

Cities which are Sustainable and Environmental Identities

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Introduction

This study is a part of the broad field of research on the analysis, evaluation, and management of urban regeneration programmes, which is one of the many application areas for the science of evaluation. The foundations for a greater understanding of the relationship between evaluation and the project have been laid within such a disciplinary framework by numerous methodological patterns and operational experiences focusing on land, city, and historic urban fabrics over time. This work aims to make an additional contribution to this thematic extension. The commitment of Appraisal Science to urban planning and management entails basing decisions on the building-urban values at stake as well as on the future economic viability of the buildings and architectural and urban heritage. The aforementioned disciplinary orientations are in line with the green turn's broader theme, which has been trying to advocate for policies to support the economy in order to address its structural cyclicity, in this proposal. The recently identified measures to support the new forms of circular economy in the more general prospect of inter-generational fairness as well as in the more specific issue of urban green regeneration provided a deciding acceleration in this sense. The metabolization of the ecological-environmental issue in social behaviours and practises has reoriented the global monetary policies toward the possibility of the green-digital transition, which is currently strongly supported in Europe by massive financing for economic recovery. The overall benefit for cities, which is the fullest expression of their house-city-landscape system dimension, is indeed the ultimate goal of such supporting actions.

A house-city-landscape system is created by the formal coexistence of different housing types, their interaction with urban evolution, and the laws that govern how a settled community operates. In order to strengthen the identity of the urban community and encourage social and territorial inclusion, several measures are therefore being taken that are related to building and energy retrofitting in addition to the improvement of "public beauty," with a focus on the marginal inner suburbs and the network of the smaller ancient villages. Even in cities undergoing renewal processes, new property interests have an adverse effect on historic urban fabrics,

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weakening the social network and sense of community among the original inhabitants. The development of a new sense of community and a "environmental identity" based on the conviction of the citizens that they are actively and personally contributing to the "ecological transition" would be facilitated in these situations by the reinforcement of public support measures inspired by the green economy and of great perceptive impact, such as green roofs on a neighborhood-scale. This "green deal" outlines important prospects for the city, territory, mobility, etc. in the wave of emerging technologies with regard to public support for the construction sector, on the one hand. lifestyles and innovative ideas for living spaces On the other hand, the enormous amount of waste generated by renovation work raises doubts and concerns about the inflationary pressures and distorting effects in the construction sector as well as about the redistributive effects among competing economic sectors, between "state and society," and among the social system and environment.

Description

The process of distilling the urban context's complexity down to basic informational units has impliedly led to some of this study's limitations. As a result, their subsequent transformation into value judgments supporting the selection of the roof type may appear abstract. For these reasons, additional requirements have been taken into account in five oriented approaches to codify. As demonstrated by introduction of the RWT of Green-blue, the combinatorial mechanism of the 3 main Roof Work Types prefigures new possibilities, which is consistent with this perspective. This "compromise" consequently generates the preferred strategies in the eyes of the four axiological matrices. Additional RTW colour combinations include Green-Grey, Blue-Grey, and Green-Blue-Grey, just like for BUs where an additional floor can be added. As a result, the model permits Modality for each of the seven Approaches of the two Modalities, with a potential output of 280 Strategies. Additionally, if it were decided to release the constraints in a different way, additional meta-scenarios might be created, which would exponentially worsen the situation. The aforementioned issues define the main focus of this study, which focuses on developing and using a neighborhood-scale strategic planning model to determine the best configuration of roof-use options. Some contributions to the literature fit the communication and social point of view that this paper invokes in favour of reforming neighbourhood identity.

Some contributions speak to the stakeholders' participation in a participatory process meant to share knowledge and make decisions. Using this strategy, one can investigate the possibilities and generate various scenarios that are all internally consistent while occasionally being very dissimilar from one another. Through the development of the Borgata di Santa Lucia's "environmental brand," the initial nearby identity can evolve into an environmental identity within a dependable,

effective, and equitable public funding curriculum fostering. This study, which presents an upbeat viewpoint, identifies the practice of green roofs as the conceptual, behavioural, and operational prospect of multiple value matrices, converging to the dialectic between individual interests and the social preference system regarding the untapped urban potential. It is difficult for decision-makers enacting unitary policies at the urban level to produce both social and external effects, such as scale and wide range economies, as well as markets that are partially external to each urban unit but internal to the neighbourhood, in typical organisations and specialization economies [1-5].

Conclusion

This study focused on one aspect of the historic city's revitalization: the use of roofs. From the two overlapping perspectives of the cityscape and identity unity, this issue is important. These two issues, though complementary, involve technological, axiological, and decisional issues that the proposed model integrated based on evaluation and decision-making aimed at outlining the various layouts of the various multiple aptitudes to the green transformation of the community. The potential green identity of a city can be synthetically outlined based on the results and by projecting the latter on a neighborhood-scale, leading to the creation of more detailed maps of urban sustainability. The proposed approach's potential for interaction, participation, and equitability satisfies the requirement for

making urban and design policies unquestionably inclusive.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

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