LANDSCAPE PLANNING: LOCAL DIVERSITYS AND GENERAL STRATEGIES

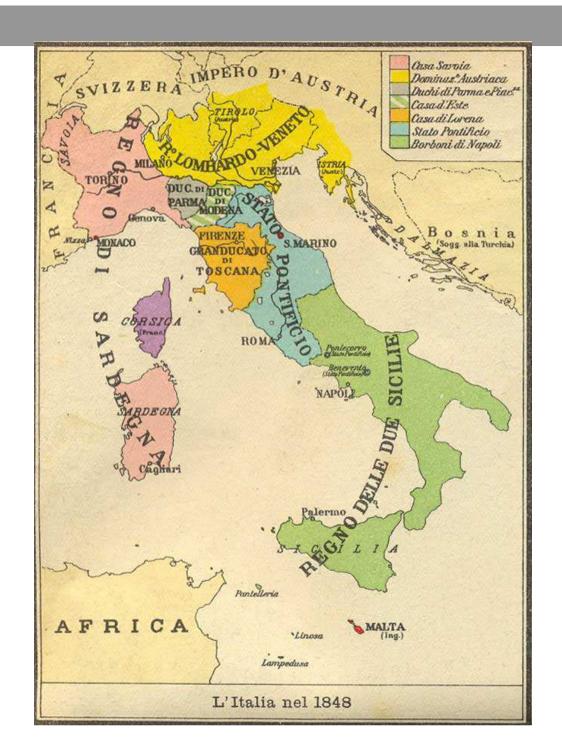
16th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Landscape and transfrontier cooperation - The landscape knows no boundary Andorra la Vella, Andorra, 1-2 October 2015





ITALY IN 1848





ITALIAN LANDSCAPE LEGISLATION

For over a century the Italian legislation focused on the identification, safeguard and conservation of what was defined in Law (1939) as *natural beauty*, now known as *landscape heritage* establishing restrictive measures to protect this heritage.

Ratification of the *European Landscape Convention* induced the Legislator to broaden the scope of the Code; for the first time in Article 131 landscape was defined as *territory representing the identity the traits and features which are created by natural and human factors and their interrelationship.*





REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLANS

Not only the landscape heritage, but the entire Italian landscape cannot be controlled without a central assessment and management tools. For this reason, the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code, the Italian landscape's law, includes Landscape regional plans which coordinate the competences of the central and of the local governments but, first of all, proceeds with an accurate study of the territory and its values in a general and local scale.





NATIONAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE QUALITY OF LANDSCAPE

Another institutional organism of coordination is the *National Observatory for the quality of Landscape*, provided by art. 133 of the Code; it promotes studies and analyses to elaborate proposals suitable for the definition of policies for the protection and enhancement of the Italian landscape.

Its aim is to coordinate different governance levels and institutions (Universities, the professional sectors and other institutions involved in the management of the landscape) in accordance with the *European Landscape Convention*





EXAMPLE - THE REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN OF TUSCANY

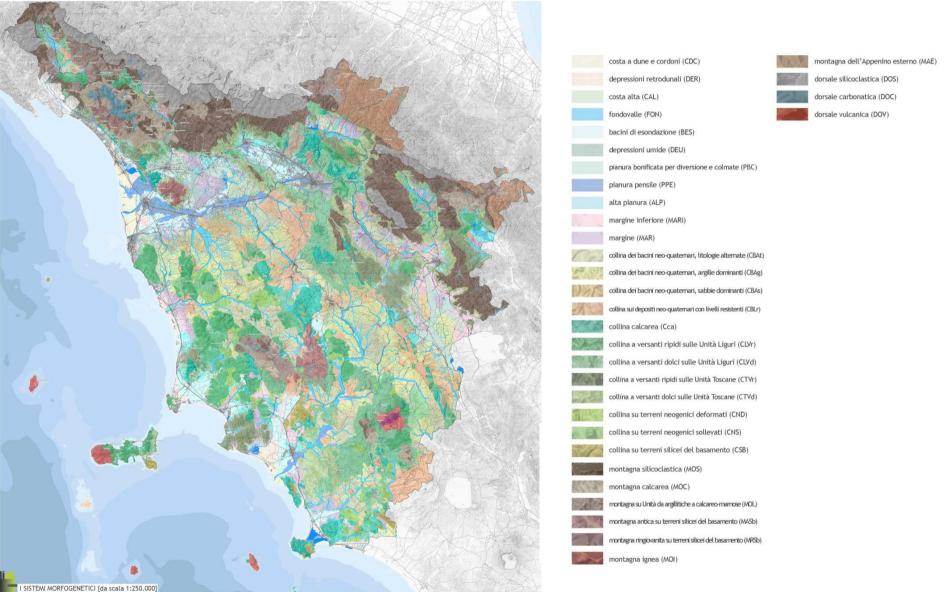
STRUCTURAL INVARIANTS

The heart of the landscape regional plan is based on four "invariants": these are the features that give identity to the landscape and that have to be safeguarded.

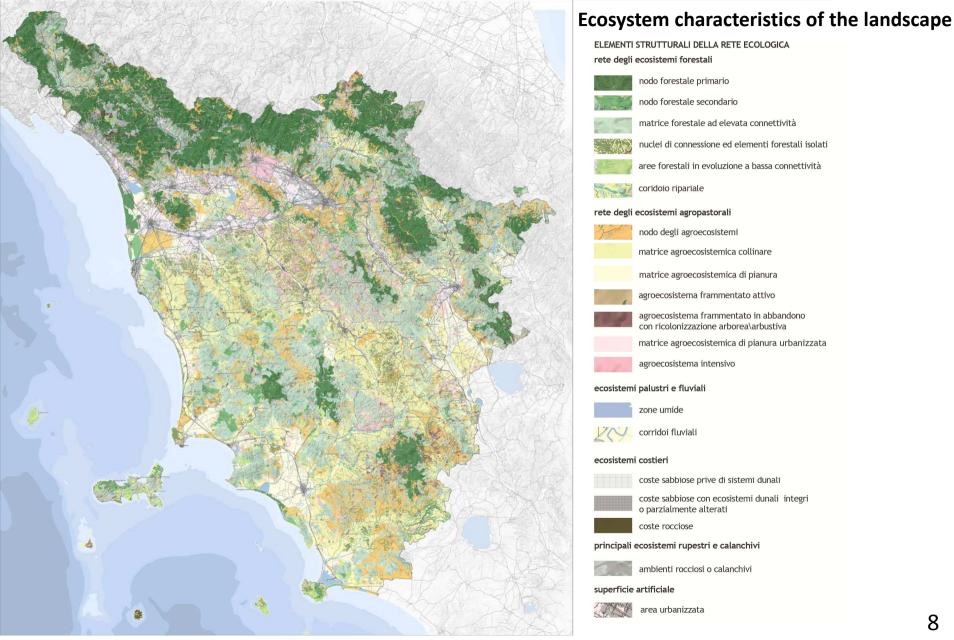




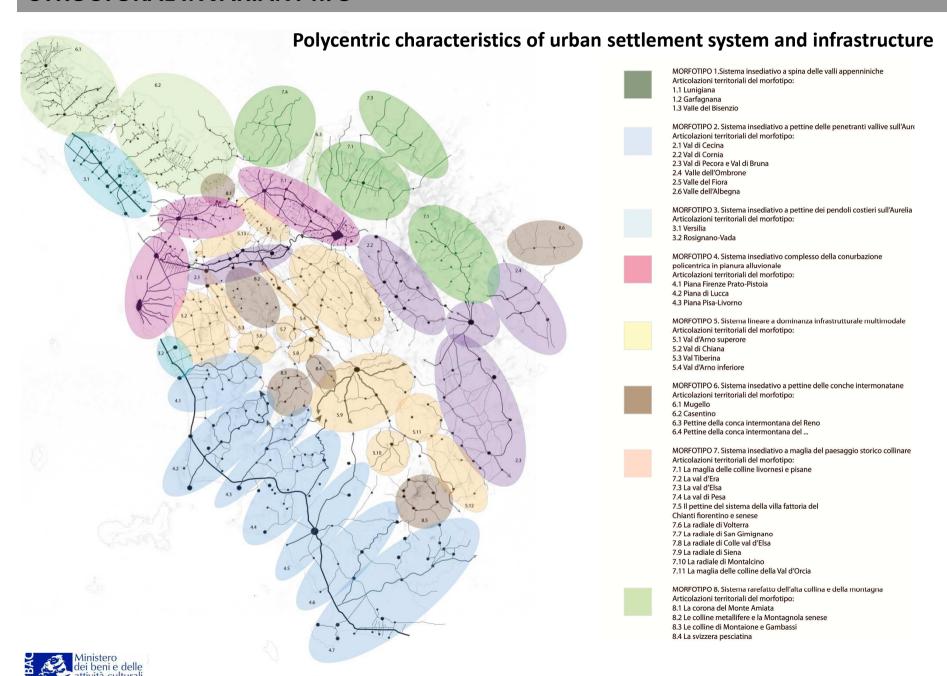
Hydro-geomorphological characteristics of watersheds and morphogenetic system

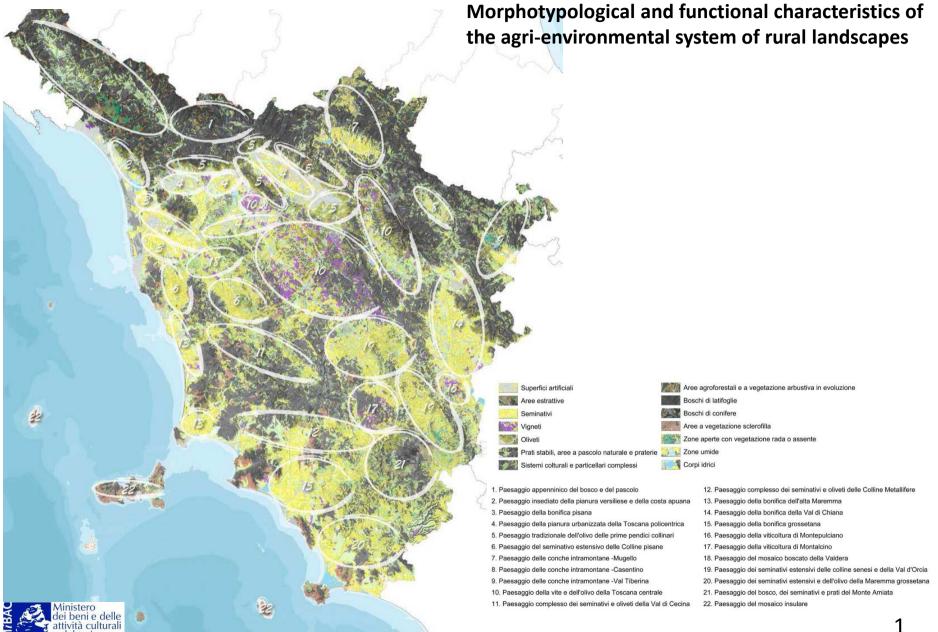






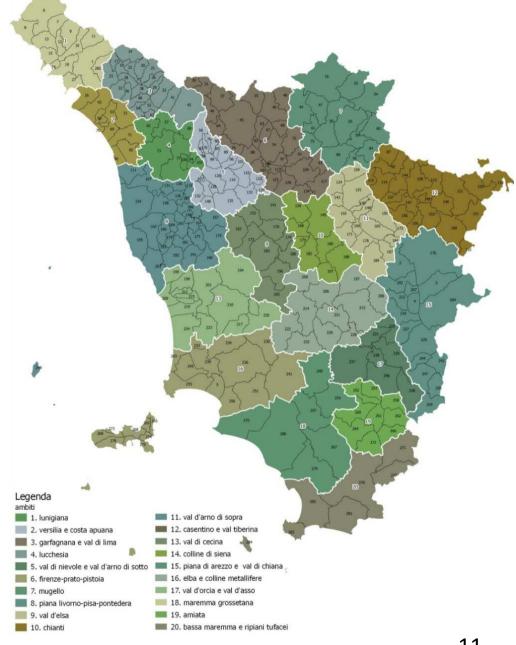






LOCAL LANDSCAPE AREAS

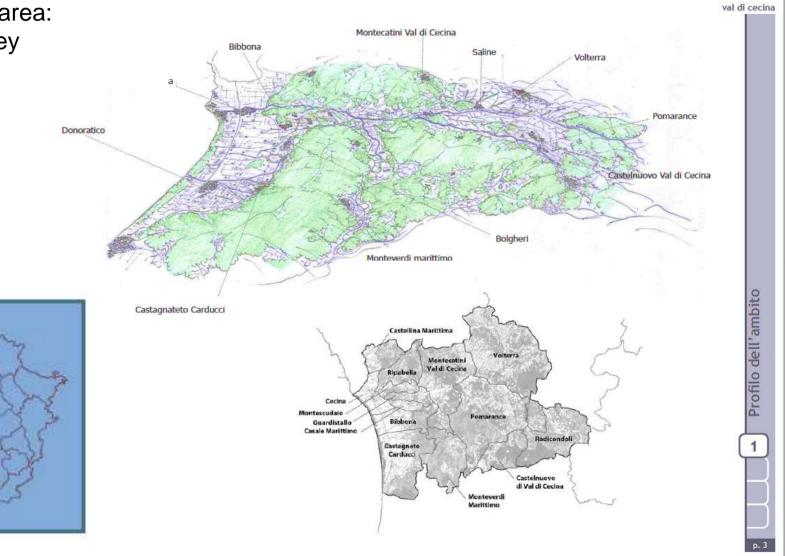
The four 'invariants' allows to identifie local landscape areas





EXAMPLE OF LOCAL LANDSCAPE AREA

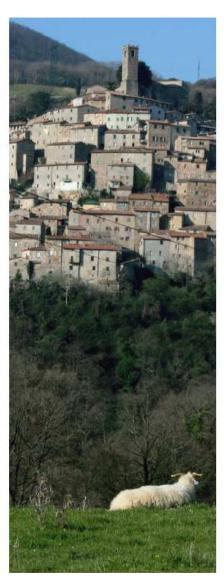
An example of local landscape area: Cecina Valley















The Structural invariant are identified at regional level and are developed at the local landscape area.

Than are edited related specific **synthetic maps**.

SINTETYC MAPS

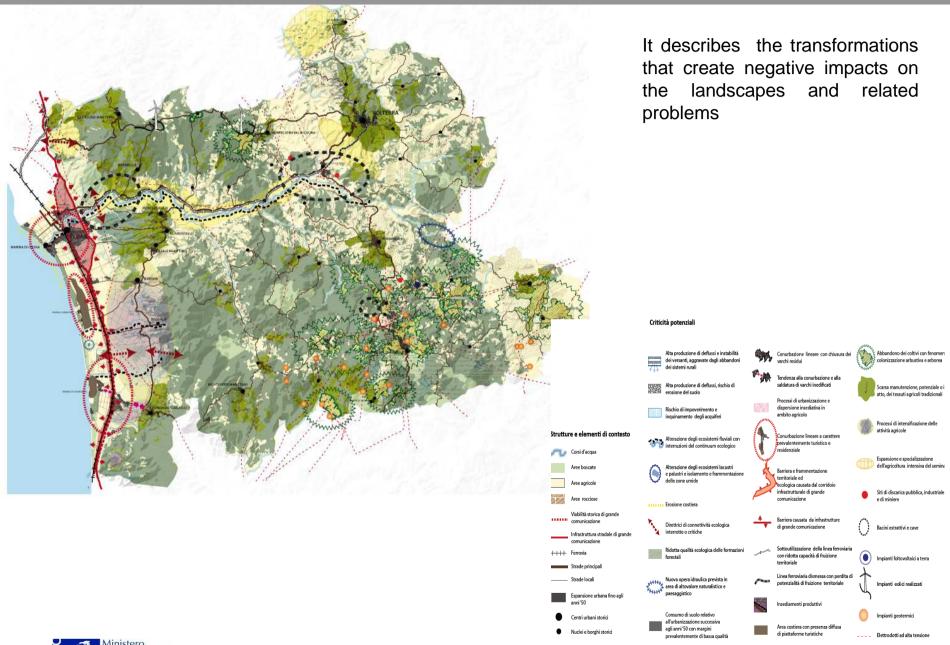
The territorial and landscape heritage

Synthesise the content of the four 'invariants' and the relationship s between them



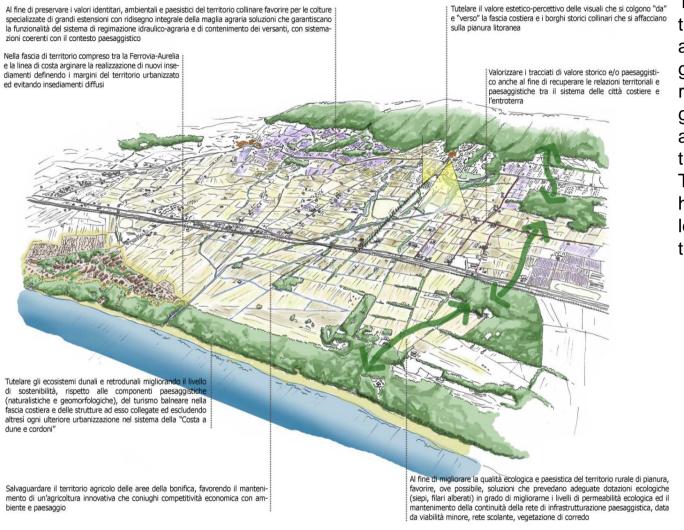


MAPS OF CRITICAL ISSUES



SCHEMES OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

Salvaguardare la pianura costiera, le colline retrostanti e le relazioni percettive, funzionali, morfologiche ed ecosistemiche tra la pianura e l'entroterra

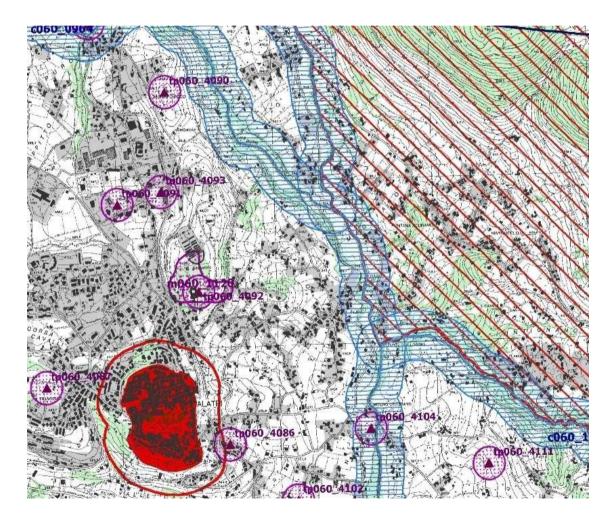


To give more clarity proposed the to actions, used are graphic representation that gives the idea of the actions in a specific territorial context. This kind of drawing helps the observer to localize the action in the territory.



EXAMPLE - REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN OF LAZIO: THE RESPECT AREA

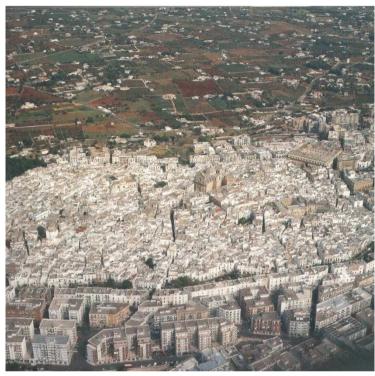
The Landscape Plan for the Lazio Region, has made a census of all the village and towns with historical and cultural value, and has foreseen all around them a respect crown area which safeguard their relation with the countryside.





EXAMPLE - REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN OF LAZIO: THE RESPECT AREA

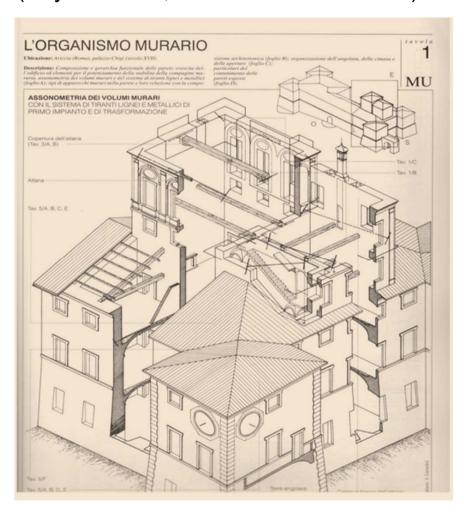


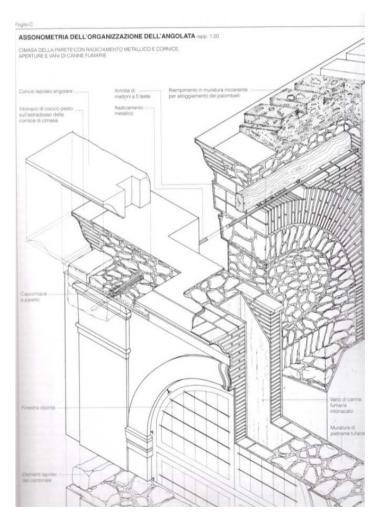


Whether this crown results already built or compromised, legislation foresees the conservation of the areas which are still free and in particular of those allowing meaningful views from and towards the ancient settlement, or anyway, prescribing re-qualifying measures.



Identification of stylistic and historical-traditional architectural elements (City of Rome, Restoration handbook)







Maintenance, restoration: rules and methods.







Plasters and paintings: rules and methods.





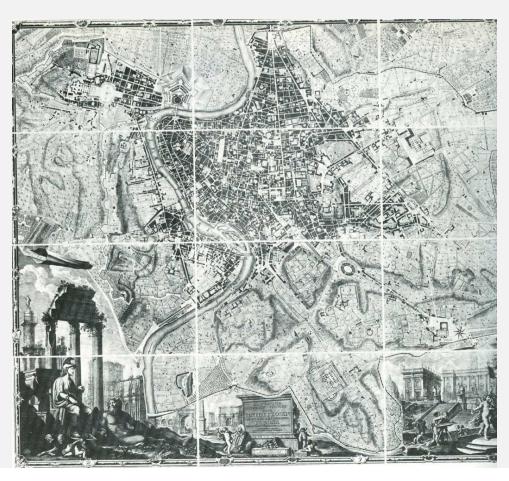


Paving and street furniture.



Knowledge instruments and survey methods:

- Historical cartography, Documents, Antique photos, Old paintings









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