

POLITECNICO DI TORINO

Master of Science Program in

ARCHITECTURE CONSTRUCTION CITY

Through urban regeneration to improve urban security

_ Turin Italy: research and case study analysis



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ABSTRACT

With the growth of urbanization, cities have become essential environments in people's lives. However, the increasing complexity and density of urban life have heightened urban safety issues, significantly affecting residents' quality of life and sense of security. Urban crime and environmental challenges persist, making urban insecurity a key concern despite ongoing development efforts.

This study examines the relationship between urban regeneration and urban security, aiming to identify how effective urban renewal methods can improve safety within cities. Through the analysis of successful urban regeneration case studies, this research identifies practical strategies to enhance urban safety. Utilizing GIS technology and interviews, the study specifically focuses on identifying and addressing unsafe spaces in Turin.

The findings provide valuable insights into how urban regeneration can contribute to the transformation of unsafe areas, enhancing both safety and the quality of life for Turin's residents. These approaches are intended to offer guidance for future urban planning efforts in Turin and other cities, promoting sustainable development and social stability.

Keywords: Urban Regeneration, Urban Security, Crime Prevention, Public Space Design, Environmental Design, Safety Strategies, Social Cohesion

INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of urban populations and the accelerating pace of urbanization have brought significant challenges to cities, including aging infrastructure, environmental degradation, and social inequality. Urban regeneration has emerged as a critical solution to these issues, providing a means to improve urban environments, enhance functionality, and promote sustainable development. Moreover, urban safety, a key component of residents' quality of life, plays a crucial role in urban stability and growth. Urban safety encompasses crime prevention, traffic management, and disaster mitigation, each of which has a profound impact on urban life. This research focuses specifically on the use of spatial strategies in crime prevention to improve urban safety through urban regeneration.

While urban regeneration traditionally aims to revitalize urban aesthetics and functions, recent studies have highlighted its potential to enhance urban safety. Measures such as upgrading infrastructure, improving public spaces, and enhancing residential areas have been shown to reduce crime rates and promote safer environments. Thus, this study explores the theoretical and practical significance of urban regeneration as a tool for improving urban safety, offering insights and experiences that contribute to sustainable urban development and well-being.

Research Aim and Objectives

The primary goal of this research is to assess how urban regeneration can enhance urban safety, particularly through spatial interventions aimed at crime prevention. This study focuses on the city of Turin, Italy, examining how urban renewal projects can be applied to unsafe spaces to transform them into safer, more vibrant areas. By analyzing successful urban renewal case studies, this research seeks to identify effective methods and provide practical recommendations for improving urban safety in Turin and other similar urban environments.

Scope of the Research

This study reviews relevant literature on urban regeneration and urban security, exploring design strategies for improving unsafe urban spaces. The research focuses on

Turin, Italy, analyzing how interventions in urban design can enhance safety in both public and private spaces. Several examples of successful urban renewal projects are examined to derive effective strategies, which are then applied to unsafe areas in Turin. The study emphasizes the role of urban regeneration as a key strategy for enhancing urban safety and concludes with recommendations for future urban planning efforts.

Methodology

The research is structured into four main parts: The first section defines urban security and urban regeneration, establishing their significance in the context of contemporary urban development. It discusses how unsafe spaces are identified and how regeneration can improve urban security.

The second section analyzes international case studies of urban regeneration, focusing on how these projects have improved urban safety. The objective is to extract strategies that can be applied to Turin.

The third section focuses on Turin, applying Geographic Information Systems (GIS), interviews, and other methodologies to identify and assess unsafe spaces. This section also analyzes specific areas requiring regeneration and security improvements.

The final section evaluates current urban renewal strategies in Turin and provides recommendations based on the findings from previous sections. The research aims to offer practical insights that could guide future urban renewal efforts in the city.

Structure of the Thesis

The thesis is divided into four parts. The first chapter defines key concepts such as urban security and regeneration, setting the theoretical framework. The second chapter presents case studies of urban renewal from Europe and Asia, illustrating how these projects have successfully enhanced safety. The third chapter focuses on Turin, identifying unsafe spaces and applying case study insights to propose renewal strategies. The final chapter discusses the broader implications of these strategies for urban planning and offers conclusions for enhancing safety through regeneration.

Outline of the Conclusions

This research has identified that urban regeneration serves as an effective means to improve urban safety, particularly through spatial interventions aimed at crime prevention. The study demonstrates that specific measures, such as upgrading infrastructure, enhancing public spaces, and involving community engagement, can significantly reduce urban insecurity in targeted areas. In the case of Turin, the application of these strategies has been shown to effectively address unsafe spaces, contributing to a safer urban environment.

The main findings highlight the importance of integrating urban regeneration efforts with safety improvements, offering practical insights into how cities like Turin can transform unsafe areas. These findings will be further elaborated in the conclusion, where the broader implications for sustainable urban development and potential for application in other cities will be discussed.

PART 1:URBAN SECURITY AND URBAN REGENERATION

1.1 Urban Security

1.1.1 What is Urban Security?

With the continuous expansion of cities and the increase in social production activities, cities have become important carriers of various functions such as economy, politics, culture, and society. Today, cities are no longer just places where populations gather, but rather complex social systems with rapidly flowing development needs and production factors, leading to a significant increase in various traditional and non-traditional security risks.

As the urbanization process steadily advances, urban security has become the focus of attention across various sectors of society and has been introduced into different fields of knowledge, becoming a topic of daily concern for the people and the government. Urban security is regarded as a complex phenomenon that directly relates to the stability of social structure, as well as the well-being and development of the people.[1]

The security of a city reflects in many aspects, such as economic security, social security, spatial security, ecological security, governance security, and so on. As a complex system engineering, the construction of a safe city needs to continuously promote the modernization of urban governance from various aspects including management, technology, and systems, while respecting the objective laws of urban development, coordinating development and security, effectively enhancing the city's emergency management capabilities and sustainable development capabilities. this thesis research will focus on spatial security, where urban spatial security refers to the objective security status and level of various spaces in the city, including but not limited to public spaces, residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, etc. It involves security issues in various areas and places in the city, including but not limited to crime prevention, disaster risk management, traffic safety, building structural safety, environmental safety, and so on. At the same time, urban spatial security also includes the subjective sense of security that various spaces in the city bring to the users, indicating that users will not feel mentally or emotionally insecure or fearful when using the spaces in the city. For example, urban residents will not worry about becoming victims of crime or being harmed in violent

incidents when using these spaces; they will not worry about suffering property damage, theft, and robbery in urban spaces; Face the psychological pressure and anxiety caused by factors such as crowding; do not worry about being hit by vehicles or threatened by dangerous driving behavior when using traffic spaces; live in the city without worrying about being exposed to pollution, poisons, noise or other environmental pollution in the urban environment Threats from pollution factors, etc.

In general, the concept of urban security discussed in this thesis research refers to not only the physical security of public areas but also the psychological perception of safety among city dwellers. It's crucial to address both aspects in creating a truly safe urban environment for all individuals.

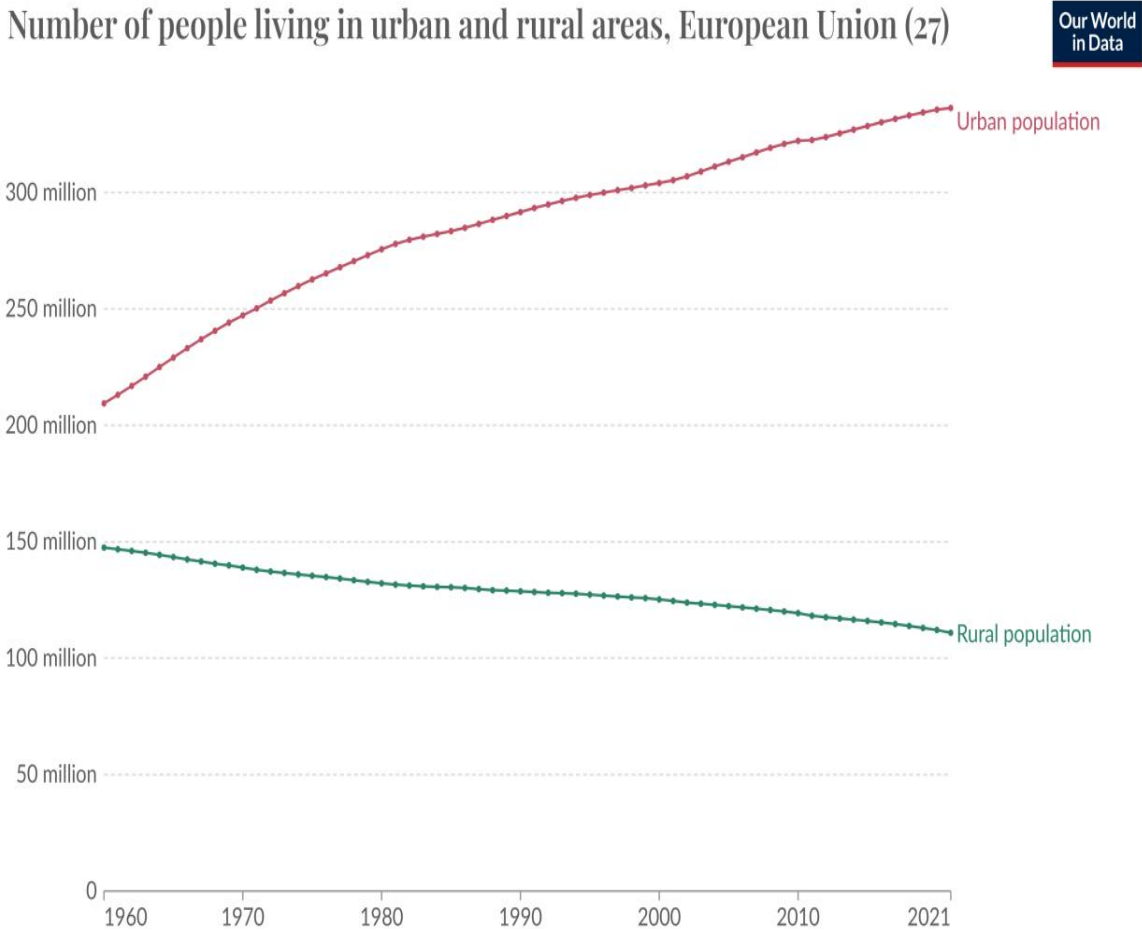
1.1.2 Why Urban Security is important?

As the process of urbanization continues to advance, the population of urban residents is steadily increasing. This demographic surge transforms cities into complex and expansive social systems. With more people migrating to urban areas in search of better opportunities, the density and diversity of city populations rise, which in turn heightens the need for robust urban planning and management strategies.

The growing urban population places significant pressure on infrastructure, housing, transportation, and public services. This intensifies the importance of ensuring urban safety, as a higher concentration of people can lead to increased crime rates and social unrest if not properly managed. Effective public safety policies and well-distributed safety facilities become crucial to maintaining order and protecting residents in these densely populated areas.

The Figure1 below shows the change in the number of residents in European Union(27) from 1960 to 2021:

Figure 1: Number of people living in urban and rural areas, European Union(27)



Data source: World Bank based on data from the UN Population Division OurWorldInData.org/urbanization | CC BY
Note: Because the estimates of city and metropolitan areas are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

(Sources: <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-urban-and-rural-population> Last accessed on May 26, 2024)

The Figure1 illustrates that from 1960 to 2021, the number of urban residents in European cities has been steadily increasing, whereas the number of rural residents has shown a continuous downward trend.

The Table1 presents data on crime, violence, or intentional vandalism in the EU, categorized by the degree of urbanization from 2012 to 2023:

Table 1:2012-2023 Crime, violence or vandalism in the area by degree of urbanisation, European Union(27)

(Time frequency: Annual Unit of measure: Percentage)

Name	Time	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2023
EU(2007-2013)		26.0	25.8	25.5	26.3	24.3	22.7 _e	23.6 _e	23.2 _e	:	:
Belgium		32.8 _b	37.3	33.1	29.8	29.2	24.2	28.2	23.5 _b	23.9	29.6
Bulgaria		38.7 _b	36.6	44.9	42.8	36.9 _b	40.7	28.8	27.2	30.6	33.1
Czechia		26.0 _b	30.5	29.7	39.7	32.6	23.5	12.3	24.4	14.8	15.8
Denmark		16.9 _b	18.1	23.6	18.2	19.3	15.4	20.3	14.1	14.3	16.2
Germany		29.3 _b	30.6	29.0	30.2	27.9	27.0	29.2	27.0	16.2 _{bu}	17.9 _u
Estonia		27.2 _b	18.1	14.5	16.3	14.8	12.2	9.3	9.4	6.0	5.8
Ireland		22.8 _b	25.3	18.0	24.2	19.8	24.9	23.7	26.5	25.5 _b	:
Greece		27.7 _b	29.1	23.0	18.7	16.2	20.9	26.1	29.6	30.3	28.7
Spain		16.7 _b	21.3	19.2	17.6	20.0	17.3	20.0	19.9	23.9	22.9
France		26.0 _b	34.2	27.8	28.8	30.7	24.8	24.2	34.5	38.5 _b	:
Croatia		8.3 _b	2.7	4.9	6.5	3.9	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.8	2.2
Italy		28.4	25.2	28.1	32.6 _b	25.8	22.7	20.1	12.7	14.4	:
Cyprus		11.5 _b	9.0	7.9	8.8	12.3	9.4	8.8	3.6	:	:
Latvia		22.0 _b	16.8	22.1	19.7	17.3	13.1	15.5	7.9	11.3	10.2
Lithuania		12.6 _b	12.3	5.9	8.8	9.6	20.6	5.1	4.4	7.2	:
Luxembourg		14.4 _b	11.8	22.1	30.9	15.4 _b	23.9	27.8	16.7	14.5	:
Hungary		19.2 _b	22.0	33.2	23.3	12.0	16.4	16.0	8.6	9.8	5.9
Malta		10.9 _b	12.2	13.8	12.8	11.8	12.2	14.7	14.2	13.6	:
Netherlands		25.0 _b	21.5	26.1	21.8	27.3 _b	22.3	23.9	24.5	26.4	25.6
Poland		23.4 _b	22.5	23.1	19.7	12.6	16.2	12.0	10.5	:	:
Portugal		15.7 _b	20.3	15.0	16.4	10.7	15.3	9.5	10.2	14.9	11.8
Romania		18.9 _b	15.4	19.7	14.4	18.8	20.9	15.8	13.0	13.6	2.7
Slovenia		15.7	18.0	18.1	14.6	11.1	10.6	7.8	10.6	8.9	11.6

Slovakia	18.2 _b	8.9	8.3	7.9	4.2	4.7	1.9	8.1	6.8	25.6
Sweden	26.8	22.4	23.1	21.2	23.4	21.0	20.0	18.6	24.3	13.9
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	:

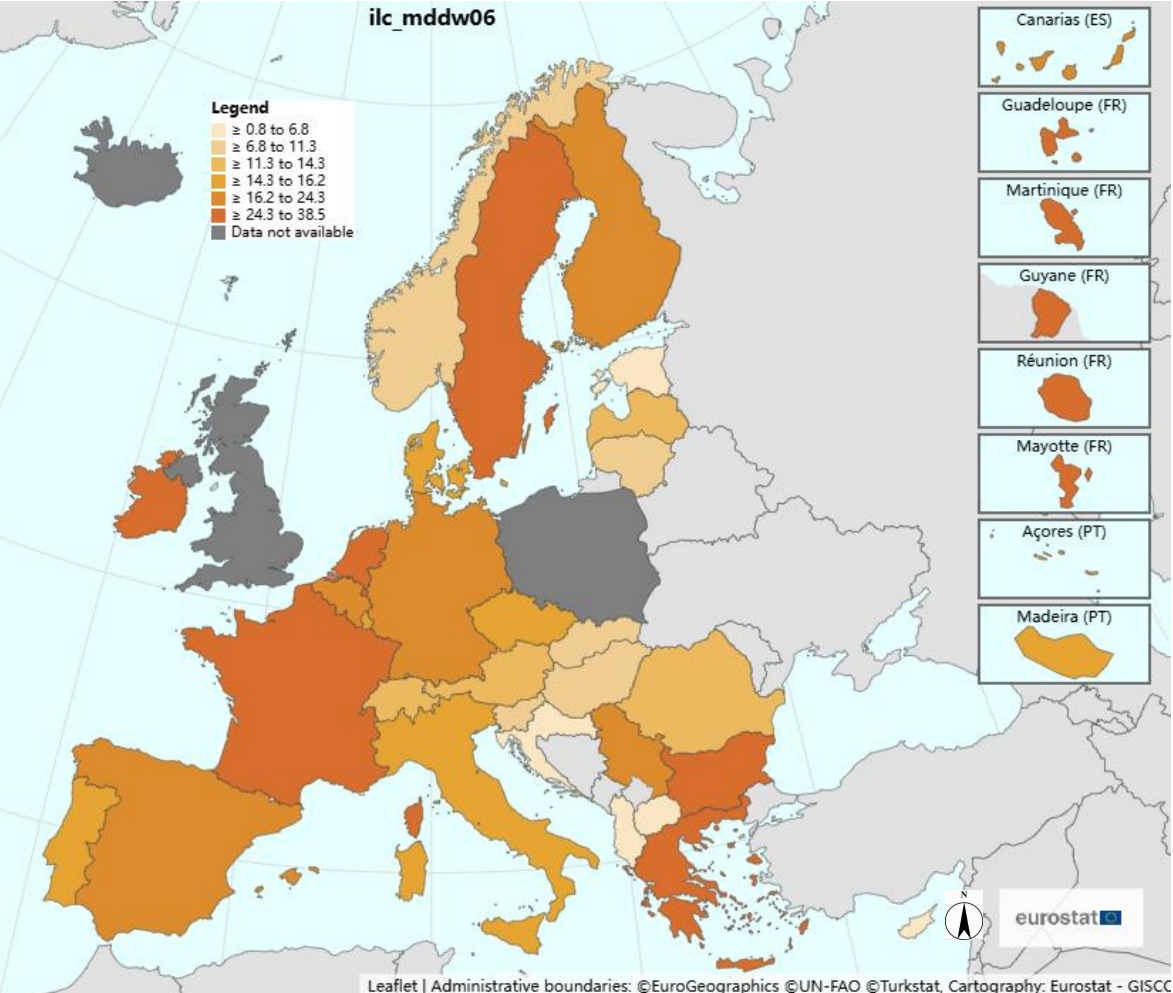
Special value:(:) not available

Available flags:(b) break in time series (bu) break in time series, low reliability (u) low reliability (e) estimated

(Sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/e17da763-c279-43ac-aea8-5712ee916485?lang=en> Last accessed on May 26, 2024)

The Table 1 indicates that from 2012 to 2023, crime rates in most EU cities have generally declined. This suggests an improvement in the effectiveness of public safety and crime prevention measures during this period. Despite the overall downward trend, crime rates exhibit annual fluctuations. The Table 1 also highlights significant regional differences in crime rates within the EU. For example, cities in countries like Italy and Belgium consistently report higher crime rates compared to those in Finland and Estonia. The data shows a correlation between the degree of urbanization and crime rates, with highly urbanized cities typically exhibiting higher crime rates compared to less urbanized areas. Overall, the table underscores the importance of continued investment in crime prevention and public safety measures, particularly in highly urbanized and high-crime areas.

Figure 2: Map of Crime, violence or vandalism in the area by degree of urbanisation, European Union(27) in 2023



(Sources : <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/09fef859-fbf3-4ff9-9547-f1a8427a8880?lang=en> Last accessed on May 26, 2024)

The Figure 2 clearly and intuitively displays crime rates across Europe, highlighting the importance of addressing public safety issues in urbanized areas and emphasizing regional disparities in crime rates within the EU. As shown, countries such as Sweden, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom exhibit higher crime rates (ranging from 16.2 to 38.5). Meanwhile, countries/regions like Spain, Italy, and parts of Germany fall into the moderate range (11.3 to 16.2).

In light of the presentation and analysis of crime rates in EU cities, the importance of continuous attention to urban safety is highlighted. This focus is not merely a primary task for a city but a critical priority within a complex social system. As a place where a large number of population gather, the security issue of a city involves the interests of all

residents. Security is a common interest and a resource that residents have equal or universal access to.[2]Safeguarding the lives and property of residents is the fundamental task of urban security, because effective urban security measures can not only reduce crime rates, traffic accident rates and other accidental injuries, but more importantly, they can ensure the safety and well-being of residents.

Urban security directly influences the stability and development of society. In a safe urban environment, people are more willing to invest, start businesses and live, which will promote economic prosperity and social progress. Conversely, urban insecurity can lead to social unrest, economic decline, and population exodus. The image and attractiveness of a city also largely depend on its safety environment.. A safe urban environment can enhance the image and attractiveness of a city, thereby attracting more tourists, investors and talents to live and work. A city' s safety reputation is crucial to attracting external resources and improving the city' s international competitiveness.

In addition, urban security is closely related to the sustainable development of the city. By constructing a safe urban environment, it is not only possible to protect natural resources and reduce environmental pollution, but also to promote ecological balance and sustainable development. Therefore, urban security is not only related to the life safety and well-being of residents, but also the cornerstone of urban stability, prosperity and sustainable development. To sum up, urban security is a comprehensive and complex issue that requires the joint efforts of the whole society to solve and maintain.

1.1.3 What are the factors that affect Urban Security?

The diverse factors such as regional characteristics, climatic conditions, and types of industries have led to distinct safety risks in different cities. Through comparative research on typical accident cases ,it can be found that there are obvious differences in safety issues in different cities, but there are significant commonalities in the causes of urban safety accidents. These commonalities can be summarized into four main types:

First of all, there are urban safety incidents caused by unsafe human behaviors, this includes various types of criminal behaviors caused by economic motives, social pressure, psychological factors, social injustice, insufficient moral constraints, etc. For example,

criminal behaviors such as robbery, theft, snatching, and intentional injury, as well as uncivilized behaviors such as street brutality or aggressive begging. [8]

Figure 3: Homeless people on the streets of Paris 04/10/2014



Figure 4: Broken façade of Turin



(Sources: Figure 3

<https://depositphotos.com/cn/editorial/people-pass-young-sleeping-man-street-paris-problem-refugees-migrants-211600264.html>

Figure 4: Google Maps 07/2023)

Secondly, there are situations where objects are in an unsafe state in the city. Such as some buildings, bridges, roads and other structures are unstable due to aging, damage or design defects, and there is a risk of collapse or collapse.

Third, there are some adverse factors in the urban spatial environment that bring the sense of insecurity to urban residents. For example, users may worry about becoming victims of crime or feeling fearful in overcrowded, poorly managed public places or in places that are not well lit at night and are infrequently used.

Figure 5: The dimly lit alleys of Venice at night



Figure 6: Entrance space of the Uffizi Gallery



(Sources: Figure5:10/11/2021 <https://pixabay.com/zh/videos/venice-night-calle-city-italy-94978/>

Figure6:14/08/2017

<https://www.artribune.com/arti-visive/2017/08/ferragosto-ad-arte-da-nord-a-sud-musei-statali-e-civici-aperti-e-tanti-percorsi-speciali/>)

Finally, the deficiencies in urban security management are also one of the important factors contributing to urban insecurity. This may include a shortage of resources, safety management systems and a lack of effective monitoring of unsafe spaces. These deficiencies may reduce the city's ability to respond to safety issues and increase the risk of safety incidents.

Taken as a whole, the issue of urban security is a complex and multifaceted topic, affected by a variety of factors. There are significant commonalities in the causes of urban safety accidents. These commonalities mainly include unsafe behaviors of people, unsafe conditions of objects, unfavorable elements in the urban spatial environment, and deficiencies in urban safety management.

Given the complexity of urban security, the following table summarizes the main factors that contribute to insecurity in urban environments. This table presents a concise overview of the factors and their corresponding details discussed earlier.

Table 2:Key Factors Affecting Urban Security

Factors affecting urban security	Details
Unsafe human behaviors	Criminal behaviors motivated by economic reasons, social pressures, psychological factors, social injustice, or moral constraints (e.g., robbery, theft, aggression).
Unsafe conditions of objects	Structural instability due to aging, damage, or design defects in buildings, bridges, roads, etc., posing risks of collapse or failure.
Unfavorable urban spatial environment	Poor lighting, overcrowded or poorly managed public spaces, leading to a sense of insecurity and fear among urban residents.
Deficiencies in urban security management	Lack of resources, inadequate safety management systems, and ineffective monitoring of unsafe spaces, limiting the city's response to security risks.

(Note: Table2: Summarized by the author)

1.2 Unsafe Spaces

1.2.1 What are Unsafe Spaces?

The unsafe spaces discussed in this thesis research primarily referring to areas that pose potential threats to the safety of individuals' lives and property, eliciting feelings of fear. Within the psychological and social literature, the analysis of feelings of insecurity in spaces is often linked to studies on fear of crime, descriptions of dangerous locales, and the processes of risk perception. [17]

Concerning the fear of crime, a recent revisions[11]provides some key elements for understanding and analyzing it: The level of objective crime (particularly unlawful behavior), although widely known, not all crimes has the same effect on the feeling of fear. while the fear is subjective, and generally not directly related to objective data on crime experiences; Physical or social incivilities (vandalism, graffiti, loitering, damage to urban furniture, as long as they reflect social degradation or pose potential threats[12]; Urban life[13], including such as density, difficulty of social integration , building scale, aggressiveness of street life, or vegetation levels[15]; Demographic factors, especially gender and age, despite some criticisms[18], many studies consistently suggest that females, the elderly, or younger individuals typically exhibit higher levels of fear of crime [19; 21; 22; 24; 25; 26] and Psychosocial variables, which relate fear of crime to perceptions of vulnerability and diminished coping abilities in situations [23].

The characteristics of dangerous locales[29; 30; 31; 32] Hazardous places are "those locations or settings to which individuals associate possible crime or marginal activities when there is a lack of potential social support"[30]. These authors distinguish between two research perspectives: one related to psychological social processes of information and opinion dissemination at the neighborhood level and another focusing on the background and environmental aspects when individuals intuit danger and react with fear. The neighborhood perspective emphasizes the psychological social dynamics of crime subject information dissemination, whether as a result of direct experiences or indirect information; moreover, confidence in one's support network or informal social control is also vital.[17]

The situational perspective emphasizes the social-physical characteristics of dangerous locales[33], thereby considering a highly correlated set of variables, including environmental degradation, signs of incivility behavior (Robinson et al., 2003), the presence of conspicuously dangerous individuals, an individual's ability to cope with hazardous situations, the availability of escape routes, or perceived social support[30].

Inspired by the works of Fernández and Corraliza, and based on existing literature on the topic, this section elaborates on proposed theoretical models explaining individual feelings of insecurity. Three hypotheses defining potential factors or variables related to feelings of insecurity are outlined. The first factor corresponds to what we referred to as "individual coping ability," encompassing variables related to personal vulnerability (age, gender) and coping strategies: social support and cognition (belief in one's abilities), emotion (fear of crime), and behavioral control (active or passive self-protection). The second factor, termed "space representation," relates to what Fernández and Corraliza (1997) called the neighborhood perspective, meaning variables associated with direct or indirect prior experiences with a location and its surrounding environment. It serves as a determinant of how dangerous locales are perceived in social influence processes. The third factor relates to what is termed the situational perspective. This factor is referred to in this thesis research as the "dangerous environment," it refers to the characteristics of spaces, including physical aspects (e.g., visual control, lighting, signs of destructive behavior, or time of day) and social aspects (e.g., presence of potential attackers, available social support opportunities, or space occupation patterns). Other important variables, such as residential satisfaction and urban identity, have complex relationships with many of the preceding variables. For this reason, although it could initially be allocated to the "space representation" factor[30], its final behavior is uncertain.

In conclusion, this section seeks to delve into the factors that shape unsafe spaces. Through the analysis of fear of crime, characteristics of dangerous locales, and psychosocial variables, the mechanisms through which different factors influence individuals' feelings of insecurity are revealed. In further exploration, theoretical models focusing on individual coping abilities, space representation, and dangerous

environments provide valuable insights and frameworks for a deeper understanding of unsafe spaces.

The following table summarizes the key factors influencing the fear of crime and the characteristics of unsafe urban spaces.

Table 3: Factors Influencing Fear of Crime and Unsafe Spaces

Factors	Details
Crime vs. Fear of Crime	Crime refers to actual criminal behavior, while fear of crime is the subjective concern about potential criminal activity, which may or may not occur. [14]
Impact on Quality of Life	Fear of crime limits social and cultural activities, reduces interpersonal relationships, and impairs community trust, leading to social isolation, anxiety, and reduced quality of life. [35]
Environmental Cues	Poorly lit or unkempt areas are perceived as unsafe, generating fear among individuals, even in the absence of actual crime. [36]
Gender Differences in Fear	Women experience higher levels of fear of crime despite being statistically less likely to be victims, particularly avoiding public spaces after dark. [14]
Age Differences in Fear	Older people have fewer opportunities for victimization but experience greater fear of crime than younger individuals. [14]
Fear of Crime and Victimization	Fear of crime is influenced by perceptions of safety cues, with certain cues (e.g., encountering a stranger in an alley) eliciting different responses in individuals. [14]
Negative Impact on Urban Spaces	Fear of crime leads to reduced use of public spaces, deserted streets, and loss of economic activity, contributing to urban space decay and decreased city livability. [14]

(Note: Table3: Summarized by the author)

1.2.2 Why are we talking about Unsafe Spaces?

Urban spaces are intricately linked with the daily lives of urban residents, hence the quality and safety of urban spaces are directly related to residents' quality of life and sense of security. The fear of crime induced by unsafe spaces can be defined as a psychological barrier that reduces the quality of life, restricts social and cultural activities, and impairs social interactions within communities [35].

Indeed, although crime and the fear of crime share relatively similar concepts, fear of crime is distinct from crime itself. [14]Crime refers to objectively occurring criminal behavior, whereas fear of crime is the subjective concern about the occurrence of criminal behavior, which may not actually happen, or may not happen as feared. Fear of crime is an emotion and a significant emotional priority. According to cognitive tradition, when individuals perceive spaces with objectively unsafe elements (such as unkempt areas or poorly lit spaces) as dangerous or threatening and assess the characteristics associated with objects, situations, and individuals, feelings of fear are generated[36]. Many studies indicate that fear of crime has become a significant social and political issue, potentially more serious than crime itself.[14]

In fact, the fear of crime induced by unsafe spaces has become a widely discussed social issue, with devastating impacts on individuals' quality of life and numerous adverse effects on personal, social, economic, and societal cohesion. Negative impacts on individuals include withdrawal, introversion, social isolation, anxiety, stress, insecurity, incompatibility, alienation, and even psychological disorders. [14]

The fear of crime disrupts social harmony, diminishes trust within communities, and reduces the density and quality of interpersonal relationships. This fear may limit people's daily activities, leading residents to avoid going out frequently and reducing interactions with others. Fear of crime also affects the livability, vitality, and attractiveness of cities, negatively impacting the daily lives of urban residents. Fear of crime is widely recognized as a social phenomenon that leads to direct and indirect negative outcomes. For example, it results in fewer people using streets; public places (parks, squares, etc.) becoming deserted; individuals in need may be unable to access urban services; downtown shops may lose customers, among other phenomena. [14]These situations may indirectly contribute to the abandonment or decay of urban spaces, reducing residents' satisfaction with the city.

On the other hand, there is a correlation between fear of crime and victimization. The same objects or environmental cues may evoke varying degrees of fear in different individuals. For example, encountering a male stranger in a quiet alley may cause some women to feel unsafe due to elements they perceive as threatening or harmful, while others may feel secure, viewing the stranger as a safety signal, such as someone who could provide assistance in emergencies. Furthermore, extensive research statistics indicate that women are less likely to be victims than men, yet women's fear of crime far exceeds that of men. Older people have fewer opportunities for victimization compared to younger people. However, older people experience stronger fear of crime than young people.[14]

The fear of crime prevents women from entering parks, squares, and public transport, especially after dark, out of fear of becoming victims of crime. Some women may choose to restrict their social lives, dressing styles, return home times, and contacts with others to reduce the likelihood of unsafe situations. Factors are repositioned due to fear, and if fear is excessive, these factors will be restricted. This poses a significant obstacle to participating in urban public life. Additionally, women's anxiety, especially about children, exacerbates their fear, hindering women's active participation in urban spaces .[14]

The exploration of unsafe spaces aims to better understand the correlation between the quality of life and the sense of security of urban residents. The fear of crime induced by unsafe spaces is not crime itself but rather the subjective concern about the occurrence of crime. This fear not only has a devastating impact on individuals' lives but also damages social, economic, and societal cohesion. It limits people's daily activities and may also affect the livability and attractiveness of cities. By analyzing the reasons for the fear of crime generated by unsafe spaces, we can better eliminate the sense of insecurity produced by these spaces.

1.2.3 How do we identify them?

How should we define unsafe spaces? Before starting the discussion, it is necessary to contextualize and define "unsafe spaces". Firstly, we propose three variables related to the perception of insecurity as potential factors, each factor containing different variables.[34]

- The first factor is defined as individuals' coping ability when facing dangerous situations, referring to an individual's capacity to rely on their own strength to handle threatening situations during emergencies[37]. This includes variables related to personal vulnerability and coping strategies (e.g., "When I am in a certain space, if someone wants to attack me, I believe I can protect myself or stop it"), social support ("When I am in a dangerous situation, if needed, my neighbors can help me or I can quickly get police assistance"), and cognitive, emotional, and behavioral control (e.g., a person's belief in their ability to adopt proactive and passive self-protection strategies).[34]
- The second factor is spatial representation. This factor refers to the psychological-social processes that contribute to defining social spaces as threats. It is related to the neighborhood perspective and the social factors involved in experiencing fear of crime[39; 40]. Several variables are particularly clear, including direct and indirect experiences of victimization in spaces, social background or neighborhood assessments affecting the generation of fear of crime, and some other variables such as social influence and social construction processes, although less obvious, are equally important[41]. We also incorporate other constructs related to global assessments of the urban environment, such as residential satisfaction and urban social identity, which are interrelated[42].
- The third factor is termed as unsafe environment within spaces. This is the most directly related factor to space, including environmental features such as visual access[45], lighting[14], damage, and uncivil behaviors[14], as well as user density within spaces. For example, dark subways, long alleys, desolate areas, dimly lit streets, empty parks and dense forests, as well as quiet, isolated streets, subways, and park areas, are defined as urban spaces where people highly perceive fear of crime, namely, unsafe spaces [14]. Additionally, we also include the time of day since its variation signifies significant environmental changes.

Therefore, an unsafe space typically manifests as inhibiting individuals' coping abilities in facing dangerous situations, possessing uncomfortable spatial representations, and being filled with elements of insecurity. These three factors collectively or separately constitute people's perception and understanding of unsafe spaces, aiding in defining and distinguishing unsafe urban spaces.

The table below summarizes these key factors along with their corresponding descriptions and variables.

Table 4: Key Factors Contributing to the Definition of Unsafe Urban Spaces

Key Factor	Description and Variables
Coping Ability of Individuals	Refers to an individual's capacity to handle threatening situations, including personal vulnerability, social support (e.g., police assistance, help from neighbors), and control over cognitive and emotional responses. [37]
Spatial Representation	Refers to the psychological and social processes that define social spaces as threats. Includes factors like victimization experiences, neighborhood assessment, social influence, and residential satisfaction. [39-42]
Unsafe Environment within Spaces	Includes environmental features such as poor lighting, lack of visual access, damaged areas, and user density. Specific examples include dark subways, long alleys, dimly lit streets, and isolated parks. Time of day is also a key variable. [14, 45]

(Note: Table4: Summarized by the author)

1.2.4 How to improve them?

Urban spaces are of paramount importance to urban residents, and unsafe urban spaces always have negative impacts on them. To make unsafe spaces safer, enhancements targeting the three factors contributing to space insecurity are necessary. Firstly, individuals' ability to respond to dangerous situations in space can be enhanced. For example, by meeting daily needs, improving environments to encourage repeated visits and increased usage frequency, thereby transforming familiarity with the environment

into a habit, creating a sense of place and attachment[46] can be achieved. Making people familiar with specific areas enhances social support in the environment, thereby improving individuals' ability to cope with sudden situations. This seemingly ordinary spatiotemporal practice renders space useful to people, which is the core observation in Jacobs's street life theory (1961). Alternatively, a sense of security can be simply achieved through people's continued presence and "eyes on the street," where spaces become self-regulating, and this "eyes on the street" is also a way to enhance self-defense against threats. Additionally, increasing security management measures such as patrols and surveillance in specific spaces is necessary.[20]

Secondly, residents' sense of security can be enhanced by improving the representation of spaces. Studies by Skogan and Maxfield (1981), Hope and Hough (1988), and Perkins, Meeks, and Taylor (1992) have shown that the presence of space representations such as litter, graffiti, intentional damage, and poorly maintained buildings negatively impacts the sense of security[47; 48; 49]. Therefore, efforts should be concentrated on eliminating these adverse space representations. For example, by improving the design and layout of buildings, streets, and public spaces, enhancing visual aesthetics and comfort, and reducing factors that cause fear; additional social service facilities such as community centers, public toilets, and children's playgrounds can be added to spaces to provide convenience and services, attract more people, and enhance the vitality and positivity of spaces. Furthermore, environmental beautification, increasing greenery, improving landscapes, can enhance the overall quality and aesthetics of spaces, reducing people's negative impressions and sense of insecurity.

Lastly, addressing unsafe environmental factors within spaces is crucial. Firstly, enhancing lighting levels in dim spaces, especially at night or in remote areas, is paramount. Increasing the brightness and coverage of light can not only effectively reduce crime but also enhance the safety perception of residents and visitors. Providing a good spatial atmosphere and infrastructure, and increasing user visit frequency are also important. Secondly, reducing obstructions to lines of sight in spaces can create a comfortable environment for communication and surveillance. Simultaneously, isolated alleys, abandoned buildings, desolate areas, can be revitalized through appropriate

environmental design or renovation, to reduce crime and fear of crime in such areas. Additionally, adding some surveillance cameras, safety warning signs, moderately in unsafe environments can enhance users' sense of security.

This section mainly focuses on some universally applicable measures for improving unsafe spaces, providing references for enhancing such spaces. However, the degree of demand for security varies in different regions, so specific measures should be taken for specific areas to better adapt to the usage and needs of urban residents, providing them with their own safe spaces.

1.3 Urban regeneration

1.3.1 What is Urban Regeneration?

For a long time, the term "urban regeneration" has lacked a unified concept throughout its history. On one hand, urban regeneration has a multi-disciplinary nature, involving various disciplines including urban and rural planning, urban design, architecture, geography, sociology, economics, environmental science; On the other hand, urban regeneration exhibits distinct regional characteristics, there are noticeable differences in approaches across different political and economic contexts, as well as varying challenges encountered by cities at different stages of development. Despite there is no generally accepted consensus on the concept of urban regeneration, scholars from diverse disciplines and regions generally concur on certain attributes of urban regeneration. This thesis research combines various scholars' views and research on urban regeneration to tentatively define urban regeneration as: a comprehensive process of revitalizing and revitalizing urban areas to address to social, economic and environmental challenges and enhance the overall quality of life for residents. It involves strategic planning and intervention initiatives aimed at transforming dilapidated, deteriorated or underutilized urban spaces into vibrant, sustainable and economically viable regions.

In fact cities have historically served diverse functions, ranging from providing shelter, security, and social/political interactions to facilitating the exchange of goods and services. The relative importance of these functions has changed over time and varies across different locations, and this change has led to new demands for land, building space, infrastructure

and the provision of a range of associated facilities. With societal shifts, some traditional urban areas, either within cities or specific regions, may find previously essential functions or specialized sectors no longer necessary, rendering associated facilities redundant. Besides serving as venues for human life, work, and leisure, the material structures of cities represent significant sources of wealth. As observed by Fainstein (1994), differences in the utilization of built environments and their market roles can be generalized as "use and exchange values" of human activities .[28]

The emergence of urban regeneration is inevitable because cities undergo continual transformation over time. This deemed both unavoidable and potentially beneficial, particularly if managed effectively. The inevitability stems from the constant generation of new demands by political, economic, and social systems, presenting opportunities for economic progress and improved civic well-being. Despite potential denials, the existence of these powerful forces of change inherently creates opportunities for adjusting and improving urban areas. As Mumford puts it, "In the city, distant forces and influences are intertwined with the local: their conflicts are no less important than their harmonies" . It is the desire to proactively address these impacts that has led to politicians, developers, landowners, planners and citizens all looking for answers on how best to improve and maintain the condition of towns and cities. [28]

The essence of urban regeneration lies in the continuous development and change of urban spaces and functions to meet evolving needs. The themes outlined provide a foundational basis for a preliminary definition of urban regeneration: A comprehensive and integrated vision and actions aimed at solving urban issues and perpetually improving areas that have undergone change or offer improvement opportunities in terms of their economic, natural, social, and environmental conditions [28]. Sustainable urban regeneration should develop policies and processes that enable cities to address the socioeconomic challenges faced by society in order to minimize negative impacts on the environment. Urban regeneration is considered a means to regenerate and upgrade existing areas of decline to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). [27]

This somewhat idealistic definition encompasses the essential features of urban regeneration identified by Litchfield, who emphasized the need for "a better understanding of what is part

of the decline process" and "agreement about the goals and objectives people are trying to achieve"[28]; Hausner highlighted the inherent weaknesses of the redevelopment approach as being "short-term, fragmented, temporary and project-based, without an overarching strategic framework for city-wide development"[28]; Donnison calls for "new approaches to our problems that focus in a coordinated way on the problems and the areas in which they are concentrated"[28]; and Diamond and Riedel (2005) [OQ2]

They emphasized the need for action in all relevant policy areas. [28]

The definition provided above encapsulates the entirety of the design and delivery of urban renewal within a comprehensive package until its ultimate completion. However, as observed by Tarrant (2010), the reality is that urban renewal often takes place in a fragmented manner, with not all issues being resolved. [28] Nonetheless, it is precisely because urban regeneration can be carried out in a fragmented manner that makes urban revitalization more targeted.

1.3.2 What is the purpose of Urban regeneration ?

Urban regeneration exists in urban development as a mechanism for urban self-regulation or driven by external forces. Its primary objective is to prevent, halt, and eliminate urban aging (or decline) by continuously adapting and adjusting structures and functions, thereby enhancing the overall functionality of cities to meet the evolving needs of future social and economic development. . With the continuous improvement of science and technology and people's material and cultural living standards, along with the acceleration of urbanization process, urban regeneration has become an important part of urban development work, and its content is becoming more and more extensive. It is mainly aimed at improving the living environment and promoting the upgrading of urban industries. Improving urban functions, adjusting urban spatial structure, improving urban environment, updating obsolete material facilities, enhancing urban vitality, inheriting cultural traditions, improving urban quality, ensuring and improving people's livelihood, promoting urban civilization, and promoting harmonious social development and other long-term overarching goals .

In the practice of urban construction, urban regeneration represents a long-term and complex social system project characterized by extensive coverage, comprehensiveness, strategic policy orientation, and strong overall and integrated planning requirements, which must be conducted in a step-by-step manner under the guidance of the urban master planing. Generally, urban regeneration primarily includes various methods such as rectification, improvement, repair, restoration, preservation, protection, recovery, redevelopment, regeneration and revival, aiming to utilize a variety of effective means and widespread societal participation to propel cities from stagnation to prosperity. The general content of urban regeneration includes: 1)Adjusting the overall spatial and functional structure of the cities; 2)Optimizing urban land use layout; 3)Improving urban municipal infrastructure and public service facilities;4)Enhancing road structure and systems and improving traffic organization capabilities; 5)Improving urban public openness Spatial quality; 6)renovating and improving the living environment and conditions; 7)maintaining and improving community neighborhood structure; 8)protecting and enhancing historical, cultural and landscape features; 9)beautifying and improving the quality of the ecological environment; 10)improving building performance. The entire process of urban regeneration should be based on the balance of overall urban interests and social fairness and justice, paying attention to the relationships between the whole and the parts, the new and the old, the aboveground and the underground, the unilateral benefits and the comprehensive benefits, as well as the short-term and long-term considerations, distinguishing priorities, implementing in stages, leveraging collective wisdom, strengthening communication and cooperation among multiple parties, and ensuring the smooth progress and healthy development of urban renewal work. At the same time, the formulation of urban regeneration policies should also take into full consideration the original spatial structure and social network of the old city and the root causes of its decline. It should also be based on the individual characteristics of the area, adapt to local conditions, take advantage of the situation, and use a variety of ways and means to promote comprehensive management. , redevelopment and renovation.

Urban regeneration can follow several approaches: based on a detailed analysis of the situation of urban areas; aiming at simultaneously adapting to the physical structure, social structure, economic foundation of urban areas and environmental conditions; attempting to

achieve the task of simultaneous adaptation through generation and adjustment, implementing a comprehensive and integrated strategy that addresses issues in a balanced, orderly and proactive manner; ensures that strategies and resulting implementation plans are developed in line with sustainable development goals; integrating regeneration strategies with other local initiatives, such as health and safety objectives; setting clear operational objectives and quantifying these objectives as much as possible; maximizing the use of natural, economic, human and other resources, including land and existing built environmental features; by allowing legitimate stakeholders to fully participate and collaborate to ensure consensus is achieved (e.g. involving city residents); recognizing the importance of measuring the progress of the strategy towards achieving specific objectives and monitoring changes in the nature and impact of the strategy, both internal and external forces acting on the city region ;Accepting that the initial implementation plan may need to be revised in light of changes that occur;Recognizing the reality that elements of the strategy may progress at different rates, which may require a redirection of resources or the provision of additional resources to maintain a broad balance between the two ; Recognizing the need to prepare for long-term management of areas that have undergone urban regeneration. [28]

1.3.3 What are the characteristics of Urban regeneration?

According to urban regeneration scholar and author of the "Urban Regeneration Handbook," Peter Roberts, the key characteristics of urban renewal include interventionist activities that span public, private, volunteer, and community sectors. It involves organizational structures that may undergo significant changes based on economic, social, environmental, and political factors. Urban renewal serves as a means of mobilizing collective efforts and providing a foundation for negotiating appropriate solutions. It entails the formulation of policies and actions aimed at improving urban area environments and developing institutional structures to support preparatory activities for specific proposals. From this perspective, urban renewal exhibits four characteristic attributes: complexity, diversity, systematicity, and policy orientation.

The complexity of urban regeneration is inseparable from the inherent attributes of urban development processes. Cities, as complex and multifaceted systems, evolve not only in terms of physical spatial changes but also encompass various factors such as political, economic,

social, cultural, and environmental aspects. As Peter Roberts describes, "Urban areas are complex and constantly changing systems, covering various aspects such as economic, social, material, and environmental changes. Urban regeneration can be seen as the result of these interactions and a response to the opportunities and challenges arising from urban decline."

Urban regeneration is closely related to the macroeconomic and social development background. It often reflects policies or practices in response to new modes of production, social structures, and cultural trends. At the macro level, the complexity of urban regeneration mainly comes from several aspects. Firstly, it is the relationship between urban regeneration and industrial economy and development patterns. Throughout the history of urban development, cities have undergone a process from being dominated by production functions, to being dominated by functions such as finance, services, distribution, and management, and then to being dominated by functions related to culture and innovation. Each transformation in industrial structure has led to the succession of urban construction models and triggered urban renewal. Such as by the end of the 19th century, the modern cities spurred by the Industrial Revolution had overturned the traditional medieval urban development model. With the arrival of the industrial age in the mid-20th century, globalization, and the technological revolution, the modern industrial urban development model witnessed a transformation. From agricultural society to industrial society and then to post-industrial society, there have been significant changes in urban spatial forms, land use patterns, and transportation systems. The urban physical environment serves as the spatial carrier for economic activities, and large-scale urban regeneration often occurs during periods of industrial transformation. Urban renewal is also closely related to social structure, including factors such as population size, age structure, social classes, and racial composition, which to some extent affect the formulation and implementation of urban regeneration policies. For example, after World War II, urban regeneration in Western countries was driven by the need for post-war reconstruction and the response to the post-war baby boom, requiring the construction of more housing to accommodate population growth. Furthermore, urban regeneration is influenced by cultural trends. The de-suburbanization and inner-city gentrification in 1960s America were the results of the influence of postmodernism on the spatial choices of the younger generation. The younger generation grew tired of the stagnant

suburban life, leading to a mass exodus from the suburbs and driving the revitalization of inner-city areas. At the micro level, the complexity of urban renewal is evident in the diverse needs of specific urban spaces, such as the provision of safety, comfort, vibrancy, and specific functions (transportation, work, recreation). Furthermore, the same specific urban space involves multiple interests, with different stakeholders and interest groups possibly holding different views and interests. They may have differing opinions on the planning, design, and implementation of renewal projects, necessitating effective community involvement and interest coordination. Additionally, urban renewal today still exhibits fragmentary characteristics. In an era of existing stock, fragmented urban renewal has become mainstream, leading to issues of land ownership and development rights when abandoned or unsafe spaces appear in the city, where the absence of leadership in updating and transforming abandoned or unsafe spaces increases the complexity of urban renewal.

Urban regeneration's diversity is manifested in its multi-sectoral nature, involving public, private, and community organizations, and diverse interest groups. According to Roberts' definition, the two main driving forces of urban regeneration come from government and business institutions. Scholar Ivan Turok describes the diversity of participants in urban regeneration as follows: 1) Urban regeneration aims to change the status quo of an area while encouraging community and other actors to contribute to the area's future; 2) Urban regeneration covers multiple objectives and activities, and central governments play a leading role in addressing specific problems and potential issues in different areas; 3) Urban regeneration typically consists of various forms of activities by different stakeholders, with diverse forms of cooperation among them. This diversity includes not only government and private actors but also communities, emphasizing the complexity of cooperation among different stakeholders.

Urban renewal is also systematic. The city itself is a multi-complex system that is constantly growing and changing. Its development and evolution are the result of the combined effects of social, policy, economic and other forces. Urban regeneration is a comprehensive, overall, policy and strategic social system project, involving many aspects such as urban society, economy and physical space environment. Urban regeneration is not only a specialized technical issue, but also a complex social and policy issue. It is difficult for any profession,

discipline or department to solve this complex giant system problem from a single perspective. Therefore, urban regeneration strategies should be formulated from the perspective of urban systems and urban growth and development, establishing diverse and phased renewal goals.

Another important attribute of urban regeneration is its policy orientation. Governments play a crucial role in guiding urban regeneration, and urban regeneration has been closely linked to urban policies, especially urban planning policies, since its inception. Various countries and cities have been promoting the achievement of urban regeneration goals through the formulation and implementation of public policies. It can be said that urban renewal is an important component of the broader concept of "urban policy."

As an integral part of social and economic development processes, urban regeneration continuously integrates into urban public policies, involving various fields such as industrial structure, property rights structure, infrastructure, land use, public participation, and cultural heritage. With the emergence of new issues, new situations, and new policies in urban regeneration, urban researchers need to continuously revisit and update their understanding of the connotation and attributes of urban regeneration. It is essential to conduct in-depth research from various perspectives, such as legal regulations, administrative systems, market mechanisms, public participation, and organizational implementation, to establish good cooperation among governments, enterprises, residents, and relevant stakeholders, harness collective wisdom from all sectors of society, adhere to the market laws of urban operation, safeguard the public interests of social groups, strengthen coordination among various departments, and promote sustainable, diverse, harmonious, healthy, safe, and green urban development.

To better illustrate the components and characteristics of urban regeneration, the following table5 summarizes the key elements discussed in this section.

Table5 :Key Components and Characteristics of Urban Regeneration

Key Component	Description
Objectives	Prevent, halt, and eliminate urban decline; adapt and improve urban functions to meet evolving needs of social and economic development.
General Content	Adjust spatial and functional structure, optimize land use, improve infrastructure, enhance public spaces, and protect cultural heritage.
Approaches	Rectification, improvement, repair, restoration, protection, redevelopment, and revival through step-by-step, integrated planning.
Characteristics	Complexity, diversity, systematic planning, and policy orientation. Urban regeneration involves a range of stakeholders and sectors (public, private, community).
Systematic Nature	Involves multiple aspects of urban society, economy, and physical space, requiring a multi-disciplinary approach for effective solutions.
Policy Orientation	Governments play a key role in guiding urban regeneration through public policies, with an emphasis on sustainable development and coordination among stakeholders.

(Note: Table5: Summarized by the author)

1.4 Urban security and urban regeneration

1.4.1 Why can improve Urban Security through urban regeneration ?

When discussing the reasons for urban regeneration to enhance safety, our focus is on macro benefits such as infrastructure upgrades and strengthening community ties. Here, we discuss how material and social changes make it more difficult for criminal activities to occur and encourage residents to take control of their communities. Urban regeneration often enhances urban safety through various mechanisms such as improving physical infrastructure,

enhancing social cohesion, and increasing community participation. This can lead to a reduction in crime rates, increased sense of security, and overall improvement in residents' quality of life. Urban regeneration works on multiple fronts to enhance urban safety. Physically, it upgrades infrastructure, such as repairing buildings or installing better street lighting, making it more difficult for criminals to operate unnoticed, thereby curbing criminal activities.

Figure 7 : Street Lighting Upgrade: Visual Comparison of Urban Safety



(Source: <https://www.burnham-on-sea.com/news/somerset-town-centres-switching-to-energy-efficient-led-street-lighting/>)

Socially, urban renewal often encourages active resident participation in the rebuilding process, fostering stronger community bonds that instill a greater sense of ownership and pride among residents. This implies that people are more likely to watch out for each other and report suspicious activities, thereby increasing vigilance and cooperation in crime prevention. These intervention measures can have a significant impact on reducing crime rates and improving the overall safety of the city.

The specific reasons why urban renewal can enhance urban safety can be reflected in several aspects: Firstly, urban regeneration typically involves improving environmental design, including redesigning and planning public spaces and buildings. By adopting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, urban regeneration can effectively reduce criminal activities by increasing natural surveillance, social control, and eliminating environments conducive to crime. For instance, enhancing open sight lines can increase natural surveillance within the environment, while improving community accessibility and environmental brightness can enhance users' sense of security, effectively

reducing opportunities for criminal activities and enhancing urban safety. Moreover, a well-designed environment can increase residents' sense of security, thus reducing their likelihood of becoming crime victims. For example, by increasing the comfort of public spaces, improving the community atmosphere, and providing appropriate safety facilities, these methods can enhance residents' trust and satisfaction with the living environment, reducing the attractiveness of crime targets.

Secondly urban regeneration can effectively enhance community cohesion. On one hand, urban regeneration projects often include improvements to community public spaces, greenery, roads, buildings, and other infrastructure, enhancing the overall environmental quality of the community. A livable, safe, and aesthetically pleasing community environment can enhance residents' sense of belonging and pride, promoting communication and interaction among community residents. The process of urban regeneration often involves broad community participation, including residents, government, and non-profit organizations. By collaborating with community members to develop and implement urban regeneration plans, community cohesion and social responsibility can be enhanced, promoting the formation of community cohesion and increasing attention and participation in urban safety. As criminal activity within the community decreases and community spaces become safer, residents are more willing to participate in community activities in a secure environment, thereby strengthening internal community connections and cohesion, forming a positive feedback loop.

Thirdly, urban regeneration can improve economic conditions to some extent. Urban regeneration projects often accompany economic investment and development, bringing job opportunities and economic growth. Higher levels of economic activity are typically associated with lower crime rates because stable employment and economic opportunities can reduce social tensions and criminal behavior.

Fourth, urban regeneration can enhance social capital. Urban regeneration can promote interaction and connections within the community, enhancing social capital. For example, by establishing closer social networks and relationships, residents are more likely to support and supervise each other, thereby reducing crime rates and improving the overall safety of the city.

In summary, urban regeneration effectively enhances urban safety through improving environmental design, promoting community participation, improving economic conditions, and enhancing social capital. These factors interact and contribute to the improvement of urban safety.

1.4.2 How to improve urban security through urban regeneration ?

In the process of delving into urban regeneration methods to enhance urban security, we focus on and gain insights into various specific details. These details involve renovating buildings, installing lighting, creating public spaces, and promoting community engagement. The implementation of these methods is not only aimed at revitalizing dilapidated areas, but more importantly, at transforming them into safer and more vibrant communities. When we undertake spatial restoration, the message conveyed goes beyond simply repainting a layer of paint; it communicates the importance of the place and the level of community care for it. This alone can make potential wrongdoers think twice before engaging in any illicit activities, thereby curbing crime. Additionally, well-planned and designed urban spaces not only enhance the overall aesthetic quality of the urban environment but also provide people with safer and more comfortable living environments, thereby increasing the usage of public spaces. This implies that there will be more eyes on the streets, making it more difficult for criminals to find safe and concealed opportunities, thus serving a preventive role. Building beautiful and livable cities is one of the important measures to prevent crime. In the process of urban regeneration, the community aspect cannot be ignored. People need to feel that they are part of a larger endeavor, which motivates them to take care of each other and work together to ensure the safety of the entire street community. Therefore, urban regeneration is not only about making urban spaces or objects look more attractive, but more importantly, about making them safer, which will guide the active participation and contributions of community residents.

Specifically, the enhancement of urban security through urban regeneration can be achieved through the following methods:

Firstly installation of surveillance cameras in necessary areas, such as in crime hotspots, densely populated areas, dark corners, and remote areas. Governments can install more surveillance cameras to cover areas with higher crime rates, thereby increasing the

monitoring and prevention capabilities against criminal activities. With technological advancements, more advanced cameras with enhanced functionality and performance can be selected. For example, in urban regeneration projects, consideration can be given to the adoption of advanced equipment such as high-definition cameras, night vision cameras, panoramic cameras, etc., to enhance monitoring coverage and clarity, thereby improving surveillance effectiveness. When cameras are densely distributed in the city network, they can be managed in a networked manner to form a complete monitoring system covering the entire city, enabling monitoring and data sharing across the city and enhancing the police's monitoring and response capabilities. During the implementation of camera installation, it is necessary to comply with relevant privacy protection laws and regulations, reasonably set the position and monitoring range of the cameras, ensure that residents' privacy rights are not violated, and avoid causing social dissatisfaction and legal disputes. Throughout the process, it is essential to actively promote the role and importance of cameras to residents, enhance their awareness of security, and encourage their active support and cooperation in camera usage.

Secondly enhancement of cooperation with law enforcement to improve urban security, such as increasing the frequency of police patrols, especially in areas with higher crime rates, which can effectively increase the discovery and prevention rates of crimes. Regular patrols can increase the police's presence in the community, deter potential criminals, and reduce the occurrence of criminal activities. Improving the police's response and handling capabilities can enable quicker response to emergencies and incidents, effectively control situations, and reduce losses. This includes emergency response drills, skills training, and equipment updates. In urban regeneration projects, a joint law enforcement mechanism can be established between the police and other law enforcement agencies (such as urban management, traffic management, etc.), to collaborate and strengthen the management and supervision of urban public security. By sharing resources and information, law enforcement efficiency can be improved, and criminal activities can be more effectively combated. Within the community, community policing construction can be strengthened by setting up more police stations and police offices, enhancing communication with residents. By establishing good relationships with the community, understanding the security situation, and jointly

formulating and implementing security maintenance plans, residents' sense of security can be increased. Utilizing technological means to improve police efficiency, for example, modern technology such as video surveillance, smart policing systems, big data analysis, can be adopted to enhance the efficiency and monitoring capabilities of law enforcement. These technological means can help the police to timely obtain intelligence and criminal clues, accurately locate criminal activities, and improve the effectiveness of crime fighting. In urban regeneration projects, proactive police-community cooperation can be carried out to encourage residents' participation in community security management and crime prevention work. By establishing joint defense and control mechanisms between the police and residents, conducting community patrols, and conducting propaganda and education activities, residents' participation in security work can be enhanced, jointly maintaining urban security. Besides strengthening the crackdown on criminal activities, the police should also enhance prevention work and publicity education. Measures such as anti-crime propaganda activities, strengthening community education and psychological counseling can be carried out to improve residents' legal awareness and security awareness, and prevent the occurrence of criminal activities.

Thirdly improving the atmosphere of space utilization is an effective way to enhance users' sense of security. Firstly, by designing and planning to attract more people to specific areas or spaces, the security of spaces can be effectively improved. Places with more people usually have fewer crimes because criminals are less willing to commit crimes in public view. Therefore, through urban regeneration, designing attractive public spaces, leisure areas, and commercial areas to attract pedestrian flow can increase community activity and enhance urban security. By organizing various community activities and public events, residents' activity frequency in specific spaces can be increased, which enhances community cohesion and supervision. Such community activities not only enable residents to understand each other better but also promote the establishment of neighborly relations, reducing the occurrence of crimes. Providing high-quality public facilities and services, such as parks, children's playgrounds, fitness facilities, which can attract residents to stay and activities in spaces, increasing community activity. Simultaneously, by improving the design and management of these public facilities to make them safer, more comfortable, and pleasant,

residents' satisfaction and sense of security in spaces can be enhanced. Creating a space atmosphere that encourages social interaction and communication can increase interaction and cooperation among residents, thereby enhancing community supervision and security. For example, setting up benches, rest areas, and game facilities in public squares or leisure areas can attract residents to gather and communicate, increasing the frequency of community activities and enhancing space security. Improving the environmental quality of spaces, including cleanliness, greening, landscape lighting, can create a pleasant living environment, increasing residents' desire to stay and activities, thus improving space utilization and security. Meanwhile, beautifying the environment can also help improve residents' mood and emotions, reducing the occurrence of adverse behaviors.

Fourthly providing attractive community activities and services. Urban regeneration can not only improve the physical environment but also provide more community activities and services to reduce the likelihood of crime occurrence. For example, organizing various attractive community activities such as street art performances, concerts, cultural festivals, sports competitions, can attract residents and tourists to gather, enrich residents' cultural life, and increase community activity. The organization of these activities can improve the atmosphere of the community, make people feel the vitality of the community, increase their social activities, enhance community cohesion and security, and reduce the occurrence of crimes. Providing various social services and support in the community, such as community police centers, childcare services, elderly care services, psychological counseling, can help residents solve life problems, improve their quality of life and sense of security.

These activities and services can also enhance community cohesion, promote interaction and support among community members, thereby reducing the occurrence of criminal.

In the subsequent sections, we will analyze through specific case studies how these measures were implemented and the outcomes achieved.

PART 2:URBAN SECURITY AND URBAN REGENERATION IN Turin

2.1 Introduction to the city

Turin is located in the Piedmont region in northwestern Italy, on the Po River plain, with the En Alps to the west and south (see Figures8). It is the fourth largest city in Italy.(Figure 8)

As the capital of the Piedmont region, Turin plays a crucial role in northern Italy's economic and cultural life. It is well-connected through major transportation routes, including highways and railroads that link it to other major cities like Milan, Genoa, and Lyon (France). Turin is also home to the Caselle Airport, providing both domestic and international flights, further enhancing its accessibility.

2.1.1Basic information of Turin:

Turin, as one of Italy's major cities, holds significant historical, cultural, and economic importance. To better understand the city's current standing, it is essential to examine its basic demographic and spatial characteristics. The following table provides an overview of key statistics for Turin from 2020 to 2023, including the city's population, area, and population density.

Table 5 : Turin city statistics

Year	Area	Population	Population density
2020	130.17km ²	858.205	6593 Inh/sq.km
2021	130.17km ²	848.748	6520 Inh/sq.km
2022	130.17km ²	847.398	6511 Inh/sq.km
2023	130.17km ²	843,514	6480 Inh/sq.km

(made by author)

(NOTE:Crime types included in the statistics include pickpocketing,thefts in commercial establishments,Burglaries in apartments,car thefts,robberies,scams and computer fraud,Consummated voluntary homicides,attempted murders)

data source: <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%83%BD%E7%81%B5%E4%BA%BA%E5%8F%A3> Last access time15/05/2024

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin> Last access time15/05/2024

<https://www.tuttitalia.it/piemonte/72-torino/statistiche/popolazione-andamento-demografico/> Last access time15/05/2024

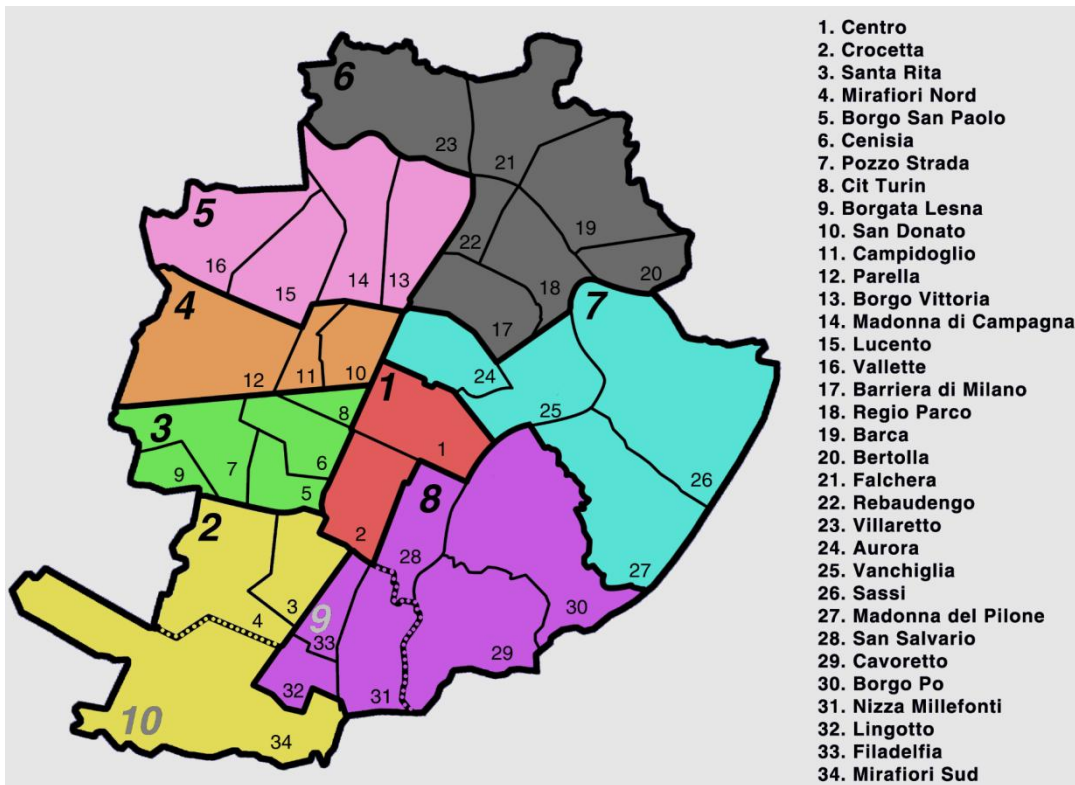
<https://lab24.ilssole24ore.com/indice-della-criminalita/torino> Last access time15/05/2024

Figure 8 : Map of Turin location



(Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin#/media/File:Map_-_IT_-_Torino_-_Municipality_code_1272.svg)

Figure 9 : Administrative Map of Turin Showing All Neighborhoods



(Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c4/Circoscrizioni_torino_2016.png)

The map presented above provides a detailed administrative layout of the city of Turin, displaying all 34 neighborhoods within the municipal boundaries. Each neighborhood is clearly demarcated and color-coded for easier identification. The numbers on the map correspond to the neighborhood names listed on the right-hand side, which include key areas such as Centro (1), San Donato (9), and Mirafiori Sud (34). Figure 9 serves as a valuable reference for understanding the geographic distribution of Turin's urban districts, and it complements the crime distribution analysis presented earlier. By overlaying crime data with this administrative map, a clearer picture of how urban security issues are distributed across the different neighborhoods of Turin can be drawn, offering insights into which areas are most affected by crime and the corresponding urban security challenges.

2.1.2 A brief historical overview of Turin :

Turin is a historically significant and culturally rich city located in the northern part of Italy, serving as the capital of the Piedmont region. Its history dates back to the 3rd century BC, and the city has undergone periods of Roman rule, medieval feudal governance, and modern industrialization. Turin, once the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, boasts numerous unique historical landmarks owing to its distinctive architecture, culinary tradition, and cultural heritage. During the industrialization era, Turin experienced rapid growth and emerged as a prominent hub of Italian industry, particularly renowned for its automobile manufacturing sector. However, the city suffered significant destruction during the Second World War, followed by a period of reconstruction and economic resurgence in the post-war years. In recent times, Turin has witnessed growth and improvement in both population and economy, cementing its status as a vital cultural, economic, and industrial center in northern Italy.

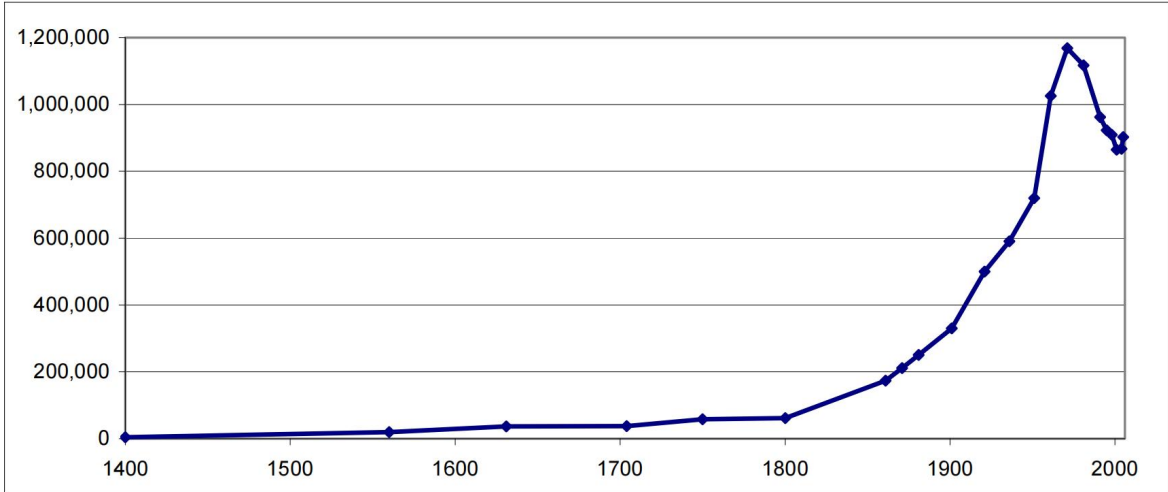
The mention of Turin inevitably calls to mind a significant chapter in its history—the automotive industry and Fiat. In 1899, Fiat was established in Turin (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Turin), a milestone that would become legendary. By 1911, the automotive industry employed one-third of the city's expanding manufacturing labor force, with Fiat quickly emerging as a leader in the field. By 1914, the company not only produced half of Italy's automobiles but also manufactured components for ships, aircraft, trucks, and

trains.[66] Between 1901 and 1915, the city's population increased by 43%, with the working-class community growing by approximately 500% from 1891 to 1911. The influx of people led to safety concerns such as housing shortages, overcrowding in working-class neighborhoods, and poor health conditions. The outbreak of the First World War and the subsequent increase in demand for military equipment propelled the city's industrial development, with Fiat being a major beneficiary. During the war years, the company's workforce grew from 3,500 to 40,000, representing a quarter of all workers in the city. The city's population increased from nearly 500,000 in 1921 to nearly 700,000 in 1939, with Fiat employing one-third of the industrial workforce.

In the years following the war, economic recession led to declining demand, massive layoffs in the engineering and mechanical industries, and a series of strikes and factory closures. [66]After the establishment of the European Common Market in 1958, Fiat decided to centralize production in Turin, leading to the rapid rise of factories and making the city Europe's most specialized area. By the late 1950s, industrial expansion created tens of thousands of new jobs in Turin annually, with the automotive industry representing approximately 80% of industrial activity in the city.

From 1951 to 1971, Fiat's industrial output more than doubled. The number of employees in Fiat factories increased from 47,700 to 115,000, with an additional 30,000 white-collar workers. The success of Turin's industrial sector further fueled the post-war population explosion, as large numbers of economic migrants from the impoverished southern regions of Italy flocked to the city to work in factories. Official data shows that between 1954 and 1964, an average of 56,000 immigrants arrived in the city each year. Its population peaked at over 1.2 million in 1975, with the influx of economic migrants placing an overwhelming burden on the city.[66]

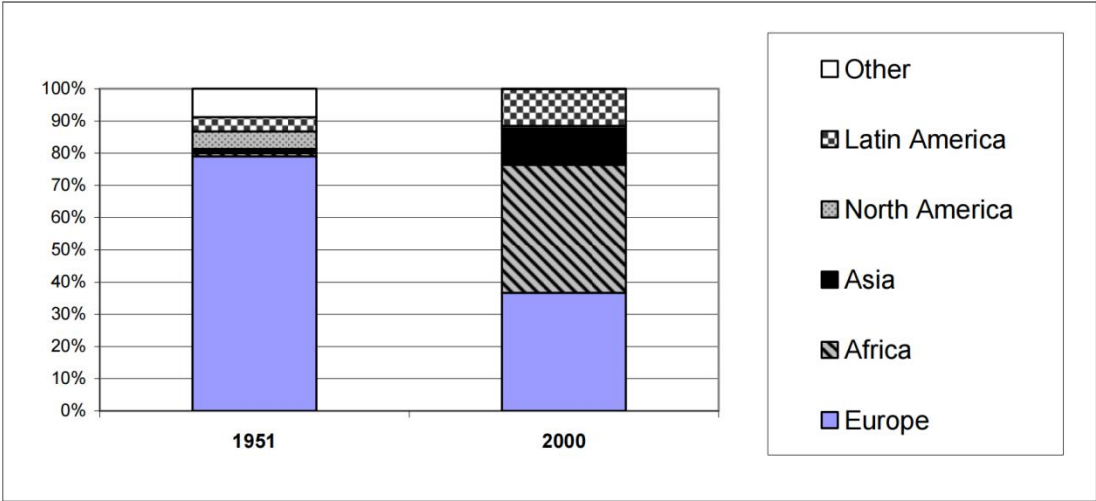
Figure 10 : Population development, municipality of Turin



(Source: From 1400 to 1800, Symcox & Cardoza (2006); from 1861 to 2005, ISTAT)

Meanwhile, since the 1980s, there has been a continuous increase in a new wave of immigration from non-EU countries. Since the 1990s, the pressure on urban infrastructure construction has increased, exacerbating social conflicts (see Figure 10) [66].

Figure 11 : Resident foreigners by country of origin, Province of Turin



(Source: : ISTAT; IRES Piemonte)

As urban development continues, there is an emerging trend of declining industrial demand, leading to the downsizing of Fiat's factory scale and the abandonment of many factories. Once industrial areas are abandoned, they may create urban abandoned space, posing issues due to safety concerns, social degradation, and environmental deterioration. [78]These abandoned spaces often serve as hotspots for criminal activities and illicit behaviors, potentially resulting

in environmental pollution and health issues, thereby impacting the quality of life and sense of security of surrounding residents.

During the period of industrial prosperity, Turin experienced an influx of a larger and more diverse population. However, industrial decline resulting in factory closures and layoffs may trigger social unrest and economic instability, along with an increase in the number of unemployed individuals in the city. Consequently, this could lead to a rise in crime rates and social insecurity. Unemployment and economic pressures may adversely affect mental health and social stability, giving rise to issues such as emotional problems, domestic violence, and substance abuse, thereby compromising overall urban safety and social harmony. Additionally, immigration waves may also influence the city's security situation, with certain immigrant groups facing economic hardships and social exclusion, potentially increasing their susceptibility to engaging in criminal activities. Nevertheless, not all immigrants participate in criminal activities; many are honest and hardworking individuals who contribute positively to the city's economy and diversity. However, due to factors such as social integration, acceptance levels, economic factors, cultural differences, and social issues, immigrant communities constitute an indispensable factor in urban security.

Enhancing urban security in Turin necessitates comprehensive consideration of various factors including economic, social, and environmental aspects, and the implementation of integrated measures to promote sustainable development and social harmony. For instance, the city needs to explore new economic growth points and provide diversified employment opportunities to reduce unemployment rates and social unrest. Moreover, it is crucial to ensure the secure clearance and re-planning of abandoned industrial areas to prevent them from becoming hotspots for crime and environmental pollution, while enhancing the quality of life and sense of security of nearby residents. Strengthening communication and integration between immigrant communities and local residents is essential to mitigate social exclusion and crime risks, thereby fostering social harmony in the city. Providing comprehensive social welfare systems and mental health services can assist unemployed individuals and economic immigrants in coping with pressure, thereby reducing social insecurity factors. Optimizing urban planning, increasing public safety facilities, and enhancing surveillance systems are also imperative to elevate the overall security level of the city.

2.2 Current state of Urban Security in Turin

The state of urban security in Turin can be effectively assessed by analyzing crime statistics over an extended period. By examining trends in different types of crimes from 2004 to 2022, we can gain insights into the dynamics of criminal activities and how they have evolved in response to socio-economic and urban developments. The following table provides a comprehensive overview of various types of crimes in Turin, including pickpocketing, burglaries, car thefts, and more, offering valuable data for understanding the city's security landscape.

2.2.1 Crime statistics of the City of Turin from 2004 to 2022:

Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants; source: until 2011 Ministry of the Interior, since 2012 Istat , total includes all types of crimes, not just those detailed in the previous columns of this table3:

Table6 : Crime statistics of the City of Turin from 2004 to 2022

Year	Total crimes	Pickpocketing	Commercial Theftss	Apartment Burglaries	Car thefts	Robberies	Scams & Fraud	Voluntary Homicides	Attempted murders
2004	6314	509	118	266	517	145	135	/	/
2005	6691	479	180	273	497	127	196	/	/
2006	7487	784	306	355	514	148	224	/	/
2007	7636	756	292	489	429	139	264	/	/
2008	6718	551	/	402	356	117	199	/	/
2009	6713	524	221	398	314	101	189	/	/
2010	6557	534	217	456	286	96	181	1.0	1.9
2011	6756	636	220	482	274	103	195	0.7	1.4
2012	7080	798	261	600	266	113	231	0.9	2.0
2013	7062	786	250	712	253	116	284	0.8	1.6
2014	6871	804	254	719	248	117	299	0.7	2.4
2015	6525	817	227	607	232	98	298	0.4	1.8
2016	5982	704	210	461	248	84	310	0.4	1.2
2017	5638	613	196	429	210	87	350	0.4	1.9
2018	5339	515	187	419	199	79	418	0.4	1.9
2019	5162	468	172	360	182	59	508	0.5	2.0
2020	4291	284	130	246	137	48	614	0.9	1.5
2021	5041	383	156	280	145	59	742	0.8	1.6
2022	5057	473	169	266	144	74	678	0.4	2.1

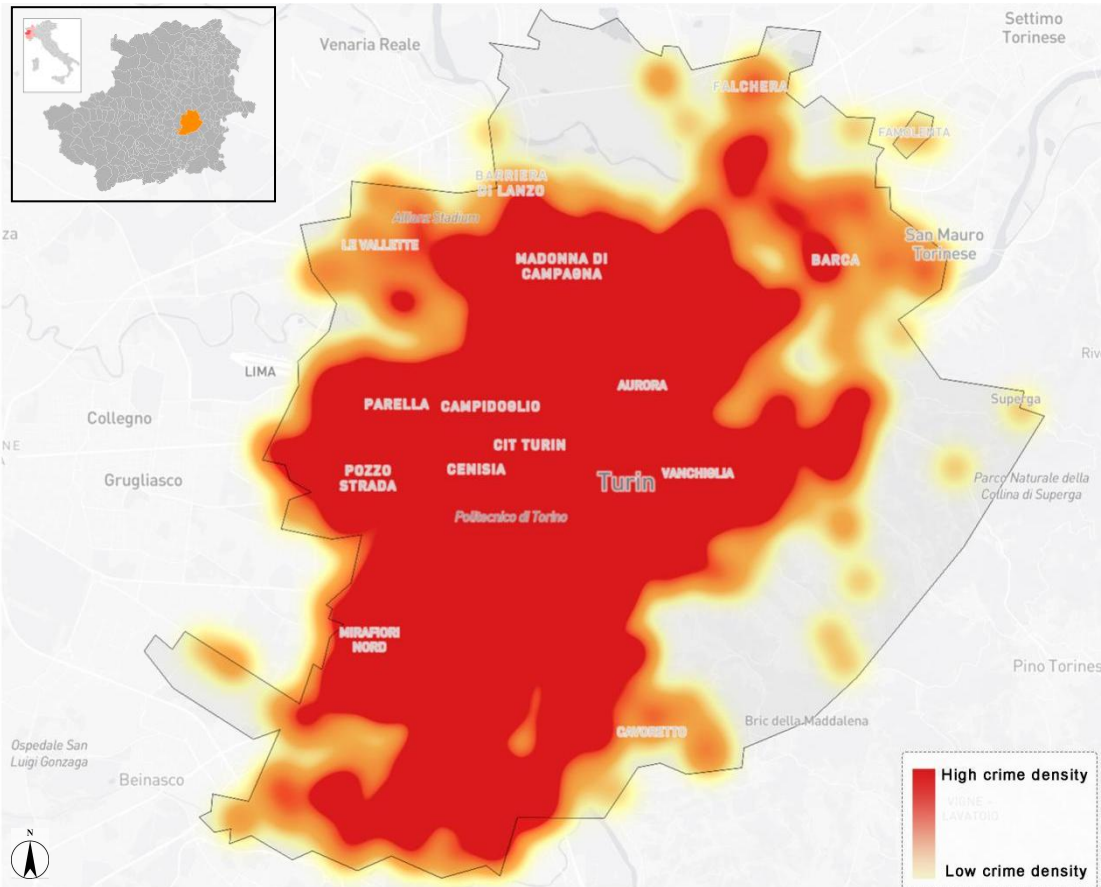
(made by author)

(Note: The last data collection time is February 2024)

From the table7, we can observe a significant decline in the overall crime rate in Turin from 2004 to 2022, particularly in traditional crimes such as pickpocketing and residential burglaries. However, criminal incidents still occur within the city, indicating that there is still room for improvement in enhancing urban safety.

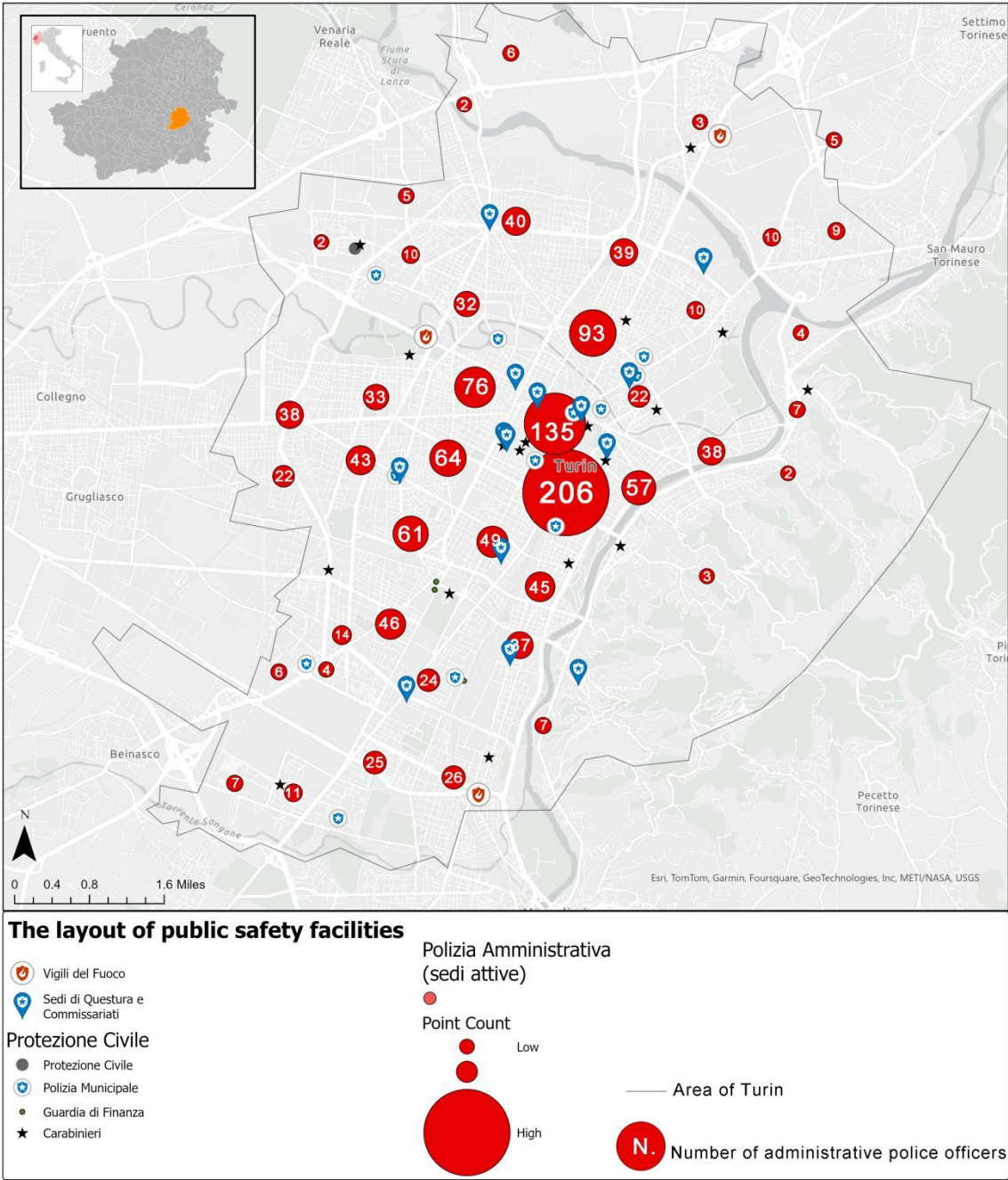
The following ma Figure 12 displays the spatial distribution of urban crime in Turin from May 2023 to May 2024. The crime types included are pickpocketing, thefts in commercial establishments, burglaries in apartments, car thefts, robberies, scams and computer fraud, consummated voluntary homicides, and attempted murders. The map clearly indicates that the crime density in the city center of Turin is higher than in the suburban areas, with most frequent crime occurrences concentrated in the central urban zones.

Figure 12 : Distribution map of crime numbers in Turin, Italy from May 2023 to May 2024



(Source: : <https://www.minecrime.it/search/map?place=Torino,+Torino,+Italia&start=2023-05-20&end=2024-05-18> Last accessed on May 19, 2024)

Figure 14 : Public safety facilities distribution map of Turin,Italy



(Made by author ,Data source: Geoportale Piemonte)

Figures 11 and Figures 14 demonstrate a positive correlation between the distribution of public safety facilities and the number of crimes in Turin. Areas with high crime density and a significant concentration of criminal incidents, particularly in the city center, also have a relatively high concentration of public safety facilities. This suggests that locations with frequent criminal activities require more police presence for law enforcement and security management. It also highlights the complexity and challenges of controlling and resolving crime issues in Turin's central areas. Despite the increased number of public safety facilities,

these regions continue to experience high crime risk, reflecting the intricate nature of urban safety problems in the city center.

To further illustrate the current urban security situation in Turin, the table below provides an overview of crime rates and safety perception data, as compiled from public data sources in September 2024.

Table 7 : Crime Rates and Safety Perception in Turin, Italy (September 2024)

Category	Rating	Level
Crime Index	52.15	Moderate
Safety Index	47.85	-
Crime increasing in the past 5 years	69.14	High
Worries home broken and things stolen	50.51	Moderate
Worries being mugged or robbed	52.55	Moderate
Worries car stolen	42.74	Moderate
Worries things from car stolen	52.18	Moderate
Worries attacked	49.17	Moderate
Worries being insulted	47.52	Moderate
Worries being physically attacked (due to ethnicity, etc.)	32.08	Low
Problem people using or dealing drugs	65.33	High
Problem property crimes (vandalism, theft)	60.56	High
Problem violent crimes (assault, armed robbery)	43.08	Moderate
Problem corruption and bribery	59.46	Moderate

(Source: : <https://www.numbeo.com/crime/in/Turin>)

Table 8 : Safety Perception in Turin

Safety Category	Rating	Level
Safety walking alone during daylight	65.32	High
Safety walking alone during night	36.09	Low

(Source: : <https://www.numbeo.com/crime/in/Turin>)

To provide a more detailed and quantitative perspective on the current urban security situation in Turin, the table 8 and table 9 summarizes key crime rates and safety perceptions as reported by residents in September 2024. This data highlights the public's concerns regarding various types of crimes, ranging from property crimes to violent offenses, as well as their perceived safety during both day and night. The Table 8 and Table 9 reflect moderate to high levels of worry about crime and safety, particularly with issues like the increase in crime over the past five years, drug-related problems, and property crimes. This data further emphasizes the ongoing need for effective urban security policies in Turin to address these concerns and improve the overall safety of its residents.

2.3 Policies of Urban Security in Turin

2.3.1 The development and historical evolution of Italy's urban security policies

For decades, urban security, crime, incivilities, and feelings of insecurity have been central to public and political discourse in Italy. The urban security policy of a city is invariably developed in conjunction with the national safety policy. When discussing Turin's urban security policies, it is essential to consider the broader context of Italy's urban safety policies. The issue of "urban security" and the corresponding security policies began to emerge in Italy in the early 1990s, following the lead of other European countries. This development has accumulated significant experience in this field, comparable to what France achieved a decade or two later and several years after the initiatives launched by the United Kingdom. Consequently, Italy's urban security policies are relatively recent in comparison to other European nations, but they have evolved rapidly. Experts in the field have identified three distinct phases in the evolution of policies specifically targeting urban safety: the 1990s saw the initial emergence, the second decade experienced development, and the early years of the 21st century witnessed consolidation.

This process has been characterized by "strong acceleration and sudden braking"[50] and developed in response to the growing social demand for security, which increasingly targeted

local administrators, especially mayors. "The process of positioning public security as a local government interest can be linked to two fundamental and interrelated factors: the profound transformation in representation mechanisms, notably with the direct election of mayors (Law No. 81 of 1993); and the evolution of security needs themselves, driven by demands for protection against crime phenomena (particularly so-called petty or widespread crime), which became clearer and more complex, extending to a range of issues related to urban livability. These can be classified under causes of 'material disorder' (abandoned and neglected buildings, poorly maintained urban spaces and street furniture, graffiti, litter, and abandoned vehicles, inadequate lighting, vandalized benches or telephone booths) and 'social disorder' (disruptive or aggressive behavior towards residents and passers-by, conflicts among groups, sometimes involving immigrants or nomads, homelessness, begging, drug use, street prostitution, and dangerous or harmful road traffic)" [51]. Therefore, alongside minor crime incidents, urban decay, incivilities, and social degradation are closely linked to citizens' feelings of insecurity[52].

Italy's urban security policies have evolved through various legislative reforms. One key moment in this evolution was the passage of Law No. 81 of 1993, which enabled the direct election of mayors. This shift gave mayors more control and responsibility over local security matters, marking a shift toward local governance of urban security. The legal framework continued to develop, with Law No. 125/2008 further defining the jurisdiction of mayors, allowing them to issue "temporary and urgent ordinances" to address public security and urban safety concerns.

Additionally, the reform of Article 117 of the Italian Constitution in 2001 played a crucial role in decentralizing police powers to regional authorities, giving local governments more control over urban security policies. This reform allowed regions to legislate on local police matters while leaving national security as a federal responsibility. The complex relationship between national and local governance in matters of security remains a central theme in the development of Italy's urban security policies.

Moreover, the memoranda of understanding and the subsequent Contrats Locaux de Sécurité (CLS) agreements, inspired by the French model, established a framework for collaboration between local authorities and national institutions in addressing urban security challenges.

The concept of urban security forms the foundation of Urban Security Policy (USP) as a new field of public policy, characterized initially by a preventive approach primarily promoted by local authorities in Italy. However, around 2008, there was a shift towards centralization, with the central government beginning to set priorities and strategies. Concurrently, interventions shifted towards a more punitive approach, combining administrative and criminal measures[65].

The main directions of Italian policy can be summarized as follows: policies aimed at reinforcing repression and control behaviors, as well as domestic defense (stemming from the French concept of "sécuritarisme"), or social and local policies targeting groups most vulnerable to crime risks (youth, the elderly, deteriorated communities), and even policies aimed at the resocialization of urban and local life. The latter approach attempts to overcome the definition of "security" as merely the absence of threats and dangers, proposing an inspiring alternative paradigm[76].

Around the mid-1990s, beginning with Law No. 142/1990, the issue of "security" became a subject of institutional competition amidst the process of expanding the powers and responsibilities of the local autonomy system. Security seemed to represent the "ideal theme"[53], seeking a new balance among the involved parties by redefining the object of contention: the emergence of urban security issues and the authorization of administrative bodies to address urban security matters. Initially conceived as a national function, the varying jurisdictional claims over territories eroded the concept of public security[54].

With the institutional reform of directly electing mayors in the 1990s[55], a new, more charismatic figure of the "first citizen" emerged, one who sparked questioning and social tensions around the theme of urban security[56]. Since the inception of Italian security policy, mayors have been seen as primary contacts. Consequently, their role has facilitated the establishment of the goal of "constructing urban security," moving beyond traditional means

of ensuring public safety (police forces, judicial institutions, and other formal control bodies) to initiate a complex set of regulatory tools and methods[57].

From 1994 to 1998, there was a demand for local governments to take an active role during the first phase of the evolving relationship between local governments and national security governance. The prominence of cities continued to grow, with mayors seeking a more direct and profound role in urban security governance (including demands ranging from using local police to combat and suppress minor crimes to being able to indicate intervention priorities to public security authorities). The response from central power institutions (prefects and the Ministry of the Interior) was to reaffirm their exclusivity and monopoly in security governance[58].

By the late 1990s, particularly during the years 1998/99, a negotiation phase began between the two levels of security governance, with mayors and prefects discussing and consulting on security-related issues and proposed measures. There was recognition of the need to adopt official documents, initiating a season of memoranda of understanding between municipalities and provinces, aimed at “experimenting with new relational approaches designed to develop coordinated initiatives for the overall governance of urban security” [59]. Following the so-called first-generation memoranda of understanding, which spread in many Italian cities, the "second-generation" agreements emerged, known as new security contracts, particularly referencing the experience of the French "Contrats Locaux de Sécurité" (CLS)[61]

In the second phase, the central government's increased interest in the new meaning of urban security and the activities of local authorities was reflected at the end of the century by the approval of the reform of the Provincial Committees for Order and Public Security. For the first time, this reform allowed the participation of "secular" components (the mayors of provincial capitals, the provincial presidents, and, when discussing issues pertinent to their respective territorial areas, the mayors of other cities) and local officials as "legitimate" members of this institution[62]. A year later, it was clearly stated that "the State, Regional, and Local authorities shall cooperate in the long term within their respective competencies and powers to pursue optimal security conditions for both urban and non-urban areas, protect citizens' right to security, and implement specific projects aimed at modernizing and technically and logistically strengthening regional and local administrative police structures and services, as

well as supplementary security and social protection services, harm reduction interventions, and education for lawful coexistence"[76].

From 2000 to 2005, the third phase of local security policy ("missed encounters") began. During this period, despite the spread of collaborative tools and the aforementioned reforms, there was no national legislation to promote policies, investments, and support at the local level to foster genuine and proper security contracts, achieving true reform in the security sector, such as for local police forces, as expected by local authorities[63]. During this phase, the Italian national security model remained centralized, based on deterrence through national security bodies and criminal law provisions: from the Carabinieri reform law (Law No. 78/2000) to the political movement in Parliament focused on certainty and strengthening legal constraints. The first "security package" (Law No. 128/2001) formally established custodial penalties for predatory crimes, followed by the central government's power to carry out "high-impact operations" aimed at suppressing public power degradation phenomena. These operations were linked to illegal markets or to restoring urban areas with foot patrols[64]. Even in managing the agreements signed between national institutions and cities, which outlined an equal institutional relationship between the center and the periphery, a new atmosphere was felt from the moment of "participatory security." This moment was seen as being promoted by the initiative of public security authorities, leveraging cooperation from all aspects of civil society, including municipal administrations[68].

At the beginning of the 2000s, the central and local governments' experiences failed to achieve alignment, yet the movement to update urban security policies initiated by cities did not cease and was taken up by regions, recognizing the "need to provide a reference framework for its development with specific legislative support tools for new experiences"[69]. Faced with a national regulatory framework where local authorities' institutional role in security governance was not adequately recognized, regions needed to assume the role undertaken by other regional governments in Europe to intervene and "support" local governments in promoting new urban security policies, allocating financial, programmatic, and organizational resources according to their own regulatory provisions[70]. This was achieved through the reform of the fifth chapter of the Constitution, which began a

new interpretation of local autonomy's role in security. This initiated a phase of institutional integration, with regional governments and municipalities taking on new exclusive prerogatives in police administrative management, from the perspective of vertical and horizontal subsidiarity principles. The core role of local autonomy and social partners as direct interlocutors in the formulation of comprehensive urban security policies was increasingly highlighted[72]. In the reform text, this was confirmed at the highest level: the State retains exclusive competence in public order and security but has transferred exclusive jurisdiction over local police matters to the regions; furthermore, "national laws shall be pre-established to regulate coordination between the State and regions regarding the aforementioned matters"[73].

The functions of the police have evolved with the development of urban security policies. From the post-war period to the early 21st century, the transformation of local police unfolded, shifting their role from a central to a peripheral position, becoming increasingly rooted within local territories. Concurrently, there was a growing demand to enhance the qualifications of this police force. However, it was only after the constitutional reform of 2001 that this need was addressed, making it effectively possible to legislate on the organization of local police at the regional level. Specifically, Article 117, second paragraph (h), stipulates that the State has exclusive legislative power over matters of public order and security, excluding local administrative police. The fourth paragraph grants regions legislative power over any matters not expressly reserved for state legislation. Furthermore, Article 118's third paragraph necessitates a national law to coordinate the functions of national public order and security with those of local administrative police[76].

Following the reform, significant organizational changes occurred. At the municipal level, this included the establishment of inter-municipal structures for city police departments through aggregation processes. At the regional level, this involved defining and implementing uniform professional and service standards across the territory[74]. However, the definition of a national coordination law between local police and state police has yet to be realized. In this context, three proposed bills are noteworthy—DDL 760 (Senator Saia), DDL 244 (Senator Baborini), and DDL 272 (Senator Incostante). Although these bills differ, they follow a common reference: the proposal for national legislation driven by the Italian Urban Security

Forum and jointly endorsed in 2003 by Anci, UPI, and the Regions. Finally, it is important to highlight the convergence of views on the role of local police summarized in the joint declaration "Today's Local Police" passed in Rome on October 2, 2007, and approved by the national leadership bodies of the Italian Urban Security Forum, F.P. CGIL, F.P. CISL, UIL F.P.L., S.U.L.P.M., ANVU, A.N.C.U.P.M., M.A.R.CO.PO.LO, Circolo dei 13, with support from ANCI, UPI, and the Regional Conference[76].

In June 2003, the three main national bodies representing territorial institutions (the Conference of Presidents of Regions and Autonomous Provinces, the Union of Italian Provinces, and the Association of Italian Municipalities) proposed a national legislative initiative titled “ Coordination of Public Security and Local Administrative Police, and Implementation of Integrated Security Policies.” As the title suggests, the bill explicitly aimed at coordinating and integrating policies implemented at the regional level, implicitly highlighting its central importance. The text defines local security policies as “ actions implemented through the powers of municipalities, provinces, and regions aimed at ensuring the orderly coexistence of urban areas and their territories” [76].

Urban security gradually lost its conceptual and practical autonomy as a set of local public policies, becoming instead an aspect of overall public security. A turning point was the decree issued by the Ministry of the Interior on August 5, 2008[65]. This decree, which was an administrative regulation enacted pursuant to Law No. 125/2008, defined urban security issues and the measures mayors could take at the national level for the first time. In this document, disorderly conduct and public disorder were defined at the national level as specific areas of mayoral jurisdiction, allowing mayors to issue “ temporary and urgent ordinances ” to prevent or eliminate situations that “ threaten public security or urban security.” Additionally, mayors were empowered to intervene to “ prevent ” and “ counteract ” urban decay and social isolation, which can foster certain criminal phenomena such as drug trafficking, exploitation of prostitution, alcohol-related violence, and aggressive begging involving minors and/or disabled persons[65].

This decree mainly evoked conditions indicative of crime in public places, aiding in the incorporation of urban security into the realm of safety and public order, in line with the

principles of the broken windows theory and zero-tolerance policing. These provisions were enforced without clear supporting research evidence. This approach was further developed by Law No. 94/2009, which focused on public security regulations, clearly orienting urban security policy towards centralization. The central government now explicitly provides guidance, priorities, and defines the role of mayors at the local level: they act as executors of national policies, rather than as elected representatives of citizens and local communities, with the authority to use municipal ordinances (Ordinanze sindacali). Administrative regulations have become the most significant measure for addressing urban security issues within the framework of Urban Security Policy (USP)[65].

Based on the aforementioned arguments, the Table 10 summarizes the key provisions concerning the regional role and the involvement of local authorities in urban security governance in Italy (June 1990 - September 2008). This table provides a better understanding of the evolution of urban security in Italy:

Table 9 : Main provisions that outlined the role of the regions and local authorities in the governance of urban safety(June 1990 - September 2008)

Measure	Content
Law 8 June 1990, n. 142	New order of local authorities
Law 25 March 1993, n. 81	Direct election of the mayor, the president of the province, the city council and the provincial council
Law 15 March 1997, n. 59	Delegation to the Government for the conferral of functions and tasks to the regions and local authorities, for the reform of the Public Administration and for administrative simplification

Measure	Content
<p>Legislative Decree 31 March 1998, n. 112</p>	<p>Conferral of State administrative functions and tasks to the regions and local authorities, in implementation of Chapter I of Law no. 15 March 1997. 59</p>
<p>Memoranda of understanding for safety (in particular the two-year period 1998/1999)</p>	<p>Agreements stipulated between municipalities and prefectures which have as their objective the experimentation of new methods of relationship aimed at the creation of coordinated initiatives for the overall governance of city safety</p>
<p>Legislative decree n. 112/1998 Conferral of administrative functions and tasks of the State to the regions and local authorities, in implementation of chapter I of law 15 March 1997, n. 59</p>	<p>In the articles 158 and 159 provides for the attribution to the regions and local authorities of administrative police functions and tasks on "preventive and repressive measures aimed at maintaining public order understood as the complex of fundamental legal goods and primary public interests on which governs orderly and civil coexistence in the national community, as well as the security of institutions, citizens and their property"</p>
<p>Legislative decree n. 279/1999 Supplementary provisions of the legislative decree 31 March 1998,n.112, regarding composition and functioning of the provincial committee for public order and safety.</p>	<p>With this reform, the mayor of the provincial capital municipality, the president of the province and, when issues relating to their respective territorial areas need to be discussed, the mayors of the other municipalities, as local administrators, become "by right" members of the provincial committee for public order and safety</p>

Measure	Content
<p>Prime Ministerial Decree of 12 September 2000 - Identification Of the financial, human, instrumental and organizational resources to be transferred to the regions and local authorities for the exercise of administrative functions and tasks in the field of administrative police.</p>	<p>With this provision, in particular in art. 7, a "permanent" collaboration between the State, Regions and local authorities is expressly envisaged "within their respective responsibilities and competences, to pursue optimal safety conditions in cities and extra-urban territories and to protect the safety rights of citizens , as well as for the implementation of specific projects for the modernization and technical-logistical strengthening of regional and local administrative police structures and services, as well as supplementary security and social protection services, damage reduction interventions, education for coexistence in compliance with the law"</p>
<p>Constitutional law 18 October 2001, n. 3 - Amendments to Title V of the second part of the Constitution</p>	<p>In the new wording of article 117, second paragraph, letter h, it is reiterated that the State has exclusive legislation in matters of public order and security, with the exception of the local administrative police; while in the fourth paragraph: the Regions have legislative power in reference to any matter not expressly reserved for State legislation. The art. 118, third paragraph: the state law regulates the forms of coordination between the State and the Regions in the matters referred to in letters b) and h) of the second paragraph of the art. 117</p>
<p>National law proposal presented by the Conference of Presidents of Regions and Autonomous Provinces, Union of Italian Provinces, Association of Italian Municipalities "Provisions for coordination in matters of public security and local administrative police, and for the implementation of integrated security policies", June 2003</p>	<p>The text defines local security policies, integrated security policies and identifies the implementation tools of the "integrated security system" and provides tools dedicated to inter-institutional collaboration.</p>

Measure	Content
Program agreements between regions and the Ministry of the Interior	These agreements define the methods of collaboration between cities, provinces, regions and state institutions responsible for public order and safety in the regional territory
Law 296/2006 (Financial Law for 2007), art. 1, paragraph 439	The stipulation of collaboration instruments- agreements between the Ministry of the Interior and local authorities for economic collaboration in the implementation of security projects is envisaged
Security pact of 20 March 2007 between the Ministry of the Interior and the ANCI	Framework agreement to implement shared projects in favor of security, within the framework of a subsidiarity relationship between state bodies and local and territorial authorities
Agreement of 20 March 2007 between the Ministry of the Interior and the mayors of the cities in metropolitan areas for the safety of urban areas	Agreement for the definition of security pacts in each metropolitan city and the establishment of a joint government-metropolitan cities working group to define the legislative and regulatory innovations that can support these agreements
Draft law communicated to the presidency on 29 April 2008 "Provisions for the coordination of public safety and local administrative police and for the implementation of integrated security policies"	The first part of bill S 272 fundamentally concerns the relationships between municipalities, provinces, regions and public security authorities, with the aim of creating integrated security policies. The second concerns the collaboration between national and local police forces, or the more specific theme of coordination between public security and administrative police

Measure	Content
<p>Draft law communicated to the presidency on 29 April 2008 "Provisions for the coordination regarding public safety and police local administration and for implementation of policies integrated for safety"</p>	<p>The first part of the bill S 272 concerns fundamentally the relationships between municipalities, provinces, regions and public security authorities, with the purpose of creating integrated security policies. The second concerns collaboration between police forces national and local, i.e. the most specific theme of coordination between public safety and police administrative</p>
<p>Bill "Provisions regarding urban safety"(A.C. 3278), approved by the Council of Ministers on 30 October 2007 together with 4 other bills on citizens' safety and the fight against Widespread illegality (called the "security package")</p>	<p>Strengthening the powers of mayors, municipal police and prefects</p>
<p>Pacts for safety in cities (2006-2008)</p>	<p>Agreements stipulated in the main cities to define a shared strategy of actions to prevent and combat crime</p>
<p>Security package approved on 21 May 2008 by the Council of Ministers</p>	<p>The security package consists of: a law decree (23 May 2008, n. 92), which contains urgent measures regarding public safety, a bill on public safety, and three legislative decrees dedicated to family reunification of foreign citizens, to the recognition and revocation of refugee status and the free movement of EU citizens</p>

Measure	Content
Law 24 July 2008, n. 125, conversion into law, with amendments, of the legislative decree of 23 May 2008, n. 92, containing urgent measures regarding public safety	This law provides, among other matters, greater powers for mayors; military with police powers in cities; specific collaboration between municipal police and state police in case of interventions in flagrante delicto, as part of coordinated territorial control plans
Decree of the Ministry of the Interior of 5 August 2008 Public safety and urban security: definition and areas of application	This decree defines the areas of intervention of the new ordinance powers of the mayors, aimed at guaranteeing safety in the area
Agreement "Pacts for safety in small municipalities" of 13 September 2008 between the Ministry of the Interior and the ANCI - National consultancy for small municipalities	Some specific lines of intervention are indicated for small municipalities that ensure a higher level of response to the demand for safety, which can be followed by specific agreements at local level through the stipulation of safety pacts.

Table5 : Main provisions that outlined the role of the regions and local authorities in the governance of urban safety (June 1990 - September 2008) (Source form [76])

2.3.2 The formulation of urban safety and prevention policies in Italy

As claimed by a few Italian research institutes in recent years attempting empirical investigations into local security policies and their development, it is necessary to acknowledge the uncertainty of the categories employed and to concentrate efforts on understanding the processes and the social, cultural, and political dynamics manifested through public discourse on security. The term "new prevention" has been used from the outset to characterize "urban security" and its related policies, or more precisely "new prevention," according to the assertions of its initial Italian supporters[75]. Its features belong to the following strategic scope: new preventive actions constitute a series of public and private measures that, unlike the application of criminal law, aim not only to reduce the

damage caused by criminal behaviors as defined by the state but also involve uncivilized and disorderly behaviors that cannot be classified as illegal[77]. Besides changes in the actors involved in implementing measures and intervention measures - no longer exclusively state institutions, but also local authorities, social services, new actors such as voluntary work, private companies, and ordinary citizens[76].

Table 10 : Outline for Intervention and Preventive Action

Types of preventive actions according to Van Dijck and de Ward			
Recipients	Problem development phase		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Authors	Socialization measures, Educational interventions, family policies and social in general	Measures and programs to avoid the further development of behaviors or tendencies towards crime and deviance in risk groups	Interventions aimed at avoiding recidivism through, for example, rehabilitation services, training for ex-prisoners, etc.
Context	The set of measures that intervene in the context by making it more difficult to commit crimes or improving the sense of security	Aimed at contexts considered at risk of crime with architectural and passive defense measure or at risk of physical and social degradation with urban maintenance and revitalization interventions	It is aimed at the so-called hot spots: areas where phenomena that can be more or less defined as criminal are located, even temporarily, (from drug dealing to prostitution, illegal trade, etc.)
Victims	General awareness and Communication interventions aimed at the population	Actions aimed at groups at so-called risk of victimization, Such as young women and men, etc.	Interventions towards those who have already suffered a crime and includes support measures for victims

(Source form [76])

To showcase and analyze the data and information obtained from studies on security policies implemented in Italian cities, the intervention measures and projects have been classified into three categories of "new prevention," including situational prevention, social prevention, and societal prevention[78].

Situational prevention pertains to preventive measures targeting the physical environment. The objectives of these interventions are to reduce occurrences of crime or victimization and manage emergencies, rather than addressing or intervening in structural causes. This model is based on the perspective that crime results from various factors (such as the habits and lifestyles of potential victims, physical features of the environment, and lack of control) ultimately incentivizing criminal activity by rational offenders. Crime is perceived as a "normal" event rather than an abnormal disruption of daily life, and no "tendency" intervention is deemed necessary concerning criminal situations. Within this category, a variety of measures exist, which can be classified as: a) techniques that increase the difficulty for potential offenders, including, for example, the use of physical barriers, access control, and controls on tools used for crime, such as weapons or credit cards; b) techniques that increase the risks for potential offenders, encompassing all forms of surveillance measures targeting subjects and objects; c) techniques that reduce the advantages of criminal or disruptive activities, including target removal, such as the use of removable car radios, mechanisms for identifying assets, such as vehicle registration, or various measures to deter destructive behaviors, such as rapid repair of damaged public goods like telephone booths, and finally, the introduction of rules and procedures that delineate boundaries between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors[79]. This plan includes typical actions such as formal surveillance, thereby reorganizing municipal police activities, cooperation with police forces, specialization of agents for more effective territorial control, video surveillance, informal surveillance, toll-free phone numbers for reporting and complaints, surveillance delegated to specific entities (e.g., pensioners for parks or schools), and administrative regulations aimed at deterrence[76].

Social prevention involves measures targeting the social causes of crime through general schemes. Some argue that social prevention cannot be seen as a specific action but rather as a global policy aimed at social welfare, covering all sectors of administrative policy. It is understood as a combination of individual actions directed towards subjects and social actions directed towards the environment and the community[76]. Experimental innovations accompany the distinction between subjects and physical/social environments in new measures:

1- Subject-oriented. A significant innovation in this area is the acknowledgment of new privileged recipients, victims, on the one hand, and the new drafting of social inclusion activities, from assistance to promoting relationships among victims. "Thinking outside the box" regarding social realities. Measures falling under this category include harm reduction activities, comprehensive (and close-range) services, services for victims and groups facing the highest risks;

2- Impact on the environment and community. Significant innovations in this area relate to the tools employed: in addition to actions aimed at reducing social panic and calming communities, it includes new "participatory" urban planning policies, promoting access to and management of public spaces, restructuring of local police and experimentation with neighborhood policing, revitalization activities in public spaces, conflict mediation, etc[76].

Community prevention encompasses two aspects: situational prevention and social prevention. On one hand, it undertakes the goals of revitalizing territories, encouraging social activities, and avoiding the deterioration of critical situations. In this case, we are referring to community development actions aimed at rebuilding the community dimension and comprehensively improving social housing conditions and services. Another approach, less common in Italy, involves mobilizing residents and promoting new gatherings to rebuild informal social control; citizens adopt self-protection strategies and architectural defenses in the urban environment. In this case, we are discussing community organization and defense actions. Nevertheless, the notable characteristics of community prevention actions are locality, dispersal, and participation, demonstrated by actions driven by citizens through groups and organizations[76].

After outlining the theoretical framework upon which empirical studies attempting to investigate the policies implemented in Italian cities are based, we now turn our focus to the findings of the latter. The most comprehensive and systematic empirical research endeavors to investigate or gain a comprehensive understanding of urban security plans in Italian cities. In recent years, local governments have increasingly adopted such measures, particularly utilizing two main tools: municipal police and administrative ordinances.

The situational prevention strategies most commonly employed for preventing and managing critical and problematic social and urban phenomena can be categorized into the following three macro-types[76]:

First measure: Ordinances and administrative measures with a deterrent or preventive function. Examples include imposing certain behaviors or suppressive actions, such as the well-known "fines" against street prostitution, which made mayors the focal points of national debates, among others.

Second measure: Surveillance of the territory through more effective activities such as coordination between municipal and state police and rearranging service schedules; video surveillance using remote control technologies; surveillance delegated to other entities, such as pensioners overseeing school attendance or contracts with private security for monitoring specific areas; natural surveillance through improved public lighting; informal surveillance, which is relatively uncommon in Italy compared to other European countries where many neighborhood activities are specifically dedicated to the control and monitoring of residential areas.

Third measure: Deterrent street facilities, which are architectural interventions designed to protect certain spaces from unwanted entry or presence, such as "anti-camping" fences or benches, or measures to prevent graffiti on walls[80]. Comparisons among macro-regions, conducted through the referenced national survey, indicate that situational prevention strategies are highly prevalent and fairly evenly distributed across cities in the country. It is reported that the so-called "natural" surveillance, which aligns with the improvement of public lighting for preventive purposes, is one of the most commonly used types, particularly in northern cities[76].

The national survey indicates that the ongoing experiments in Italian cities distinguish between social development measures targeting individuals and those targeting the physical/social environment. This distinction is particularly innovative compared to traditional social policies[81]. The following strategies, which primarily employ these techniques, also "indirectly" contribute to urban security.

Interventions targeting individuals include:

Harm reduction: These are "outreach" interventions targeting individuals at risk and in socially marginalized conditions, such as drug users or those involved in street prostitution, as well as individuals who frequently lack access to social health prevention services. The aim of these interventions is to improve their overall living or working conditions and to prevent health-related adverse effects through early contact directly in the places where these subjects reside. These "atypical individuals" are also among those who attract the most concern, insecurity, and moral outrage, often becoming catalysts for new conflicts in urban spaces and new fears among residents. The interventions aim to protect and empower vulnerable subjects, thereby reducing social stigmatization, alleviating community panic, and facilitating the integration of these individuals and groups with the broader citizenry[76].

Interventions for the social integration of foreign citizens and traditional social assistance: Compared to the historical functions of local government, these interventions also include more or less traditional social assistance, such as reintegration measures for former prisoners and preventive actions for youth facing difficulties. Particularly important for safety and crime prevention issues is public intervention in the social and economic integration of male and female immigrants, considering the relationship between the permanent residence status of foreigners in the country and their inclusion in the informal labor market, even the illegal one[76].

Support services for victims of crime and uncivil behavior (both actual and potential): These interventions include direct assistance services for victims and services targeting the most vulnerable social groups (e.g., women victims of abuse and sexual violence, elderly victims of theft, fraud, and uncivil behavior). Additionally, interventions are aimed at the entire community through information booklets and awareness campaigns to encourage the adoption of self-protection strategies[76].

Interventions targeting the natural environment and community include:

Conflict management and mediation: These interventions aim to foster coexistence through education, active listening, and mediation functions to activate achievable personal and social relationships within the area.

Revitalization of public spaces: These initiatives focus on monitoring and disrupting the dynamics of abandoned public spaces, encouraging cohesion and social bonds within the urban environment, which is increasingly divided into diverse individuals and groups with often conflicting interests (pedestrians, drivers, residents, prostitutes, clients, youth, elderly, locals, immigrants, etc.). In most cases, such initiatives involve direct participation from citizen groups and civil society organizations.

Urban regeneration and furnishing (non-deterrent): Unlike previous measures, these interventions focus on the community and social relationships, as well as the physical environment, rather than deterrence purposes as in situational prevention. They aim to promote the usability and use of public spaces, attempting to enhance citizens' perceptions of these areas[76].

Among the described methods, the situational model is typically the most widely adopted by local authorities, especially in northwestern and central cities, while in other macro-regions, both the situational model and social development are employed. Therefore, the Italian model is considered a hybrid approach. Despite the widespread use of situational prevention, there has been no decisive intervention exclusively in one direction or the other; rather, it exemplifies "new prevention" and comprehensive urban security policies. The comprehensive prevention actions referred to here involve a complex combination of interventions aimed at altering established situational and physical realities (situational prevention) and encouraging social development (social prevention)[76].

Overall, it can be said that by the early years of the new millennium, local governments had solidified a path towards the formalization (and institutionalization) of policies explicitly aimed at urban security. Urban security projects are holistic, but interventions targeting specific issues or locations within cities remain very frequent, with poor coordination among them and a lack of an overarching framework[76].

As previously mentioned, a new phase began during the three-year period from 2006 to 2008, with metropolitan areas taking the lead by signing security treaties. This new stage started with the formulation of urban security policies, initially announced through the "Security Framework Convention," which established several general principles: security is a

fundamental right of citizens that should be prioritized and guaranteed in the best and most comprehensive manner, not just in response to organized phenomena[76].

The agreement also set out guidelines for formulating agreements and joint initiatives implemented in cooperation between local authorities and the Ministry of the Interior. These include: promoting cooperative relationships between prefects and mayors to gain a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of emerging issues in the area; initiating social prevention measures aimed at rebuilding urban structures and addressing environmental degradation and social distress; implementing initiatives for the recruitment, training, and professional updating of municipal police forces and other security personnel to enhance their professional standards, thereby creating conditions for the integration of security personnel within the framework of initiatives related to "comprehensive security," potentially organizing "mixed patrols"; establishing various forms of interoperability between the operations rooms of police forces and municipal police, and promoting collaboration between their respective information systems; and expanding and strengthening video surveillance equipment[76].

In addition to the "Security Convention," the two-year period of 2007/2008 was characterized by an increased use of municipal administrative functions (a specific topic that will be analyzed in depth in another chapter), further reinforced by recent changes to mayoral powers. These changes enabled mayors to use emergency and urgent decrees to protect not only public safety but also urban security[82]. "Public security" refers to "the personal security of the population," while "urban security" refers to "the public interest." Urban security is protected through activities aimed at defending the rules that regulate civic life within the local community, improving the livability of urban centers, civic coexistence, and social cohesion[83].

On July 15, 2009, after a lengthy parliamentary process, Law No. 94 on "Public Security Provisions" was finally approved by Parliament. Many of the intervention areas considered by the law directly impact security issues in local communities. The core of the law primarily addresses immigration issues, introducing the crime of illegal immigration and extending the

maximum detention period in identification and expulsion centers to six months. Additionally, in the realm of immigration, the law includes restrictive measures regarding family reunification and obtaining Italian citizenship after marriage, among other provisions[76].

Based on the above arguments, it can be observed that Italy's policies regarding urban security have continuously evolved to adapt to social developments. However, crime issues persist and remain stubborn, reflecting the Italian government's significant concern for urban security. Addressing urban crime and insecurity requires more effective measures and time.

2.4 Current state of Urban Regeneration in Turin

2.4.1 The Development Background of Urban Renewal in the City of Turin

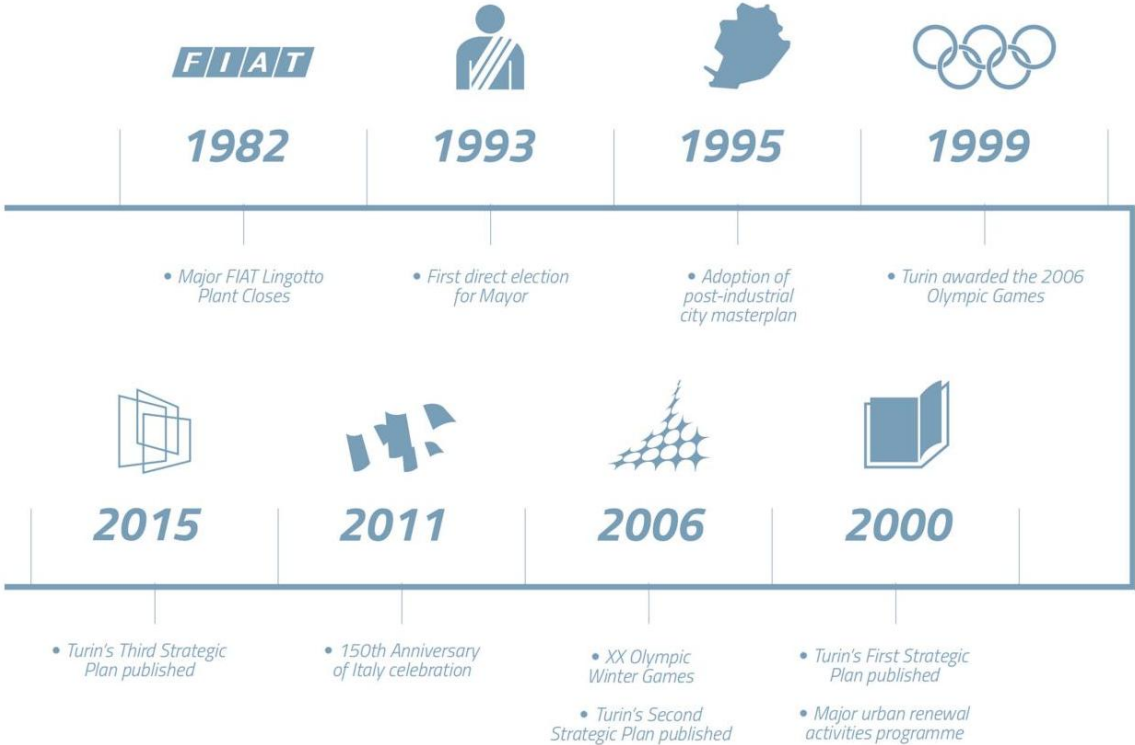
In the late 20th century, the emergence of deindustrialization slowed down the overall growth of Italian cities and led to the abandonment of vast areas and vacant buildings in the urban peripheries of post-industrial cities. These newly available lands and spaces attracted the interest of real estate developers. In this context, Italian authorities proposed shifting the focus of renewal from historic city centers to peripheral areas[84]. The overarching characteristic of this period was the principle of "integration," emphasizing the improvement of physical spaces and the restoration of social relationships. Italy, after approximately a decade of legislative and practical exploration, has achieved some success in improving the material spatial environment of communities[84].

Turin is located on the western edge of the Po River basin, an area renowned for centuries of technological innovation, particularly in automotive manufacturing, and more recently, in aerospace. In the years following World War II, Italian industry led the economy and experienced a strong recovery, often referred to as the "Italian miracle." The Fordist production growth significantly increased the demand for labor and attracted internal migration from the southern regions of Italy, leading to rapid urbanization and suburbanization in Turin. However, the subsequent decline in labor demand due to globalization and automation led to significant changes. The previous Fordist crisis, coupled with the massive structural changes in the automotive industry that followed, decisively impacted industrial development and localization. The industry shifted from the city center to

the outskirts and neighboring cities along the first two belts (taking advantage of the convenience of the ring road)[85].

Twenty years ago, Turin embarked on a large-scale transformation to seek new economic futures and identities. Faced with a severe decline in industrial production, city leaders recognized the structural impact of the economic crisis and boldly integrated physical reconstruction with long-term strategic planning, successfully driving the revitalization and economic restructuring of the entire city[60]. In 1995, Turin adopted its first new master plan in nearly 40 years, marking the city's first step forward. The 1995 plan was based on the new post-industrial characteristics, calling for significant investments in transportation infrastructure, the redevelopment of vast abandoned land, and the repurposing of derelict buildings. Simultaneously, the city undertook major urban renewal projects in both the historic core and surrounding areas[60].

Figure 15 : Urban regeneration policy promulgation and important event practice node diagram of Turin,Italy



(Source: : https://www.torinostrategica.it/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Metropolitan_Turin_2025_Summary_web.pdf Last accessed on May 19, 2024)

The initiation of the first round of strategic planning was aimed at formulating a new vision for the post-industrial future of the city, while the second round aimed to strengthen and consolidate the city's economic restructuring to realize this vision. However, the initiation of

the third round of strategic planning was in response to severe global crises and national economic downturns, confronting the structural challenges facing the local economy, shaping the framework of the entire planning process[60].

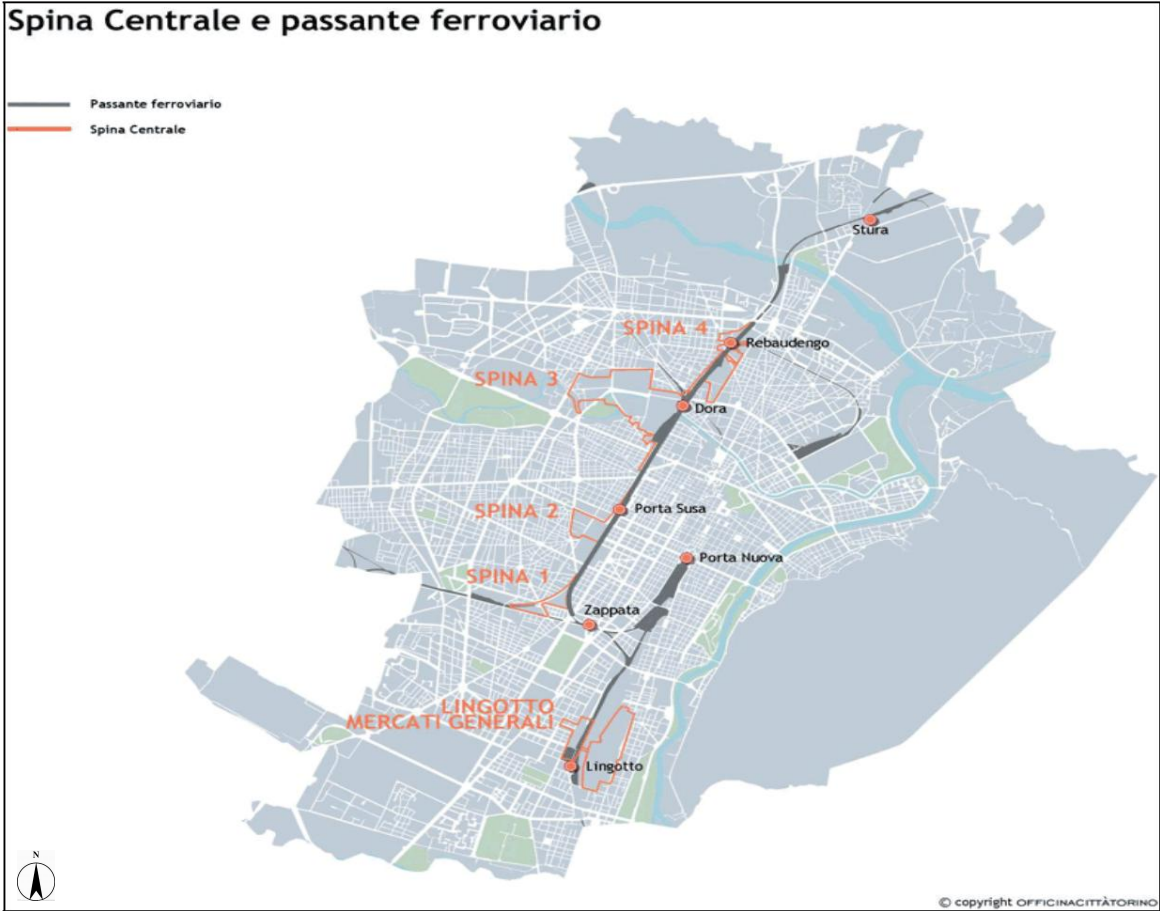
The strategic evolution of urban renewal in Turin can also be summarized in three stages: The first stage of renewal was based on the "Spina2.0 Area Regeneration Plan," primarily intervening in the spatial aspects of the historical core area (urban spine), aimed at addressing the legacy issues of urban industry and completing the city's transformation and upgrade. Practices during this period included the regeneration of former railway workshops at OGR, the redevelopment of industrial areas along the railway line, the upgrading of Winter Olympic Games facilities, and the transformation of Porta Susa railway station into a square, among others[84].

The second stage of revitalization focuses on the socio-economic environment, primarily intervening in community spatial networks through social transformation to restore fragmented social structures and revitalize the local economy. The targets of this phase extend from the regional expansion of the first stage Spina 2.0 plan, with the flagship policy being the 'Extended Urban Recovery Program (PRU)³'. This plan targets seven typical blocks with complex social backgrounds for restoration, aiming to improve neighborhood relationships through social activities. Urban renewal during this period mainly operates in four aspects: First, by transforming existing buildings into public spaces for community social activities; second, involving economic and commercial development by encouraging the establishment of new businesses in the area and facilitating fund allocation; third, focusing on social welfare, such as community education, individual development, and skills enhancement; fourth, emphasizing public participation and communication. For example, the formulation of maintenance manuals for neighborhood spaces enhances residents' awareness of space maintenance and preservation of 19th-century historic buildings and architectural heritage[84].

³ PRU are complex programs for the transformation and redevelopment of degraded neighbourhoods owned by the public. For further information, please refer to the source: Municipality of Turin [<http://www.comune.torino.it/rigenerazioneurbana/recuperourbano/programmi.htm>]

The predominant factor in urban renewal between governments and local organizations is public intervention, where abandoned land and buildings are transformed into "urban" public spaces, owned and maintained by the community. The aim is to promote social integration, community cohesion, business revitalization, and job creation, thereby breaking the vicious cycle of poverty and marginalized communities. Case practices during this period include the spontaneous reconstruction of the Turin Olympic Village and the collaborative construction of community centers[84].

Figure 16 : Central Backbone route (Spina Centrale) and underground railway (passante ferroviario)



(Source: Officina Città Torino)

In 1986, alongside the restructuring and rationalization of the national railway, the new General Urban Plan (PRG) identified abandoned areas as the nerve center of a new system. This system, supported by a central spine, would redefine the layout of the entire city. Consequently, the 1995 PRG designated the redevelopment of railway tracks and over 3 million square meters of brownfields as unique actions within the urban reconstruction functional plan. The large-scale redevelopment project spanning 13 kilometers of railway

lines, known as the "Spina Centrale," was divided into four sections or "Spines," providing a major tree-lined boulevard. The Spina Centrale was intended for vehicular and public transit use, with flat green spaces on one side for parking lots and museums, libraries, residences, businesses, and green spaces on the outer side[85].

Figure 17 : Schematic design concept drawings and construction protrusions of Spina 1



(Source: <http://www.planum.net/street-life-turin-italy>)

Spina 1 was constructed between 1995 and 2000, burying the railway and creating a large urban green boulevard, parking lots, and bicycle pedestrian areas. The Mario Merz Fountain on Spina 1 is one of the 11 artworks along the way[85].

The distinctive feature of Spina 2 lies not only in the continuation of the boulevard and the construction of the new Susa door station but also in its primary cultural functions, such as the restoration of the former OGR (Officine Grandi Riparazioni) and the expansion of the Polytechnic University of Turin, including the university campus used by the media during the 2006 Olympics. Connections for cyclists and pedestrians to existing gardens were reinforced. In 2003, the artist Giuseppe Penone designed the "Caduti di Cefalonia e Corfù" garden, characterized by a green triangular shape with a tunnel depicting the ribs of a leaf-shaped beam, topped by a basin of water and surrounded by cypress, olive, and poplar trees[85].

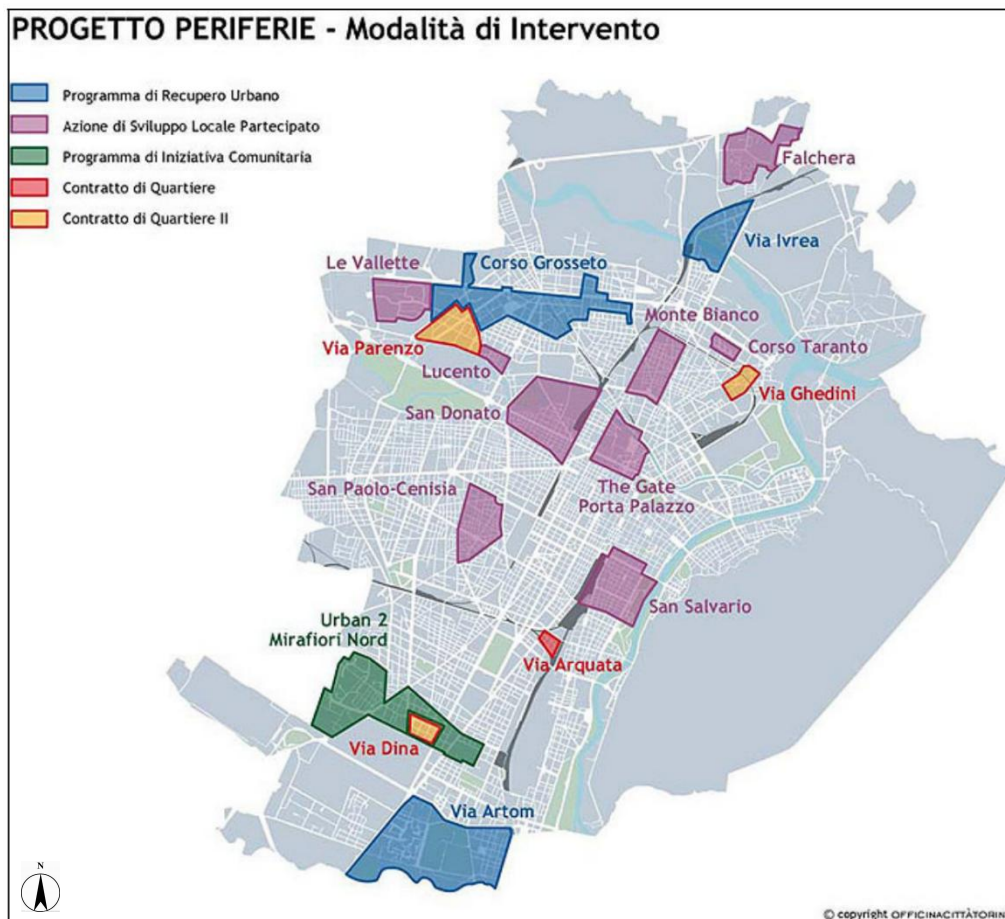
Spina 3 is the section where the railway passes underground from the Dora River. This area comprises commercial functions, high-level production functions (environmental park), and residential functions surrounding the Dora Park, which serves as the green core of the entire redevelopment project[85].

Spina 4 primarily serves residential functions and includes the Rebaudengo station, the first station reached from Milan, connected to the metro line constructed along the abandoned

railway line. In addition to these four spines, there is also the Spina Reale located at the intersection of Spina 3 and Spina 4. This is a promenade planted with Mediterranean vegetation, set within brick wall niches, defining the elevated pedestrian and bicycle path leading to Venaria Reale[85].

Turin has developed its own locally sensitive, bottom-up recovery approach, based on strong cooperation between local government and the community. This approach is feasible because it has reshaped the role of local government as a "coordinator" of resources and expertise[66]. Turin is fortunate to possess some excellent qualities that were rendered irrelevant during the industrial era but are now reassessed as assets, upon which to build a new post-industrial image and future: a spectacular cultural environment at the foot of the Alps; two outstanding universities; charming historical buildings, squares, and urban features; and an overall "quality of life" positively associated with Italian cities and culture[66].

Figure 18 : Map of Neighbourhoods Unit projects, showing the five different types local, national and EU-funded regeneration programme involved



(Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/30524992_Torino_city_report)

The urban renewal of the city of Turin is an ongoing process that involves the enhancement of urban spaces, which, to a certain extent, promotes economic development and improves urban safety. Adopting urban renewal methods to enhance urban safety aligns with Turin's urban development strategy.

2.5 Policies of Urban Regeneration in Turin

2.5.1 The background of urban regeneration in Turin

Italy lacks a national-level urban policy for urban regeneration, with limited fiscal autonomy and tight budgets imposing burdens on cities. Consequently, cities must adopt an entrepreneurial, self-reliant approach to restoration. In this context, strong local leadership has been crucial to the success of Turin's regeneration efforts. This has resulted in the development of a strategy characterized by hierarchical flattening, cross-sector collaboration, a desire to learn from other cities and predecessors, and the willingness to experiment with new methods and innovative policy-making to address local issues in a comprehensive manner[66].

Starting from the 1980s, Italy experienced two distinct yet closely related changes. The first change concerned the scope of intervention. The slowdown in the development of large cities and deindustrialization led to the emergence of numerous vacant lands and empty buildings, sparking the notion that urban regeneration should no longer be confined to historic centers. The second change involved the invocation of "competitiveness." Urban regeneration was seen as a fundamental condition to enhance the competitiveness of entire urban areas, making them more attractive to external investments and repositioning them within the European context[67].

Beginning in 1992, Italy's Ministry of Public Works launched various programs to finance urban interventions: Integrated Intervention Programs (Programmi integrati di intervento, PII, 1992), Urban Recovery Programs (Programmi di recupero Urbano, PRU, 1993), Urban Redevelopment Programs (Programmi di riqualificazione Urbana, PRIU, 1994), Neighborhood Contracts I and II (Contratti di Quartiere, CdQ, 1998 and 2003), and Urban Redevelopment and Sustainable Development of the Territory Programs (Programmi di riqualificazione Urbana e sviluppo sostenibile del territorio, PRUSST, 1998)[67].

All these urban programs were funded by the housing policy budget, leading to two major consequences. First, public funds, whether for direct intervention or subsidies to promote private intervention, had to be allocated to housing infrastructure and public facilities. Second, urban renewal policy was not a distinct policy but rather a component of a sectoral policy[67].

Chronologically, the first tool defined was the Urban Recovery Program (PRU). The PRU focuses on the rehabilitation of urban areas primarily comprising public housing, addressing both primary and secondary urbanization works. The planning of necessary resources and the selection procedures for projects promoted by municipalities fall under the regional responsibilities within the scope of policies related to the public housing construction formerly funded by the Gescal fund[71].

The second tool, which can be referenced within integrated planning, is the Urban Redevelopment Program (PRIU)[71]. The PRIU plays a significant role in the subsequent formulation of urban redevelopment policies: the Ministry of Public Works, the institution at the state level that truly implements the guidelines set out in this law. This tool explicitly mentions "the strategic role of the project within urban and metropolitan environments."

The final tool in this briefly outlined genealogy pertains to large-scale policies. These are the Urban Redevelopment and Sustainable Territorial Development Programs (PRUSST), aimed at the extensive territorial redevelopment, closely integrating economic policies, production support, environmental recovery, and infrastructure reorganization[71].

As part of its development process, Turin began to exhibit all the characteristics of an industrial city. With the progress of the 20th century, Turin emerged as a renowned Fordist city, reaching its peak in the 1960s and 1970s[86]. It was during this period that Turin became a company town, specifically a "Fiat city," which in many ways was an anomaly in Italy, resembling large industrial cities in Central and Northern Europe more closely[67].

2.5.2 Integrated Urban Planning and Progetto Periferie

Since the 1990s, urban regeneration has been a core issue on Turin's policy agenda. In the early 1990s, the experience of "Integrated Urban Plans" in Piedmont exhibited unique

characteristics, particularly in light of the influence of the Urban Community Initiatives on the approaches adopted by local and regional governments[67]. Indeed, the strengths of Turin's urban renewal experience drew heavily from many of the innovative features introduced by the Urban Initiative[87,88,89,90]. The most prominent of these features include the combination of physical interventions with economic and social actions and the direct involvement of citizens. In 1997, the city launched the participatory local development action "Progetto Speciale Periferie" (PSP), a special project for the suburbs. This initiative was the brainchild of Eleonora Artesio, then the Director of Turin's Decentralization and Integration Office. PSP later evolved into "Settore Priferie" (SP), a structural part of the city's administrative apparatus[91,92].

Figure 19 : Promotional Materials for Progetto Periferie in Turin (2002-2004)



(Source: <http://www.comune.torino.it/rigenerazioneurbana/documentazione/periferie9705.pdf>)

Turin's Progetto Periferie (PSP) is perhaps Italy's most intriguing experiment in this field; reflecting on both the positive and critical aspects of this experience can provide us with valuable insights. PSP had three main objectives: (i) to improve the environmental quality and living conditions in urban and suburban areas; (ii) to create economic opportunities and strengthen the development of local social resources; (iii) to foster a sense of belonging to specific neighborhoods by involving public and private actors, citizens, and third-sector organizations. These objectives highlight three distinctive aspects of the PSP experience, especially in comparison to other Italian contexts. The first is the ongoing focus on

collaborating with local residents, building networks with local actors, and listening to emerging needs and suggestions. The second is the attempt to integrate public administration actions through a territorially revised approach. The third is the concept of a "polycentric city," where urban regeneration must be based on local resources[67].

2.5.3 Government Interventions and Organizational Approaches since 1997

To address the need for interventions in complex areas, the City of Turin established an internal organizational approach, which, after more than a decade, requires re-evaluation, updating, and modification according to new intervention plans[93]. According to City Council Resolution No. 341, the Special Peripheries Project was established in 1997, identifying participatory local development actions as tools for urban renewal policies. This project is based on the need to intervene in the urban environment from both physical and structural perspectives, as well as social dynamics, making interdisciplinarity a necessary condition for effective urban regeneration policies.

The key elements of this project are an integrated approach, citizen participation, organizational and procedural innovation, aimed at redefining identity, a sense of belonging, and development opportunities rooted in urban territorial differences. In 2001, the skills and actions carried out by the Special Peripheries Project were taken over by the new Peripheries Sector, which, since 2007, has been renamed the Urban Regeneration and Development Sector. Resources from the City, the Territorial Housing Authority, the Piedmont Region, the Province of Turin, the Ministry of Infrastructure, the European Union, and private entities have been invested in designing and implementing complex urban renewal interventions. These interventions involve various areas of the city, with methods adapted to the specific characteristics of the areas involved and the types of financing activated[93].

Two types of intervention measures can be distinguished:

- 1- Urban Revitalization Plans (such as urban recovery plans for via Artom, corso Grosseto, and via Ivrea, neighborhood contracts for via Arquata, neighborhood contracts II for via Dina, and via Ghedini and via Parenzo). In these cases, besides jointly planning and co-financing intervention measures, the municipal government coordinates administrative procedures through the Department of Urban Revitalization and Development, and is responsible for

creating "accompanying services" delegated to private entities, typically through temporary associations. A temporary management structure was established in the Urban 2 project in Mirafiori Nord[93].

2- Local Urban Revitalization Actions (currently referred to as "Participatory Local Development Actions," carried out in areas such as Barca-Bertolla, Corso Taranto, San Donato, Falchera, Monte Bianco-Barriera di Milano, Parco Dora, Porta Palazzo, San Paolo, etc. - San Salvario, Altipiano Mirafiori, Corso Grosseto, via Ivrea-Pietra Alta, Arquata, Dina, Ghedini, Parenzo). In this case, the city plays a role in joint planning and provides economic support for the main intangible actions carried out by local entities (associations, cooperatives and social enterprises, unions and voluntary organizations, spontaneous neighborhood committees, local actors operating in various fields). In some areas, specific legal entities are established through direct public pronouncements (public/private institutions such as The Gate and Parco Dora), while in other areas, secondary associations operate (San Salvario Local Development Agency, Altipiano Pietra Alta Local Development Agency), and in yet others, entities operate within the "social tables" coordinated by the municipal government[93].

In a decade-long experience, the outsourcing of complementary actions of urban revitalization plans and support to local associations and committees have yielded significant outcomes in the formation of knowledge and skills, including entrepreneurial knowledge and skills, thus rendering operators of the third sector as important resources for urban revitalization policies. The coordinating role played by the city of New York, along with partnerships with other agencies and institutions, contributes to the cultivation of habits and attitudes of cooperation, which are part of the administrative behavioral innovation process sparked by reforms in the 1990s.

2.5.4 The new urban renewal policy guidelines

In the context of profound shifts in local circumstances and the economic phase necessitating specific planning and rationalization efforts, it is imperative to underscore all opportunities for redefining and repositioning urban revitalization policies intended for implementation

within cities. New initiatives must mature in novel ways, stemming from concrete situations, understanding their dynamics, preventing conflicts, and enhancing resources[93].

The historic neighborhoods of urban semi-peripheries (Porta Palazzo-Borgo Dora, Barriera di Milano, San Salvario) are subject to complex transformation processes and affected by socio-economic and material degradation conditions. In these areas predominantly characterized by private and dispersed real estate, the city of New York has initiated and will be able to initiate in the future tools for redevelopment, such as the restoration plans provided for by Law No. 457/78, and implement intervention measures in any case through activating intervention negotiations and administrative facilitation forms to eliminate ownership inertia, which have already been successfully tested in some areas of the city. The comprehensive approach advocated by public administration must intercept, reinforce, and support networks of private actors - from the third sector, economic and production structures, to homeowners and users of public spaces - by deploying territorial skills in services and their capacity to become participants in urban transformation[94].

In peripheral areas characterized by high concentration of public housing buildings (complex urban revitalization project areas, northern and southern outskirts of the city), physical degradation and various social issues are layered. Intervening in the redevelopment and local development of these territories entails adopting an approach that integrates the skills of various public entities capable of intervening with ordinary and/or extraordinary policies and projects. That is to say, it is necessary to identify methods of coordination and cooperation between the various departments of the involved institutions to avoid overlap, dispersion, and excessive departmentalization[93].

It is common to face the end of urban policy cycles marked by the unusual nature of "complex plans" (urban recovery plans, neighborhood contracts, etc.), and to reconsider urban revitalization as an ordinary policy and action, serving as an organizational element of a new model of "urban welfare." In other words, the transition from the extraordinary to the ordinary constitutes an opportunity to capitalize on the experiences gained over the past decade and to relaunch a new phase of planning and action through explicit organizational, methodological, and content provisions[93].

The main legacy to be leveraged is the interdisciplinary nature of urban comprehensive approaches, which necessitates opportunities for collaboration among diverse skills (departments, sectors, regions, other public and private institutions), elucidating the definition of policies and the implementation of regeneration actions. Conversely, the most evident innovations include the need to develop a new service model, support and accompany initiatives, regional coverage, and the presence/proximity of institutions, targeting citizens and local community structures[93].

Clearly, this transition is occurring gradually. Some revitalization plans have been completed or are nearing completion, while others are in the implementation phase, and still others (especially those planned under the 2007-2013 Structural Funds) are in the planning phase.

In summary, three different situations can be distinguished:

1- The gradual phasing out of "special plans," where efforts are directed towards the autonomy of local entities capable of providing continuity and territorial relevance for urban revitalization actions planned by municipalities and districts. The most notable examples may be the Mirafiori Community Foundation, a result of the via Artom urban recovery plan, and the Cascina Roccafranca Foundation, created as part of the Mirafiori Nord Urban 2 program. The theme of continuity must be addressed by adopting principles of economic and financial sustainability, alignment with general public policies, relations with devolved power institutions (districts), and gradual pursuit of local entity autonomy[93].

2- Plans in the implementation phase, such as the Neighborhood Contracts II for via Dina, via Ghedini, and via Parenzo, where the accompanying services for the next three years (2009-2011) are divided into five categories: social companionship; social management of engineering; local development; monitoring and evaluation; and information and communication[93].

3- Local urban revitalization actions (currently termed "Participatory Local Development Actions"): a series of highly diverse situations, also reflected in the organizational structures of the local actors involved. The actions to be taken in the future are equally diverse, but the common fact is the need to promote greater integration and horizontal approaches around

strategic themes for the city's future. These themes include topics with specific territorial relevance, such as the transformation of northern areas, as well as topics with inevitable social, economic, and cultural relevance, such as policies for the integration and inclusivity of new citizens[93].

Therefore, regarding the redefinition of local urban renewal actions, it is necessary to identify some action guidelines aimed at determining service models for urban renewal areas that require specific support and oversight from administrative authorities.

2.5.5 Regarding the shortcomings in the current stage of policy implementation and feasible improvement measures

Today, despite some simplifications tailored to different circumstances, it remains possible to reconstruct a path that has been consolidated over many years, characterized by the following stages: intervention initiation through the establishment of working groups ("social tables"), coordinated by the Department of Urban Revitalization and Development, which gathers local actors and institutional bodies operating in the area to highlight the region's issues and resources; identification and establishment of an office capable of providing information and gathering suggestions; detailed elaboration by social organizations of local development projects, identifying actions and implementation pathways, determining the entities responsible for executing these projects, and identifying institutions to apply for funding. The funding for these actions primarily comes from the city government's regular funds, followed by resources provided by other public and private institutions[93]. As previously mentioned, besides these cases, there are other situations with different historical and organizational structures, where local entities are born under the city's initiative according to specific implementation pathways: for example, the Porta Palazzo - Gate Project Committee as a result of the PPU The Gate, or the Parco Dora Committee as a result of the Spina reconstruction process.

Balancing experiences also highlights some key issues, which can be summarized as follows: Some local alliances face difficulties in expanding their action scope to new themes and

intervention areas, which may evolve into a customary practice, making it challenging to meet the demands for action in urban reality[93];

Weaknesses in some third-sector organizations, especially those with limited management skills and thus rely entirely on public support. At a stage like the current one, significant expenditure cuts are a particularly evident weakness;

The internal organizational methods of power institutions are not always in line with the ambitions of the declared policies, especially in terms of capacity, professional skills, and technical management equipment;

Sometimes, the decentralized and fragmented nature of actions (which also meet the need for the emergence of local entities as "active in themselves" at least in the initial stages) and coordination issues with other policies and actions are faced by cities and boundaries[93].

Therefore, it is necessary to innovate the organizational models of territorial interventions, moving beyond the logic of "social roundtables" and positioning them as tools for integrating various internal and external skills of administrative departments:

Firstly, by enhancing the flexibility of structures, it is possible to strengthen the paths of case-by-case implementation and promote the integration and autonomy of entities that have proven to be more solid and/or entrepreneurial;

Secondly, in light of the prospects for devolution of power and participation reforms, it is crucial to build institutional relationships between city, district, third-sector, and regional social structures more clearly and transparently;

Finally, by defining clearer action structures activated by social tables, these structures can be configured as neighborhood laboratories. For example, by establishing neighborhood laboratories, which can be driven by the government or proposed by entities already involved in the area, while serving as physical places, a range of activities in the area, and local service desks, they can establish direct and ongoing relationships with residents in the area, promoting citizen leadership and empowerment in the urban revitalization process[93].

From the above discussion, it is evident that in the vibrant environment of Turin, both urban regeneration and public security policies are continuously evolving to meet the constantly changing societal needs. Urban regeneration policies adapt to economic changes,

infrastructure requirements, and social transformations. These policies aim to revitalize abandoned industrial areas, increase economic opportunities, and improve living conditions. Key strategies include redeveloping vacant industrial zones, fostering public-private partnerships, and integrating sustainable practices into urban planning.

Simultaneously, the city's public security policies are also evolving to address new challenges brought about by urbanization. These policies focus on increasing law enforcement efforts, improving community-police relations, and employing advanced technology for crime prevention and detection. The distribution of public security facilities and the implementation of integrated surveillance systems are integral components of this strategy.

The interaction between urban regeneration and public security policies is significant. Effective urban regeneration can alleviate factors contributing to crime, such as economic instability and environmental degradation. For example, redeveloping blighted areas can reduce opportunities for criminal activities and enhance community well-being, thus contributing to overall public security. Conversely, improvements in public security can create a conducive environment for successful urban redevelopment by attracting investment and bolstering community confidence.

2.6 Comparison urban regeneration and urban security between Turin's with other safe cities

To visually reflect the similarities and differences in urban regeneration policies and measures aimed at enhancing urban security between Turin and other safe European cities, this study compares Turin with five high-security European cities selected based on the *Safe Cities Index by The Economist*. The selected cities include Zurich, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Amsterdam, and Helsinki. The comparison criteria include: specific goals for urban security, urban regeneration regulations within urban security policies, policy objectives for urban security, policy objectives for urban regeneration, and key strategies and measures for enhancing urban security through urban regeneration. Through comparison and analysis, a clear understanding of the strategies and measures employed by Turin and these other safe

cities to improve urban security via urban regeneration can be obtained, providing valuable references for further research and policy-making.

Table 11: Comparative Table between Turin's with other safe cities focus on urban security and urban regeneration

	Turin	Zurich	Copenhagen	Stockholm	Amsterdam	Helsinki
Specific Goals for Urban Security	Reduce crime rate, improve public safety	Ensure residents' safety, reduce crime rate	Enhance public safety, reduce violent crimes	Increase residents' sense of safety, reduce property crimes	Improve public safety, reduce drug-related crimes	Enhance public safety, reduce violent and property crimes
Urban Regeneration Policies Related to Security	Renovate old neighborhoods, increase public spaces	Improve public facilities, increase surveillance	Develop smart traffic systems, improve street lighting	Renovate public facilities, increase green spaces	Redevelop old districts, increase community activities	Improve public facilities, develop green spaces
Policy Objectives for Urban Security	Enhance residents' sense of safety, reduce crime rate	Maintain low crime rate, improve residents' quality of life	Enhance public safety, increase residents' sense of safety	Improve public safety, reduce crime rate	Enhance public safety, reduce drug and violent crimes	Enhance residents' sense of safety, reduce crime rate
Policy Objectives for Urban Regeneration	Economic development, community revival	Enhance city livability, promote economic growth	Improve livability, foster community harmony	Enhance quality of life, promote economic development	Improve livability, promote cultural diversity	Enhance livability, promote environmental sustainability
Key Strategies and Measures	Renovate old buildings, increase public lighting, community activities	Improve public facilities, increase surveillance, community patrols	Develop smart traffic systems, improve street lighting, community activities	Renovate public facilities, increase green spaces, community activities	Redevelop old districts, increase community activities, smart surveillance	Improve public facilities, develop green spaces, community activities

(Source: "Turin Urban Regeneration Plan." City of Turin Official Website <http://comune.torino.it/rigenerazioneurbana/en/>. "Turin Crime Statistics 2023." ISTAT - Italian National Institute of Statistics. "Zurich Urban Development and Security Policies." Zurich City Official Website. "Zurich Crime Report 2023." Swiss Federal Statistical Office. "Copenhagen Smart City and Safety Initiatives." City of Copenhagen Official Website. "Copenhagen Crime Data 2023." Statistics Denmark. "Stockholm Urban Renewal and Safety Strategies." City of Stockholm Official Website. "Stockholm Crime Statistics 2023." Statistics Sweden. "Amsterdam Urban Development and Security Measures." City of Amsterdam Official Website. "Amsterdam Crime Report 2023." Statistics Netherlands (CBS). "Helsinki Urban Regeneration and Safety Projects." City of Helsinki Official Website. "Helsinki Crime Statistics 2023." Statistics Finland.)

From the Table12, we can ascertain that Each city's specific goals revolve around reducing crime rates and enhancing public safety. Turin and Zurich emphasize residents' sense of safety, while Copenhagen and Stockholm focus on reducing violent crimes. Amsterdam and Helsinki have similar focuses, particularly on drug-related and property crimes. Each city uses urban regeneration to improve safety. Turin and Zurich focus on improving public facilities and increasing surveillance. Copenhagen and Stockholm place more emphasis on green space development and street lighting improvement. Amsterdam and Helsinki invest more in community activities, along with public facility and green space improvements. All cities aim to enhance residents' sense of safety and reduce crime rates. Turin and Zurich focus on improving residents' quality of life, while Copenhagen and Stockholm emphasize overall public safety enhancement. Amsterdam and Helsinki work on reducing drug-related and violent crimes. Turin and Zurich aim for economic development and community revival, while Copenhagen and Stockholm focus on city livability and community harmony. Amsterdam emphasizes cultural diversity, and Helsinki focuses on environmental sustainability. Turin renovates old buildings, increases public lighting, and promotes community activities. Zurich improves public facilities, increases surveillance, and conducts community patrols. Copenhagen develops smart traffic systems, improves street lighting, and holds community activities. Stockholm renovates public facilities, increases green spaces, and promotes community activities. Amsterdam redevelops old districts, increases community activities, and implements smart surveillance. Helsinki improves public facilities, develops green spaces, and promotes community activities.

In general Turin and other secure European cities (Zurich, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Helsinki) employ diverse yet complementary strategies to enhance urban security through urban regeneration. Each city demonstrates a commitment to improving public safety by focusing on specific goals such as reducing crime rates, enhancing residents' sense of safety, and promoting community well-being. The comparison highlighted commonalities in approaches such as the renovation of public spaces, increased surveillance, and community engagement.

PART 3:CASE STUDY OF URBAN SECURITY AND URBAN REGENERATION

Urban regeneration projects have made significant contributions to improving the security and livability of urban environments. Chapter Three of this paper provides a detailed analysis of various urban regeneration projects, focusing particularly on their impact on urban security. This analysis includes an examination of the project background, planning and design, policy and regulatory support, and specific measures and strategies employed. Additionally, by extracting valuable and successful urban regeneration practices from these case studies, the aim is to identify measures that can serve as references and contribute to enhancing urban security.

3.1 Case study form international

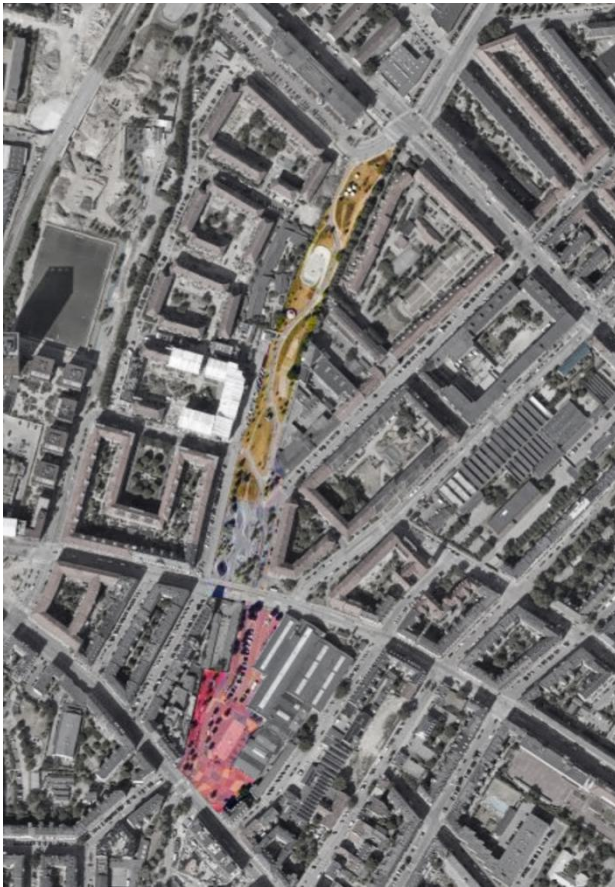
3.1.1 Superkilen Park in Copenhagen

3.1.1.1 Project Background and Objectives

Urban Background:

Superkilen Park is located in the Nørrebro district of Copenhagen, Denmark. Copenhagen, the capital city, has a rich historical background dating back to the 10th century. Geographically situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, the city has a population of approximately 800,000 residents. Nørrebro is known for its diverse, multicultural community, with a significant proportion of immigrants. Economically, Copenhagen is one of Europe's most prosperous cities, though Nørrebro has faced social and economic challenges, including higher crime rates compared to other districts.

Figure 20 : Site of Superkilen Park



(Source: Figure 20 :background of map form google earth,diagram by author.

Figure 21: Aerial view of Superkilen Park



Figure21:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/cdca/28ba/0d75/2500/0101/large_jpg/SUK_Image_by_Iwan_Baan_13.jpg?1413939836)

Project Background:

The need for urban renewal in Nørrebro arose from issues related to social integration, public safety, and deteriorating public spaces. Superkilen Park was initiated to address these challenges by transforming a neglected area into a vibrant, safe, and inclusive public space. The project was a collaborative effort between the City of Copenhagen, Realdania Foundation, and the local community, launched as part of the larger urban renewal strategy for Nørrebro.

Project Objectives:

The primary goals of Superkilen Park included enhancing urban safety, promoting social cohesion, and improving the quality of public spaces. Specifically, the project aimed to reduce crime rates, increase residents' sense of security, and foster a stronger community through the creation of an inclusive environment that celebrates cultural diversity.

Figure 22 : Scenes of Superkilen Park



Figure 23 : Scenes of Superkilen Park



(Source:

Figure22 :https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/d273/28ba/0d75/7500/00e7/large_jpg/SUK_Image_by_Torben_Eskerod_04.jpg?1413939972

Figure23:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/d478/28ba/0d75/3e00/0101/large_jpg/SUK_Image_by_Torben_Eskerod_07.jpg?1413940042)

3.1.1.2. Project Planning and Design

Planning Strategies:

The overall planning of Superkilen Park involved a comprehensive approach to land use, transportation, and public space design. The park was divided into three main zones: the Red Square, the Black Market, and the Green Park, each serving different functions and catering to diverse activities. Land use planning focused on integrating recreational, social, and cultural spaces while ensuring accessibility and connectivity with the surrounding urban fabric.

Figure 24 : Plane division diagram of Superkilen Park



(Source:Figure24 :https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/d8cf/28ba/0d75/7500/00f2/large_jpg/Site_PLan.jpg?1413940075.)

Design Features:

Safety considerations were integral to the design of Superkilen Park. Key features included:

Lighting: The park was equipped with extensive lighting systems to ensure visibility at night, reducing opportunities for crime and enhancing the perception of safety.

Figure 25 : Nighttime scene of Superkilen Park

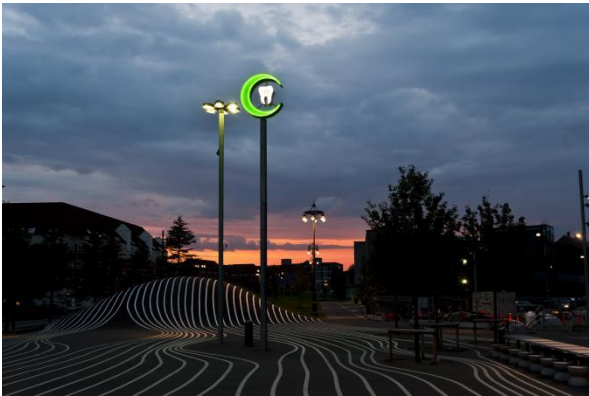


Figure 26 : Nighttime scene of Superkilen Park



(Source:

Figure25 :https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/d24b/28ba/0d75/7100/0101/large_jpg/SUK_Image_by_Mike_Magnussen_01.jpg?1413939964 Figure26: <https://superflex.net/works/superkilen>)

Surveillance: The strategic placement of surveillance cameras throughout the park provided continuous monitoring, deterring criminal activities.

Public Facilities: The positioning of amenities such as benches, playgrounds, and sports facilities in visible, well-lit areas increased natural surveillance and community presence.

Figure 27 : Natural surveillance of Superkilen Park

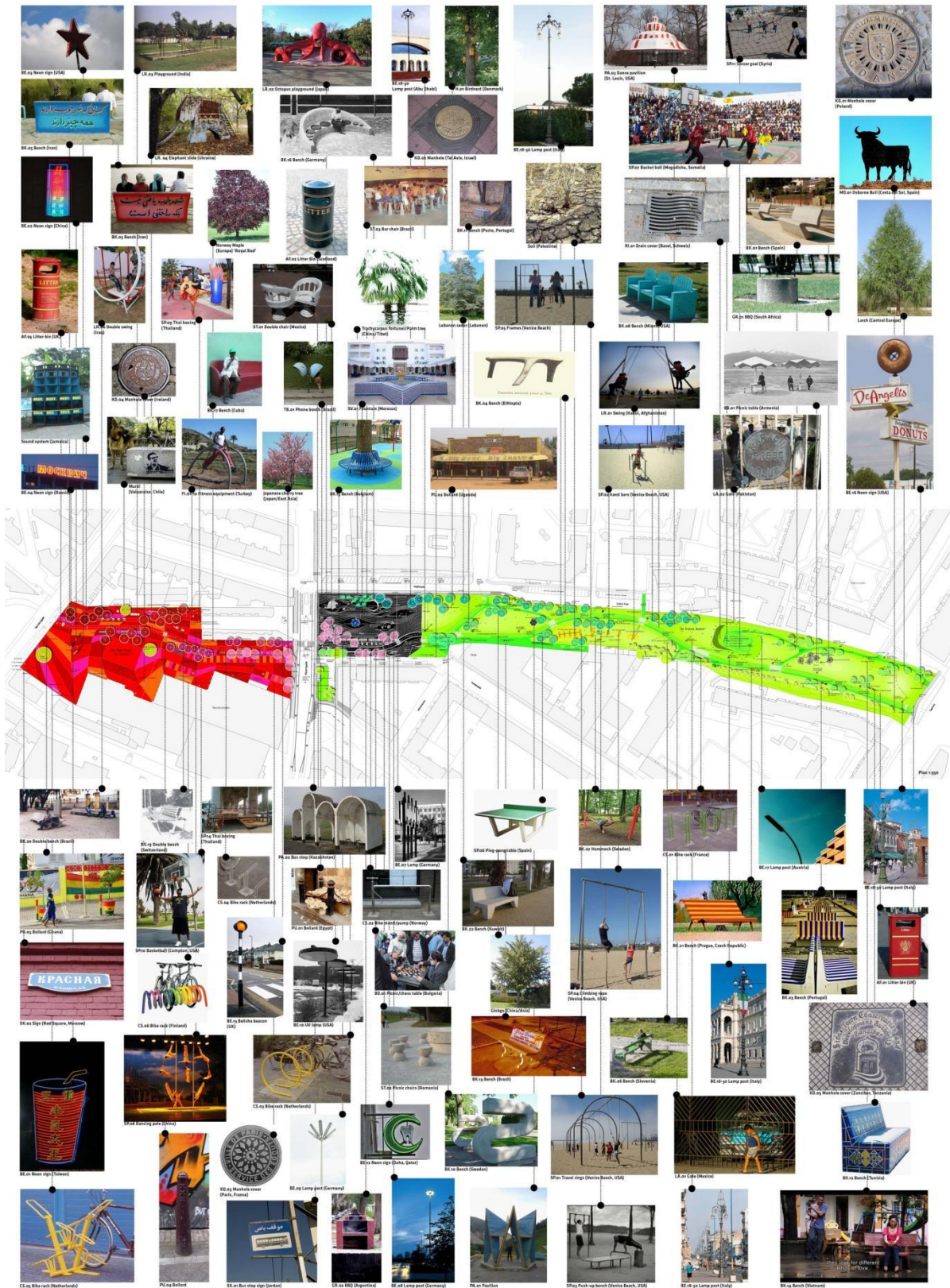


Figure 28: Natural surveillance of Superkilen Park



(Source:Figure27 :<https://big.dk/projects/superkilen-1621> Figure28: <https://big.dk/projects/superkilen-1621>)

Figure 29 : Analysis of cultural elements for Superkilen Park



(Source:Figure29:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/d8fc/28ba/0d75/7100/010c/large_jpg/2011.08.02_SUK_OBJECT_BOARD_low_res.jpg?1413940097)

Superkilen Park incorporated several innovative design elements, such as:

Cultural Artifacts: The park features objects and artifacts from over 60 different countries, reflecting the multicultural identity of Nørrebro and fostering a sense of belonging among residents.

Figure 30 : Diagram of cultural elements for Superkilen Park

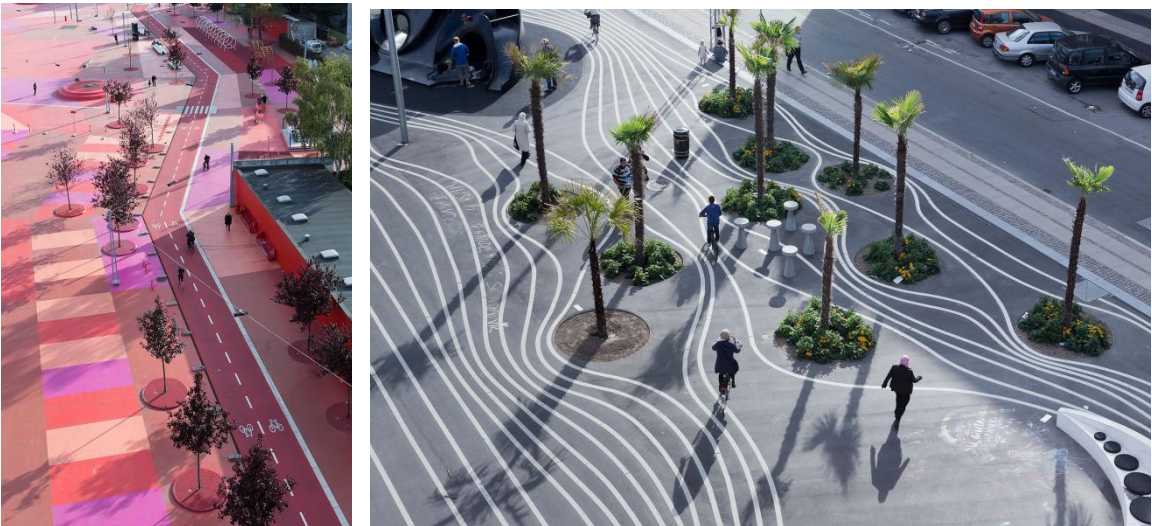


(Source:Figure30:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/d83f/28ba/0d75/7100/010b/large_jpg/BIG_AREAS__FLAGS.jpg?1413940117)

Smart City Technologies: Integration of smart lighting and environmental sensors enhanced both safety and sustainability, contributing to the park's role as a green urban space.

Green Building Practices: The use of sustainable materials and practices in the park's construction underscored Copenhagen's commitment to environmental responsibility.

Figure 31 : Scenes of Superkilen Park



(Source:Figure31:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/cd9d/28ba/0d75/2a00/00db/large_jpg/SUK_Image_by_Iwan_Baan_09.jpg?1413939832&https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/cd9d/28ba/0d75/2a00/00db/large_jpg/SUK_Image_by_Iwan_Baan_09.jpg?1413939832)

3.1.1.3. Policy and Regulatory Support

Relevant Policies:

The success of Superkilen Park was supported by a range of policies and regulations aimed at urban renewal and safety enhancement. Copenhagen's municipal policies on public space management, crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), and community engagement played crucial roles in driving the project forward.

Government and Community Involvement:

The project saw active involvement from various stakeholders. The City of Copenhagen provided regulatory support and funding, while community groups participated in the design and planning processes. The Realdania Foundation offered financial backing and strategic oversight, ensuring that the project aligned with broader urban renewal objectives.

3.1.1.4. Implementation Process

Project Phases:

The implementation of Superkilen Park followed a phased approach:

Planning and Design: Initial phases involved extensive community consultations, feasibility studies, and detailed design planning.

Construction: The construction phase was executed in stages, focusing on different sections of the park sequentially.

Completion and Inauguration: The final phase included the installation of cultural artifacts and the official opening of the park.

Participants: Key participants included the Copenhagen City Council, the Realdania Foundation, design firms BIG (Bjarke Ingels Group), Topotek1, and Superflex, along with local community organizations.

Funding Sources:

Funding for Superkilen Park was sourced from municipal budgets, grants from the Realdania Foundation, and contributions from community fundraising initiatives. The allocation of funds prioritized safety measures, community facilities, and cultural installations.

3.1.1.5. Project Impact and Outcomes

Crime Rate Changes:

Following the implementation of Superkilen Park, crime rates in the surrounding area showed a significant decline. Data from local law enforcement indicated a reduction in incidents of vandalism, theft, and violent crime, attributed to the increased presence of residents and effective surveillance measures.

Resident Safety Perception:

Surveys conducted post-completion revealed a marked improvement in residents' perception of safety. The enhanced lighting, active community presence, and regular events contributed to a greater sense of security and well-being among the local population.

Socioeconomic Impact:

Superkilen Park positively impacted the local economy by attracting visitors, boosting local businesses, and increasing property values. Socially, the park fostered a stronger sense of community, bridging cultural divides and promoting inclusivity.

Figure 32 : Community event scenes of Superkilen Park



(Source:Figure32:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5088/ce7e/28ba/0d75/2a00/00e2/large.jpg/SUK_Image_by_Hasse_Ferrol_d_01.jpg?1413939871)

3.1.2 Superblock of Sant Antoni in Barcelona

3.1.2.1. Project Background and Objectives

Urban Background:

Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia, Spain, is a historic city known for its rich cultural heritage, architectural marvels, and vibrant social life. Geographically, it is located on the northeastern coast of the Iberian Peninsula. With a population of approximately 1.6 million, Barcelona is a densely populated city with a diverse socioeconomic structure. Historically, the city has undergone various phases of urban development, significantly shaped by architects like Antoni Gaudí. The Sant Antoni neighborhood is one of the central districts, characterized by its residential and commercial mix and historical significance.

Project Background:

The need for urban renewal in Sant Antoni stemmed from issues such as traffic congestion, pollution, and limited public spaces, which impacted the quality of life and safety. The Superblock project was initiated to address these challenges, aimed at transforming the urban landscape to enhance livability and safety. The concept of Superblocks involves creating car-free zones by restricting vehicular traffic to peripheral roads, thus reclaiming inner streets for pedestrians and cyclists.

Figure 33: The plane of project



Figure 34: Scenes for Superblock of Sant Antoni



(Source:Figure33:<https://moool.com/superblock-of-sant-antoni-by-leku-studio.html#pid=12>

Figure34:<https://oss.gooood.cn/uploads/2020/05/2-Superblock-of-Sant-Antoni-by-Leku-Studio.jpg>)

Project Objectives:

The Superblock project in Sant Antoni primarily aimed to reduce traffic and pollution, increase public space, and enhance urban safety. The project sought to improve air quality by decreasing vehicular emissions, expand pedestrian and cycling areas to encourage active transportation, and boost public safety by minimizing traffic accidents and fostering community surveillance through the active use of public spaces.

Figure 35: Comparison before and after renovation at road corners_site1



(Source:Figure35:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2020/05/7-Superblock-of-Sant-Antoni-by-Leku-Studio.jpg>)

Figure 36 : Comparison before and after renovation at road corners_site2



(Source:Figure36:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2020/05/6-Superblock-of-Sant-Antoni-by-Leku-Studio.jpg>)

3.1.2.2. Project Planning and Design

Planning Strategies:

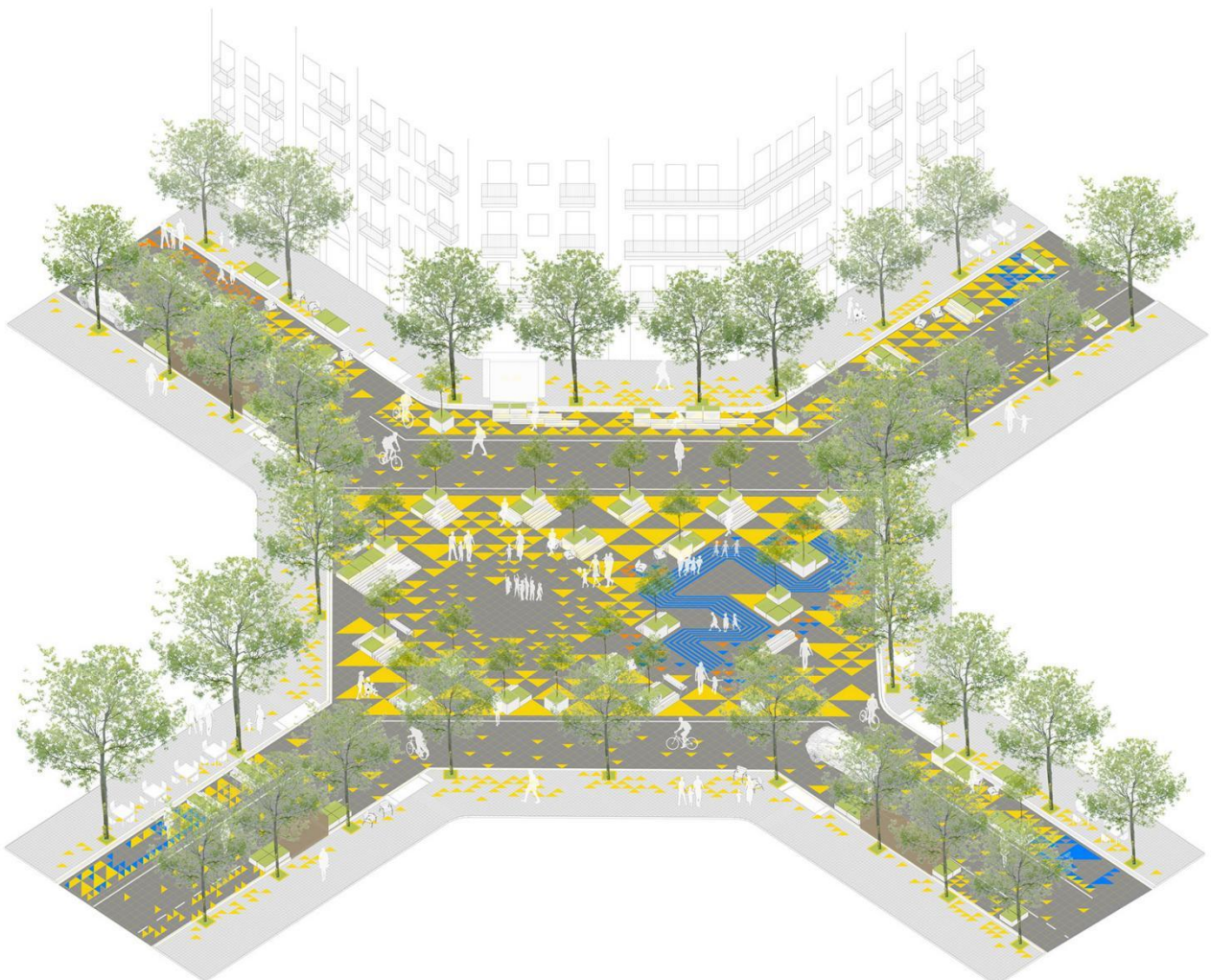
The Superblock in Sant Antoni was designed following a comprehensive urban planning strategy that focused on land use, transportation, and public space redesign. The plan included:

Land Use: Repurposing streets within the Superblock for recreational and social activities.

Transportation Layout: Restricting vehicular traffic to the edges of the Superblock, creating a grid-like pattern of pedestrian-friendly streets.

Public Space Design: Creating new parks, playgrounds, and seating areas to encourage community interaction.

Figure 37 : Isometric analysis diagram of project



(Source:Figure37:<https://oss.gooood.cn/uploads/2020/05/5-Superblock-of-Sant-Antoni-by-Leku-Studio.jpg>)

Design Features:

Safety was a central consideration in the design of the Superblock. Key features included:

Lighting: Enhanced street lighting to ensure visibility and safety during nighttime.

Figure 38 : Nighttime scene of Superblock of Sant Antoni



(Source:Figure38:<https://earth.google.com/web/search/Superblock+of+Sant+Antoni+in+Barcelona/@41.3769371,2.1632002,11.84741899a,615.26407926d,35y,0h,0t,0r/data=CpEBGmcSYQoIMHgxMmE0YTM5MTgzNGQyNjUxOjB4ZDdlZWFnN2E0OWEyZDg4YRkVk5J5P7BEQCHzmg3o004BQComU3VwZXJibG9jayBvZiBTYW50IEFudG9uaSBpbjBCYXJjZWxvbmEYAiABliYKJAIBZgEGVrBEQBGdprboL7BEQBldCdrTjuVABQCH-PUDRvksBQDoDCgEw>)

Surveillance: Installation of CCTV cameras at strategic points to monitor activities and deter crime. And for Public Facilities: Placement of amenities such as benches, playgrounds, and sports facilities in highly visible areas to promote natural surveillance.

Figure 39 : Scenes for Superblock of Sant Antoni



(Source:Figure39:<https://oss.gooood.cn/uploads/2020/05/4-Superblock-of-Sant-Antoni-by-Leku-Studio-960x705.jpg> & <https://oss.gooood.cn/uploads/2020/05/12-Superblock-of-Sant-Antoni-by-Leku-Studio.jpg>)

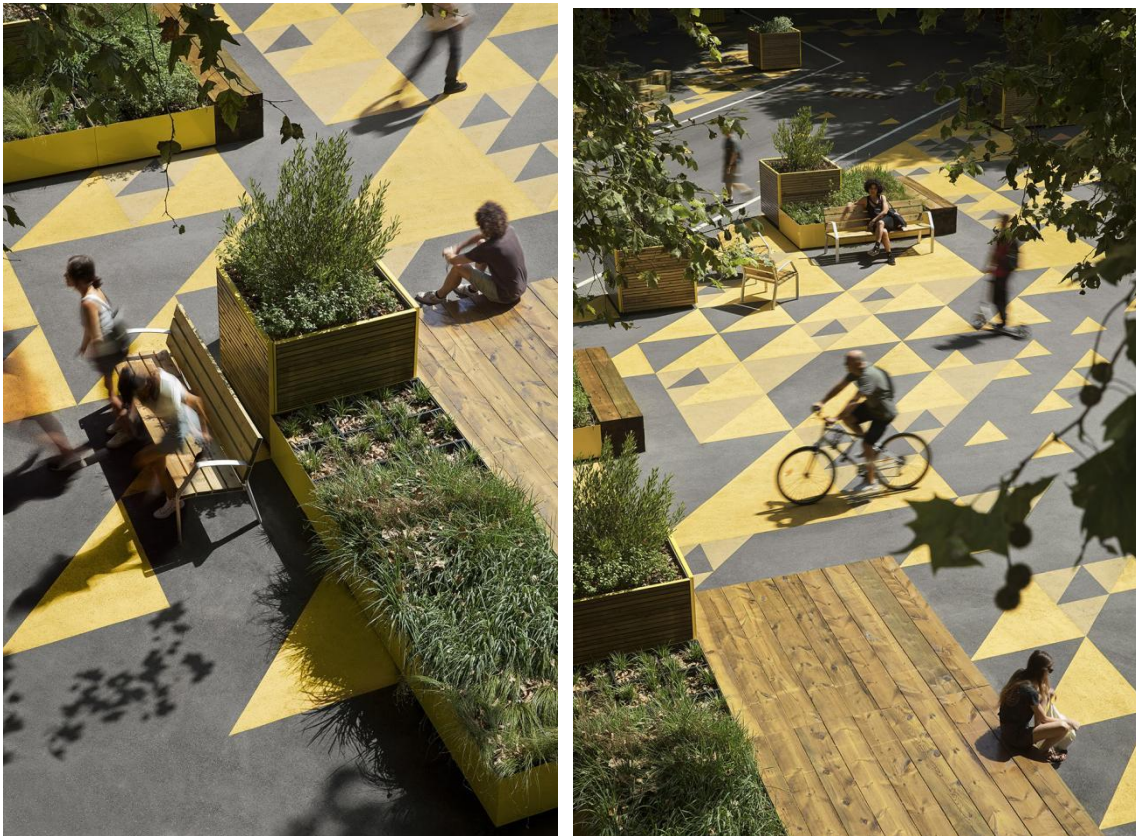
Innovative Design:

Innovative elements of the Superblock design included:

Smart City Technologies: Implementation of smart lighting and environmental sensors to monitor air quality and public safety.

Green Infrastructure: Incorporation of green roofs, rain gardens, and permeable pavements to manage stormwater and reduce urban heat island effects.

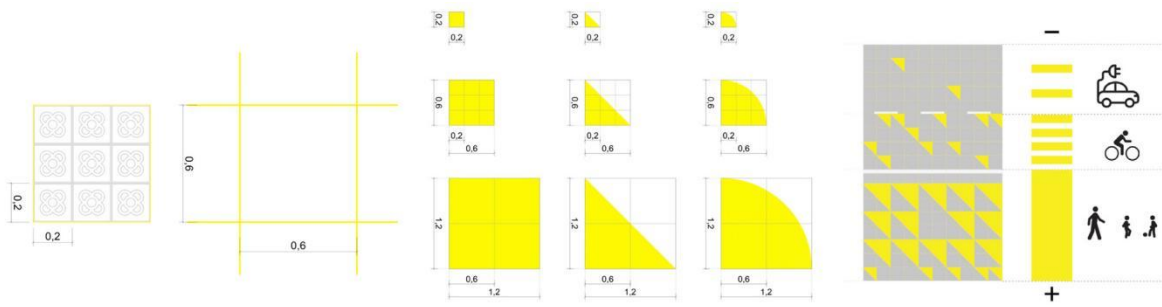
Figure 40 : The green scene of the placement in Superblock of Sant Antoni



(Source:Figure40:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2020/05/10-Superblock-of-Sant-Antoni-by-Leku-Studio-960x1445.jpg>
& <https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2020/05/9-Superblock-of-Sant-Antoni-by-Leku-Studio.jpg>)

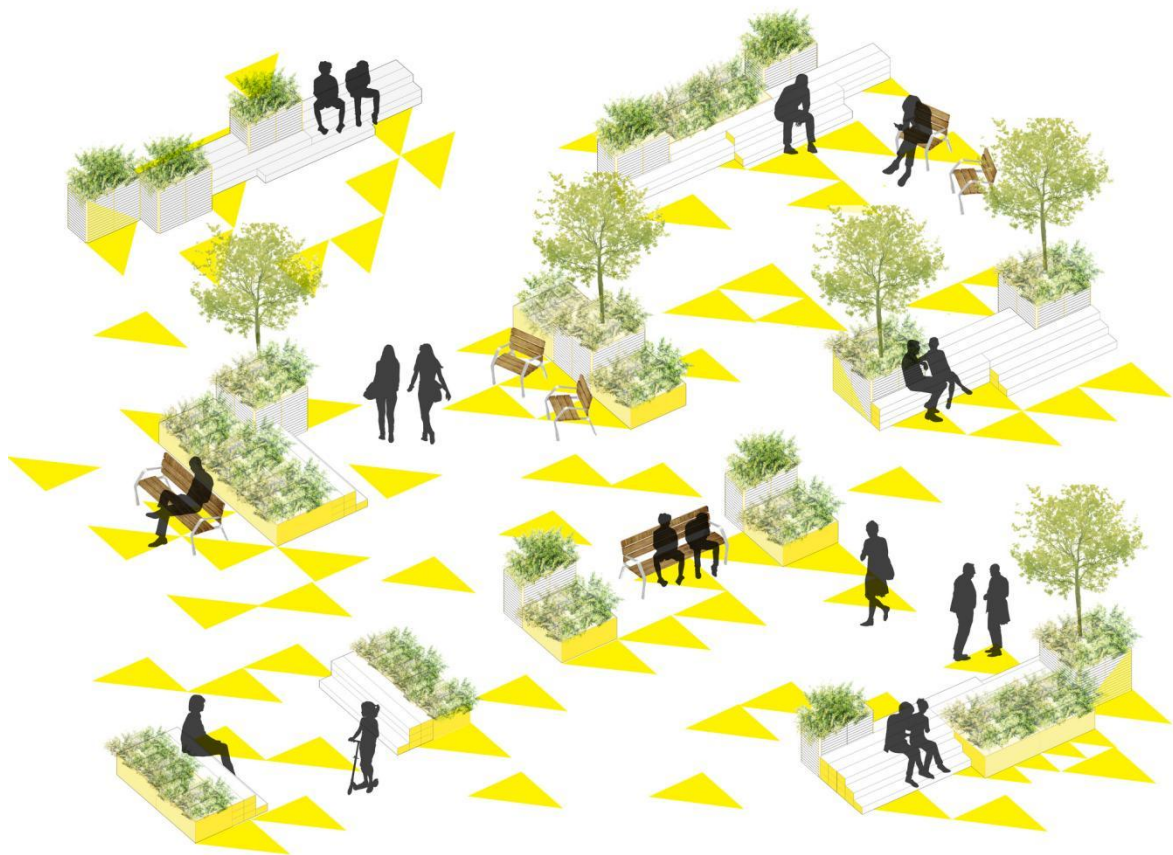
Modular Street Furniture: Flexible and movable street furniture designed to accommodate various community activities and events. This design concept aims to create a multifunctional and dynamic urban environment that can be adjusted and modified according to community needs. For instance, these furnishings may include movable benches, tables, and planters, which can be rearranged and utilized for different events, offering greater flexibility and functionality. Such designs not only provide residents with more options for public space usage but also promote community interaction and engagement.

Figure 41 : Modular analysis of the device for Superblock of Sant Antoni



(Source:Figure41:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5ea2/04fe/b357/6525/4e00/001e/large_jpg/4_Leku_Studio_Patr%C3%B3n_gr%C3%A1fico.jpg?1587676404)

Figure 42 : Modular analysis of the device for Superblock of Sant Antoni



(Source:Figure42:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5ea2/0549/b357/6561/5800/0006/large_jpg/5_Leku_Studio_Combinaciones_KIT.jpg?1587676419)

3.1.2.3. Policy and Regulatory Support

Relevant Policies:

The Superblock project was supported by various municipal policies aimed at sustainable urban development and public safety. Key policies included:

Urban Mobility Plan: Promoting pedestrian and cycling infrastructure to reduce reliance on motor vehicles.

Public Space Ordinance: Regulations to ensure the safety and usability of public spaces.

Environmental Policies: Initiatives to improve air quality and reduce noise pollution.

Government and Community Involvement:

The project involved active participation from multiple stakeholders:

Government: The Barcelona City Council provided regulatory support and funding.

Community: Local residents and businesses participated in planning workshops and **consultations**.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Environmental and urban planning NGOs contributed expertise and advocacy.

3.1.2.4. Implementation Process

Project Phases:

The implementation of the Superblock was executed in several phases:

Planning and Design: Conducting feasibility studies, community consultations, and detailed design planning.

Pilot Testing: Implementing a pilot Superblock to assess feasibility and gather feedback.

Construction: Gradual construction and modification of streets, public spaces, and infrastructure.

Completion and Evaluation: Final adjustments and ongoing evaluation of the project's impact.

Participants:

Major participants included:

Barcelona City Council: Oversaw project planning and implementation.

Developers and Contractors: Responsible for construction and modifications.

Design Teams: Urban planners and architects who designed the Superblock layout.

Community Groups: Local organizations and residents who provided input and feedback.

Funding Sources:

Funding for the Superblock project came from a combination of municipal budgets, European Union grants, and private sector contributions. The budget covered various aspects such as construction, installation of safety measures, and public space enhancements.

3.1.2.5. Project Impact and Outcomes

Crime Rate Changes:

Post-implementation data indicated a significant reduction in crime rates within the Superblock. The decrease in vehicular traffic and the increase in community activities led to better surveillance and fewer opportunities for criminal behavior.

Resident Safety Perception:

Surveys and studies showed an increase in residents' perception of safety. Enhanced lighting, active use of public spaces, and community engagement contributed to this positive change.

Socioeconomic Impact:

The Superblock project positively impacted the local economy by attracting visitors, boosting local businesses, and increasing property values. Socially, it strengthened community ties and promoted a healthier urban lifestyle.

Figure 43 :Scene of Superblock of Sant Antoni



Figure 44 : Scene of Superblock of Sant Antoni



(Source:Figure43:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5ea2/091e/b357/6561/5800/000d/large_jpg/8_Superilla_St_Antoni_Leku.jpg?1587677433

Figure44:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5ea2/07b5/b357/6561/5800/0008/large_jpg/3B_Superilla_St_Antoni_Leku.jpg?1587677059)

The Superblock project in Sant Antoni has achieved significant improvements in urban safety and livability. By creating car-free zones and repurposing streets for pedestrian and cycling use, the project successfully reduced traffic congestion and pollution. Enhanced street lighting, CCTV cameras, and strategic placement of public amenities have increased visibility and community surveillance, contributing to a marked reduction in crime rates.

3.1.3 "Level Up" Public Platform Installation in Croatia

3.1.3.1. Project Background and Objectives

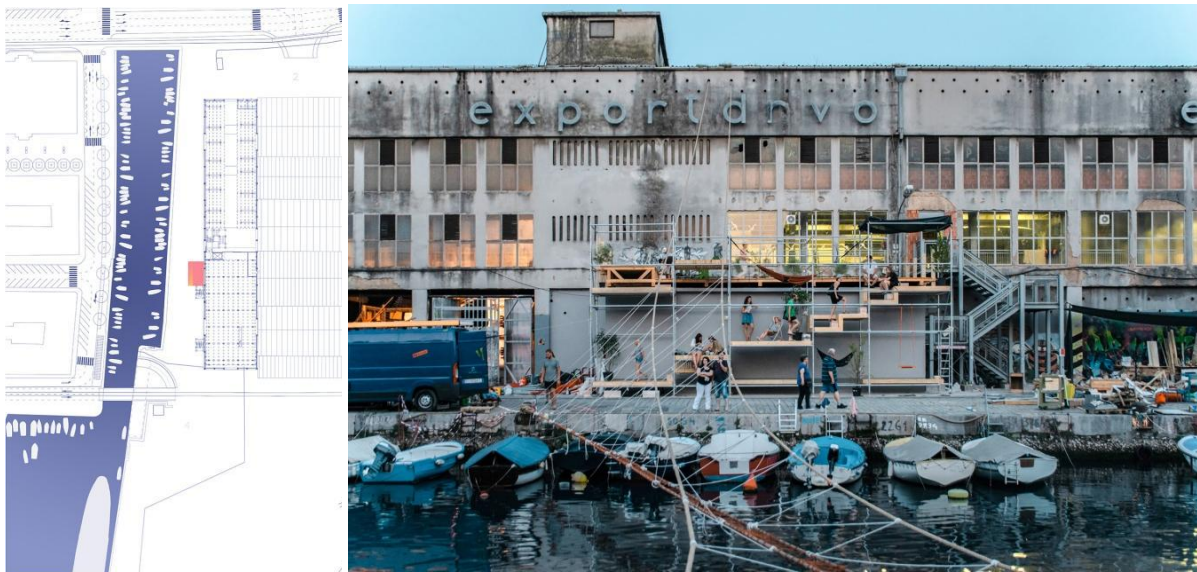
Urban Background:

The "Level Up" public platform installation is located in Croatia, a country with a rich historical heritage and diverse geographic landscape. Croatia's urban centers, such as Zagreb, Split, and Dubrovnik, are known for their historical significance and vibrant cultural scenes. With a population of approximately 4 million, Croatia has been undergoing significant social and economic changes, transitioning from a post-socialist state to a member of the European Union. This transition has spurred various urban renewal projects aimed at revitalizing public spaces and improving urban safety.

Project Background:

The "Level Up" project was initiated to address the issues of deteriorating public spaces, social isolation, and safety concerns in urban areas. The need for urban renewal in Croatia, particularly in areas with high crime rates and neglected infrastructure, was pressing. The "Level Up" installation aimed to create a multifunctional public platform that would serve as a community hub, promoting social interaction, cultural activities, and improved safety.

Figure 45 :Site plane for "Level Up" Figure 46 :Scene of "Level Up" Public Platform



(Source:Figure45:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2018/09/027-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly.jpg>

Figure46:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2018/09/001-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly-960x640.jpg>)

Project Objectives:

The primary goals of the "Level Up" project included:

Enhancing urban safety by increasing natural surveillance and reducing crime rates.

Creating a multifunctional space that promotes community interaction and cultural activities.

Revitalizing neglected urban areas and improving the overall quality of public spaces.

Figure 47 :Inside scene of Platform



Figure 48 :Inside scene of "Level Up" Public Platform



(Source:Figure47:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2018/09/007-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly.jpg>)

Figure48:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2018/09/011-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly.jpg>)

3.1.3.2. Project Planning and Design

Planning Strategies:

The overall planning strategy for the "Level Up" project focused on land use, transportation layout, and public space design. Key elements included:

Land Use: Repurposing underutilized urban areas for public use, creating spaces for recreational and social activities.

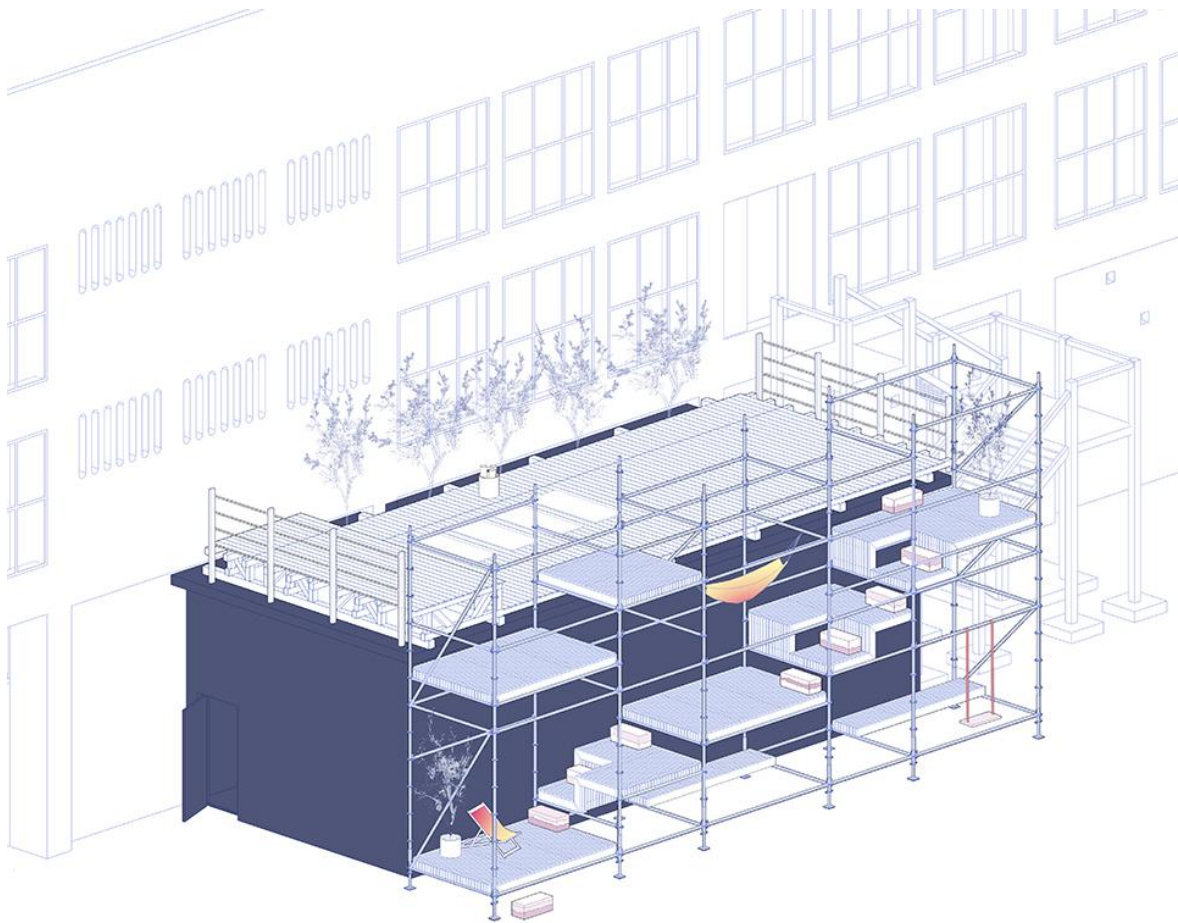
Public Space Design: Designing open and flexible spaces that can accommodate various activities and events.

Design Features:

The platform is constructed on the exterior of the Export Drvo building, an industrial structure from the 1950s. It starts at street level and extends upward in multiple tiers, ultimately reaching a rooftop terrace. Each tier forms a private yet interconnected space, allowing small groups to gather while providing a public facade for the Export Drvo building,

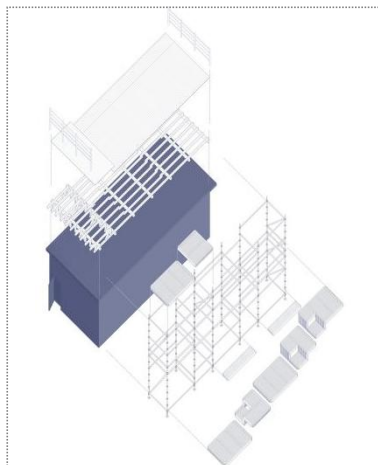
which is undergoing cultural revitalization. The elevated platform on the rooftop creates spaces for small gatherings and serves as an observation deck, offering views of the distant cityscape.

Figure 49 :Isometric analysis diagram



(Source:Figure49:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2018/09/025-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly.jpg>)

Figure 50 :Explosion axonometry diagram Figure 51: Platform device usage scenarios



(Source:

Figure50:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/5c6e/d1b2/284d/d1b4/8200/0061/large_jpg/Levelup_axo.jpg?1550766447

Figure51:<https://oss.goood.cn/uploads/2018/09/013-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly.jpg>)

The "Level Up" public platform installation in Croatia boasts several design advantages that enhance urban safety and community engagement. The multi-tier structure starts at street level and extends upwards to a rooftop terrace, providing interconnected private spaces that support small group gatherings while offering a public facade for the Export Drvo building, which is undergoing cultural revitalization. Enhanced lighting and Natural surveillance ensure visibility and security, reducing crime risks. The inclusion of green design elements like green roofs and vertical gardens promotes environmental sustainability. Additionally, flexible, modular street furniture can be reconfigured to accommodate various activities, increasing the platform's adaptability and functionality. These features collectively improve urban safety, foster community interaction, and support environmental sustainability.

Figure 52 :Nighttime scene of Platform



Figure 53 :Sustainable materials of Platform



(Source:

Figure52:<https://oss.gooood.cn/uploads/2018/09/018-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly-960x640.jpg>

Figure53:<https://oss.gooood.cn/uploads/2018/09/020-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly.jpg>)

3.1.3.3. Policy and Regulatory Support

Relevant Policies:

The "Level Up" project was supported by various municipal policies aimed at urban renewal and safety enhancement. Key policies included:

Urban Development Plan: Policies promoting the revitalization of public spaces and the integration of smart city technologies.

Safety Regulations: Guidelines for the installation of surveillance systems and enhanced lighting to improve public safety.

Environmental Policies: Initiatives to incorporate green infrastructure and sustainable practices in urban planning.

Government and Community Involvement:

The project involved active participation from multiple stakeholders:

Government: Local and regional governments provided regulatory support, funding, and oversight.

Community: Residents and local organizations were involved in the planning process through consultations and workshops, ensuring the project met community needs.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Various NGOs contributed expertise in urban planning, environmental sustainability, and social integration.

3.1.3.4. Project Impact and Outcomes

Crime Rate Changes and Resident Safety Perception :

The "Level Up" area's enhanced natural surveillance and lighting, along with community activities, significantly reduced opportunities for criminal behavior. Its effective use of abandoned building facades and public spaces strengthened community ties and promoted a healthier urban lifestyle.

Figure 54 :Elevation schematic of Platform



Figure 55 :Elevation scene diagram of Platform



(Source:Figure54:<https://oss.gooood.cn/uploads/2018/09/024-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly.jpg> &Figure55:<https://oss.gooood.cn/uploads/2018/09/016-level-up-2018-by-european-architecture-students-assembly.jpg>)

3.2 Case study form Asia

3.2.1 (Extra)Ordinary Arboretum by Emer-sys in South Korea

The "(Extra)Ordinary Arboretum" is a significant urban renewal project located in the Hannam district of Seoul, South Korea, designed by the architectural firm Emer-sys. This project showcases innovative urban design aimed at transforming neglected urban spaces into vibrant community hubs. Through urban renewal, the project seeks to convert unsafe urban areas into lively, active urban spaces.

3.2.1.1. Project Background and Objectives

Urban Background:

Seoul is a bustling metropolis with a diverse population and a rich history. The Hannam-district, divided by the Hannam overpass, faced challenges such as underutilized spaces and lack of public amenities. The area around the overpass was particularly desolate and underused.

Project Background:

The need for urban renewal in this area was driven by the desire to reclaim and repurpose neglected urban spaces to improve community well-being and safety. The goal was to create a green oasis that would draw people back to the area, promoting social interaction and enhancing the quality of life, and reduce unsafe elements within the urban environment.

Figure 56 :Interior scene of Ordinary Arboretum

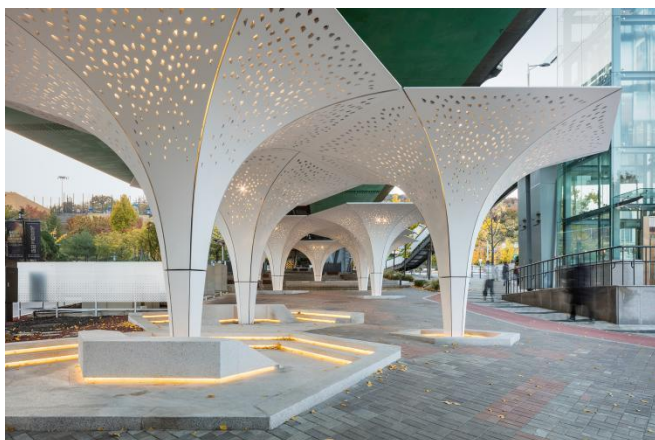


Figure 57 :Exterior scenes of Ordinary Arboretum



(Source:Figure56:<https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/36c2/f758/6e7f/c904/5b70/large.jpg/img-7.jpg?1625831119>
&Figure57:<https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/35f1/f758/6e7f/c904/5b6d/large.jpg/img-5.jpg?1625830912>)

Project Objectives:

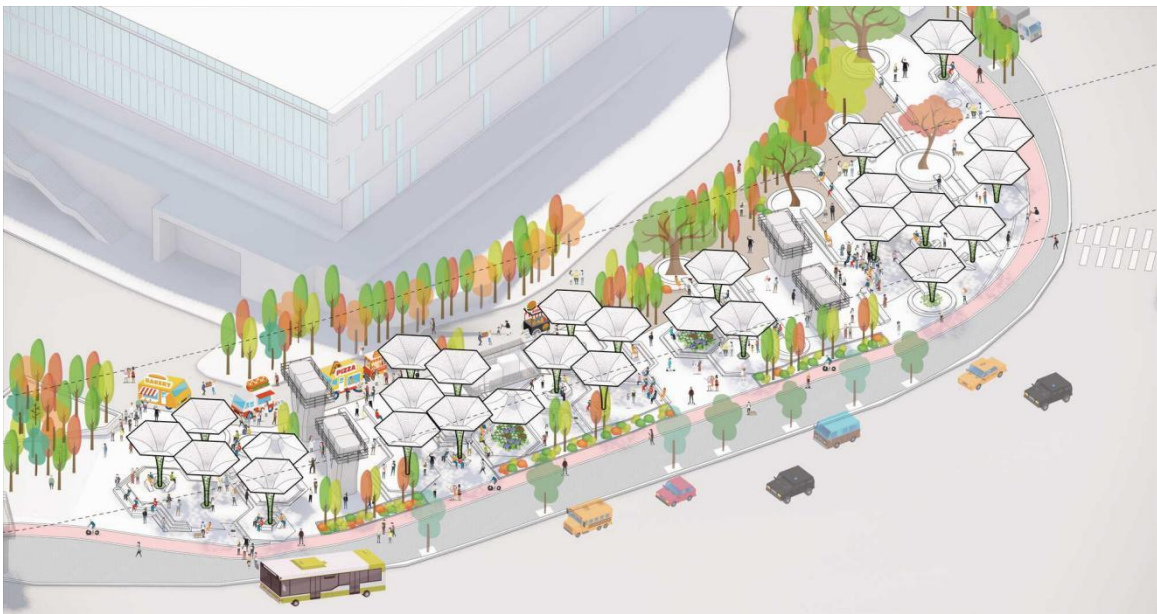
The primary goals of the (Extra)Ordinary Arboretum included:

Transforming an underpass into a lively urban space.

Increasing natural surveillance and reducing crime through active use of the space.

Enhancing community engagement by providing public amenities and green spaces.

Figure 58 :Isometric analysis diagram of Ordinary Arboretum



(Source:Figure58:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/3943/377f/9511/fa5c/b9f2/large_jpg/diagram-1.jpg?1625831792)

3.2.1.2. Project Planning and Design

Planning Strategies:

The design included nine petal-shaped structures that extend the experience of walking through a forest, drawing inspiration from the nearby Namsan mountain. These structures create shaded areas and integrate LED lighting to enhance both daytime and nighttime aesthetics and safety.

Figure 59 :Night scene of Ordinary Arboretum



(Source:Figure59:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/37e5/f758/6e7f/c904/5b72/large_jpg/img-22.jpg?1625831411 & https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/37a4/f758/6e7f/c904/5b71/large_jpg/img-21.jpg?1625831348)

Design Features:

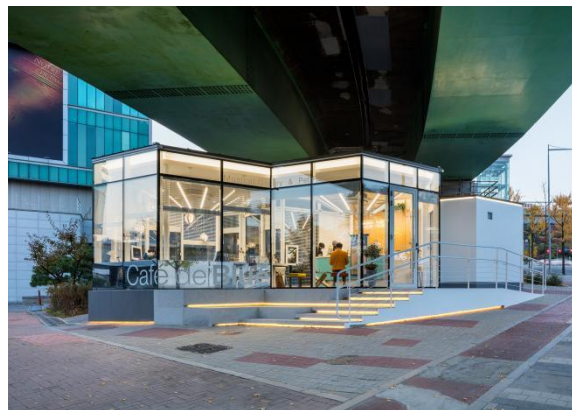
Lighting and Surveillance: Modern LED lights mimic sunlight during the day and create a starlight effect at night, improving visibility and safety. The design also incorporates natural surveillance by attracting more foot traffic.

Public Facilities: The project includes cafes and restrooms near Blue Square, offering places for people to sit and gather, thus increasing the area's activity and natural monitoring.

Figure 60 :People communicate scene



Figure 61 :Interior store scene



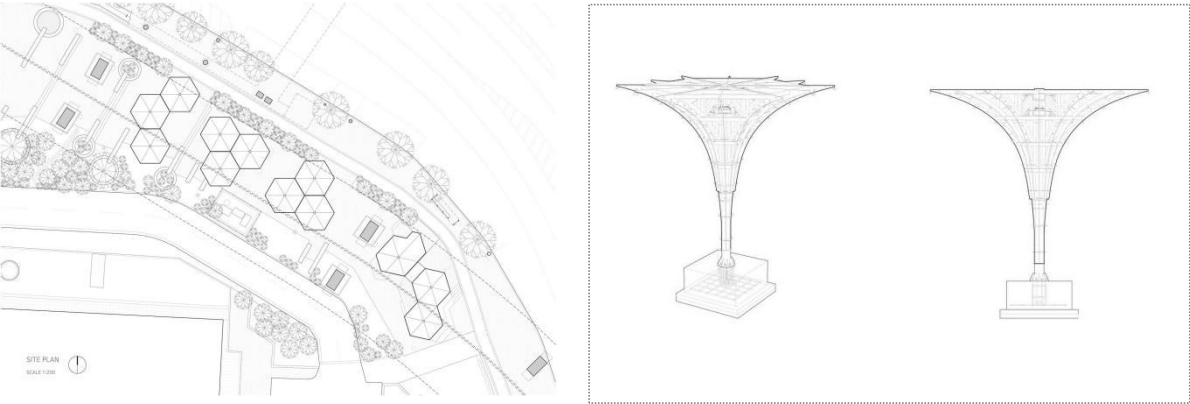
(Source:Figure60:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/3742/377f/9511/fa5c/b9e7/large_jpg/img-26.jpg?1625831247
Figure61:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/35ee/f758/6e7f/c904/5b6b/large_jpg/img-11.jpg?1625830908)

Innovative Design:

Artificial Nature: The petal-shaped structures bring a sense of nature into the urban environment, transforming a barren underpass into a welcoming space.

Multi-functional Spaces: These spaces serve various purposes, from resting and socializing to cultural events and busking, making the area more attractive and secure.

Figure 62 :The site plane of Ordinary Arboretum Figure 63 :The structure unit diagram



(Source:Figure62:https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/3833/377f/9511/fa5c/b9eb/large_jpg/01-site-plan-1.jpg?1625831500 & :Figure63: https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/38bc/f758/6e7f/c904/5b73/large_jpg/11-unit-2-1.jpg?1625831631)

3.2.1.3. Policy and Regulatory Support

Relevant Policies:

The project aligns with Seoul’s broader urban renewal policies, which emphasize reclaiming and repurposing underused spaces to enhance urban living conditions.

Government and Community Involvement:

Local government support was crucial, providing funding and regulatory approvals. Community engagement was fostered through consultations, ensuring that the design met local needs and preferences.

3.2.1.4. Project Impact and Outcomes

Crime Rate Changes:

While specific crime rate statistics were not provided, the increased use of the space, improved lighting, and natural surveillance likely contributed to a reduction in crime.

Resident Safety Perception:

Residents' perception of safety has improved due to the increased visibility, active use of the space, and the presence of public amenities.

Socioeconomic Impact:

The project has revitalized the area, attracting visitors, supporting local businesses, and enhancing the overall quality of urban life.

Figure 64 :Inside Scenario



Figure 65 :Lighting details



(Source:Figure64:https://www.archdaily.com/964851/extra-ordinary-arboretum-emer-sys/60e835f0f7586e7fc9045b6c-extra-ordinary-arboretum-emer-sys-photo?next_project=no &

Figure65: https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/60e8/35f0/f758/6e7f/c904/5b6c/large_jpg/a7r00742.jpg?1625830922)

3.3 Summary of design techniques

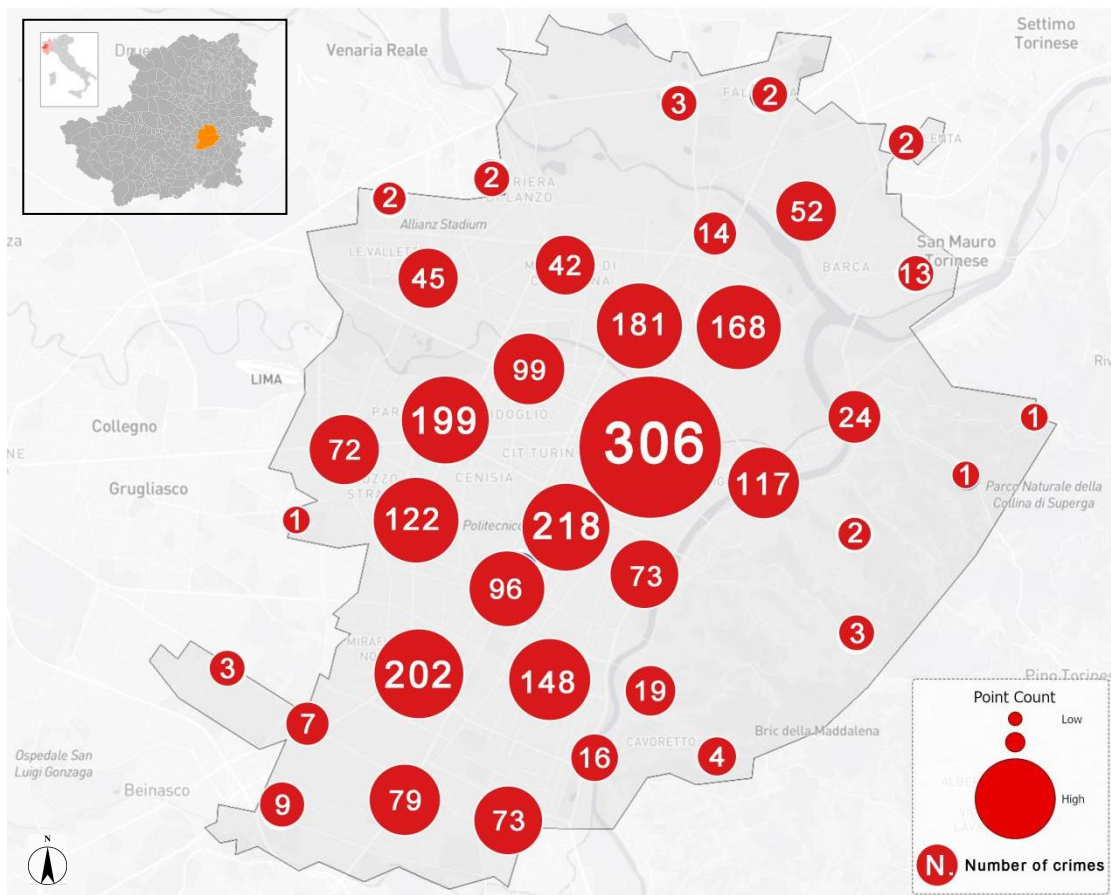
These urban renewal cases share several common design measures and techniques aimed at enhancing urban safety. All these projects incorporate enhanced lighting systems and surveillance measures, such as modern LED lights and CCTV cameras, to improve visibility and deter criminal activities. They strategically place public amenities like benches, playgrounds, and sports facilities in visible areas to promote natural surveillance and community presence. Additionally, these projects engage the community through organized activities and events, fostering a sense of ownership and social cohesion, which further contributes to safety. They also integrate green spaces and environmentally friendly designs, to create pleasant, attractive environments that encourage more people to use the spaces and increase natural surveillance. By combining improved infrastructure, community engagement, and environmental design, these projects effectively transform neglected urban areas into vibrant, safe, and engaging community hubs.

PART 4: URBAN REGENERATION TO IMPROVE URBAN SECURITY IN Turin

4.1 Classify unsafe spaces in TORINO

Based on the analysis of the Torino city crime map in Figures 66, we can observe the overall crime distribution across Turin. In this chapter, we will select two specific locations with high crime rates based on the number of crimes reported and conduct a detailed analysis of their current conditions. This analysis will include the quantity and types of crimes occurring at these locations, as well as assessments of factors such as lighting levels, surveillance coverage, user population density, availability of public facilities, and environmental comfort. Each factor will be assigned a weight ranging from 0 to 10, with 0 representing the lowest level and 10 the highest, indicating incremental degrees of presence or effectiveness.

Figure 66 : Crime distribution map of Turin, Italy

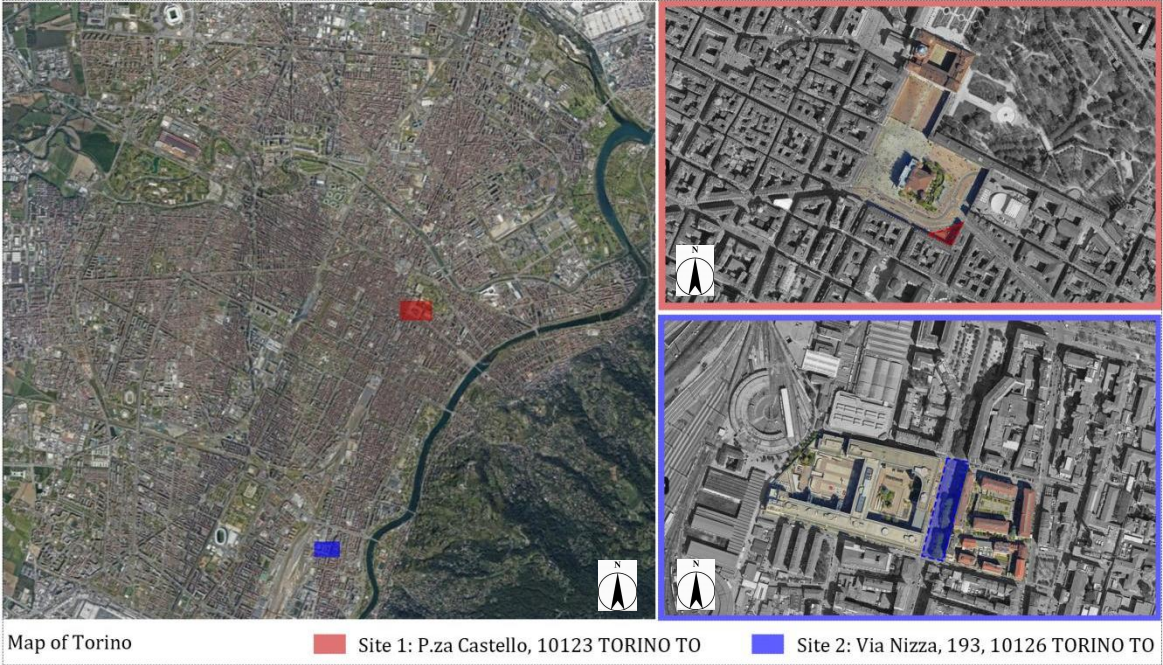


(Source : <https://www.minecrime.it/search/map?place=Torino,+Torino,+Italia&start=2023-05-20&end=2024-05-18> Last accessed on May 19, 2024)

Following this, we will provide a visual analysis of the current state of these two locations and propose urban renewal strategies based on the findings in PART3. The objective is to demonstrate specific urban renewal methods to enhance city safety by using two representative unsafe locations, thereby offering valuable techniques and references for future point-specific safety improvements in Torino.

The relative locations of Site 1:Piazza Catello and Site 2:Via Nizza in Turin are shown in the Figure 67. Site 1 is situated in the city center, within a neglected triangular area with a high crime rate.

Figure 67 :Schematic diagram of the distribution of selected sites



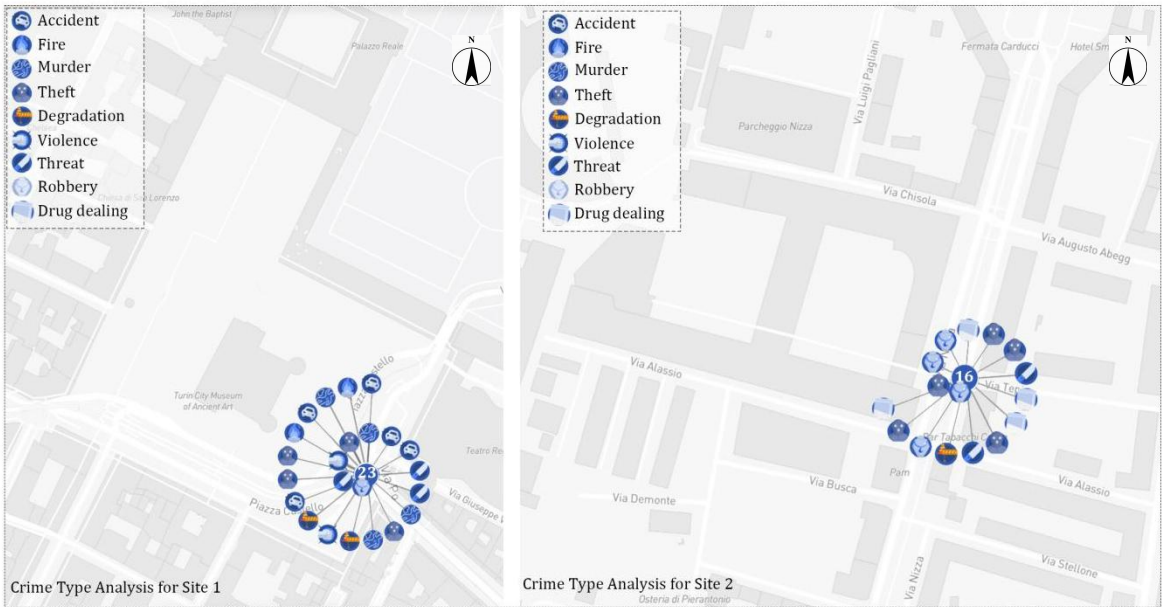
(Source: background of map form GoogleEarth , Drawn by the author
<https://earth.google.com/web/@45.04641964,7.65990291,245.17784386a,13562.7256774d,35y,0.00006431h,0t,0r/data=0gMKATA>
Drawn by the author)

Figure63 shows from April 20, 2023, to April 20, 2024, 23 crimes were recorded at Site 1:Piazza Catello, These included 1 robbery, 4 murders, 2 instances of degradation, 2 fires, 5 accidents, 4 thefts, 2 acts of violence, and 3 threats. The high incidence of violent crimes, such as murder and violence, indicates a significant safety concern. Additionally, property crimes like theft and robbery are prevalent, alongside environmental issues such as degradation and

fires, which contribute to the area's neglect. The high number of accidents suggests possible inadequacies in infrastructure or traffic management.

Site 2: Via Nizza is located opposite the UNICREDIT bank on Via Nizza. From April 20, 2023, to April 20, 2024, recorded a total of 16 crimes. These included 4 instances of drug dealing, 5 thefts, 1 instance of degradation, 4 robberies, and 2 threats. The presence of drug dealing highlights a significant issue with drug-related activities in this area. Similar to Site 1, property crimes like theft and robbery are common, indicating a high risk for property-related offenses. The occurrence of threats suggests a sense of insecurity among the local population, while the single instance of degradation points to some level of environmental neglect but is less pronounced compared to Site 1: Piazza Catello.

Figure 68 :Analysis of crime numbers and crime types at Site 1 and Site 2



(Source: <https://www.minecrime.it/search/map?place=Torino,+Torino,+Italia&start=2023-04-20&end=2024-04-18>)

Both locations exhibit significant safety concerns, with Site 1:Piazza Catello having a higher incidence of severe violent crimes and Site 2:Via Nizza showing more issues with drug-related activities. The data suggest that tailored urban renewal and safety measures are necessary to address the specific types of crimes prevalent at each location

Table 8 illustrates the weight analysis for two selected locations in Turin (Site 1:Piazza Catello and Site 2:Via Nizza), based on several factors that influence safety and comfort. The factors evaluated include the number of crimes, lighting level, surveillance coverage, personnel density during daytime and nighttime, availability of public facilities, and comfort levels during both day and night. Each factor is assigned a weight ranging from 0 to 10, with 0 representing the lowest level and 10 the highest, indicating incremental degrees of presence or effectiveness.

Table 12 :Weight analysis of Site 1 and Site 2

Factor	Crimes	Lighting	Surveillance	Daytime Personnel	Nighttime Personnel	Public facilities	Day Comfort	Night comfort
SITE1	23	8	2	4	3	1	4	3
SITE2	16	6	2	7	1	2	5	1

(Note:Each factor will be assigned a weight ranging from 0 to 10, with 0 representing the lowest level and 10 the highest, indicating incremental degrees of presence or effectiveness.) Produced by the author

Table 12 reveals notable differences between the two sites. For example, Piazza Catello shows higher crime rates and better lighting but suffers from lower surveillance coverage and nighttime comfort. In contrast, Via Nizza demonstrates stronger personnel presence during the day and higher day comfort but has poorer night comfort and fewer public facilities.

Next, a detailed analysis of Site 1:Piazza Catello and Site 2:Via Nizza will be conducted by combining the information from Table 13 with the on-site observations for each location.

Site 1:Piazza Catello is located in a neglected triangular area in the city center and recorded 23 crimes during the observation period. The lighting level at this location is relatively high, with a score of 8. The distribution of lighting facilities at this site is shown in Figure 69, and the current condition of the lighting is depicted in Figure 70.

However, the surveillance coverage at this site (including both natural surveillance by people and video surveillance) is low, with a score of only 2.

Figure 69 : Distribution of lighting facilities at site 1

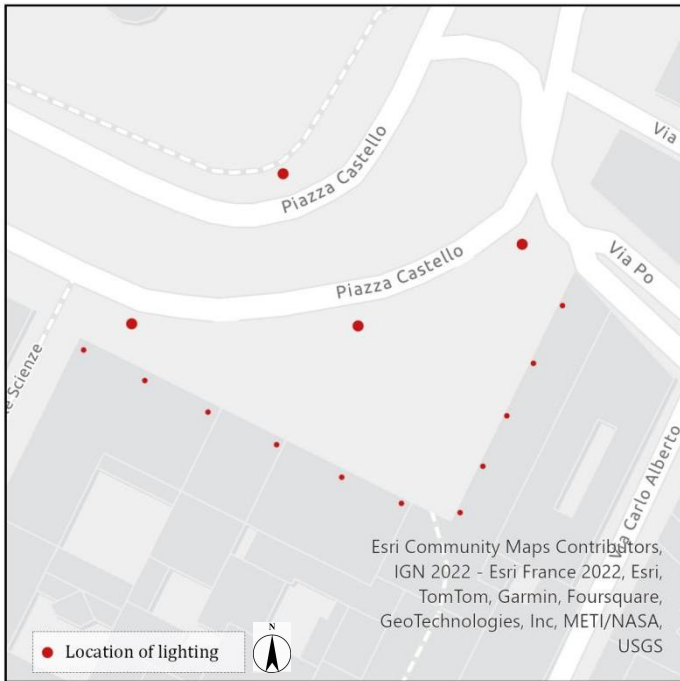
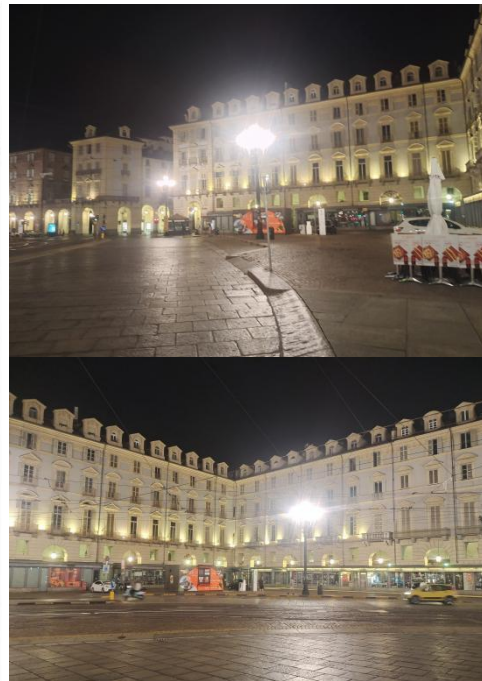


Figure 70 : Current lighting situation at site 1



(Note:Figure 69 Produced by the author. Figure 70: Photographed by the author at 10:30 pm on July 15, 2024)

The effectiveness of surveillance primarily comes from nearby shops and passing pedestrians. However, since the shops face inward towards their interiors, they provide minimal surveillance over the square. Figure 71 shows the distribution of shops around the small square, while Figure 72 depicts the current condition of the shops in the square.

Figure71 : Distribution of shops at site 1

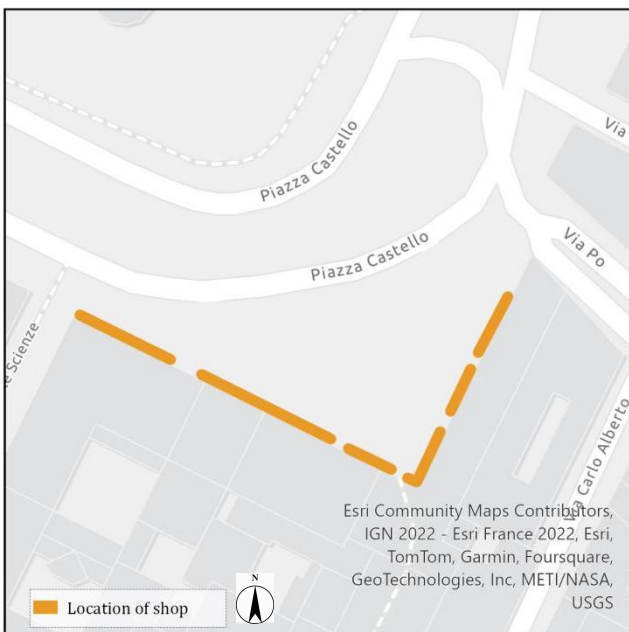


Figure 72 : Current shop situation at site 1



(Note:Figure 66 Produced by the author. Figure 67: Source from Google Maps 08. 2020)

The daytime personnel density is moderate, with a score of 4, but it drops to 3 at night. The availability of public facilities is minimal, with the lowest score of 1. Comfort levels are also moderate, with daytime comfort scoring 4 and nighttime comfort scoring 3. Figure 73 shows the usage of this location during day and Figure 74 shows the usage of this location during at night.

Figure 73 : Current usage of site 1 during the day

Figure 74 : Current usage of site 1 at night

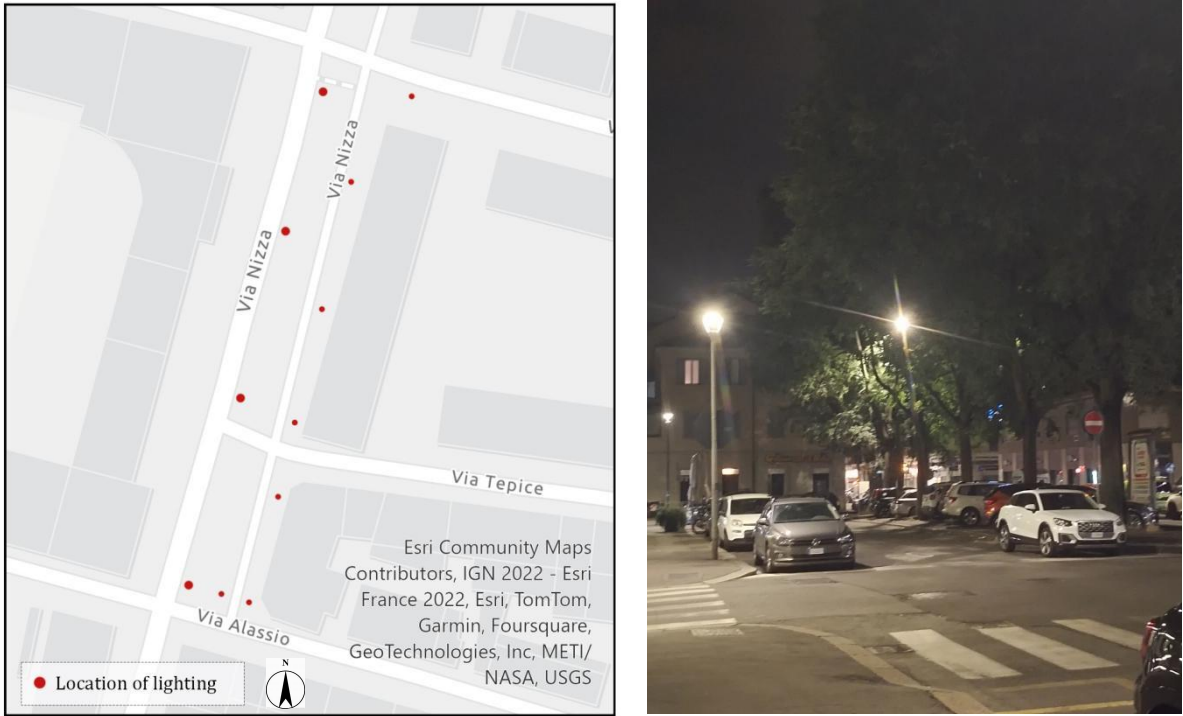


(Note:Figure 73: Photographed by the author at 11:30 am on July 15, 2024 . Figure 74: Photographed by the author at 10:30 pm on July 15, 2024 .)

Site 2 is located opposite the UNICREDIT bank on Via Nizza and recorded 16 crimes. The nighttime lighting level here is slightly lower than at Site 1, with a score of 6. The distribution and current condition of the lighting facilities are shown in Figure 76.

Figure 75 : Distribution of lighting facilities at site 2

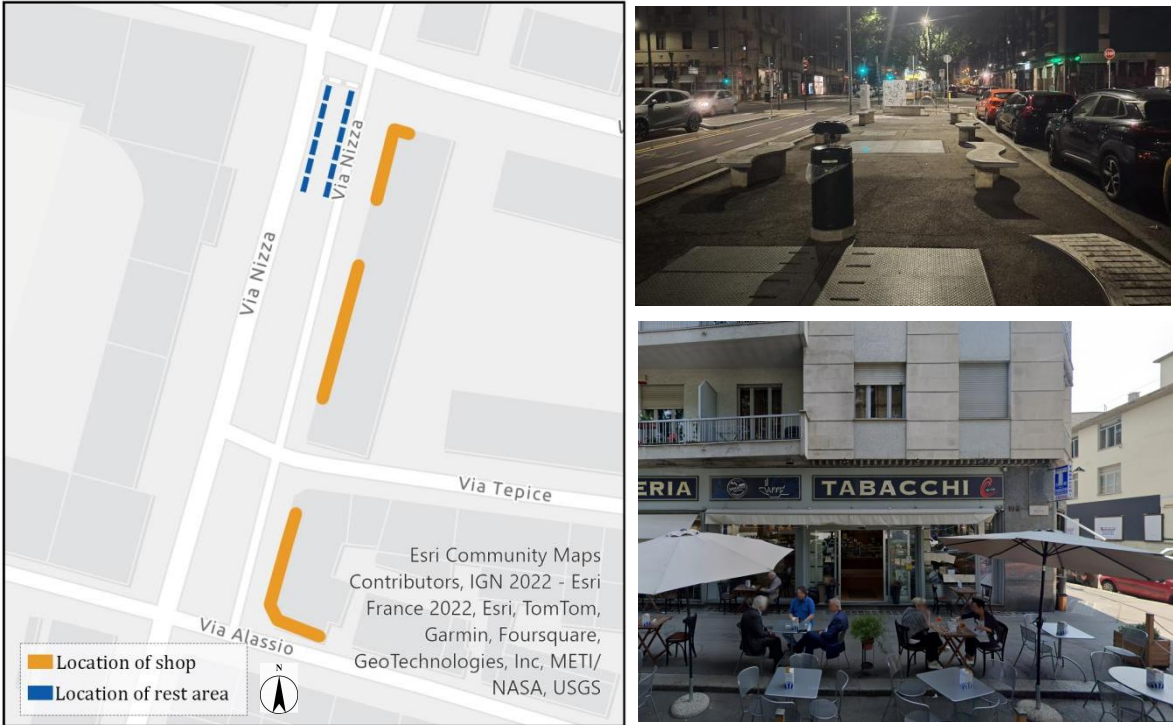
Figure 76 : Current lighting situation at site 2



(Note:Figure 75 Produced by the author. Figure 76: Photographed by the author at 11:30 pm on July 15, 2024)

Similar to Site 1, the surveillance coverage (including both natural surveillance by people and video surveillance) is low, with a score of 3. It primarily relies on daytime street-side shops and passing pedestrians. The availability of public facilities is slightly better than at Site 1, with a score of 2. The distribution and current condition of the shops and public facilities are shown in Figure 77.

Figure 77 : Distribution of Entertainment facilities and shops Figure 78 : Current situation at site 2



(Note:Figure 77 Produced by the author. Figure 78: Photographed by the author on July 15, 2024)

However, the daytime personnel density at Site 2 is higher, with a score of 7, but it significantly drops to 1 at night. The comfort level improves slightly during the day, with a score of 5, but decreases drastically at night, scoring 1. Figure 79 illustrates the comparison of usage at this location during day. Figure 80 illustrates the comparison of usage at this location during night.

Figure 79 : Current usage of site 2 during the day



Figure 80 : Current usage of site 2 at night



(Note: Figure 79: Photographed by the author on July 15, 2024 Figure 80: Photographed by the author on July 15, 2024)

These findings highlight the significant differences between the two locations in terms of crime rates and environmental factors. Site 1, despite having better lighting, lacks adequate surveillance and public facilities, leading to a high crime rate and moderate comfort levels. On the other hand, while Site 2 has a lower crime rate and higher daytime personnel density, its poor nighttime conditions, limited surveillance, and facilities hinder its development. Addressing these specific factors can more effectively guide urban renewal efforts to reduce crime and improve the quality of life for residents and visitors.

4.2 How improve urban security though urban regeneration in Turin

4.2.1 Site 1: P.za Castello, 10123 TORINO TO

Figure 81 : The location of site1 : P.za Castello, 10123 TORINO TO



(Note: Figure 81: Diagrammed by the author ;Background from GOOGLE EARTH)

The objective of the renovation for Site 1 is to reduce the crime rate, enhance safety, and improve environmental comfort by introducing basic recreational facilities and enhancing surveillance levels. The primary renovation measures at this location include increasing the number of benches and recreational areas to enhance the potential for user engagement and improve resident experience.

Additionally, the number of surveillance cameras will be increased, and an intelligent surveillance system will be introduced to cover the entire triangular area, thereby enhancing real-time monitoring capabilities. The implementation of an intelligent lighting system will ensure uniform light distribution and reduce blind spots. More trees and flowers will be planted to expand green spaces, enhancing the area's environmental quality and aesthetic appeal. By incorporating more effective surveillance (including

natural and video surveillance), these measures are expected to reduce the likelihood of crime, improve the safety of the area, and increase resident satisfaction.

The design for Site 1 employs a modular approach, as evidenced by the segmented layout visible in the plan Figure82. This technique involves dividing the space into smaller, manageable units or modules that can be individually designed and arranged to create a cohesive overall structure. This approach allows for flexibility in design and use, enabling each module to serve different functions while maintaining a unified aesthetic.

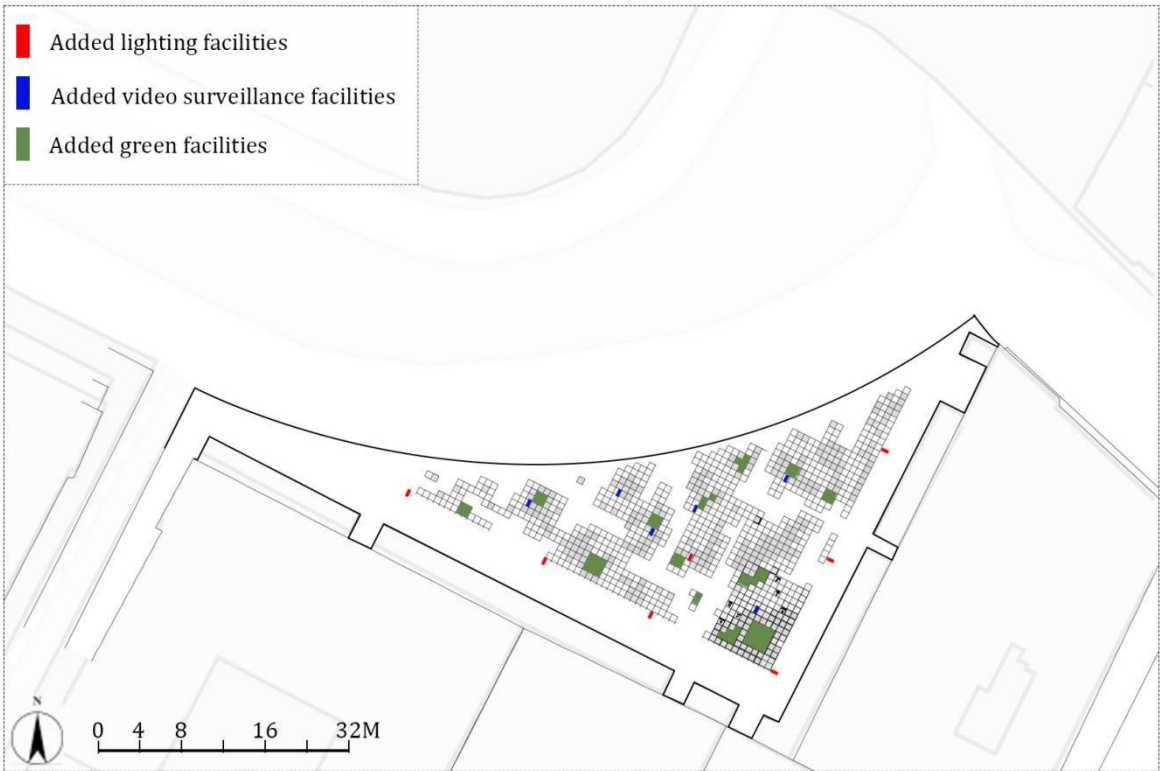
The site includes numerous seating areas and recreational spaces, strategically distributed throughout to encourage use by residents and visitors. These areas are designed to increase the potential for users to linger, thereby enhancing the area's vibrancy and safety.

Figure 82 : The renovation plan for site1



(Note: Figure 82: Diagrammed by the author)

Figure 83 : The location of lighting\surveillance\green facilities for site1



(Note: Figure 83: Diagrammed by the author)

Surveillance cameras are strategically placed within the design, ensuring comprehensive coverage of the entire triangular area. The integration of an intelligent surveillance system enhances real-time monitoring capabilities, crucial for crime prevention. The layout encourages natural surveillance by positioning seating and recreational areas in visible locations, allowing users and passersby to observe the surroundings easily.

The site plan incorporates a smart lighting system designed to provide uniform light distribution, minimizing blind spots and improving nighttime safety. Lighting fixtures are positioned at regular intervals and key points to ensure consistent illumination across the entire area.

Figure 84 : The daytime use scene of site1



Figure 85 : The night time use scene of site1



(Note: Figure 84 and Figure 85: Diagrammed by the author)

The design includes the addition of trees, flowers, and green spaces to enhance the environmental quality and aesthetic appeal. These green modules are interspersed throughout the site, creating a pleasant and inviting atmosphere. The increased greenery not only beautifies the space but also contributes to air quality improvement and provides natural shade, enhancing user comfort.

The design includes the installation of essential public amenities such as benches, trash bins, and public restrooms, aimed at improving user convenience and cleanliness. These facilities are distributed throughout the site to ensure easy access for all users, promoting inclusivity and functionality.

Figure 86 : The facilities use scene of site1



Figure 87 : The facilities use scene of site1



(Note: Figure 86 and Figure 87: Diagrammed by the author)

Through the careful design and renovation of Site 1, we aim to significantly enhance the safety and environmental comfort of the area. The adoption of a modular design approach allows each section to flexibly meet different usage needs while maintaining overall aesthetic coherence. The addition of public seating and recreational areas not only provides more leisure space for residents and visitors but also effectively enhances natural surveillance through increased foot traffic. The introduction of an intelligent surveillance system and improvements to lighting facilities ensure the area's safety around the clock. Greening and environmental beautification measures not only increase the visual appeal of the area but also improve air quality and user experience. The addition of public facilities provides greater convenience and comfort for users. We believe that this series of renovation measures will significantly reduce the crime rate, enhance the sense of security among residents and visitors, and ultimately provide a successful example of urban renewal and community development for the city of Turin.

4.2.2 Site 2: Via Nizza, 193, 10126 TORINO TO

Figure 88 : The location of Site 2: Via Nizza, 193, 10126 TORINO TO



S(Note: Figure 88: Diagrammed by the author ;Background from GOOGLE EARTH)

The renovation objective for this site is to improve nighttime safety and reduce crime rates by enhancing lighting, upgrading surveillance facilities, and increasing public amenities, while maintaining the site's existing parking functionality.

The renovation measures include the creation of new public recreational spaces to enhance the area's attractiveness and usage. Existing lighting equipment will be upgraded, and additional high-efficiency LED streetlights will be installed to create a nighttime lighting landscape, thereby improving nighttime environmental comfort. More surveillance cameras will be installed at key locations, particularly near the bank and

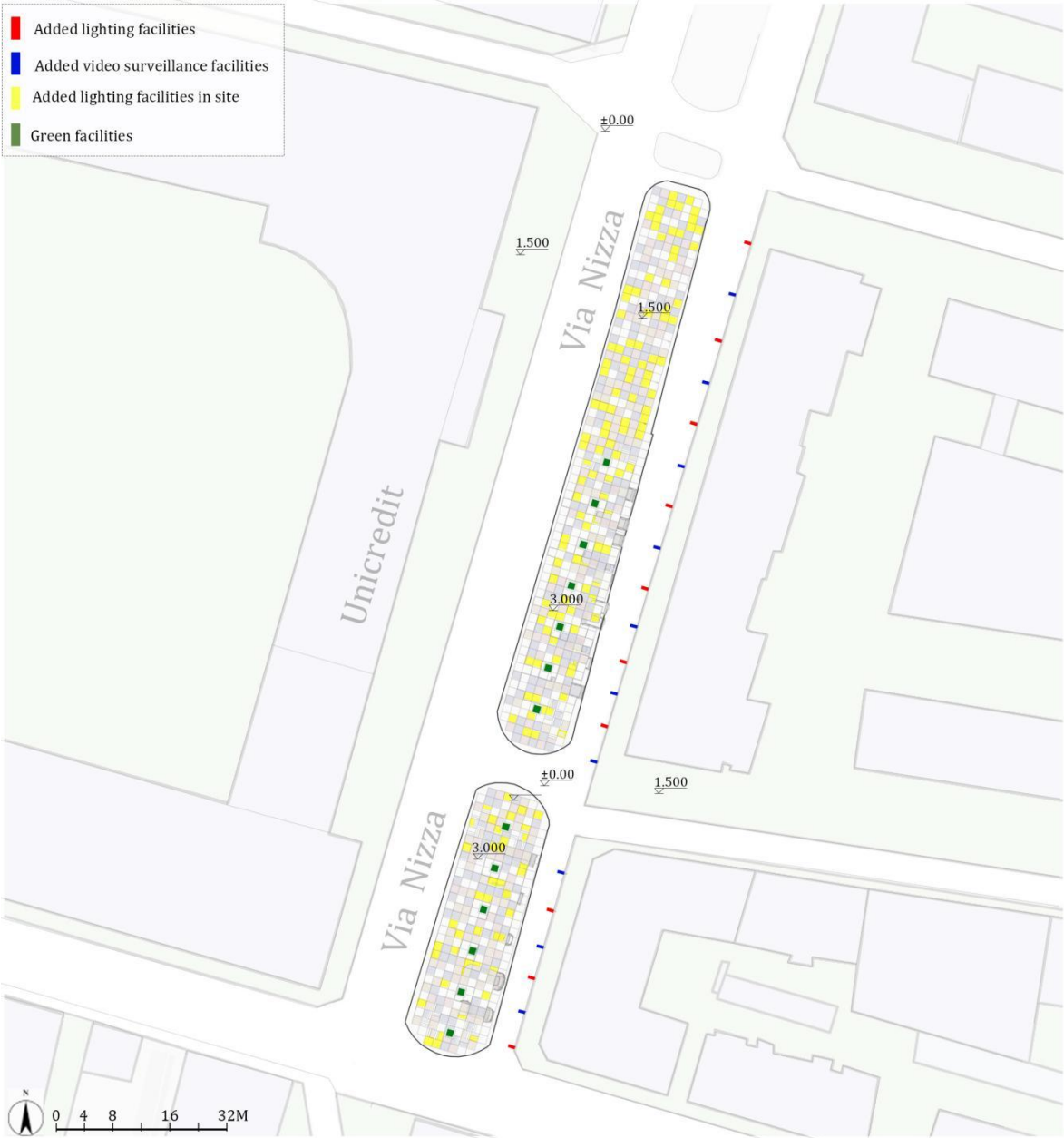
public transportation stops, to increase surveillance coverage. These measures are expected to effectively reduce nighttime crime and enhance the sense of security for residents and visitors during the night.

Figure 89 : The renovation plan for site2



(Note: Figure 89: Diagrammed by the author)

Figure 90 : The location of lighting\surveillance\green facilities for site2



(Note: Figure 90: Diagrammed by the author)

The design for Site 2 employs a modular approach by creating an elevated structure that allows pedestrian use while retaining the ground-level parking functionality. This design method not only increases the utilization of public space but also enhances the area's safety and comfort. The elevated structure is designed using a modular approach, providing new public spaces for pedestrians. The area beneath the structure retains its parking functionality, ensuring that existing parking needs are met. Various recreational facilities, such as benches, tables, and green areas, are set up on the elevated structure to encourage people to stay and interact, increasing the area's vibrancy.

Figure 91 : The daytime use scene of site2



Figure 92 : The functional scenarios of site2



(Note: Figure 91 and Figure 92: Diagrammed by the author)

High-efficiency LED streetlights are installed on and around the elevated structure to ensure sufficient nighttime lighting, enhancing nighttime environmental comfort and safety. Attractive lighting effects are used to create a visually appealing nighttime landscape, increasing the area's aesthetic appeal.

Figure 93 : The daytime use scene of site2



Figure 94 : The night time use scene of site2



(Note: Figure 93 and Figure 94: Diagrammed by the author)

Figure 95 : The daytime use scene of site2



Figure 96 : The night time use scene of site2



(Note: Figure 95 and Figure 96: Diagrammed by the author)

More surveillance cameras are installed at key locations, especially near the bank and public transportation stops, to enhance surveillance coverage and real-time monitoring capabilities.

Figure 97 : The platform device usage scenarios of site2 Figure 98 : The daytime use scene of site2



(Note: Figure 97 and Figure 98: Diagrammed by the author)

By utilizing a modular elevated structure, Site 2 retains its original parking functionality while adding public recreational spaces, enhancing the area's vibrancy and attractiveness. The improved lighting and surveillance facilities significantly increase nighttime safety and reduce crime rates. Overall greenery and beautification measures enhance environmental quality, providing residents and visitors with a safe, comfortable, and pleasant public space.

Figure 99 : The daytime use scene of site2



(Note: Figure 99 Diagrammed by the author)

Summarizing Strategies for Future Unsafe Urban Spaces in Turin

To address unsafe urban spaces in Turin and enhance urban safety, several strategies can be employed, focusing on planning strategies, design features, and relevant policies. These strategies aim to improve lighting, surveillance, community engagement, and environmental quality.

Planning Strategies:

Smart Lighting: Implement high-efficiency LED streetlights in poorly lit areas to deter criminal activities. Additionally, incorporate smart lighting systems that adjust brightness based on time and activity levels, enhancing both visibility and safety.

Urban Surveillance: Expand surveillance coverage by installing high-resolution, intelligent surveillance systems in high-risk areas, public transport hubs, and commercial zones. This technological intervention should be coupled with natural surveillance, encouraging foot traffic and clear sightlines for pedestrians and residents to create a self-policing environment.

Design Features:

Natural Surveillance and Public Spaces: Foster natural surveillance by designing public spaces that encourage community activities, increasing foot traffic and fostering a sense of ownership among residents. Recreational areas and communal spaces should be strategically placed to enhance the presence of people, which in turn elevates natural surveillance levels.

Green Urban Spaces: Enhance environmental quality by incorporating more green areas, such as trees, shrubs, and landscaped zones, creating not only aesthetically pleasing environments but also spaces that encourage community interaction. These green spaces should use sustainable landscaping techniques to ensure long-term maintenance and contribute to the overall safety and attractiveness of urban areas.

Relevant Policies:

Community Engagement: Introduce policies that support community-led initiatives in maintaining and improving public spaces. By encouraging active participation from local

residents in monitoring and enhancing their surroundings, the perception of safety and social cohesion can be greatly improved.

Sustainability in Urban Development: Ensure that urban policies focus on sustainable development, aiming for long-term improvements in both safety and environmental health. Policies should prioritize areas with high crime rates or urban decay and integrate strategies that promote community-driven maintenance and urban renewal.

CONCLUSION

This study has provided an in-depth exploration of the relationship between urban regeneration and urban security, with a particular focus on the city of Turin. Through detailed theoretical examination, case studies, and practical applications, several key conclusions have emerged that contribute both to academic discourse and practical urban planning strategies.

1. Summary of Research Outcomes

This research confirms the critical role that urban regeneration plays in enhancing urban security. By analyzing successful projects from Europe and Asia, the study found that well-planned urban regeneration projects can significantly reduce crime rates, improve public safety, and enhance the overall quality of life for residents. Specific interventions, such as high-efficiency LED lighting systems, smart lighting, and intelligent surveillance systems, have proven effective in mitigating urban insecurity. Additionally, strategies such as community engagement, developing public recreational areas, and enhancing green spaces have shown a positive impact on creating safer urban environments.

2. Addressing Key Challenges and Open Questions

Throughout the research process, several challenges were encountered, particularly in the collection and integration of multi-source data essential for a comprehensive assessment of urban security. The complex relationship between urban inequalities and urban insecurity also posed significant difficulties. Areas with poorer socioeconomic conditions were found to be more vulnerable to higher crime rates and security risks, complicating urban regeneration efforts further. Tackling these challenges requires a deep understanding of the socio-spatial dynamics involved, alongside comprehensive data analysis and policy development.

3. The Relationship Between Urban Insecurity and Urban Inequalities

A critical finding from this research is the significant correlation between urban insecurity and urban inequalities. Areas suffering from social and economic disadvantages tend to face greater security risks, exacerbating these areas' safety issues.

For urban regeneration to truly improve security, addressing these social inequalities must be prioritized. Future urban policies should focus on equitable development, ensuring that regeneration efforts are inclusive and benefit all members of society, particularly the most vulnerable.

4. Comparison of Crime Rates Across European Countries

A significant aspect of this study was the comparison of crime rates across European countries, which highlighted the regional disparities in urban security. For example, countries like Sweden, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom exhibit higher crime rates, while nations like Spain, Italy, and parts of Germany fall into the moderate range. This comparison emphasizes the need to consider regional and national differences when designing urban regeneration strategies aimed at improving safety. These findings underscore that urban safety is not solely a local issue but a critical priority across Europe.

5. Reflection and Practical Recommendations for Turin

Reflecting on the research findings, it is evident that Turin can significantly benefit from targeted urban regeneration strategies that enhance safety. Key recommendations include prioritizing high-risk areas for regeneration, improving the design and safety measures of public spaces, and increasing community involvement to strengthen social ties and community oversight. For example, the implementation of smart lighting systems, intelligent surveillance technologies, and the design of open public spaces to promote natural surveillance can significantly reduce crime rates. Additionally, enhancing green spaces with sustainable landscaping techniques can improve both the environmental quality and safety of urban areas, thereby creating more attractive and safer spaces for residents.

6. Theoretical and Practical Contributions

This research advances the theoretical understanding of how urban regeneration influences urban security by providing new insights into the socio-spatial dynamics that shape safety in urban environments. From a practical perspective, it offers actionable

guidelines for urban planners and policymakers in Turin and other cities. The strategies identified — such as improving public spaces, enhancing lighting, and fostering community engagement — are essential tools for creating safer, more vibrant urban environments that promote social cohesion and sustainable development.

7.Limitations and Future Research Directions

While the study provides valuable insights, certain limitations exist, such as the focus on only two sites within Turin and the difficulties encountered in acquiring comprehensive data. Future research should aim to address these limitations by expanding the study to include more diverse urban sites and using more advanced data collection and analysis techniques. Further research could also explore the long-term impacts of urban regeneration on security across different cultural and geographical contexts, ensuring a broader application of these findings.

8.Social and Cultural Implications

The findings of this research also hold significant social and cultural implications. Enhancing urban security through regeneration not only improves the physical safety of residents but also contributes to greater social equity and cultural vibrancy. These efforts are vital in fostering social cohesion and reducing tensions, especially in marginalized communities, helping to create more inclusive urban environments.

In summary, this research provides a robust framework for understanding the complex interplay between urban regeneration and urban security. The lessons learned from Turin offer valuable insights that can be applied to other urban contexts, paving the way for safer, more equitable, and more sustainable cities. Moreover, the comparison of crime rates across Europe highlights the need for tailored urban security strategies that account for both local and national contexts. By addressing urban inequalities, implementing targeted regeneration efforts, and fostering community engagement, cities can develop safer environments that promote well-being and social cohesion.

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