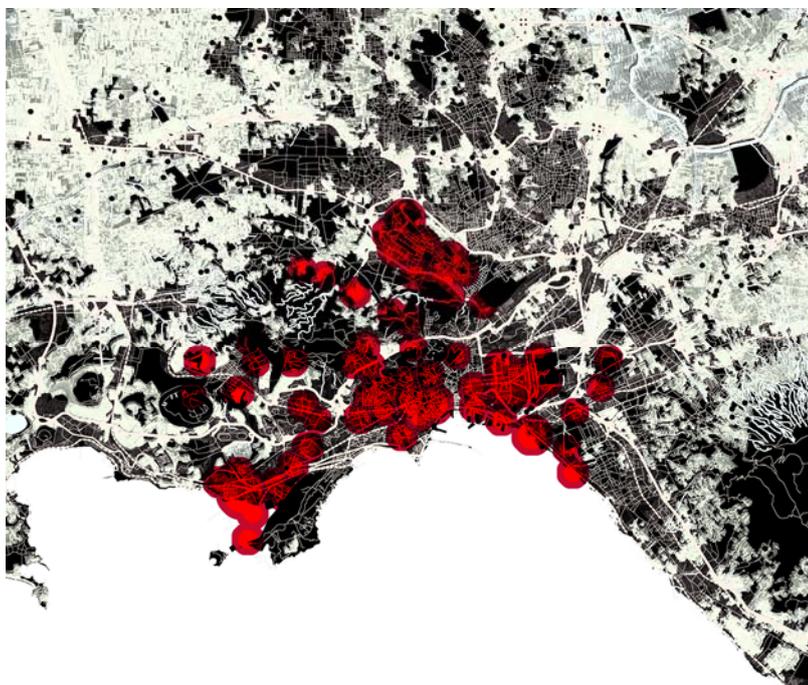
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URBAN VOIDS: RENEWAL AND REGENERATION EXPERIENCES IN NAPLES.

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ABSTRACT

City and society, by definition unstable, constantly redefine the relation between places and actors, generating frequently critical circumstances that are addressed by only temporary solutions. The unexpected and uncontrolled social conditions and lifestyles build new geographies and centres. The activities of dismantlement, degradation, reuse, abandonment, and land use, continuously blend materials and relationships and requires rethinking the methods of describing the city and defining a new grammar of representation closer to the contemporary space, materials, actors, and relationship.

Focusing on experiences of renewal, regeneration and recycle, the objective of this exploratory study is to investigate their different impacts in a well-known complex urban system as Naples. The study emphasizes on the urban and social dimensions, favouring a descriptive and visual perspective from those who experience life in the city, considering the processes implemented by local actors and the reactions of inhabitants to these processes. In fact in Naples, despite its critical conditions, it is possible to trace signals indicating small informal practices of reuse in vacant or ruined areas, as well as existing small-scale clustering processes to re-adapt single buildings or spaces for new uses. So, this study uses an innovative methodology to investigate this emerging implied writing as a set of latent questions and needs expressing renewal, regeneration and recycle phenomena. Through this technique, we will focus on the images of the city and its development trajectories.

KEYWORDS:

Regeneration; brown-field; social-field; city vision; implicit writing.

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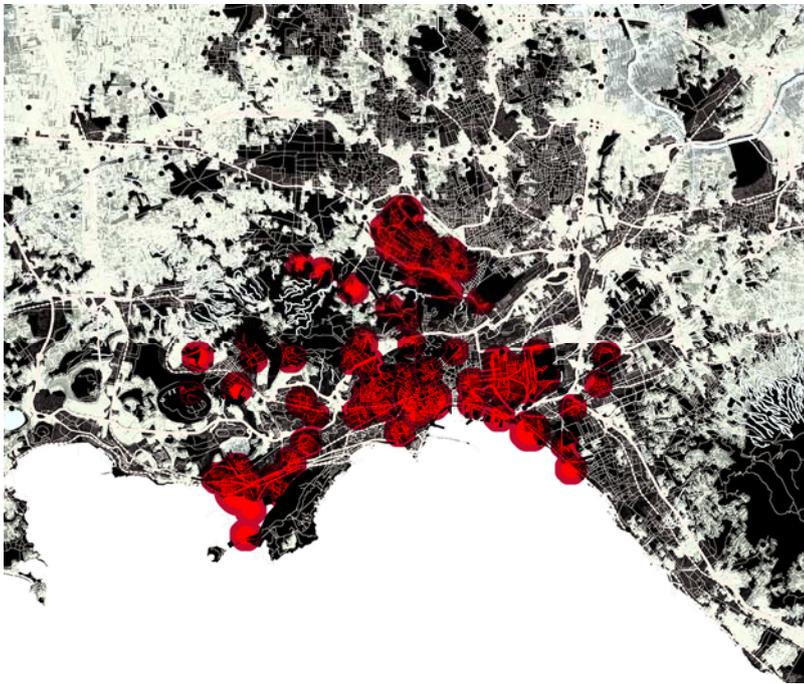
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城市空虚：

P那不勒斯（NAPLES）的复兴与重建经验

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摘要

城市和社会由于其定义上的不稳定性，不断重新定义地点与行动者之间的关系，经常会产生只能通过临时解决方案来解决的紧急情况。意外的和不受控制的社会条件和生活方式打造了新的地理和中心。拆迁、退化、再利用、废弃、以及土地利用等活动不断混合材料与关系，要求我们重新思考描述城市时使用的方法，并定义一种更接近于当代空间、材料、行动者、以及关系的表述语法。

这份探索性研究聚焦于复兴、重建和再循环经验，目的是在那不勒斯知名的复杂城市系统中研究它们的不同影响。研究重点是城市和社会层面，偏好那些经历城市生活的人提供的描述性和可视化视角，并考虑本地行动者实施的流程以及居民对这些流程的反应。实际上在那不勒斯，虽然这里情况严峻，但仍然能够追踪到信号，这表明空置或荒废区域中小型非正式重新利用实践，以及为了让单一的建筑或空间重新适应新用途而进行的现有小规模集群过程。因此，本研究使用一种创新方法，探究这种作为一组潜在问题和需求而出现的隐含写作，表述复兴、重建和再循环现象。通过这种技巧，我们将聚焦于城市图像及其发展轨迹。

关键词：

复兴；棕色地带；社会地带；城市愿景；隐含写作。

1 INTRODUCTION: CONCEPTS AND OBJECTS IN RENEWAL, REGENERATION AND RECYCLE PROCESSES

The debate on the *policies* and development trajectories for an urban system take on very different meanings in urban and social studies depending on the involved object and on the kind of recalled actions. Assuming that every metropolitan city has high levels of complexity and exception points (Mumford, 1961), the object here considered¹ takes into account the study of a particular urban system, *Naples as de facto city* (Calafati, 2013), this time invoking renewal and regeneration actions. In general, these actions are not easy for those who administer, live in, or study the city. Indeed, Ada Becchi (1989), in one of her famous articles, recalled the image of Naples as an *embarrassing mosaic*. On the one hand, the city evokes a sequence of problems; on the other hand, it intertwines identities, activities, spatial conformations, and changing/storage dynamics. In fact, Naples is a city that cannot be captured in a single city model but must be understood as both an economic and a social system (Cento Bull & Jones, 2006; Dines & Dines, 2012). Naples is not a structured city; it is not only an industrial city; it is not even just a market town; it is not the capital; it is not only the administrative, financial, or cultural center. Naples is the result of a contradictory multiplicity that justifies the most irreconcilable interpretations. It is the sum of several cities, one inside the other, and balance is found through the ability to capture the new identities while keeping the well-adjusted socially static nature. It has a sort of *pathological immutability* that reproduces itself in the ideal ambition to never fill the *useful void*² that can assume different meanings, depending on the situation in which it is recalled. In the same way, Luciano Brancaccio (2017) in a most recent online editorial, highlight this character of the city through what the scholar defines a binary representation: on the one side the apocalyptic vision of “the land of fires”, camorra, corruption, on the other side the oleographical silhouette of its culture, the *neapolitanity* with its folk connotation. Affected by problems such as tumultuous, speculative construction, sometimes implemented in the absence or against regulatory plans, that has extracted from economic value and social utility large areas of prestige - historical and archeological, agricultural and naturalistic - breaking the functional and structural continuity of the landscape by returning a territory saturated of urban life. And yet, the submerged economy, the organized criminal groups, the affirmation of pieces of political class with a low perception of the moral costs associated with corrupt exchange. A shaky labor market, the inevitable demand for rationalization of the territory’s productive factors, the structural shortages, degradation, abandonment, are just some of the many other problems that the city lives. To counterbalance this situation, the non-secondary role of the infrastructure could be highlight (Mazzeo, 2010). Transport in particular, although requiring a system-wide and not a few investment, is a good basis for restarts (Gargiulo, 2008). These may allow in a not too far future to break the percentage of private travel in the metropolitan area, benefiting the environment, quality of life and economic functions (Beguinot & Papa, 1995). Noteworthy are the sea links for cruising and goods handling, some manufacturing productions such as the fashion sector (footwear and textile industry), agro-food production, industrial manufacturing with leading companies with public participation. However, there are many knots, atavistic problems, inadequacies to be solved such as the cases of abandoned industrial areas in Bagnoli, to the west of the city, and Naples East (Brancaccio, 2017). In these areas, today under decommissioning processes, are currently being the most important challenges for the transformation of the city but the planning process are in very different phases. Bagnoli, abandoned for a long time due to the

¹ This paper result from the integration of two previous works of the authors in the project "Society, Economy and Space in Naples" whose preliminary results are already published in Punziano, G. (ed.). *Società, economia e spazio a Napoli. Esplorazioni e riflessioni* [Society, economy and space in Naples. Explorations and reflections]. L'Aquila: GSSI Social Sciences Working Papers n. 28

² The 'urban voids' are interpreted by the author as spaces of the city that remain empty of function and of meaning, but that if properly outfitted by identity and functional traits can return fully to be considered spaces that are inside, belonging, and useful for the city.

inefficient reclamation, have recently been the subject of a hard dispute between the central government and the local administration for territorial competence; while, the recovery and urban regeneration objectives within the perspective of integrating the area with the city and its geographical and landscape context, for Napoli Est, are regulated by the General Variant of the PRG (General Regulatory Plan) of the city of Naples and the Implementation Plan (or Masterplan) PUA "Ambito 13 – Ex refinery" (2009). Currently, in this area are ongoing a multiplicity of programs and projects, because the eastern area of Naples is strategically placed at the intersection of major mobility infrastructures that give access to the city, in fact next to the site, there are the Capodichino airport and the Naples central railroad station, which ensure the national and international connections, as well as the highway junctions connecting with the national road network (A1 Napoli-Milano, A3 Napoli-Pompei-Salerno, Tangenziale di Napoli), and the stations (Traccia and Stadera) of M3 and RFI lines of the metropolitan rail connections. This makes the area a fundamental logistic hub in the entire metropolitan area, and actually, the regeneration of its part will be done in the context of a larger urban regeneration project named "Urban Redevelopment of Napoli East port area" granted by the ERDF 2007-2013 - Priority VI "Urban development and quality of life" Operational Objective 6.2. This large project proposes to create a systematic and integrated public intervention on existing roads, as well as new functions at the east side the City of Naples. The project aims to gradually retrofit and redesign the urban infrastructure to improve basic services for a new development of the area, aiming to increase social inclusion, access and availability of green open spaces³.

Consider that, as well described by Mazzeo (2009), Naples is the third Italian city, the centre of a very wide metropolitan system, and the larger city in the South: it embraces great social, economic and cultural contradictions and it is an 'example of the contradictions between a superb geographical location and a widespread condition of social and economic crisis' (2009, 363). The city presents peculiar processes of social exclusion and polarization, living a restructuring of the economic base while fighting with some problems generated by its past and its previous development path (this in line with the situation that characterize many other cities of Southern Italy – Vicari, 2001). This is reinforced by the relevance of some negative factors that act on the city, such as factors related: to the environment, landscape and urban space; to the efficiency of administrative structure; to the self-image of Neapolitans (Mazzeo, 2009); to the socio-economic condition of disparity in the spreading of GDP per capita (12.755 , in view of a national mean of 18.000), in unemployment rate (27,76%), especially of the youth population (59,6%), in the presence of NEET⁴ (42%) or inactive population (33%), in the household relative poverty rate (44%)⁵; but also to the presence of criminality, degradation and the speedy growth of illegal constructions in the peripheral areas just surrounding the historic and ancient centre of the city.

However, Naples, for its characteristics, its shape and its history and, in particular, for its complexity and the clear coexistence of a variety of typical situations of degraded urban contexts, can be understood as a privileged laboratory in the study of urban development (Russo, 2012) and economic and social evolution. The particular blend between complexity of the urban and social fabric gives rise to the idea of giving a shape to the renewal and regeneration actions put in place in the city, re-conceptualised by the processes that are triggered and the responses to them. First of all, it is of fundamental importance to define the meaning of renewal, regeneration and recycle processes in the complex scenario of an urban system. These three concepts tend to be identified in the common language as synonyms, while their definition in the academic use is much

³ Data on all plans and projects mentioned can be found on site of Municipality of Naples in the Urban Planning Section www.comune.napoli.it

⁴ Not (engaged) in Education, Employment or Training people.

⁵ The data presented concern the elaboration of Prometeia on 'Scenari per le economie locali e previsioni', October 2016 and 'Rapporto Urbes', 2015, datasets on the city of Naples, the Regional and the Metropolitan area diffused by Istat, Svimez and Istituto Tagliacarne.

more complex and convoluted, so their evolution tends to tie them directly to urban and social transformations. As exposed by Evans & Shaw (2004), although in an embryonic manner with respect to the definitions of which the current literature is full, the concept of *renewal* can be understood as the transformation process of a place, usually with a residential, industrial or public destination, in which phenomena of environmental decline, and therefore of physical character, but also more strictly of social and/or economic nature, are evident. As a consequence of that, the transformation processes acts on the local quality of life and at the same time involves economic, social, and environmental systems. This could be understood as a multidimensional definition which shows a close connection between the concept of renewal and the development dynamics aimed at reducing economic and social differences in certain territorial units. The principles outlined in this definition end to substantiate the transition to the vision of urban *regeneration* proposed by Roberts, Sykes & Granger (2016) which is interpreted as a process that develops when public investment over a given area can trigger significant economic benefits in terms of scale economies. As a result, it will be possible to structure shared concerted and properly oriented regeneration procedures, in collaboration with the private investments. That means referring to a multitude of actions and actors involved in a common process of territorial growth. Esposito, De Vita, Trillo & Oppido (2013), instead, remark the prevalence of the social dimension in the regeneration processes of the city space with regard to those processes of revitalization of inner areas of the consolidated city, historically destined to productive functions and exchanges and now in decline and isolation, emptied of their traditional identity and local social capital, even after conversion operations and the reallocation of duties. These processes are conceived as integrated with public-private partnership tools in a participatory approach that involves also citizens, inhabitants, the third sector and urban and social movements. In the same direction, Bull & Jones (2006), defining regeneration processes, refer to guided and self-powered actions that point to integrated physical requalification of spaces, and a socio-economic revitalization of the urban and social fabric, able to outline shared visions, strategies, and actions (Leary & McCarthy, 2013). In this sense, *recycle* combines closely with the legacy of the past, but researching in such legacy or "tradition" seeds of the future, in favour of new evolutionary processes" (Bocchi, 2016) as, in the recent studies carried out by Unit of Naples within the 3-year national research project P.R.I.N. 2013/2016 "Re-cycle Italy. New life cycles for architecture and infrastructure of city and landscape", in which this research project has provided a theoretical framework, geo-mapping methods and meta-projects to re-define the case study sites (Litorale Domitio Flegreo, Napoli Est, Piana del fiume Sarno) in terms of "new life cycles"⁶.

According to these definitions, the concepts used in this study could be positioned along a *continuum* between a form of *renewal*, *regeneration* and *recycle*. The renewal is founded on territorial development, aiming to fill the *urban voids* or, at least, to reconvert pieces of the city (with interventions that lead to a spatial transformation from a physical prospective). The regeneration, however, absorbs the sense of relationship and the request for the improvement of life quality—intrinsic to the urban system dimension—aiming to an integrated and integral development process (with interventions that aim at fundamental change in ways of living in the space and into the space that involve a spatial transformation from a social perspective). The recycle, as a multi-scale project, stress the need to hold together in time and space, and through forms of multi-level and multi-stakeholders' governance, the local dimension of the tactics - fragmentary and diffuse - with the centrality of adaptive and resilient systemic strategies, for a wider development trajectory. This new

⁶ A first summary of the output of this research is readable in the publication Pavia R., Secchi R., Gasparri C. (eds) (2014), *Il territorio degli scarti e dei rifiuti* [The territory of waste and waste], Collana Re-Cycle Itlay, n. 8, Roma: Aracne Editrice, which collects the theoretical reflections, the interpretations and the first design explorations developed in the first two years of PRIN from University of Rome "La Sapienza", University of Naples "Federico II", University of Chieti-Pescara "G. D'Annunzio" and Polytechnic of Bari. The results of activities by research unit of Naples is readable in the publication Gasparri C., Terracciano A. (eds) (2016), *DROSSCITY. Metabolismo urbano, resilienza e progetto di riciclo dei drosscape* [DROSSCITY. Urban metabolism, resiliency and drosscape recycle project], Barcellona-Trento: ListLab

paradigm also urges the search for rules, addresses and updated forms of representation for the innovation of plans and projects, with reference to compatible uses, temporary or long-term, diagrammatic simulations, parameters to "measure" the effectiveness of project proposals, and the activation modes of direct and indirect resources (Gasparrini, 2016).

In these cases, despite an explicit reference to direct interventions in urban locations—whether intended in their physical, relational, or social sense—these concepts relate to the need to intervene on *urban voids*, understood as places in which the identity and functional connotation have gradually eroded, while these places are configured as public spaces (what Milun defined empty space – 2013). It is probably for this reason that the top-down urban renewal and regeneration actions are not free from particular resonances, often generating conflicts and oppositions, as they go beyond the effective range of a single policy and the individual interventions (Harvey, 2012). They bear a *strong symbolic value* that involves locations that are related to the sphere of the everyday life, and are thus incorporate ways of life and personal biographies.

This particular connotation of the space can be enhanced by a further distinction between different types of areas of renewal and regeneration processes, characterized by the emptying of functions, identity, property, and people, resulting in full-title *urban voids*:

- *Urban blight* in *brownfields land* is the result of an industrial past such as an old industrial site, or of specific functions with a great impact on the environmental quality of the urban system, such as a landfill. These locations need environmental 'de-contamination' and new functional destinations that can be 're-used' for generating new social and economic impacts.
- *Abandoned and derelict areas* are *social fields*⁷ that are socially and physically deprived, areas where social functions (local administrative offices) and gatherings (schools and parks) were formerly located, or sites with historical, economic, and cultural significance; these locations have persisted despite neglect, physical deterioration, and an altered identity. The link between the place and people is severed, resulting in a changed character. Together, these factors generate disaffection and rejection and can erase the place's symbolic importance.

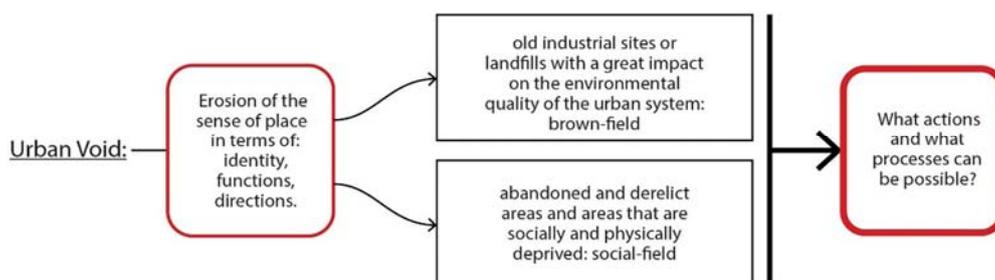


Fig. 1 Urban voids and different kinds of areas

Declining these definitions on the specific case of Naples ⁸, reconstructing the processes of *renewal, regeneration and recycle* means referring to both *top-down* and *bottom-up* interventions. The former, understood like *top-down* public or mixed public-private partnerships, refers to operations of *urban renewal*

⁷ While it is undeniable that the term social field refers to narrowly limited areas, they can be conceived as an aggregation of urban voids characterized by function with a mainly social character (former schools, hospitals, administration offices, etc.).

⁸ It is primarily for this reason that most of the references used follow come from Italian studies and authors who have worked on the urban and social question by holding the focus on the city of Naples.

that aim at changing territories by producing economic and productive impacts on *brownfield* land (for instance the port area, the ex-refinery, and the industrial-manufacturing areas in East Naples (Lucci & Russo, 2012; Galderisi & Ceudech, 2010; Amirante, 2009; Forte, Iannone & Maisto, 2009), the former steel factories in West Naples, the Bagnoli (Iaccarino, 2007; Cavola & Vicari, 2000), Pisani, or Chiaiano’s landfills in North-West Naples, and the physically deprived areas of the Old Town). However, these operations have frequently neglected the issues concerning their impact in terms of territorial and social development, leaving space for actions on the physical locations to others operations that are not guided by the local administration but are instead born out of the work of committees (of citizens and within the industrial sector) and neighbourhood organizations (from associations’ movements to coalitions – Vitale 2007). These *bottom-up* processes not necessarily politicized or funded, which clearly shows the wide margin of action that the city generates itself. In this paper these actions are called *urban regeneration*. *Social regeneration*, however, involves actions that are *bottom-up*, mostly self-organized and self-managed, such as actions implemented by grassroots urban and social movements through direct interventions to address social problems⁹ (La Trecchia, 2013). It aims to change urban locations that are primarily identified as *social fields*. In this sense, in Naples it is possible to identify two mainly social fields: the Old Town, understood in a broad sense, is increasingly in trouble because of the degradation; the North Naples area—including the urban suburbs of Secondigliano, Scampia, and Miano—was affected by an undoubtable physical decay, but even more by a cultural degradation consisting of a lack of security and legality. However, because of the particular state of decay and degradation which constantly threatens, these two areas are also the subject of interventions designed and conducted by the local government and the private social sector in a more typical top-down style. The complexity of the local realities made it difficult to immediately perceive and understand the impacts related to territorial development that aimed to act primarily on the quality of life, not only in terms of economic and productive development but in a broad sense (Gentilini, 2007; De Vivo, 2007). Therefore, these types of actions assume the connotation of *social renewal*. The intervention strategies can be divided by priority (Transformative intervention on physical and spatial fabric and Transformative intervention on social fabric) and implementation styles (guided and top-down processes and self-managed bottom-up processes), as summarized in figure 2¹⁰.

<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Intervention strategy: an emerging typology</p> </div>		Implementation	
		top-down processes	bottom-up processes
Priority	Transformative intervention on physical and spatial texture	Urban renewal	Urban regeneration
	Transformative intervention on social texture	Social renewal	Social regeneration

Fig. 2 Intervention Strategy: an emerging typology

⁹ Like housing, social exclusion, integration, education, culture, but also legality, safety, and socio-spatial degradation

¹⁰ For a more detailed explanation see Punziano, 2016.

This paper is devoted to the exploration of the way in which the multiplicity of existent dynamics (the expression of a different meaning and use of the open and public space) is able to indicate possible development trajectories for these territories. The drawing becomes both the instrument and method by which we try to represent the questions that are posed by the city in its current form. The objective is therefore to trace the implicit writing in the places that reassemble new configurations, giving new information to new images. The composition mode involves the decomposition and re-composition of places in order to re-compose other content and new meaning.

2 THE IMPLICIT WRITING OF A CITY

Our reflections try to read the relationship between the spatial forms and the generated phenomena in the renewal and regeneration processes occurring in the city of Naples. A duality between the morphology of the spaces and the urban processes produces an increasingly elusive metabolism that inevitably interacts with other issues; this brings our discourse to a more general urban question (Secchi, 2009 a, b; 2011): how it could be possible to design a coherent representation of a city by definition pervaded by changeable phenomena and dynamic and interactive processes that products new forms and materials in the city space? The Western world's economic, social, and moral crisis of the last decade has produced a condition in which globalization is offset by the growth of new inequalities: development produces a huge amount of waste, growth damages the environment, and emerging metropolitan cities have a multiplicity of localism, sustained by new identities, lifestyles, and economies (Amendola, 2000).

The themes mentioned, and many more, can return to us many endless configurations of the city space. The contribution proposed here is basically methodological; it explores how *possible trajectories* for contemporary territories can be traced among the multitude of uses and roles that the space of the city (public or of public use) assumes for the effect of the actual dynamic. The complexity of contemporary territories also requires a change in the ways in which knowledge is acquired. The construction of a problematic background—in which it is possible to bring out not discounted or not immediately perceptible information—inevitably involves the intersection of different survey methods. The observation of the places, the interviews, and the acquisition of data through computer platforms and digital tools, all help to provide substantive responses to the research objectives. Changing the forms of knowledge acquirable from different tools returns different points of view that are, at the same time, synergistic and not interchangeable.

It is, therefore, important to exploit the different relationships between the methods, tools, data, and land forms in order to build a collection of updated, shared, and transferable knowledge. The design becomes a tool and a method of investigation and narration. In this way, it is possible to trace the seemingly indecipherable writing, which still exists and is *implicit* in the structure of the places (Boeri, 2010; Koolhaas & Foster, 2016). A sort of *latent design* is created by the spaces and the required use of the space as they are reconciled in new configurations; this suggests fertile areas for future projects. It is in this process of crossing all the spatial, social, and economic scales of the city that it is possible to experience the modes of production and transformation of its spaces that are involved in renewal and regeneration processes.

The first step was to build designs capable of expressing the character and configurations that the renewal and regeneration actions (being they urban or social, of top-down or bottom-up type) assume in the city of Naples. At first glance, the metropolitan area of Naples appears to be a shaded spots landscape, whose figure is constructed from the addition and combination of a reduced range of solitaire products (Terracciano, 2016). The extraordinary objectivity of an overhead perspective allows us to see, with great clarity, a hardly knowable territory; data mappings from different databases also allow us to view a remarkable quantity and diversity of information. However, this does not necessarily equate to a good understanding of the area. Forms of mimetic representation, including the mapping data, are not enough; a different *strategy of attention* is needed (Secchi,

1992). The intent of this process (fig. 3) is to bring out certain characteristics that guide the search for interpretative forms of representation. These forms are able to condense urban phenomena from a spatial and social point of view around dense and proposal images, just because some images of reality are conceptualized as they have the ability to influence the world.

Referring to the renewal and regeneration processes, in a sort of *elementarist abstraction* (Viganò, 1999), we tried to recognize, qualify, and name these processes. These have been superimposed on the consolidated physical space of the city, composed of both settlement points and locations that have become *urban void*. The former can be connected to the shapes of *filaments*, *chessboards*, and *villages*; widespread creep leads to a sprawl that consumes places, including the *old town*, which is still recognizable as a dense and compact core, an outpost of a past that resists. The second consists of production and commerce fences, former systems of production, buildings or public spaces in a state of abandonment or degradation, and even greenhouses, quarries, and landfills; these locations are fully included in the city plan, and they map signs and footprints of new morphologies, producing etchings and alterations in the spatial structure and continuity of the places. The urban explosion, while consuming space and soil, builds generic and equivalent landscapes. These landscapes are homologous, because the explosion reduces the area to an elementary grammar of *enclaves* built next to others. This is a condition that reflects a society in which individualism forgets the collective space and fragments very different territories, making everyone equal (Boeri, 2010). The design reconciled the forms, grasping the shape of the city in its essential trajectory, and re-calling its condition through synthetic images.

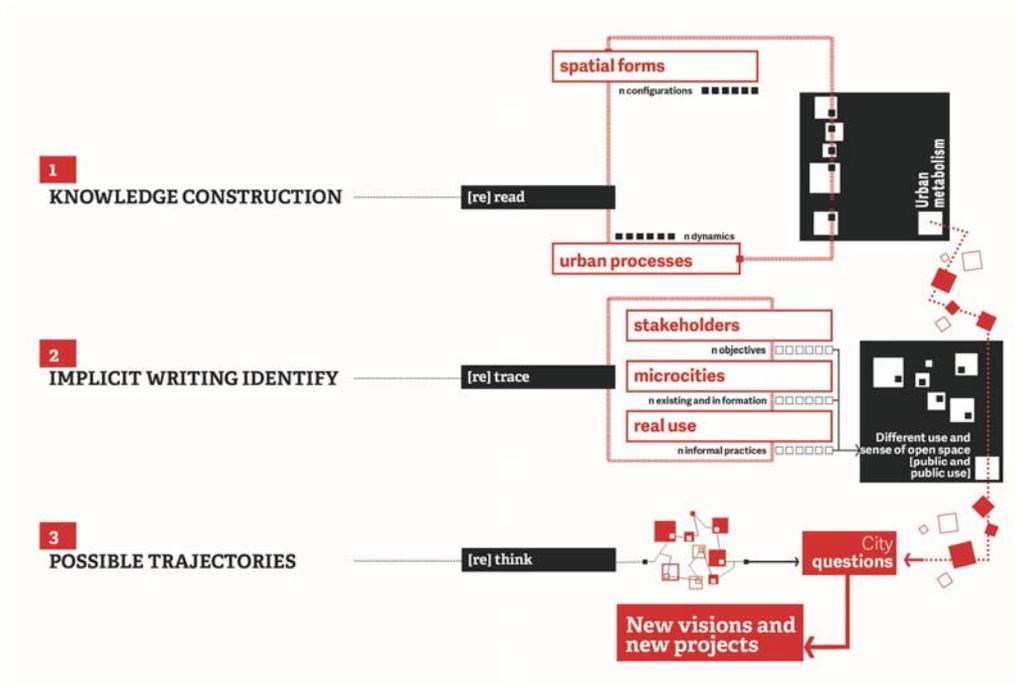


Fig. 3 Methodological research scheme

A theory of space that passes through different visions and is pervaded by processes that leave tangible manifestations is suggested in Naples (consider, for example, the occupations of space for various purposes or projects that invade the enormous brownfields located at the extremes of the city).

Contemporary urban dynamics have invested in the cities, both large and small, breaking the positional value system and the traditional relation of opposition between town and periphery, while generating a variety of

physical forms, substantiated from new economies and new use practices and lifestyles (fig. 4)¹¹. A different community geography has embryos of new cities in which the habitability can have many possible variations. The phenomena must be observed from a variety of perspectives in order to recognize actual, daily, identifiable, and experienced cities or places (Gabellini, 2010). Today more than ever, in most Italian urban areas, people coexist together despite different ideas, stories, needs, and ways of life that result in different and conflicting practices of production, use, and appropriation of spaces and places (Amin, Thrift, 2002). This was recognized through the information retrieved in interviews and the direct mapping of the locations, which was done to reconstruct the collection of actors and uses of the space.

In addition to the physical space of the city, there is the virtual space. This space allows for the development of participatory practices and real processes with direct impacts on the city. Cities today are complex environments that stimulate the activities of the informal actors starting from the new possibilities offered by *social networks*. Modern cities also constitute a political space for excluded people by the logic of national political power and lobbying (Sassen, 2005). It means delimiting the spatial density of these relations in the city according to its narrations (Calafati, 2009). A multiplicity of social actors (including those that are more or less institutional and more or less collective) act on the places which, at the same time, are increasingly the subject of informal appropriation and reuse practices. The legality of some of these reuse practices is questionable. The complexity and variety of conditions require drawing another city, almost comparable to the physical one, but perhaps more real.

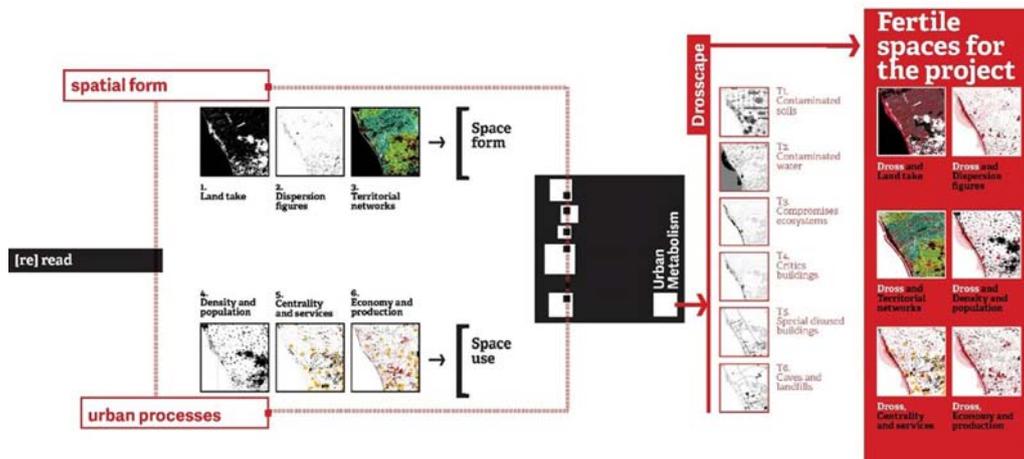


Fig. 4 Knowledge construction scheme

In a society where differences are increasing, research on the city space and its use cannot be limited to the appropriation or claims of the existing city. Very often the city space is the result of overlapping social statuses and stratifications, diverse backgrounds and identities that demarcate the material or symbolic border. Thus, new tracks, signs, and symbols from every perspective populate the city. Places in which *insurgent planning practices* (Sandercock & Lysiottis, 1998) and *resistance practices* to imposed models are used demonstrate the existence of unresolved urban policies and indicate that the city is still far from the profound social and spatial transformation that it needs. The goal is therefore to represent the contemporary condition of Naples, in all its complexity. In addition to building a method of looking at the city, this contribution gives a dimension and a representation to otherwise unexpressed questions regarding new policies and a new urban vision.

¹¹ Cfr *Atelier International du Grand Paris* at <http://www.ateliergrandparis.fr/12clefs/>

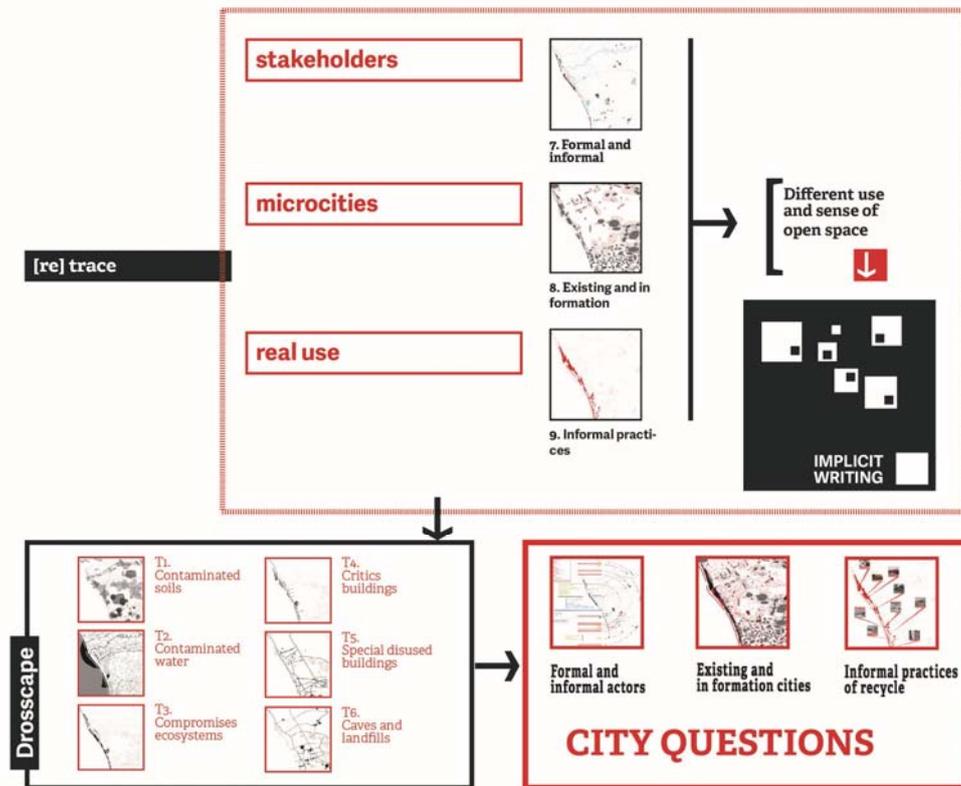


Fig. 5 Implicit writing construction structure

3 METHOD AND TOOLS

In order to trace the *implicit writing* of the city, a first operation was conducted on the city space. It was divided in five different sections. That have to be understood as homogeneous areas for the set of phenomena that pervade them, both for the types of spaces on which it insists deterioration and abandon then for the types of responses given to the existence of these urban and social voids¹². In terms of types of design that insist on the city, taking up the PRG (Master Plan) of the city of Naples, and in particular the General Variant of the PRG (June, 2004) and the Western Variant, it is possible to highlight a sectorial division of the general city with its western part (hereinafter referred to as Western Naples), and a further breakdown by area of intervention in a section dedicated to parks (hereinafter referred to as the Landfills and the Urban Parks Areas), one dedicated to the Old Town, one dedicated to the eastern zone (hereinafter referred to as Eastern Naples), and one dedicated to the vast peripheral area (in this study identified with the area of Northern Naples)¹³. For each of the sections the information about renewal and regeneration experiences was collected through:

- *Participant and pro-active observations* in collective discussion events about the city¹⁴;

¹² See the distinctions between brown and social fields and the intervention strategies described in paragraph 1.

¹³ See paragraph "Napoli rifiuta i piani [Naples rejects plans]" inside essay of Piscopo C. (2012), *Aree dismesse e architetture* [Abandoned areas and architecture]. In M. Russo, R. Lucci (Eds.), *Napoli verso Oriente* [Naples to the East] (pp. 235-250). Napoli: Clean Edizioni, in which we can find a critical reconstruction of the relationship between the complexity of Naples city and planning processes during the 20th century.

¹⁴ Among others: 'Critical Mass: get the hands on the city', a series of group discussion events on cities that have taken place during 2016, as well as the open assemblies of municipalities as 2 (Avvocata, Montecalvario, Mercato, Pendino, Porto, San Giuseppe), 9 (Pianiura, Soccavo), 10 (Bagnoli, Fuorigrotta).

- *Unstructured and in-depth interviews with key informers* involved in both urban and social renewal and regeneration processes. These sources were from the local administration (top-down processes), urban and social movements, citizens and inhabitants, associations, organizations, and third sector cooperatives (bottom-up processes)¹⁵.

Due to the complexity of the involved issues and the fact that often we had to deal with experiences at the limits of legality (think for example of to the squatting public buildings and spaces as well as of existing planning projects never started in the practice), it was not possible record interviews or produce field notes during the observation. The only tool, which distinguishes the collection of information in both methodological moments, approved by the parties involved was the use of sectorial maps of the city (a total of five maps, one for each identified field). These maps were originally made for previous projects and have gradually been enriched with the information collected from the field until they were saturated with indications on renewal and regeneration processes and on the actors involved. Key informers were asked to draw their own vision, reasoning in a spatial and visual way, of what happens in the city; this was made possible through the use of the elaborated sectorial maps. It is for this reason that the article does not refer to canonical urban planning instruments for the institutional government of the territory to illustrate the interventions involved in the top-down and bottom-up processes of renewal and regeneration. In fact, following an “urban and social” address, the conducted research establishes a similar relationship between the various initiatives, in particular by highlighting the social component and the fact that the interventions recalled by the interviewers derive from the vision that they have in mind when they are called to draws on our maps the “latent text” of the city and the deriving implicit writing we are looking for. This result was reached by asking the interviewers to reasoning about a specific element of the consolidated city, the urban voids. In turn, these voids become the unifying elements of the interventions that are reversed in the mappings with the aim of giving conceptual and physical consistency to the plurality of data collected, also providing implicitly an aid to the non-simple reading of the urban phenomena in Naples. In achieving this goal, surely it is possible to confuse the boundaries among centre and peripheries perceiving them as somewhat homologated. This is not true, in fact, what result homologated are the representation elements as spaces free of particular connotations. Similarly, it is possible to say about the ownership of these spaces defined as urban voids, a feature which is of little importance in this phase of the research carried out, since what matters is that these spaces are visible in the perceptions of those who live and who administers the territory in order to become possible objects for top-down or bottom-up actions. Therefore, what will be presented below are not just results accompanied by interview excerpts or ethnographic notes, but rather a reasoning on how the information collected on a spatial and visual perspective can be integrated with the vision emerging through this information.

4 THE MAPS OF THE CITY BETWEEN RENEWAL AND REGENERATION EXPERIENCES

Using the four intervention strategies defined above (urban renewal, social renewal, urban regeneration, and social regeneration), the areas subject to these strategies (*brownfields* and *social fields*), and the methods discussed for uncovering implicit writings of the city, it is possible to classify the findings in the context of

¹⁵ Specifically, they were interviewed for the top-down processes: some of the responsables for urban planning at the City of Naples (three in total); prominent members of project as ‘Bagnoli Futura’, ‘Urban Renewal of Naples East Sea Port Area’, ‘Old Town UNESCO World Heritage Site’, ‘Naplest’ (one interviewer for each project, four in total); exponents of municipalities as 7 (Miano, Secondigliano, San Pietro a Patierno), 8 (Piscinola, Marianella, Chiaiano, Scampia) and 9 (Pianura, Soccavo) (for a total of three interviewers). For bottom-up experiences, however, it have been interviewed: representatives of the major groups of pressure and collective action that have led to squatting actions of public spaces and buildings (for a total of ten interviewers, two for each section of the city detected and belonging to different action groups or movements), representatives of neighbourhood committees of the landfill and urban parks area (three interviewers). All the interviews were conducted between January and May 2016 and in neutral places with respect to membership of the persons interviewed so as to guarantee anonymity, privacy and freedom of expression.

Naples. This not only highlights what happens in specific sections or contexts of the city, but also overlaps the different strategies. Two general maps of the city were produced. The first laid out the areas of interest where the renewal and regeneration initiatives promoted by the public administration were focused. These included abandoned and degraded areas, in a socio-spatial sense, and sites of historical, economic, and cultural interest. The following five areas were particularly important:

- *Western Naples* (fig. 9) is a typical example of *brownfield*, where the main redevelopment projects are located, such as the ex-Italsider of Bagnoli and the area that hosted the offices of NATO and Mostra D’Oltre Mare (a site of economic and cultural interest). Many projects promoted by the local government and interventions by the public sector (framed as *urban renewal strategies*) are focused in this area. These projects include reclamation, conversion, and re-functionalization of these pieces of the city.
- The *landfills and the natural and urban parks areas* (fig. 10), also these identified as *brownfields*, stretch from Pianura to Chiaiano, passing through the natural reserve of the Crater of Astroni and the Urban Park of Camaldoli. The local government has planned few renewal actions here, although this area is problematic due to environmental quality issues and to a strong urbanization linked especially to the never evaded phenomenon of unauthorised development. These areas require a strategy halfway between the *urban renewal and regeneration strategies*
- *Northern Naples* (fig. 12) is a *social field* that includes the areas most affected by neglect and physical and social degradation. Scampia, Secondigliano, and Miano are such areas. The local government has several projects in these areas related to legality, security, mobility, infrastructures, housing, and renewal actions on the physical and social sides. These are framed as *urban regeneration strategies*
- The *Old Town* (fig. 13) is a *social field* (which is understood in this context in an enlarged way as a site of historical, economic, and cultural interest). The local government is working on renewal projects that involve several lenders, such as the Old Town UNESCO World Heritage Site, historic building (Sirena) recovery projects, and the redevelopment of specific pieces of the city (the Cardarelli area, the Hospital of the Poor, Piazza Mercato, etc.). These are framed as *urban renewal strategies*.
- *Eastern Naples* (fig. 11) is another *brownfield*, on which the focus returns to being that of ex-industrial diminished areas, but unlike Western Naples, the intervention of the private sector and business associations is more marked. The interventions planned for this area include reclamation, conversion, and re-functionalization mainly through Implementaion Plans. There are also projects promoted by the local government, such as the Urban Renewal Naples East Sea Port Area. These are framed as *urban renewal strategies*, according with PUA “Ambito 13 – Ex refinery” (2009) that adopts these structural choices: (1.) the construction of dense road network and the integration with the subway network in order to overtake the area’s isolation; (2.) The design of streets and open spaces as means for the progressive constructions of the park; (3.) The central role of water and energy in the urban regeneration process.

ut, how will the city react to these top-down methods? To answer this question, a second map was drawn to include the spontaneous *bottom-up* regeneration interventions. Overlapping the previously highlighted five areas with the responses given by the social substrate, three macro classes emerge:

- (1) In the two areas classified as former industrial areas, or brownfields, the focus is on the actions developed by two coalitions that locally improves actions of squatting with socio-cultural purposes, sometimes in a position of open opposition to local government. In Western Naples, these are strongly linked to problematic territorial conversion; in Eastern Naples these are more linked to the general

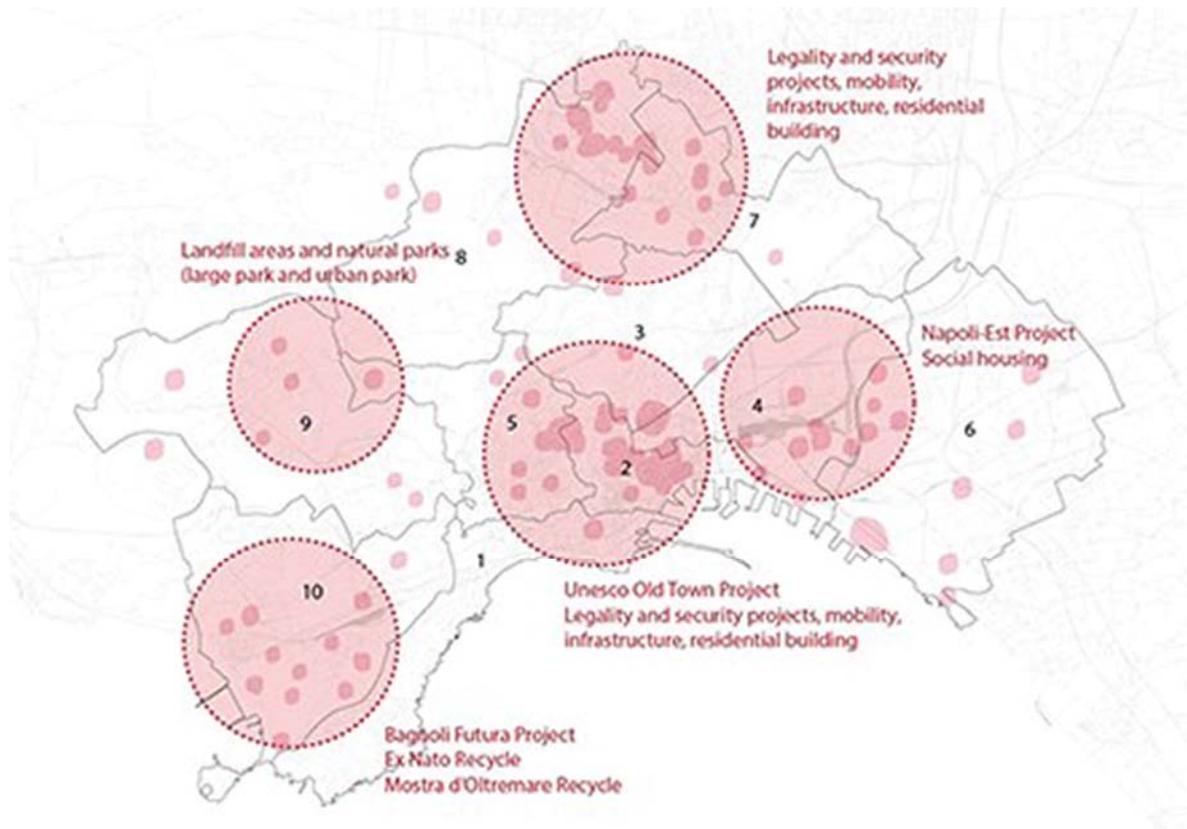


Fig. 6 Renewal and regeneration initiatives promoted (or co-participated) by the public administration. The little-red points on the map indicate the various mapped experiences giving an indication on its spread in the city space. The big-red circles indicate an homogeneous area. The numbers identify, instead, the ten Neapolitan Municipalities

- problem of neglect and physical and social degradation. Moreover, in this area it can be identified the actions of entrepreneurial committees that are at the heart of the design in Eastern Naples, because they determine the development direction much more than public actors. In Western Naples, instead, these private committees operate in cooperation with the public administrative project and do not replace it. (This is framed as a strategy between social renewal and regeneration.)
- (2) In the area of Northern Naples and in the landfills and the natural and urban parks areas (the first identified as a social field and the second as brownfield), regeneration actions are promoted and carried out by citizens' committees, cultural associations, social promotion organizations, and other third sector actors. Projects often combine the volunteer work of committees with the more structured work of associations and are often funded with public funds. This action mode consolidates the relationship of these actors with the territory on which they operate. It involves wide and shared participation projects that are not only devoted to the improvement of the city, but also to determining the measures that are most appropriate for it. (This is framed as a strategy of social renewal.)
- (3) In the Old Town area (a social field) the actions of regeneration are very different from those in the rest of the city. Here the focus is on disused, neglected, and degraded spaces. Urban and social movements are therefore the main actors in the implementation of regeneration actions that on the release of these spaces based a good part of their struggle (framed as a social regeneration strategy). However, these movements conduct squatting with socio-residential, socio-cultural, and artistic purposes, claiming the right to the city and various other social rights which a large part of the city's inhabitants were gradually deprived (households, income, common goods, the quality of the spaces, etc.).

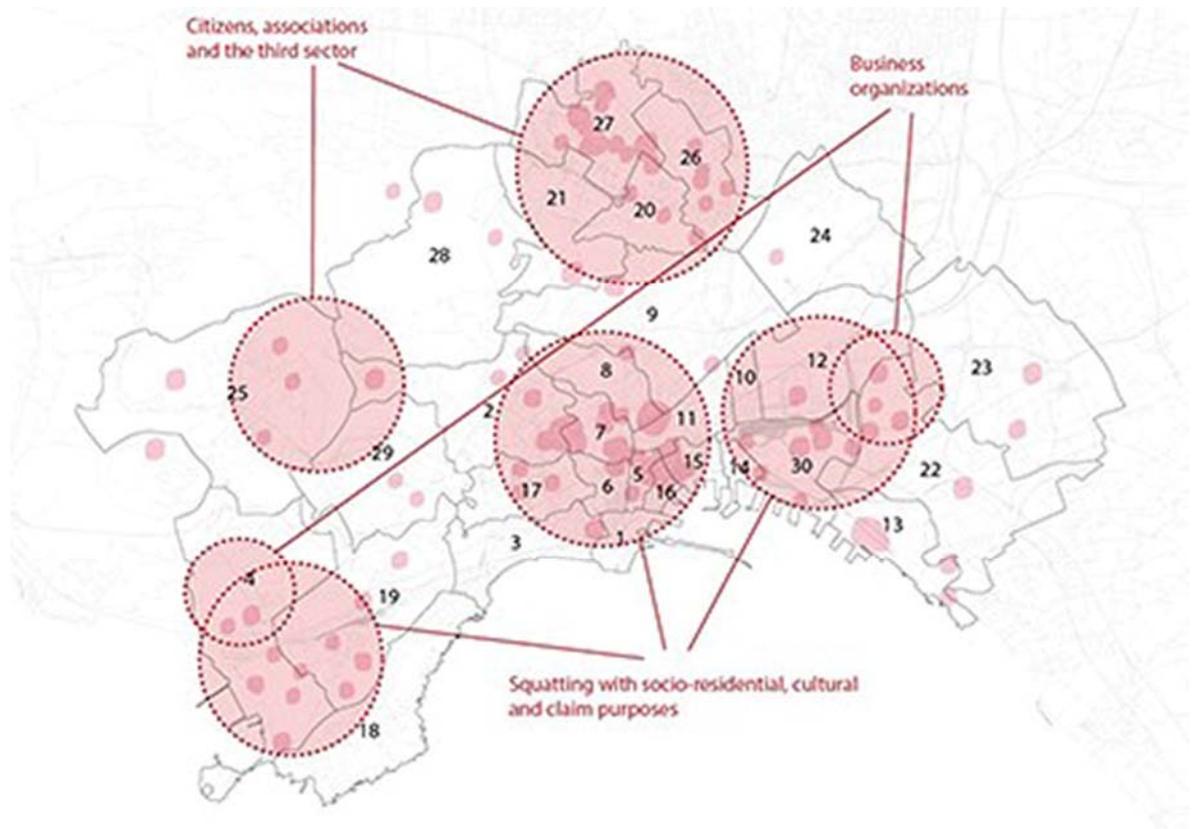


Fig. 7 Bottom-up and spontaneous regeneration processes. The little-red points on the map indicate the various mapped experiences giving an indication on its spread in the city space. The big-red circles indicate an homogeneous area. The numbers identify, instead, the 30 Neapolitan Neighbourhoods

When the representations of future directions for the city are all considered—including top-down and bottom-up processes, actors, areas of interest, and interventions—it is possible to see differences in the deployment of *renewal* and *regeneration* operations. While cities change, they simultaneously create in themselves new spaces and places that do not arise from large urban projects, but arise from the folds of everyday life. The purpose of this research is to investigate the existing conditions in order to identify possible development trajectories and thus orient the direction of progressive and inevitable change. Therefore, these representations are the *travel maps* and the *routes* that *introduce different geographies from the past* (Viganò, 2013), because they demonstrate the direction of larger changes that go beyond the immediately observable and perceptible spatial conditions.

In addition to the map of the city of Naples, five sectorial maps of the investigated areas (which also correspond to the maps used in data collection) were elaborated in order to trace the pictures of emerging city and its possible future trajectories.

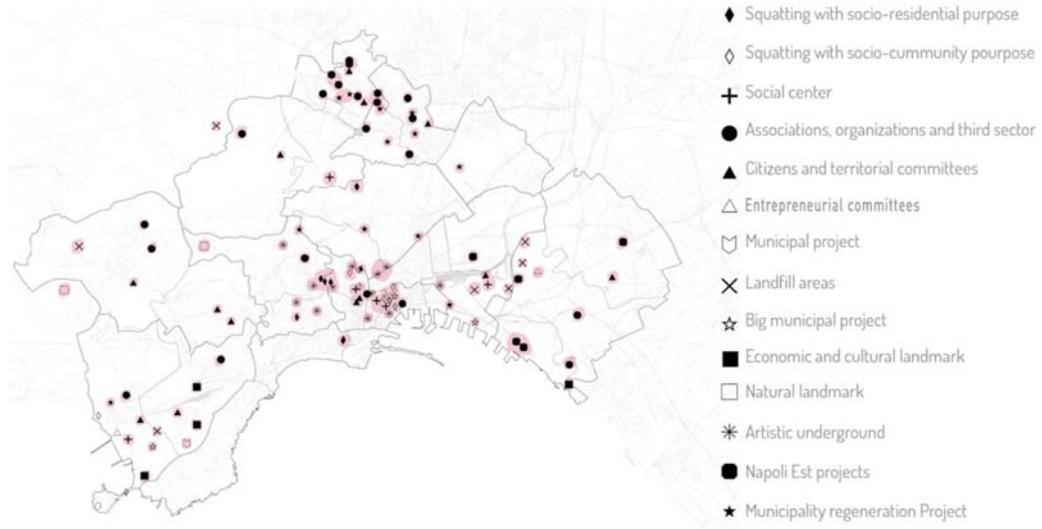


Fig. 8 Overlapping between renewal and regeneration intervention maps of the interested urban areas

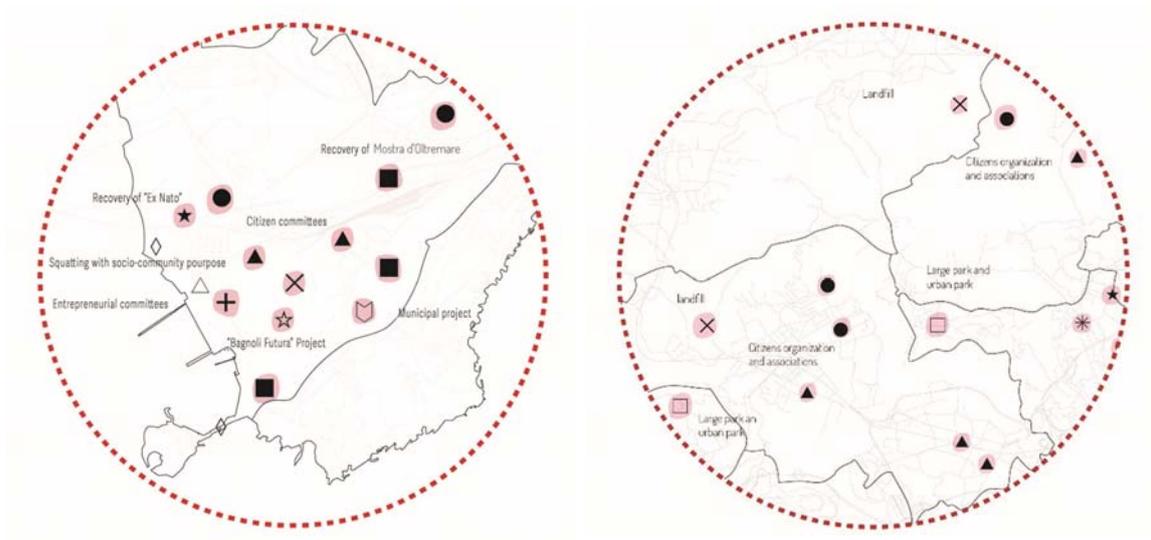


Fig. 9 - 10 Overlapping between renewal and regeneration intervention maps with zooms of the Western Naples area (on the left) and landfills, the natural and urban parks areas (on the right)

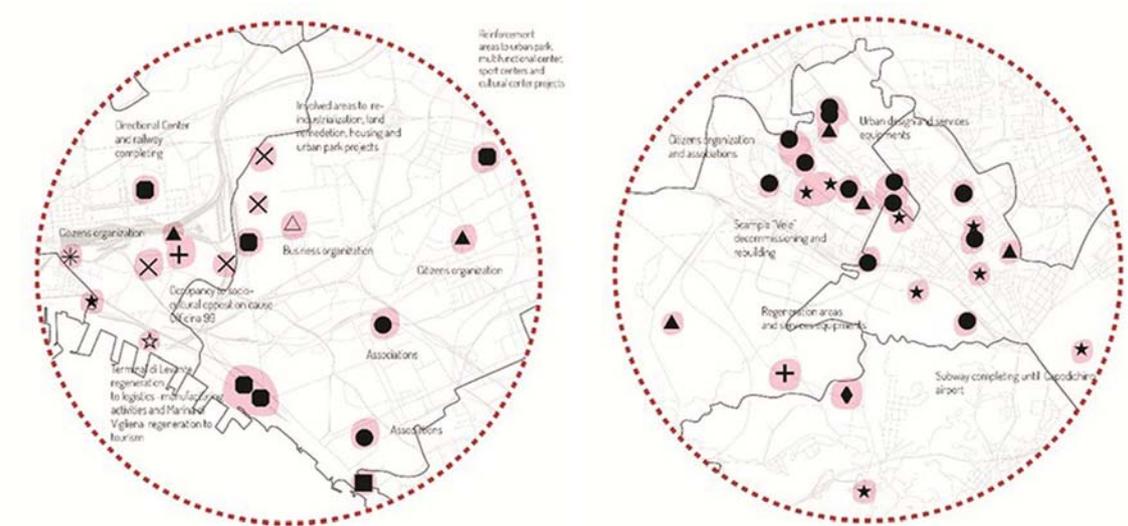


Fig. 11 – 12 Overlapping between renewal and regeneration intervention maps with zooms of the Eastern Naples area (on the left) and Northern Naples areas (on the right)

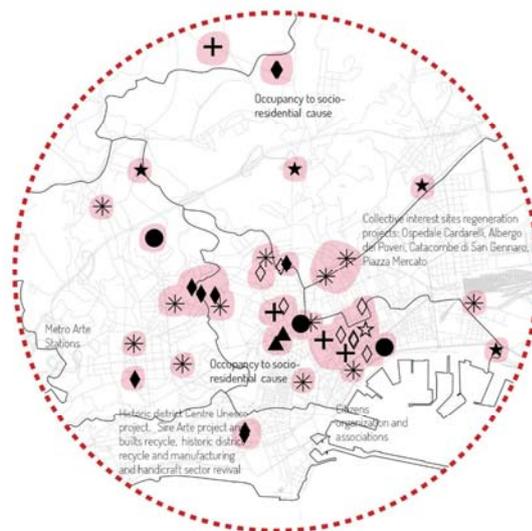


Fig. 13 Overlapping between renewal and regeneration intervention maps with zooms of the Old Town

5 DISCUSSION: WHAT PATHS OF DEVELOPMENT ARE THERE FOR THE FUTURE OF NAPLES?

This study suggests the need to develop a wider policy discourse on *Naples*. In the processes implemented by local actors, in the citizens' responses to these processes, and in the local governance structure of renewal and regeneration processes it is possible to trace elements that will be useful in understanding the trajectories and emerging strategies for each identified area. In fact, in the analysis of the interactions between renewal and regeneration processes, five trajectories emerge:

- Urban and Social Revitalization for Western Naples requires a concerted and shared growth that is led by the public actors but that also listens to inhabitants, citizens, coalitions, and urban and social movements. A new social narrative that can enhance the identity of the area must be constructed.

Such an identity must include not only productive vocations, linked to the former industrial sites, but also those related to a culture of the sea (which has been removed from the memory of the city), and those related to the exhibition and artistic culture. The emerging sophisticated strategy is that of a participatory and integrated local development, where the private sector can accompany and contribute to the public projects and address the demands expressed by the social substrate, since what this piece of city need is above all a strengthening and, only after, a raise strategy;

- Territorial regeneration and social re-activation for the landfills and the natural and urban parks areas need an identity and physical redefinition that can create a sense of affection among the people who live there and will motivate a community of sharing. The absence of public programming, the persistence of illegal activities, the lack of services, and the predominant activation of the third sector, suggest that the strategy for this part of the city should be linked to relational development and to a general reactivation of institutions and inhabitants to build a local critical vision;
- Awakening and social and institutional empowerment for Northern Naples can be used in designing the future image of this area to link forms of empowerment and moral duty. The public design, which is markedly territorial and lacks a proper focus on recipients, must also listen to the local volunteer sector that works to build forms of active citizenship. The long history of difficult situations, degradation, and entrapment in that part of the city has all resulted in a situation that needs significant social recovery. A strategy of development and social transformation may make it possible to remove the causes of disaffection due to the physicality of this area for who live there, working also on the recovery of places identity and openness to new possibilities for both places and people;
- Re-spatial-attention and urban empowerment should be used in Eastern Naples, where the development projects will most likely be controlled by private interests. The interventions are aimed at the transformation of the physical nature of the sites in order to increase competitiveness and attractiveness, making a vast and progressively depersonalized space the new growth engine of the city. This economic and territorial development strategy would be driven by the private sector and attended by the public sector. Here, regeneration and renewal have to contend with complex integration and social problems that remain closed in places and that still don't have adequate forms of expression in the city;
- Re-appropriation, claim, and social innovation are suggested for the Old Town. Here the focus is split between the construction of an attracting shop window, with an essentially physical recovery and re-appropriation by those who live there. The inseparability of urban and social renewal and regeneration processes is obvious in this part of the city. Cooperation between public and private, civil society and politics, is necessary here and it is shown in the some implemented interventions. The strategy that emerges is that of a multi-directional and multi-actor development in which each actor has their own share of responsibility, leading to growth and exchange paths that are also collective, synergistic, and inclusive, open to different interests and ideas.

These five trajectories reveal five ideas of the city which it could be associated five ideas of general recipients of renewal and regeneration actions. These are, respectively: a City of Inhabitants for Western Naples; a City of the Associations for Landfills and urban and natural parks areas; a City of the Citizens for Northern Naples; a City of the Entrepreneurs for Eastern Naples; and a City of the City for the Old Town.

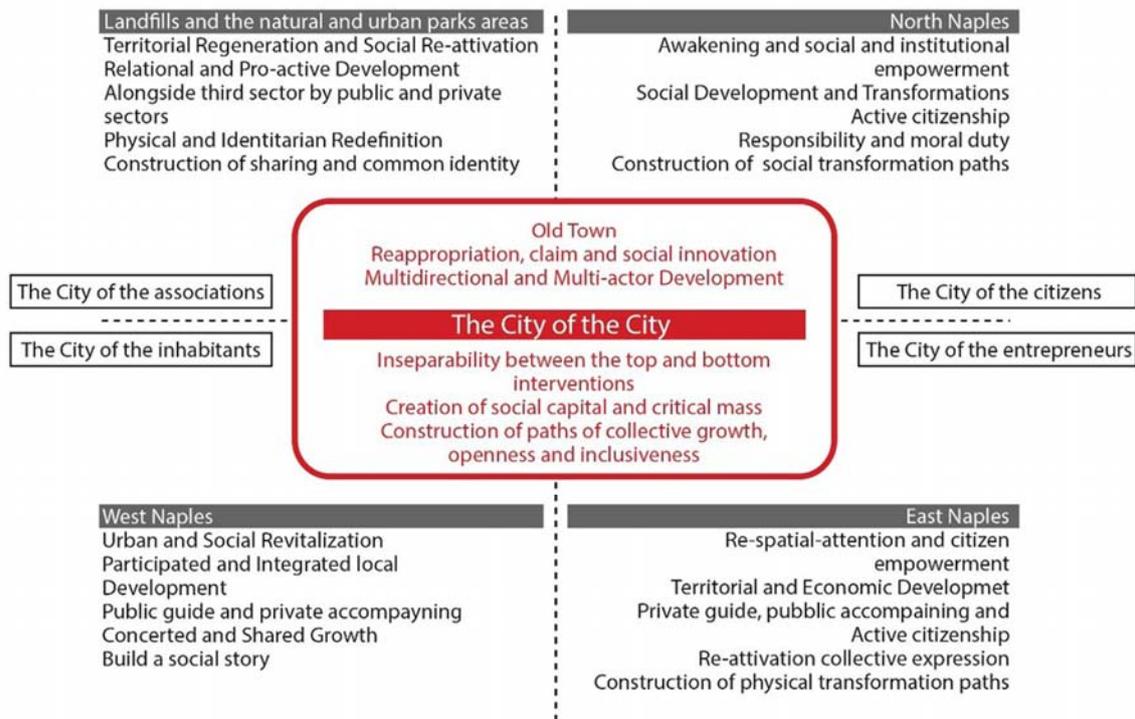


Fig. 14 Development models for the city

6 CONCLUSION

Naples was an emblematic case in order to highlight differences between the possible types of renewal, regeneration and recycle interventions on specific problematic areas (whether brown or social fields), as well as to test the explanatory power of territorial maps as tools used both for collecting and constructing the analysed data. However, a non-organic response grows from the analysis of the city space and confirms the impossibility of reasoning on a single trajectory of development. Naples has been—and remains—elusive and changeable, but perhaps it is precisely these characteristics that will shape its future. The people in the analysed territories have expressed their needs. It is clear that although these areas are currently urban voids, they cannot be considered empty. *Brown* and *social fields* require different interventions, but what matters is not how these interventions start, but rather the projected destination. Therefore, to return the voids to the urban system they must be filled with objects, bodies, meanings, identities, people, actions, and experiences of life. They must be used as public and physical spaces. Urban transformation must be intertwined with social transformation, each influencing the other to create experiences of daily life that slowly settle and grow in memory. A collective identity and ideas that substantiate the possible trajectories of development will eventually emerge. It is clear that a single unique image of the investigated urban system is impossible, as well as impossible to trace it in every metropolitan city. Furthermore, there is a substantial overlap and integration of brownfields and social fields. Think out interventions in only one direction are, therefore, inadmissible. Actors and actions of renewal and regeneration that are focused on the physical transformation of either the urban dimension or the social one must work together. A successful effort requires synergy and a system that shifts the attention from individual objects or areas to the more inclusive concept of development declined on the total urban system.

There remains fundamental open questions to which only a part of the answer can be found in this research with whom, instead, we have been tried to providing a guide to the knowledge of a complicated urban scenario

as the Neapolitan one. The questions are: how would it be possible to “twist and merge” the social to the urban aspects in renewal, regeneration and recycle processes that pervade the city? What is the potential role that the presented research results could have as a decisive tool for public administrators and local government? Outlining five city images with its various models of urban and social renewal and regeneration trajectories, as well as with its recipients, has undoubtedly heuristic value as well as a high explanatory feature to answer the questions just formulated. East and West Naples recall that season of urban renewal policies, typically business led, of neoliberal matrix from the early 1990s. North Naples and the area of landfills and parks recall the need to give relevance to the social aspects of local regeneration as it did in the early twentieth century by European policies, putting social cohesion as a key objective of urban politics. The Old Town, however, carries the densest meanings of the concept of “territorialization” as a local, participated and integrated development process (Battaglini, 2014). It cannot ignore a perfect combination between territorial capital and social capital as well as among emerging forms of degradation and their embankment through forms of conflict. Here is the multidimensional character of urban problems that intertwine economic, environmental, spatial and social aspects of decline and that require new policies to be addressed: “to respond to this complexity, regeneration calls into question an integrated approach of intervention, or propose it, as a fundamental objective of simultaneously intervening along the different dimensions of the problems that are at the origin of the deprivation situations on which they intend to operate” (Fioretti, 2015: 65). More often, the concept of renewal continues to be linked to a purely urban type of operation in which the physical component is predominant. The peripheries are generally the places of intervention and the social aspect is confined in building spaces for sociality, creating containers without attention to content, actors and processes within them; containers destined to a new process of transmigration to new urban voids. So, what really leads to social and urban interweaving? Most likely, the actors, those we have highlighted as recipients or agents in renewal and regeneration processes, with their progressive trend towards local governance, with the emergence of the third sector (such as in the landfill area or in North Naples) and of a conflicting component of civil society and its inhabitants’ active participation (such as in the Old Town or in the East and West areas of the city), in line with the current social policy trend. Despite meeting a few limitations, these two trends have been the real engine of the intertwining between urban renewal and social regeneration processes in Naples. It is in the combination of the local dynamics between actors and actions that a new urban planning season can know new life. A season that does not disabuse but activates the public actor as the private one, the third sector as the citizens. A season in which the change of paradigm is evident and can be seen from the exploitation of undervalued public assets and the social redistribution of the surplus value generated by the transformation efforts aimed at creating new centralities in the consolidated city. Also in the national and international contexts, this change of paradigm is evident as result of the urgency of addressing the common problems across all contemporary cities (affected by contamination, urban decline, inequality, etc.). It appears clear in the exemplary references from local and global Good Practices and in the implementation of EU environmental policies¹⁶ that confirm that there is an intention to re-think the relation between community and city, overcoming the sector-specific limitation toward a multi-disciplinary approach for the urban planning. Therefore, the reading provided through the trajectories of the five pieces of the city in this paper, in order to give a response to the questions asked, require bringing all five systems to convergence, because it is in each of them that a possible answer is elaborated, and in each of them a way to stem the limits is developed. This makes the same process of regeneration a way of intervening on urban situations with projects that aim at an economic and social result as well as a physical transformation of the city, promoting a dynamic balance

¹⁶ Cfr. Regione Campania (2011), *Relazione sui Grandi Progetti del POR Campania FESR 2007-2013* [Relations on Big Projects of POR Campania FESR 2007-2013], Napoli. More informations about POR Campania FESR 2014-2020 are available on web site: <http://porfesr.regione.campania.it/it/por-in-sintesi/programma-operativo-b8q8/grandi-progetti-6pcg?page=1>

between its components and the profound transformations that have taken place in it: the economic crisis, the changing of demographic conditions and a different demand for sociality, the need to curb soil consumption with an increasing focus on environmental sustainability of interventions. This makes the traditionally intended urban planning tools limited and to be overcome in order to define a hierarchical system of urban tissues, centralities and territorial features referred to it, measuring the new sustainability budgets in relation to the entire urban system that the actual city determined (Fioretti, 2015). This hierarchical system can be deduced through the provided territorial representations aimed at putting into communication top-down and bottom-up interventions by providing a different grammar of representation, or the implicit writing, that does not reside in the projects but in the process. The basic elements of this new grammar of representation, the urban voids, become the elementary units from which restart and, as configurable elements—taken individually and in their aggregate form—provide to the elaborated maps—understood as representation tools but also as tools for reasoning and planning—the ability to adapt to the dynamic and complex, but also contradictory, Neapolitan urban reality as well as the one of complex urban systems in general. Indeed, on the urban voids it is possible to directly intervene by enhancing them both from the point of view of urban standards as for their recovery, reuse and the realization of open spaces for new urban centralities, thus changing their character, identity and function also in the social sense. This is because implicit writing is by definition dynamic and non-static as well as the processes it intends to represent and it offers a way to think about how information collected on the field in a spatial and visual perspective can be integrated together with emerging development trajectories in different parts of the city. Therefore, reasoning about the contribution of this spatial representation tool to the decision-making functions of the public administration and the local government, it is impossible to deny the importance to move from the policy-design to the logic of 'doing' and 'done' (and therefore the renewal and regeneration processes) on defined elements (such as urban voids). This can give a different picture of the city, in some ways more complex and complete, on which local actors are required to planning and to implement territorial government actions.

More generally, this paper reflects about a perspective in social and urban research aim to be integrated in urban planning instrument and governance, providing with these innovative methodologies and experiences, a set of tools, models and procedures to support and act incremental, cohesive and place-based processes for renewal, regeneration and recycle cities and derelict sites through the possibility of new flexible agreements and cooperation between the large institutional and economic players and the new social and economic actors also associated to the innovative sectors as cohesive commitment to urban regeneration. This is, in fact, the most significant and interesting field of work for the inclusive urban regeneration of degraded spaces, even through alliances and new pacts that reveal and give strength to the informal or bottom-up potentials, connecting them with the economic, financial and social parties.

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IMAGE SOURCES

Images are edited by authors.

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