



## UNISCAPE 2020 CONFERENCE - SELECTED PAPERS FOR PUBLICATION

### THEMATIC SESSION A - LANDSCAPE POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

1 |

**Title:** *An educational institution for the implementation of landscape policies and actions, promotion of sustainability, democracy and participation, in Trentino, Italy*

**Authors:** Gianluca Cepollaro, Bruno Zanon, Scuola per il Governo del Territorio e del Paesaggio (step), University of Trento, Italy

**Abstract:** The Autonomous Province of Trento (Trentino), in Northern Italy, has assumed the ELC perspective in its spatial plan. This commitment required establishing a new institutional system, revolving around a School for spatial planning and landscape management (step), responsible for awareness raising and educational initiatives, as well as the support to the Landscape Observatory of the Province of Trento, and the organisation of other activities connected to the Unesco Dolomites site.

The School and the Observatory constitute an "integrated system of actions" which supports the implementation of the ELC: step is engaged in awareness-raising, education and training activities, and the Observatory is responsible for monitoring the dynamics of landscape and the public involvement and participation. This system, already consolidated, places Trentino at the forefront of the experiences for landscape defence and improvement, combining innovation of the regulatory mechanisms with research, education, training and participation.

The organisation of step is light: a Director, a staff of four people, and a Scientific Committee. The activities of the School are directed to different target groups: citizens, students and teachers, local administrators, technicians and professionals, NGOs. The social impact is important: since 2009 more than 130 training activities and more than 160 public events targeted at the wide public have been organised. A specific attention is being devoted to the new generations, developing activities for schools (primary and secondary schools) and the university. In 2018 the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and of Tourism selected step for a special mentions, for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (Italian session).

The final paper will critically examine the experience of step, which has significantly contributed to making landscape a frame of reference for policies and actions to promote sustainability, democracy and participation in Trentino.

**Keywords:** Landscape Training and Education, Landscape Rights and Participation; Trentino, Italy

2 |

**Title:** *River Banks as Common Goods. A case study in Rome*

**Authors:** Anna Laura Palazzo, Romina D'Ascanio, Roma Tre University, Italy

**Abstract:** Waterways, as a settlement location factor and tremendous exchange and civilization vector since the earliest antiquity, have developed ever-changing relationships with their riverfronts cities. This

was the case for Rome, whose rise and economy largely depended on the exploitation of the Tiber River.

With the establishment of the Capital City (1870), technical knowledge has harnessed the river within high walls to prevent flood risk, cutting off previous relationships and conveying emerging values of appropriateness and representation elsewhere. Navigability was no longer carried out and city-river relationships have faded over time, unlike many European cities, committed to huge remediation activities, key urban and landscape projects, and partnerships for the management and use of river spaces.

New expectations have been raised by the adoption of the Tiber River Contract which is, according to the Italian Environmental Code, a voluntary tool of strategic and negotiated planning for the protection and management of water resources, mitigation of hydraulic risk, contributing to local development.

The River Contract has been envisaged to implement “a system of rules in which the criteria of public utilities, economic profitability, social value and environmental awareness are equally involved in the research for effective solutions” (The 2000 World Water Forum). Starting from the Water Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) sectorial needs, the River Contract approach has gradually involved in the River Basin Management public and private bodies committed to comprehensive practices combining large scale planning methodologies with local scale arrangements through a “living laboratory approach” (Bastiani, 2011).

The ongoing Tiber River Contract in the Municipalities of Rome and Fiumicino, dealing with manifold issues - water management as well as river banks recovery and recreational activities - is, at all effects, a multilevel governance process encompassing along with public bodies, associations, private stakeholders and community at large.

Currently, the River is far off to be a green-blue infrastructure, nor is it conceived as a “common”.

This contribution will point out synergies and conflicts between top down and bottom-up initiatives in reuse processes, resulting in tradeoffs between inclusionary paths and market-driven issues in re-appropriating river spaces. A major focus will be devoted to the management of the river banks between the Castel Giubileo Dam and the mouth (some 70 km), entailing both spatial planning and public-private agreements, in order to rethink the concessions of public land for private uses, to deal with illegal occupations, and also to give positive answers to communities needs to access the river for leisure time and daily activities.

3 |

**Title:** *National Landscape Policies of Europe*

**Authors:** Clara Queiroz da Costa, Maria José Curado, University of Porto, Portugal

**Abstract:** The definition of landscape policies results from international commitments made by the Member States from European governmental organisations in the planning of instruments for the progressive development of places. The management of regions aims for territorial differentiation, concerning the natural and cultural dynamics within the landscape. Implemented in October 2000, the Florence Convention was the first treaty exclusively dedicated to all types of landscape and its dynamics as a holistic unit of the territory, determinant for the well-being and quality of life of citizens. The Convention includes provisions that should be understood uniformly by the participating parties, as guidelines in the definition of policies at all administrative levels. The article is the result of extensive research work carried out during a 6-month internship programme done at the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, from January to July of 2019. It takes on the different approaches to the identification, characterisation, evaluation and monitoring of the landscape developed by these parties at the European level. The selection of signatory countries and regions through case-studies – Andorra, Catalonia, Hungary, Ireland, Island of Mallorca (Balearic Islands), Portugal, Switzerland and the

Netherlands – was based on their broad geographical distribution and diversity of content. These cases were analysed and submitted to comparison and evaluation procedures for the assessment of the Convention's performance. The purpose of this article is to comprehend the most significant accomplishments and challenges of its implementation over the last 20 years. It also aims for the dissemination of methodologies in the design of a more balanced territorial planning, taking into consideration the political, socioeconomic and cultural contexts.

Keywords: Landscape policies; Landscape Governance; Landscape planning and regulation

4 |

**Title:** *One territory, one plan, many authorities: the future to really protect the landscape*

**Author:** Luca Di Giovanni, University of Florence, Italy

**Abstract:** This paper wants to pay attention to the juridical notion of landscape, because this good has hired a qualification near to the concept of the whole territory. The European Landscape Convention, infact, has extended the juridical safeguard to the all territory of the member States, not distinguishing between ordinary and extraordinary areas. In this vision, all the material things are landscape: the historical centre and their monumental goods, the urban and periurban areas, the degraded places, the commercial centres, ecc..

Considering that on the territory have to cohabit many interrelated activities (cultural, economic, social), it is necessary to identify one tool that has the ability to manage at the same time all this activities. In Italy, this tool could be the landscape plan, because it has, inside of his structure defined by the Cultural Code, urban, environmental and economic characters.

To the unity of the protection's tool follows the plurality of the subject involved into the achievement of this aim. With particular reference to the current situation in Italy, the constitutional discipline lean to an important role of all public subject of the Republic; at the same time, the ELC valorizes the role of private actors. The plurality of these landscape's co-manager represents a richness and an added value, because it allows to obtain more specialist knowledge and to exploit many different skills.

On the base of this scenario, the paper will investigate the advantages or disadvantages which derive from the choice to use only one plan, specially considering the measures of coordination of all public-private body involved into the landscape's safeguard.

5 |

**Title:** *Enclosing the horizon: Privileges of land and the right to landscape*

**Author:** Marius Fiskevold, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

**Abstract:** As the Explanatory Report of the European Landscape Convention states, Europeans are "no longer prepared to tolerate the alteration of their surroundings by technical and economic developments in which they have had no say." Looking at the Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy national wind resource strategy of 2019, 20 years after these bald statements were articulated, both the relevance as well as some inconsistencies of the ELC can be highlighted.

As part of the strategy, an inventory was carried out, showing possible sites for wind energy development throughout the entire Norwegian territory. By then though, large parts of the Norwegian (and Swedish) landscape were already turned into energy production sites and objects of investment through the financial infrastructure of electricity certificates. The natural and demarcating edge of the landscape, the horizon, was step by step changed into ranks of standardised, shiny, white wind turbines scraping the sky up to 250 meters above land. The exclusive, market driven right to land drastically decreased the common right to landscape.

The realisation of such vast landscape changes also points at a fundamental discrepancy between the ELC's landscape intention and its reception by the operational administrations. National parliamentarians and bureaucrats habitually separate facts about land from the holistic entity of landscape, thereby effectively dissolving the object at stake. In their experience-based narratives, however, the affected people prevail an ability to perceive and articulate the complexity of these areas as meaningful landscapes.

Accepting the decisive link between public decision-making processes, irreversible transformations of land and the people's right to landscape, the now abandoned Norwegian wind resource strategy nevertheless shows that there is an urgent need to strengthen the argumentative and narrative aspect of landscape planning motivated by the ELC.

Keywords: Transformation, rights, narrative

6 |

**Title:** *The ELC, a game changer in the Scottish policy discourse*

**Author:** Sarah Govan, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

**Abstract:** This paper focuses on how public institutions in Scotland conceptualise landscape and its historic dimension.

The landscape that we care for and enjoy today is the result of the interaction between people and their environment over thousands of years; we experience the traces of the past in our present day lives and choose (consciously or otherwise) which of those traces we will carry into the future. Relationships take place across time and space and landscape has become the popular term to capture 'the world out there' in public discourse.

Landscape can be characterised in a myriad of ways, especially as scenery, natural beauty, countryside and ecosystem. Using The European Landscape Convention, its Explanatory Report and subsequent Glossary as a starting point, this paper will examine how the concept of landscape is discussed by Scottish public institutions. It will explore how language reflects different perspectives, with a particular focus on the historic dimension of landscape. Add to this the complex identities within communities of place, practice, interest and skill, and we can begin to understand the challenge faced by public institutions when trying to reflect the different ways that the landscape might matter. Two contrasting case studies will be presented to explore the different ways that the historic dimension of landscape has meaning and can be valued.

History matters. It helps us understand where we have come from, where are now and how we might choose to move forward. The past is so often presented as something separate from everyday life and the landscapes in which we live and work today.

KEYWORDS – people, place, time

7 |

**Title:** *Landscape Observatory Västra Götaland & Balaton Ecomuseum – A Swedish-Hungarian Interaction for Sustainable Landscape Management*

**Authors:** Bosse Lagerqvist, Sándor Némethy, University of Gothenburg, Anders Nilsson, Region Vastra Gotaland, Sweden

**Abstract:** The Balaton Ecomuseum in Hungary and the Landscape Observatory Västra Götaland in Sweden, has recently initiated a cooperation where their combined functionalities creates a novel area of interactivity and provide models for sustainable landscape management.

The ecomuseum comprises a number of perspectives that stems from the fundamental role for destination development within the area of cultural tourism. In the case of this paper it concerns the sustainable utilization of the full range of ecosystem services and development of sustainable infrastructure. An inclusive approach aiming for reduction of social gaps and promotion of community feeling is important. The heritage, material as well as intangible represents resources that could provide revitalisation of traditional crafts, which could lead to employment opportunities and depopulation prevention. The ecomuseum constitutes informal education opportunities and a de facto empirical resource for a number of academic disciplines.

The landscape observatory on the other hand represents innovative decision support systems for all types of regional development and land-use planning. Its principal function is monitoring and making use of available information resources but also develop methods and routines for assessing different processes in the landscape. The success factor rests on the ability to bring formal stakeholders on different societal levels, civil society organisations, the academia and school system, private businesses, and the general public, into joint processes for understanding and describing the landscape. Through these processes informed decisions could be improved grounded on a broad understanding of consequences.

The ecomuseum's external orientation together with the landscape observatory's internal direction represents differences, while the shared properties in inclusive participation, heritage resource management and sustainable development of ecosystem services are resources for model development.

8 |

**Title:** *Landscape and public participation in Norwegian local planning – an example of implementing the European Landscape Convention*

**Author:** Marte Lange Vik, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences

**Abstract:** The ambition of the European Landscape Convention to create landscape democracy is much quoted and discussed, but few studies have evaluated local effects of the convention. This study follows previous studies of the Norwegian pilot project for implementation of the ELC, focussing on a local spatial planning process. The ambition of the paper is to analyse public participation in this process and to shed light on how landscape and public participation is integrated in Norwegian planning, with particular interest in the manifestation of the «democratic promise» in the ELC. The analysis distinguishes between approaches to landscape form and function in planning. A main finding is that experts and local actors have differing approaches to landscape, complicating effective participation. The concluding argument is that successful implementation of the ELC relating both to landscape and democracy, relies on the planning authorities' ability to make both substantial and procedural changes.

9 |

**Title:** *The daily governance of the landscape: the contribution of the Local Landscape Commissions*

**Author:** Raffaella Lavisio, Politechnic University of Milan, Italy

**Abstract:** The Legislative Decree 24/2004 "Code of cultural heritage and landscape", first tangible sign of the transposition of the ELC in Italy (Banchini, 2018), introduce with the article n. 148 the "Local landscape Commissions", as appointed bodies, together with the peripheral offices of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage (the Superintendencies) for the daily administration of the landscape. These bodies are composed of subjects with particular, long-term and qualified experience in the protection of the

landscape and are in charge of the evaluation of the transformations subject to landscape authorization.

Their widespread distribution throughout the territory makes them a potential effective tool for territorial transformation monitoring; their application, in many Italian regions, not only to areas subject to specific protection, but to the whole territory, makes them an operational tool for the management and governance of the entire landscape, including degraded areas, as intended by the ELC (Laviscio, 2018).

But what is their functioning? What skills are required? What are the tools adopted? What is the effectiveness of their work? What is the relationship between local landscape commissions and Superintendencies?

The contribution aims to outline a national scale framework for the Local Landscape Commissions by outlining their regulation, structure, functioning, their potential and critical aspects also in comparison with some international experiences.

Starting from this context, particular reference is made to the experience of the Lombardy Region, a particularly significant area due to the extension of the landscape protected areas (equal to the 51,7% of the whole territory) and the presence of more than 900 listed places, as well as for the presence of two metropolitan bodies (the South Milan Agricultural Park and the Metropolitan City) that manage, for their respective competences, a very complex territory.

The study would like to be a first attempt of monitoring of landscape practices at the scale of the project, which, despite the establishment of landscape observatories at national and regional scale, is unfortunately still a great lack in Italy (Peano, 2011).

Keywords: Landscape Commissions, landscape monitoring, Milan metropolitan area

10 |

**Title:** *Common property in Europe: evolving landscapes design in time*

**Authors:** Giovanni Marinelli, Monica Pantaloni, Davide Neri, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy

**Abstract:** The term “commons” is used today to indicate a set of land property models, use or management of resources based on a fundamental element: namely allowing, regulating and ensuring land access and use over time by a variously identified community. In Europe, common property plays a significant role in many countries for managing extensive agricultural surfaces.

In Italy, state-owned land and common property extend over approximately 1.5 million hectares involving about 5% of the entire national territory. The collective nature of the assets that communities have always managed necessarily leads to a greater awareness in sustainable development, to preserve the common good for future generations.

In 2018, the Italian National Landscape Award of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage focused on the interaction between common property and evolving landscape, and awarded the first prize to a particular collective property with ancient origins dating back to the Middle Ages, located in the Delta Po Region.

The winning project: “Between Land and Water, Another Way of Owning” offers a holistic vision of the “evolving landscape” and multiple values: public awareness-raising, applied research work, innovative agricultural practices, and social cohesion, identifying criteria for a ‘new generation’ agricultural-environmental model capable of combining top quality agriculture with ‘ecology’ and biodiversity demands. In 2019 the project received an award from the Council of Europe for its great value, thus becoming a part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

Keywords: Landscape making, care, transition

11 |

**Title:** *Landscape policy in Portugal. Where are we?*

**Authorrrs:** Isabel Joaquina Ramos, Maria Freire, University of Evora , Portugal

**Abstract:** Landscape European Convention was ratified by Portugal in 2005. Since then, land use planning and environment legal framework has been considerably changed and several policies and programs have been published. Major revisions has been made in 2014 and 2015.

Despite the extensive legal framework concerning land use planning, environment and nature conservation in Portugal, and the emergence of a landscape policy, the legal system still does not provide specific instruments for landscape and continues to address landscape in a sectoral way.

A comprehensive public policy for landscape is mandatory, based on the concept of sustainable development.

The aim of this paper is to analyse and discuss how Landscape and Landscape European Convention principles has been considered in legal spatial planning Portuguese system, before and after European Landscape Convention in Portugal.

**Keywords:** European Landscape Convention, Landscape, Spatial Planning system, Portugal

12 |

**Title:** *A country through crisis and beyond: the case of the Greek landscape*

**Authors:** Theano S. Terkenli, Nikos Skoutelis, Professor, University of Crete, Greece

**Abstract:** This paper critically explores the trajectory of the relationship society-landscape, in the case of modern Greece, and attempts to make sense of the various, often conflicting, aspects of this relationship, in its complex socio-cultural, moral and economic context. The study traces the development of a landscape culture and conscience in the country, or the lack thereof, and analyses both the drivers/ factors and the implications/ repercussions of such development, vis-à-vis the substantive landscape conceptualization and approach of the ELC, which Greece signed and ratified, but not yet effectively implemented. In contemporary post-war Greece, former value systems tend towards a levelling of modern urban culture, inspired by or emulating contemporary Western ways of life. On the one hand, anarchic uses of space, wrought by narrowly defined, short-term interests, differentiate the case of Greece from other relevant European cases, to the detriment of common and collective social needs and rights.

On the other hand, this rather fluid and permissive state of things as concerns the Greek landscape reflects a certain contested and conflictual social flexibility that may allow a crisis-struck society to claim space, landed relations and survival prospects, under current conditions of grave recession. Such circumstances necessitate, but also create space for, sustainable socio-economic development on the integrative basis of the valuable resource that the Greek landscape represents. The paper concludes with insights and prospects concerning Greek landscape stewardship and interventions, and presents the Rural Observatory of Crete as such a case in point. This initiative was recently founded by the local authorities (Prefecture) and constitutes a prime example of bottom-up action towards (rural) landscape stewardship in Greece, in serious need of such public mobilization concerning participatory landscape governance and intervention.

**Keywords:** society-landscape relationship, landscape observatory, Greece

13 |

**Title:** *Planning the adaptation of European Landscapes to climate change: the experience of the EIT CLIMATE-KIC AELCLIC Project*

**Authors:** Daniele Torreggiani, University of Bologna, Francisco Galiana, Universitat Politècnica de València, Emilio Servera-Martínez, Universitat Politècnica de València, Bas Pedroli, University of Wageningen, Juanjo Galan, Aalto University

**Abstract:** European landscapes are facing more and more severe challenges related to climate change (CC), for which effective integrated solutions are not yet available and implemented on a large scale. Planning the adaptation of landscapes to CC is crucial for our wellbeing and socio-economic development. From this concern stemmed the EIT Climate-KIC AELCLIC-Pathfinder project, aimed at defining and testing in different European conditions transferable and scalable models for the creation of local networks with the capacity to define their own Landscape CC Adaptation Plans (LACAPs). Global threats and trends were addressed in a local and site-specific perspective. This allowed reflecting on CC as a boundary condition for the protection, management and planning of landscape, as promoted by the ELC. This paper presents some of the main transversal findings of the project, emerging from the experiences in the 15 pilot landscapes included in the project. The following AELCLIC key principles were concluded: 1. The landscape concept functions as a systemic and integrated framework to overcome sectorial approaches and to foster a new approach to CC adaptation, deeply rooted in participatory learning and co-creation processes. 2. The construction of multi-stakeholder local networks helps assuring the implementability, legitimacy and feasibility of the outcomes. 3. The community-based identification of landscape values, CC impacts, goals and topics for CC adaptation enhances local support of the adaptation strategy. Opportunities for innovative actions, potential solutions for problems foreseen, and options to overcome barriers can then be discussed in a visionary way. In all its pilot landscapes, AELCLIC has led to the co-definition of programmatic inputs for LACAPs, whose scope and form vary based on the specific context (strategic plans, thematic or specific plans, pilot actions, etc.), showing that CC adaptation can become an opportunity for promoting landscape quality and strengthening landscape identities.

**Keywords:** climate change adaptation, landscape planning, participatory planning

## THEMATIC SESSION B - LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND TIME

1 |

**Title:** *Underground Heritage Valorisation of Camerano's Caves in Center Italy: a Case of Transition Towards Projects Integrating the Local Community And Landscape*

**Authors:** Antonello Alici, Luca Andreoni, Francesco Chiapparino, Marco De Seriis, Ilaria Fioretti, Andrea Galli, Eva Savina Malinverni, Ernesto Marcheggiani, Francesco Paci, Roberto Pierdicca, Marche Polytechnic University, Italy

**Abstract:** The underground complex of Camerano is a known local heritage and a landmark for the small town. The original complex could date back to the 11th-3rd century BC, only the date 1327 AC is well documented actually. The town's name itself could derive from "Camburàn" (cave, room) or "Cambre" (tunnel), testifying the close link between the underground heritage and the local populations. Along the centuries the cavities expanded, creating a network of connected built spaces, under a strict family-owned real estate regime. In the second half of last century, the owners began to leave the caves in a state of disarray, and its only thanks to determination and far-sightedness of the local authority that started being recovered and valorised as a potential economic leverage for cultural tourism and an occasion to preserve local identity.

The self-initiative of local led to a first strategic outline to strengthen back and revive the old people's attachment to the underground patrimony led to a first success in terms of visitors, more than 25'000 yearly. To progress with that strategic outline a multidisciplinary working group has been set up with the participation of the Università Politecnica delle Marche - Landscape Research Center (LRC/CIRP). In addition to the insight on the critical topics (studies and analyses) the partnership is supporting for the implementation of a local multifunctional network of cultural relations with the surrounding territory (undergrounds and archaeological sites, wineries and typical traditional food, innovative technological tools) to be developed by appropriate initiatives at the local and regional level, bearing in mind as the digital dimension of Cultural Heritage will represent an asset in the next decade and a way to preserve such a delicate heritage.

Besides, the recent evolution of critical European territorial policies, created an excellent pre-conditions for framing this landscape local planning operation at the very local scale. The running operational programs provided networking tools and access to the financial resources where transition management, generative welfare, accessible and sustainable tourism, technological innovation are just examples of available items that could be seized. At the cutting edge of this debate, the Cost action CA18110 - Underground Built Heritage as a catalyser for Community Valorisation could represent an opportunity to steer such an idea of a landscape's approach. One of the characteristics of this project is its possible implementation in terms of management and exploitation.

Keyword: Underground Heritage, Transition, Local Community

2 |

**Title:** *Water-related projects for the urban environment. Case studies of Lisbon Metropolitan Area*

**Author:** Caterina Anastasia, University of Lisbon, Portugal

**Abstract:** Although today the proximity to the hydrographic network is no longer a necessary condition to settle, in urbanised areas historically marked by watercourses, riverfronts and green or blue corridors seem to be an appealing and winning urban regeneration formula.

This work aims to highlight how water is becoming support for landscape and urban projects that tend towards an urban habitability. The intent is to highlight the potential of urban regeneration projects bound to water while analysing how densely urbanised areas settled along the watercourses become terrain where urban policy aspires to build a greener and liveable urban future. More specifically, the goal is to understand what kind of role water is called to play with regard to the urban surroundings: from water as historical 'sign' and memory, to water as public space and connection.

The case studies of this research are regeneration projects located in the city settled along the Tagus Estuary hydrographic system – dubbed the City of the Tagus Estuary (Lisbon Metropolitan Area). The work concludes that, regardless of whether they are natural or artificial / visible or invisible (because currently canalised and buried), water spaces are today, again, a resource for the city's project that has the potential for becoming a sensitive territorial intervention.

Keywords: water and city; water landscape; water-related regeneration project; Lisbon Metropolitan Area; City of the Tagus Estuary.

3 |

**Title:** *Compromised Landscapes*

**Authors:** Barbara Angi, Alberto Soci, University of Brescia, Italy

**Abstract:** In urban peripheral contexts, the landscape project - and its intangible aspects - collides with pragmatic requests for intervention linked to a permanently emergency state. They are places where resources are scarce; where critical issues (hydrogeological instability, environmental contamination,

structural and / or energy deficits, of social unease) can overshadow any positivity of this important, albeit uncomfortable, heritage. Because the concept of heritage implies the idea of passing on one's property to posterity, the idea of a value that goes beyond mere income, but that has to do with people's lives, with affections. In short, with life and with the traces that, in its continuous mutations, it also leaves on buildings and open spaces (Angi, Botti, Montuori, 2016).

What – not always – appears immediately clear is that in the urban systems of the suburbs it is possible to find a real design of the city that becomes the scheme, the pentagram on which the elementary units – even in their uniqueness – find a complete order and reason.

This design approach, on the one hand generates “new” urban landscapes capable of linking and integrating with the existing urban morphological structure, on the other hand it is characterized by an architectural object - typologically recognizable - independent of the city which finds in the single building the elementary unit that contributes to the definition of everything. Probably the discriminating factor that establishes the fate of a part of the city landscape – peripheral – in its relationship with the place and with the city moves precisely in the relationship between urban morphology and architectural typology. (Soci, 2015)

In our opinion, it is possible to identify re-design architectural principles capable of considering a “second half” of the life of the peripheral urban landscape starting from those small decomposed fragments in which there are still positive characteristics of urbanity. In operational terms, it is time for modification, morphological stitching, adaptation with the aim of responding to shocks and stresses that are difficult to predict in current socio-economic conditions and which, undeniably, influence the choices of the designers.

It is necessary to apply design tools capable of recomposing contemporary, frayed, worn-out, run-down urban habitats which, metaphorically, incorporate “the art of embracing damage”, Kintsugi, the skilful Japanese technique of repairing ceramics thanks to welding with precious materials. By breaking, the ceramic takes on new life through the fracture lines of the object, becoming even more valuable. Thanks to its scars. Imperfection becomes part of the history of the object. The art of Kintsugi transforms cracks and chipping into unique decorations. Because fragility is precious. And in every trace of time there is a story to tell. (Angi, 2018).

4 |

**Title:** *KM0. Merging Public Space and Nature*

**Authors:** Enric Batlle i Durany, Javier Rivera Linares, University Cardenal Herrera-CEU, Spain

**Abstract:** Nowadays cities are full of impenetrable boundaries, barriers, and borders. The large infrastructures of the private vehicle have become the modern walls of the ancient city. They are the limit that separates two supposed realities: the urban interior, dense, equipped, but increasingly polluted, and the nature outside, the open countryside, pure and healthy. People live inside, but they would like to live in nature, in the nearby paradise they imagine on the other side of the freeway.

Facing this reality, the km0 theory proposes to create a network of interconnected urban spaces that will rely on three concepts to merge the public space of cities with the nature that still surrounds them: FLOW through the metropolis, saving the walls to allow new sustainable mobility and ecological connectivity, BIODIVERSITY network, renaturing the cities and connecting them with the open spaces, from the individual pot of the balcony to the large natural spaces, and with PRODUCTIVE cities, where any urban space can be cultivated, creating a mesh of edible landscapes that achieve recognizable, beautiful, ecological and productive environments. The km0 is a set of productive and equipped spaces where to promote biodiversity, sustainable energy production, water control, proximity food cultivation and the leisure of citizens.

5 |

**Title:** *Green infrastructure for the landscape reconfiguration of the VII Municipio of Rome: an open project, beyond urban regeneration.*

**Authors:** Giorgio Caprari, Matej Gulic, Elio Trusiani, University of Camerino, Italy

**Abstract:** The paper returns the results of research work, both applied and theoretical, concerning the reconfiguration of the city planning and landscaping of the VII Municipio of Rome. This is achieved through the use of green and blue infrastructure. The proposition gives answers to the need to give value to the “landscape system” as an urban structure for cities more sustainable, liveable and resilient to the impact of Climate Change. The study proposes scenarios through the reading of the physical/natural elements and the anthropic, historic and contemporary, that at one time marked and today define the structure of one of the most populous neighbourhood of the city. The methodology founded on a multiple systems approach, multi-scalars, an in depth investigation of the historic archives, and direct and detailed knowledge of the Municipio took into examination three principle macro-categories: a) the park system and of the areas next to aqueducts and railways; b) main connection axis; c) three linear identity and historical testimony elements. The critical issues which emerged are reinterpreted in propositions of short/medium/long timescales that integrate the programmes of the institutions, the requirements of the citizenship and in depth botanical study.

The theoretical investigation has been the basis for a proposal of scenarios that give back the “landscape system” as a scheme which is composed of interconnected infrastructure that constitutes itself as an open project for the entire territory. The reconfiguration of the landscape joins together and implements the green infrastructure of the Municipio by activating processes of social inclusion and new public spaces. The scenarios answer to both the implicit and explicit questions of the territory prospecting forms and uses, even temporary-experimental, in areas and property where the citizenship become co-designers of the process and of the regeneration of their daily life space.

6 |

**Title:** *Rhythm and continuity in the intervention to reactivate vacant urban spaces. Recognize the stratification of places to engage an autonomous process of integration between the parts.*

**Authors:** Chiara Caravello, Elisa Baldin, University of Liège, Belgium

**Abstract:** Associating the architectural intervention of recovery - required to respond to urgent, necessarily impatient social questions - to the work on the landscape - educated to slowness and natural rhythms - pushes us to contemplate the aleatory, the sense of uncertainty, imposing the respect for places and materials as much as for times, at the basis of a constantly evolving project. The landscape, as an "upstream condition" of human and natural actions (ELC,2000), requires recognition and intervention strategies with very high standards of flexibility, sized on relatively low financial resources and capable of covering an ever-widening multiplicity of needs, linked to a variety of identities that are now living together, with consequent need of integration, on the same territory. A vision must be retraced: to observe the landscape as the logical linking of places and signifiers, a stratification process already in progress as it is constantly changing (Besse, 2009). With this in mind, the adoption of an infiltration strategy, the grafting of an evolutionary new transformation process, is proposed. Through the study of a post-industrial recovery intervention case, located in the region of North Rhine-Westphalia in Germany, the value of defining a long-term intervention program capable of removing in the first instance the idea of degradation around the area, is recognized (Masbounji, 2002). It is a matter of engaging non-characterizing and non-limiting strategies, based on the non-definitive sense: a time of experimentation, the suggestion of reuse and regeneration-in-progress hypotheses. The intervention develops by means of action, adopting a mélange of techniques as a complex tool for gradual resolution, with an increasing economic capacity, thanks to targeted investments and reduced

timing. The identification of a new function, capable of improving the value of the existent by revealing the hidden potential, being useful for its purpose and lasting over time, is therefore associated with the grafting of a design seed, an action on an indefinite time.

7 |

**Title:** *Seascape Design. A limit for the ELC*

**Author:** Daniela Colafranceschi, University of Reggio Calabria "Mediterranea", Italy

**Abstract:** The Article 2 of the European Landscape Convention says: “ (...) this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. (...)” As well as the guidelines - Recommendation CM/Rec(2008) 3 - mention: “(...)the landscape forms a whole whose constituent parts are considered simultaneously in their interrelations.”

It is precisely the interrelation between land and sea that makes the coastal border a fringe, a sensitive thickness, which has a value in itself, made of sense of identity and belonging to a territory that is liquid, but still 'landscape' .

The water of rivers and lakes is an integral part of our territories, but the landscape stops there, along the coastline of our regions.

The dynamics of looks and perceptions from the land to the sea and from this to the land, convey meanings that are related to the use, to the passage, to all those technologies and infrastructures dedicated to moving, traveling, transporting, passing between coasts. Today they weave cultural values in profound change that the landscape design is called to interpret.

Those of the sea are landscapes defined by the journey, the custom, the visit and the view, of all those who live or belong to them. We must be able to define that margin of 'respect', that essential thickness that allows us to maintain a relationship between the sea and its territory; we must be able to 'measure' on values of quality and identity, the distance - but therefore the relationship - that from the sea, water is still able to weave with its land.

In International Law, territorial waters (or 'territorial sea') are recognized, within a range of 12 miles away from the coast, then the 'exclusive economic zones' which are those within 200 miles; and still the 'international waters', the 'navigable' ones, the 'forbidden' ones, the 'pertinent' ones and so on.

Yet what is the right distance? How many meters from the coast is the sea still Landscape? How many meters from the coast are we still able to support and perceive the tensions that like wires attach us and anchor us to the mainland? We must be able to read and interpret these threads.

Just as the infrastructures for mobility have profoundly expanded and transformed the concept of public space and enhanced the urban quality of the relationship and exchange areas in the contemporary city, so it is with the large liquid square that is the sea, when limited portions of water combine neighbouring lands.

The sea belongs to the territory; it is a square. A complex and hybrid space, a landscape as a cultural device. The European Landscape Convention could –and should - extend its important directives, to this liquid territorial condition.

8 |

**Title:** *An open project for the trembling landscape of the inner areas: fragile and wounded*

**Authors:** Angela D’Agostino, Giovangiuseppe Vannelli, University of Naples , Italy

**Abstract :** The Italian landscape of the inner areas is going through a phase of change: the connoting evolutionary ‘linear slow time’ of these places has undergone a sudden acceleration corresponding to

the impending gentrification. The exponential time of abandonment, threatens the integrity of this heritage because of people and values loss.

The fragile landscape of inner areas is often 'wounded landscapes' too. In the case of the Italian territory - which has always been significantly affected by seismic phenomena that have been a connotative evolutionary factor - there is an almost total overlap between the inner areas map and the seismic hazard map.

The natural catastrophes mark a leap in the linear evolutionary process of these places, this temporal leap leads back to a new starting point with respect to which only if in close connection with the principles and contents of the European Convention it is believed that the design actions on the landscape make sense. The inversion of the point of view and the inclusive perspective at the basis of the document lead to an approach aimed at no longer considering only the historical-artistic values of small villages. It has become fundamental to promote interventions that in considering different times and possibilities are configured as open projects, develop in a procedural logic and also look at the intangible heritage: cultural, economic, social and productive.

The contribution is part of a PhD research that investigates the post-earthquake reconstruction conceived as a process linked to the different design instances related to the phases following the catastrophe. The complex condition of these fragile and wounded landscapes requires an approach to reconstruction considered as the ultimate (possible) scenario of an open design process.

The contribution investigates, through case studies, the role of the landscape as an interpretative paradigm of the procedural nature of complex problems that must foresee multiple temporalities.

9 |

**Title:** *The Art of Failing. The Urban planting' precarity as Landscape project' Ecology*

**Author:** Denis Delbaere, Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et de Paysage de Lille (ENSAPL), France

**Abstract:** The Landscape architecture projects are one of the diverse ways of introduction of "nature" in the city, by composing public spaces with living materials as ground, water and air circulation, and plantings. The Biodiversity doctrine, which takes an increasing place in the technostructure in charge of the urban space maintenance often critic this practice because it would be led by aesthetic goals more than by environmental aims. The plantings' shape in Landscape architecture projects (tree lines, planted avenues, large lawns...) would be the symptomatic sign of an ignorance, or of a disdain, for green spontaneous structures that would be better tools for the biodiversity growing.

But those ideological disputes ignore the true life of urban plantings. Generally realized with cheap tools, they are exposed to intense changes, that we wrongly consider as distortions. Tree lines often become shapeless clumps, young trees plantings are now dark thickets, and green lawns bring bushes fields or grassy pastures. Such changes are brought by both social and biological actions, which reconfigure recently built public spaces according to their own needs.

After having observed my own projects' transformations during several years, I have finally understood that these appearing failures could hide a complex and amazing sociobiological process that I now call Landscape Alteration. My goal is to invent an adapted language and specific concepts to describe those phenomenon as full part of the project activity. The communication will illustrate some of those concepts on the basis of some of my own projects, as well as some others.

These Art of Failure is not a cynical position, but a way of revitalizing the Public spaces design as a democratic and socio-ecological practice. Indeed, the Alteration, because it is based on the free reaction of all the living beings involved in the building of each new public space, creates the condition of a true democracy including humans as well as animals, dominated as well as dominants, dropouts

as well as established persons. It reclaims to underestimate the normative rules that constrain the project activity in order to renew the free creativity of life.

10 |

**Title:** *The creative time of garden: from the microcosm to the landscape infrastructure*

**Author:** Antonia di Lauro, Polytechnic of Milan, Italy

**Abstract:** The accelerated rhythms of the Internet's world greatly affect the contemporary space which consequently has become more fluid and mutable.

Landscape reflects the complex transformations of our time, identifying metamorphosis and dynamism as values: an "aesthetics of a creative time" that has always been the expressive tool, essential and intentional, of the landscape project. Landscape changes through biological and social times: today it reveals a mixture between fast events of society and slower evolution of places, due to the nature and the human work. The interpretation and the arrangement of the landscape transformation is a central issue to prefigure sustainable scenarios through a shared vision of the future.

The large scale projects, marked by sprawling area and long times, are often asynchronous respect to the rapidity of global changes; instead, the garden offers the possibility of keeping up with the "temporal and space compression" of the world.

The garden is a "microcosm" in which short and long times of the landscape - the immediacy of daily life, the slower transformations of territories, the perpetual renewal of nature - converge and amplify themselves in a narrative of symbols and metaphors. Here, more than elsewhere, the "contemporaneity" - as temporal span of human life - expresses itself as landscape, in complex relationships of past, present and future.

In every time and place, the garden, while satisfying the needs of its own society, represents a "laboratory of thought" that anticipates ideologies, culture, technologies by which inhabitants relate themselves to the environment and perceive it as landscape.

Thus, it is a place where collective stories, urban conflicts and social aspirations, meet each other. Here, the project issues can be reconsidered and combined with a design language able to express the social values.

This paper addresses how the garden as an "ethical-aesthetic image" may reveal future scenarios of transformation on a larger scale. The garden's project is considered as a field test, i.e. a "minimum landscape" that, even if punctual and short-term, anticipates wider and long-term strategies. It is closed and fenced by definition, but open and dynamic at the same time and able to exchange information with the outside. Nowadays, it allows us to direct the creative action of time on the open landscape infrastructures, with an integrated vision across different scales.

11 |

**Title:** *Abandoned Army Barracks in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy) as a Potential for New Time-shaped Community Landscapes.*

**Authors:** Luca Maria Francesco Fabris, Polytechnic of Milan and Beijing University, Federico Camerin, University of Valladolid and Bauhaus-Universität Weimar

**Abstract:** The dismantling of the Italian Army Barracks in the North-East of Italy in the last 20 years has left a series of wide abandoned areas. In these places, nature has freely operated as a designer, creating new transitional landscapes in the places devoted to protect the Italian borders during the Cold War. We could talk about 'auto-regenerative' landscapes. This paper aims to illustrate briefly the process-making of this kind of unconventional landscape over the second half of the XX century in the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia through different scales of intervention that have activated multiple spatial

relations over the time. This exceptional infrastructure-based landscape, sized-up by the Italian Army necessities, after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 has been reconfigured and gradually abandoned, becoming almost completely unused from the year 2000. Authors propose a reading of these derelict spaces and formulate possible new scenarios of sustainable regeneration and inclusive reintegration that aspire to promote a kind of open project to return them, as a social pay-back after more than 100 years of militarization, to the Friuli Venezia Giulia communities.

Keywords: transition, post-military, open project

12 |

**Title:** *Soil displacement. Landscape project as an infrastructure across building geography and grounding metabolism. The case study of Pialassa Piomboni constructed wetland in Ravenna.*

**Authors:** Vittoria Mencarini, Luca Emanuelli, Massimo Tondello, University of Ferrara, Italy

**Abstract:** In current circumstances, man has the great responsibility of better managing effects and products of those intense anthropic processes - such as waste disposal, excavation materials, etc - which cannot be assimilated in reasonable time by spontaneous renewal cycles. A systemic approach is needed for coordinating the man-made metabolic procedures concerning inevitable phenomena of urban and territorial transformation and ecosystems protection, admitting that one can be consequent and functional to the other. The landscape design, by opening to a strong interdisciplinary approach, can offer precise and contextualized design solutions which can involve large temporal and spatial scales in reference to the extension of the problem. The proposed case-study of Ravenna commercial Docks shows how the progressive expansion and continuous maintenance of the seabed through dredging has led to the creation of new constructed wetlands in continuity and balance with the existing ones. In particular, the excavated material was transferred in Pialassa Piomboni (protected wetland pSCI and SPA) through a topographic modeling suited to improve the ecological state of the humid area. After the intervention, the Pialassa area is expected to increase its ecological potential. Such approach has turned the waste treatment into an opportunity giving the chance of strengthening the wetland system and reducing the costs related to the material transport to a more remote site. Anyway, several years late, in 2020 the building site is still ongoing. The project time-schedule was not totally respected, with a strong impact on the expected outcome. At the light of this experience, the contribution discusses different solutions for integrating and observing the nature regenerative time in the design process and the soil handling in the spatial planning, activating new metabolic processes in its replacement into the environment.

Keywords: Landscape making, Transition, Forms of time.

13 |

**Title:** *The des-structuring of the infrastructure landscapes*

**Author:** José Luis Miralles i Garcia, Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spain

**Abstract:** On very few chances, the landscape has been the object of concern of the infrastructure designer, especially for transport infrastructures. Paradoxically, transport infrastructures are very present in the territories of all countries, especially the most developed ones, and are essential elements of unstructured and disintegrated landscapes. Transport infrastructures connect extremes but at the same time, make barriers that separate both natural ecosystems and human activities in their path. In this way, they fragment the territory, establishing lines that are alien to the logic of the natural, rural or even urban landscape of the territories they traverse. The logic of minimizing economic cost or maximizing the transport function replaces and cancels the logic of previous landscapes. This paper is focused in the case of Spain and analyses the aspects of the current transport infrastructure design

processes that explain this reality. The environmental and landscape assessment becomes an obstacle to overcome in and the environmental and landscape quality is not considered as a global objective to achieve. All these aspects can be synthesized as a one-dimensional functional vision of the infrastructure that ignores its territorial transversality and the ecosystem functions that the territory produces and shows in a way of a landscape. This reductionist vision where the territory is only a physical base to supporting the resistant elements of the infrastructure reduced it to a functional engineering design for traffic. Finally, the article contribute to the reflection on the criteria or methodological changes necessary in the project process to integrate the transversal values and produce another type of landscape of the infrastructure in the territory.

14 |

**Title:** *Which future for Italian historical urban landscape – a Veneto case study*

**Author:** Daniela Ruggeri, IUAV University of Venice, Italy

**Abstract:** Italy has a unique historical urban landscape, tangible testimony to the many cultures that have built the country.

New economic and demographic dynamics are changing Italian urban historical landscape, such as the transformation of buildings to commercial use only, depopulation and abandonment, even historical centres can offer a high quality standard of life.

The foothills landscape of Veneto, the pedemontana area, is studded with a series of historical centres, “polar” settlement within the prevalent urban sprawl pattern. Part of this territory, the Prosecco hills, recently achieved a landscape identity recognised by UNESCO.

This paper aims to propose strategies to enhance the landscape of one of these centres, Vittorio Veneto, placed between the hills and Cadore mountains, at the edge of Prosecco area, is not included in the UNESCO core zone despite its relevant artistic and urban heritage.

The growth of Vittorio Veneto, formed by two ancient urban entities, Serravalle and Cenda (united in 1866), is closely intertwined with Mischio river water system, which allowed first industrial settlements and tourist infrastructures with thermal baths (XIX century).

Over time, territorial strategies shaped the landscape favouring the industrial sector. Nowadays, city cores are well conserved but empty buildings and factories are present. At the same time historical buildings economic value is high and people prefer to live in the modern part of the city, or far away within the urban sprawl.

In order to relaunch Vittorio Veneto in a territorial system, local Administration recently promoted tourist campaigns, without a touristic infrastructure revision. Tourism can't be the only resource to regenerate this centre in a territorial context, but a possible “tool” which needs to be integrated in a comprehensive landscape care strategy.

The goal of this research is to investigate how the potential of the historical landscape can be activated and offer a good quality of life.

15 |

**Title:** *Mapping the Rhythm in wetlands*

**Author:** Stefano Tornieri, IUAV University of Venice, Italy

**Abstract:** All processes involved in landscape transformation comes from a combination between human activity and natural events and require different times to be evident. The landscape, for a long time was intended as a product of fixed pictures of these processes overlapped (Harg lan.L. 1969) but contemporary territorial needs make this traditional way of thinking obsolete. To understand and interpret the complex physical, biological, and cognitive phenomena of landscapes, it is necessary to

operate conceptually and practically within a broad range of spatial and temporal scales (Naveh & Liebermann, 1984)

The river system is an example of a time-structured system, where different ecological processes and their own “rhythm” contribute to the overall complexity and dynamics (Thomaz, Christie, & Knowles, 2016). Seasons, agricultural fields, sea tides, river flows, natural presence, human maintenance activity, politics governance decision, have different repetitions or sequence, which have to be considered in an integral design approach.

This study focus on the river mouths placed along Veneto Coast, from Delta Po river to Tagliamento river month, considered for their high natural ecosystem value and importance in terms of habitat diversity, infrastructure complexity and morphology dynamics.

This contribution aims to study the perception of rhythm as a tool for reading and proposing design strategies in contemporary landscapes.

Through the representation of different “rhythms” involved in transformation processes related to their actors, this paper explores a potential method for linking perception of landscape changes and production of new imaginary in specific river landscapes.

16 |

**Title:** *Venice Marathon: from landscape brand to healthy infrastructure*

**Author:** Massimo Triches, IUAV University of Venice, Italy

**Abstract:** The image of Venice is inevitably and indissolubly linked to water landscapes. However, the strong role – administrative, economic, cultural and social – that the historic centre has always played in relation to the surrounding territory has often reduced this image to a single water landscape, the lagoon. Moreover, the city, pursuing ever-growing profits, has for a long time supported this narration by limiting itself to a reduced description, thus showing itself partially.

On the other hand, the Venetian territory is defined and characterized by other water landscapes, as well as by other urban models and other cultural and social identities. These, together with the most renowned one, contribute to provide a global image of Venice capable of representing its faceted identity.

In this direction, starting in 1986 and with an increasing popularity, a different narration is spreading, one that intends to describe and promote a Venice that is not just the well-known Tiziano Scarpa's fish. This is the Venice city-landscape crossed by the Venice Marathon which, starting from Villa Pisani in Stra, reaches the Arsenale following the water landscapes of the Riviera del Brenta, the canals of Marghera and Mestre and the Venetian lagoon. It is a journey that tells the story of the territory in its complexity and whose narrative describes the history, culture, architecture and nature of these places. This is not just a random image. From the beginning Piero Rosa Salva, the creator of the event, wanted to present Venice as he understood it: in its metropolitan articulation and its combination of different but strongly interconnected places and communities.

Alongside this strong role as a landscape brand, the Venice Marathon can be read as a possible infrastructure for – physical, urban and environmental – health that crosses the city-landscape of Venice. It defines itself as an element able to unify and systematise the active places of social sharing and individual well-being in the territory, together with those that potentially can take on the same role thanks to an integrated design vision, thus configuring a global and articulated system.

## SESSION C - OBSERVING LANDSCAPES

1 |

**Title:** *Aesthetically Performed Landscape Criticism*

**Author:** Nina Marie Andersen, Sweco Norway

**Abstract:** Landscape is constituted by the way we think about it, talk about it and write about it. The point of departure of this abstract is landscape analysis as a tool to define a common landscape in a professional planning context, and text as an instrument to convey both the value and the potential of a landscape.

I will argue for a hermeneutic approach as more appropriate than a positivistic one in meeting the European Landscape Convention's aim to raise landscape awareness. Within this understanding, an aesthetic act of thinking and writing is required to capture landscape qualities adequately. I will also argue that defining fixed indicators for assessing the effectiveness of landscape policies within Landscape Observatories, may threaten a hermeneutic approach.

The role of the landscape analysis in a planning situation is to convey an imagined, future landscape. To represent the complexity of qualities of an area acknowledged as landscape, it is necessary to perform an aesthetic landscape criticism. Aesthetics, in this regard, is performed in two layers: Firstly – in the engagement with the object of analysis. Secondly – in the act of writing. This is a hermeneutic process which advocates qualitative assessments.

However, the aesthetical approach is barely recognized in the Norwegian planning system today. Landscape Observatories introduce apparently neutral mapping systems made to categorize and document areas. Unfortunately, they fail to capture the distinctive qualities that create landscape character and may thus reduce the complexity of a landscape. Still, by offering a positivistic alternative intended to map landscape qualities and raise landscape awareness, these mapping systems will weaken the position of the aesthetical approach even more.

In the future we need to set focus on how to convey information given by mapping systems by performing landscape criticisms aesthetically, in order to raise landscape awareness.

2 |

**Title:** *Cultivating Drystone Walls – Regional observatories for European landscapes*

**Author:** Torben Dam, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

**Abstract:** Drystone walls are a tangible and eye-catching structural element in the landscape. They bear witness to natural and human action and interaction and integrate the prefiguration of territory with aspects of space, life and agricultural production. The European Landscape Convention (ELC) has acted as a catalyst for the preservation of drystone walls in regions across Europe.

Working with drystone landscapes raise numerous questions: How should the landscapes that they create be conserved and maintained in the future – and by whom? How can a territory accommodate considerations of space, nature, geology and material culture.

By addressing these questions, this article aims to analyse and identify how landscape observatories can detect novel and relevant data and knowledge, and how the involvement of landscape observatories can be more effective.

While substantial knowledge of geology, agricultural reforms and building styles already exists, the data is not related to similar studies in other European regions. The emphasis is on the deterioration of drystone walls and information aimed at their preservation. To some degree, the feeling of loss obstructs a nuanced and realistic strategy for future magic and attractive drystone landscapes.

This article outlines the trajectory of drystone walls, based on specific cases from Småland, Sweden, Britain and Mallorca, that demonstrate the character of the knowledge already achieved. Based on those cases, and on three heritage cases from Jelling (Denmark), Kalkriese (Germany) and Olot (Spain), I critically analyse and identify a potential model for the future role and involvement of landscape observatories' in the elaboration of drystone landscapes.

I propose that LO orientate towards a shared European material culture of drystone walls, and that they screen and suggest particular sites of interest for a visible and tangible elaboration of the landscape dimension – the association with the site.

3 |

**Title:** *Landscape Observatory in Alqueva, Alentejo region (Portugal). Why it matters?*

**Authors:** Maria Freire, Isabel Joaquina Ramos, Maria da Conceição Rego, University of Evora, Portugal

**Abstract:** Landscape Observatories are important to the continuous and systematic observation of the landscape, and so, to provide information and design guidelines for landscape protection, management and planning. In Portugal, different institutions have recently created some landscape observatories.

The Alqueva dam, located on the Guadiana river in the Alentejo region - Portugal, was built for multiple purposes in 2002. Alqueva changed the landscape, the land use and the way of working and manage the land in a way that must be monitored and evaluated, underlying the importance of study the region and assessment of economic, ecological, environmental, socio-cultural and aesthetic domains.

A landscape observatory for Alqueva region constitutes a fundamental platform for understanding the dynamic of the landscape, in space and time and can be a support to public policies strategies for landscape and territorial planning at regional scale. It must involve, among others, central and regional institutions, public and private organizations, University of Évora and others research centers, Alqueva Development Company (EDIA).

**Keywords:** Alqueva, Alentejo, Portugal, landscape transformation, Landscape Observatory

4 |

**Title:** *Landscape Observatories: From general reflections to the specific findings emerging from the Landscape Observatory of Finland*

**Author:** Juanjo Galan, Aalto University, Finland

**Abstract:** The role and functions of Landscape Observatories and its potential contribution to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, has been a topic of intense debate since the creation of the pioneering observatories after the year 2000, and more intensively, after the publication of the Recommendation CM/REC(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. This recommendation includes a series of theoretical, methodological and practical guidelines as well as some methods for implementation. Interestingly, the appendix 1 of the recommendation includes a general description of the possible spatial scales, structure and functions of landscape observatories and as proved by the existing literature, after its publication in 2008, this document has become a flexible and open framework supporting and guiding the activity of new and existing observatories.

Following these initial considerations, this paper is structured in three sections. Firstly, the introductory part defines the theoretical base of the research by positioning landscape observatories in the broader framework of landscape studies and planning, and by analyzing the possible variables involved in the creation of landscape observatories as well as some of the main factors and challenges affecting their effective functioning. In addition, this section addresses the potential connections between landscape

observatories and landscape characterization and monitoring since this has often been recognized as one of their main functions and, at the same time, constitutes one of the main fields of research on both landscape studies and planning. Secondly, the paper analyses systematically the process that led to the creation of the Landscape Observatory of Finland in 2017 and, more specially, its current functioning, implemented works and future endeavors according to the principles, variables, challenges and recommendations identified in the introductory section. The critical and constructive analysis of the obtained results constitute the last section of the paper and provides a set of guidelines for the future evolution of the Landscape Observatory of Finland as well as a critically reflected case study that might be of interest for other existing or upcoming observatories.

**KEYWORDS:** European Landscape Convention, Landscape Policies, Landscape Governance.

5 |

**Title:** *Regional coordination of large-scale infrastructure projects – a new role for Landscape Observatories?*

**Author:** Anders Larsson, SLU Alnarp, Sweden

**Abstract:** Regional coordination should be of utmost importance when working with large-scale infrastructure projects such as roads, railroads, wind farms etc., especially since the combined and cumulative effects of many different projects could result in more damage to the landscape than what is obvious from looking at each project separately. However, when studying infrastructure planning in Sweden, it has become evident that such projects are ruled by a project centered rather than place centered logic. Each project has its specific budget and project management, often leading to e.g. duplication of landscape related analysis and poor considerations concerning possible synergy effects. Many of the present regional authorities, who are meant to safeguard that e.g. environmental considerations, mitigation and compensation measures are carried through in an appropriate way, also act mainly upon project initiatives and are limited by their formal, jurisdictional function. Thus, there is a role to fill when it comes to regional and landscape centered coordination of landscape interventions which is not bound by regulations within the present, formal planning process, but could inform the formal system and be an obligatory referral body for safeguarding a long term positive development of landscape qualities and values. This is where regional Landscape observatories, as suggested by the European Landscape Convention, could provide a unique opportunity. Landscape observatories could also be incorporated in future formal planning processes, but then with the very specific task of arguing from a landscape point of view rather than from a traditional perspective of economic growth, exploitation and handling of individual projects, while at the same time safeguarding local participation and democratic values when collecting relevant landscape data and informing about landscape values.

6 |

**Title:** *The Observation of Informal Landscape Public Participation*

**Author:** Elena Lorenzetto, Fondazione Benetton Studi Ricerche, Italy

**Abstract:** The contribution suggests a specific argumentation: the discussion about Landscape Observatories might take advantage of an analysis about what civil society currently does and relates to the landscape. Only if we understand the actual practices of citizens towards the places they live, we could develop more effectively an important platform of public participation such as Landscape Observatories. In this perspective, the paper will illustrate a research on some citizens' actions which give some places meaning, make connection with them, develop empathy and belonging towards them. If many surveys state the individualism, the urban sprawl, the consumerism in contemporary society, this study has registered instead an increase in citizens' awareness and common activity,

testing new ways of relating to the world around us. The research was conducted in 2019 and focused on some cases studies located in the Venetian area of Italy.

The paper will describe the specific languages and features of these cases, thus it will illustrate how they create narratives, involve and connect people, make symbolic and physical transformation. The thesis is that these actions can be assessed as innovative landscape practices from which institutional platforms can understand more about the perceived and social landscape, as well as be inspired with methods and solutions. Indeed, the paper will argue how the Landscape Observatory can support and govern these informal movements and groups.

7 |

**Title:** *Governance challenges of a Local Landscape Observatory initiative in a remote landscape: ways ahead*

**Authors:** Maria da Graça Saraiva, Isabel Loupa-Ramos, University of Lisbon, Portugal, Veerle Van Eetvelde, Ghent University, Belgium

**Abstract:** Following the recommendations of the European Landscape Convention for the establishment of Landscape Observatories (LO), there is a plethora of governance models put in place. This article reports on the governance challenges of the local LO of Charneca (Portugal) arising from its bottom-up approach in a peripheral and low density territory. The objective of this paper is to analyse the actors at stake in the Charneca landscape and the associated landscape observatory. Methodologically, a social network analysis is used to identify the position of actors in the network and the density of relations. The results disclose the position of the LO within the network, notably its close relationship to the estate where it is located and to the local administration, leading to the conclusion that going beyond the borders of the municipality of Chamusca by including other actors and other local governments is pivotal to be able to act at the landscape scale.

8 |

**Title:** *The Atlas of Terraced Landscapes of Trentino, Italy*

**Authors:** Giorgio Tecilla, Landscape Observatory Autonomous Province of Trento, Alberto Cosner, Research group TeSto, Italy

**Abstract:** The Autonomous Province of Trento (Trentino), in Northern Italy, during the last five years has started a series of studies and has developed a number of projects centred on the complex relationships between landscape and agricultural activities. In November 2014, the Forum of the Landscape Observatory, the main participatory body on landscape issues, approved a programme entitled “Ten actions for the rural landscapes of Trentino”. In this document, the terraced agricultural areas, which characterize many valleys of this Alpine province, received a specific attention, in particular as regards their precise identification, their dynamics and the preservation of their productive role. The programme soon took the form of an Atlas of the Terraced Landscapes, also as a contribution to the 2016 and 2019 ITLA Conferences. An operational methodology for the identification of the terraced areas, often hidden by the recent forest expansion, was developed. It is a semi-automatic predictive model based on LiDAR data, which allows to identify rural terraced landscapes, both active and abandoned. On site inspection follows.

The Atlas is so far composed by 13 volumes, covering about 70% of the provincial territory. Within the current year the project will be completed, with the publication of the last 3 volumes. The Atlas is composed of the following thematic maps, accompanied by graphs and tables: active/abandoned terraced landscapes; density of retaining walls; altimetry; land use; exposition; slope; accessibility.

An accompanying photographic campaign has produced, so far, more than 7000 geo-referenced pictures. The Atlas identifies the terraced areas at the time of their larger territorial expansion, at the end of nineteenth century, corresponding to around 10500 hectares, or 1,7% of the total provincial surface. Some 5800 hectares (55% of the total) are still in use, while the rest are abandoned and covered by forests. The retaining structures of the terraces are composed mainly by walls and slopes, and are extended for some 4250 kilometres. The volumes of the Atlas are being published and are available in electronic format on the web site of the Landscape Observatory of Trentino.

9 |

**Title:** *The museum as an active observatory: protecting and shaping the landscape*

**Author:** Maciej Żołnierczuk, Museum of King Jan III's Palace at Wilanów, Poland

**Abstract:** The Museum of King Jan III's Palace at Wilanów is located in Warsaw, Poland's capital city which has been experiencing dynamically growing urbanization pressure for over 20 years. As a result, the old Polish big-scale farm (modelled after the villegiatura in the 17 c. and the ferme ornée in the 18 c., spread over almost 6,900 ha) changed into townscape due to intensive housing development. Despite applying measures of nature protection and establishing landscape monuments, these are now in degraded condition and stand proof to the ineffectiveness of Poland's law in the field of landscape protection.

The following article briefly discusses the main landscape threats identified by the Museum. It also presents a model of activities (Resolution No. 1 adopted by the 31st General Assembly of ICOM), as well as examples of tools and possibilities for a museum institution to serve as an observatory. Analyzes were conducted to compare the scope of purposeful tasks performed by museums and landscape observatories, and helped establish that these are largely shared. The SWOT analyzes compiled for the Wilanów landscape and a prospective landscape observatory justified the need for introducing a local landscape observatory which would coexist with the Museum. The presented diagram clearly shows the interconnectedness of the opportunities and the growing threats to i.a. spatial, cultural and natural values which arise in the absence of such coexisting units.

Unfortunately, local government officials often fail to notice the Museum's considerable potential. Another serious problem arises from the fact that Poland has yet to regulate landscape observatory establishment. Perhaps the Museum's initiative and this article will change that.

Key words: museums, landscape heritage, genius loci