The resilience city represents a topic that collects all the issues related to the urban risks and is referred to the different impacts that an urban system has to face with. Studies useful to improve the urban conditions of resilience are particularly welcome. Main topics to consider could be issues of water, soil, energy, etc...

TeMA is the Journal of Land use, Mobility and Environment and offers papers with a unified approach to planning and mobility. TeMA Journal has also received the SPARC Europe Seal of Open Access Journals released by Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC Europe) and the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

Rotterdam Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

The Resilience City / The Fragile City. Methods, Tools and Best Practices.

RUTTERDAM CLIMATE INITIATIVE
Climate Proof

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TeMA Journal of Land Use, Mobility and Environment offers researches, applications and contributions with a unified approach to planning and mobility and publishes original inter-disciplinary papers on the interaction of transport, land use and environment. Domains include: engineering, planning, modeling, behavior, economics, geography, regional science, sociology, architecture and design, network science and complex systems.

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THE RESILIENCE CITY/THE FRAGILE CITY. METHODS, TOOLS AND BEST PRACTICES

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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.
THE RESILIENCE CITY/THE FRAGILE CITY. METHODS, TOOLS AND BEST PRACTICES

ROCCO PAPA
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The 11th volume of TeMA Journal consecrates the three issues of 2018 to promote the scientific debate on the fragile/resilience city that represents a topic collecting 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 represent the aim of our editorial work of this year. 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 section “Focus” contains four articles. The first article, titled “Land use and climate change: Italian and European adaptation plans” by Floriana Zucaro and Rosa Morosini (University of Naples Federico II, Italy), deals on the reading of a sample of recent Italian and European adaptation plans, seeks to investigate the existence of environmental actions aimed at guaranteeing a sustainable use of natural and non-natural soil, in order to reduce the consumption of non-anthropized soil and also contribute to containing the effects of climate change.

The second article “Second law of thermodynamics and urban green infrastructure - A knowledge synthesis to address spatial planning strategies” by Raffaele Pelorosso, Federica Gobattoni, Maria Nicolina Ripa, Antonio Leone (Tuscia University, Italy) with a systemic review of Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) planning and thermodynamics has been carried out to identify all the occurrences to date in the scientific literature. Secondly, a scoping review of second law of thermodynamics (SLT) related concepts of exergy, entropy and urban metabolism is presented in order to investigate the main applications of, and gaps in, urban spatial planning. Results indicate that UGI and ecosystem service planning based on SLT is a relatively new field of research. Moreover, some general indications are derived for the development of spatial UGI planning strategies based on SLT.

The third article, titled “The Adapting city. Resilience through water design in Rotterdam”, by Maurizio Francesco Errigo (University of Enna Kore, Italy), focuses on the strategies and the initiatives that Netherlands has been developing to improve the water management in urban areas and make them efficient waterproof cities. In particular the Delta Metropolis project and the Rotterdam case study are described by paying particular attention to the solutions that public open and green spaces offer in terms of water defence and climate adaptation.

The fourth article, titled “Geographic determinism Vs urban resilience: italian scenario analysis” by Stefano De Falco (University of Naples Federico II, Italy), proposes a geographic approach in which the characteristics of urban resilience, synthesized by a wide review of scientific articles, are associated with determinants of geographic type (urban dimension, latitude and prevalent urban attribute). The proposed analysis both introduce methodological elements of evaluation useful for this topic and both shows, based on the stratification of real data regarding some main urban variables (Living, Environment, Mobility and Legality), the scenario of Italian cities characterized by high, medium and low resilience actions as a function of their geographical characteristics, trying to make clearer the question regarding the geographic
The section “Land Use, Mobility and Environment” collects four articles. The first one, titled “Monitoring User-Based Accessibility Assessment in Urban Environments and in Public Buildings”, by Gintaras Stauskis (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University), with a tool for facilitating the development of humane, socially sustainable and an inclusive urban environment. A group of users representing people with different kinds of disabilities, the elderly and families with children was created to assess the quality of access to various buildings with different functions and locations across Vilnius and in Singapore. A school, two hospitals, a rehab centre and two offices were selected for access monitoring in Vilnius City, while a hotel, a café and two metro stations with public squares were chosen for access assessment in Singapore.

The second article, titled “Regenerating Urban Spaces: A Brief Commentary on Green Infrastructures for Landscape Conservation”, by Matteo Clemente (University of Rome Sapienza, Italy), Fabio Bianconi, Marco Filippucci (University of Perugia, Italy), Luca Salvatì (CREA), debates on the issue of urban regeneration in contemporary cities, adopting a strategic vision which includes the use of vegetation and green infrastructure to create a network of public spaces. The authors focus on peripheral urban areas and they highlight how greening present cities may promote both biodiversity conservation and urban regeneration by recovering public spaces with social purpose. The case study refers to the city of Perugia and relates to the opportunities offered by the extraordinary program for the Italian peripheries.

The third article, titled “An analytical tool to support the pedestrianisation process: The case of via Roma, Cagliari”, by Alfonso Annunziata (University of Cagliari) and Carlo Pisano (University of Florence), with focuses on the case of the modification of an urban road network: the transformation of a portion of an important distributor road in the urban area of Cagliari into a pedestrian space. By means of this case study the article aims to point out how pedestrianisation interventions have not been completely defined within a theoretical system that clearly establishes modes and conditions of implementation.

The fourth article, titled “Expectation management at the local scale: Legal failure of public participation for large urban planning projects” by Thomas Hartmann, Fennie van Straalen (Wageningen University & Research, Netherlands), Tejo Spit (University of Utrecht, Netherlands), investigates how planning law supports public participation in large planning projects that cross municipal borders. The juridical analysis of German and Dutch codified law is based on four elements: literal content, institutional positioning, historical context, and teleological meaning of a legal text. The paper furthermore distinguishes four rationales for participation in planning: support, legitimization, improving plan quality, and education.

The section “Review Pages” defines the general framework of the issue’s theme, with an updated focus on websites, publications, laws, urban practices and news and events on the subject of energy reduction consumption in the transport sector. In particular, the Web section by Rosa Morosini describes three web resources of: (i) European Green Capital; (ii) European Green Leaf and (iii) Cresco Award.

The Books section by Gerardo Carpentieri briefly reviews three relevant books related to the Issues’ theme: (i) How To Make Cities More Resilient A Handbook For Local Government Leaders; (ii) The London Plan - The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London and (iii) Cities Taking Action. The Law section by Maria Rosa Tremiterra keeps readers up to date with comparison between three legislative documents, in order to climate change adaptation of coastal areas in EU member states (Netherland, Germany and Denmark) . The Urban Practices section by Gennaro Angiello presents two case studies in the us for planning for sharing mobility: (i) Rotterdam and (ii) Thessaloniki. The News and Event section by Andrea Tulisi, proposes a selection of conferences on the topic of decision support tools where developed for supporting adaptation and mitigation policies at urban scale.