

Landscape mosaics



Thoughts and proposals
for the implementation
of the Council of Europe
Landscape Convention

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



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for the implementation
of the Council of Europe
Landscape Convention

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Contents

Preface	5
Chapter 1 – Towards a grammar of European landscapes	7
Introduction	8
1. Methodological references	8
2. Methodological guidelines	15
Conclusions	26
Chapter 2 – Designing agricultural landscapes for sustainable development	31
Introduction	32
1. Landscape and agriculture: a long story	32
2. The contribution of landscape to agriculture	50
3. Landscape diagnosis and the agroecological project	60
Conclusions	70
Chapter 3 – The rural landscape in transition: energy, agriculture and demography	73
Introduction	74
1. Rural landscapes in energy transition	78
2. Rural landscapes in agricultural transition	81
3. Rural landscapes in demographic transition	86
4. Rural landscapes in digital transition	88
Conclusions	88
Chapter 4 – Experiences of rural landscape	91
1. Experience of Tuscany, Italy	92
2. The Manifesto for the Beauty of Rural Landscapes in Campania, Italy	95
Chapter 5 – Urbanisation, town planning and landscape	99
Introduction	100
1. Urbanisation, urbanism and landscape: elements of a complex equation	100
2. The negative effects of urbanisation and contemporary urbanism on landscape	104
3. Landscape as the foundation, means and purpose of a new type of urbanism	108
4. Principles for a new, landscape-based urbanism	111
Conclusions	117
Chapter 6 – A review of integrated approaches to landscape monitoring	123
Introduction	124
1. Theoretical background	124
2. Principles of landscape monitoring	126
3. Landscape monitoring bodies and initiatives	129
4. Proposing a typology of landscape monitoring	134
5. Future challenges for landscape monitoring	136
Conclusions	137
Chapter 7 – Experiences with public funds and the landscape	147
Introduction	148
1. Austria	148
2. France	148
3. Ireland	149
4. Latvia	150
5. Poland	150
6. Switzerland	150
7. United Kingdom	152
8. Canada	153
9. United States	153

Chapter 8 – Landscape and responsibility	155
Introduction	156
1. The concept of responsibility	156
2. Responsibility and landscape	164
3. Towards shared responsibility	167
4. Responsibility, landscape and well-being	170
Conclusions	177
Chapter 9 – Professional recognition of landscape architects	181
Introduction	182
1. Professional bodies and global recognition	183
2. Professional training and practice	186
3. Professional recognition	188
4. Investment in landscape	191
Conclusions	195
Acknowledgements	197
Chapter 10 – Dry stone in the landscape: inheritance and innovation for rural sustainability	203
Introduction	204
1. Dry stone: timeless and universal	204
2. The use of dry stone: a contribution to sustainable development	208
3. A range of uses for the dry stone construction system	217
Conclusions	229
Chapter 11 – Walking the landscape	235
Introduction	236
1. A short history of walking	236
2. From walking to hiking: the effects of industrialisation	240
3. The development of hiking organisations	242
4. Walking the landscape: an impression	245
5. Walking the industrial landscape	248
6. Walking the urban landscape	251
7. Organised walking of the landscape	252
Conclusions	254
Chapter 12 – Traditional forms of thought and spirituality	257
Introduction	258
1. The Waldviertel region in Austria	258
2. Songlines in Australia	258
3. Ise in Japan	259
4. Traditional Chinese concepts	260
Conclusions	264
Chapter 13 – Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of landscape architects to improving the quality of life	265
Introduction	266
1. Quality of life in towns and cities – Science-based studies	267
2. Landscape solutions	270
3. Learning from landscape	277
4. Opportunities and issues	279
Conclusions	281
Chapter 14 – Landscape and the responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development	285

Preface

The landscape reflects a present which interacts with a mosaic of memory traces which have diverse symbolic values.

Valerio Di Battista

The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe (ETS No. 176)¹ aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning and to organise international co-operation. It applies to the entire territory of the parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, but also everyday or degraded landscapes. The convention represents the first international treaty exclusively devoted to all the dimensions of landscape, considered from a perspective of sustainable development.

The Council of Europe is continuing the work undertaken, since the adoption of the convention in 2000, to examine and illustrate certain approaches to landscape.² This book, entitled *Landscape mosaics – Thoughts and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe*, explores certain ways of understanding the landscape and makes proposals for more attention to be paid to it.

It brings together the reports presented by Council of Europe experts on the occasion of the Council of Europe conferences on the European Landscape Convention, organised at the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg, on 23-24 March 2017, 6-7 May 2019 and 26-27 May 2021. Representatives of governments and international organisations, both governmental and non-governmental, who took part in these meetings were able to discuss the subjects dealt with and make progress in the implementation of the convention.³

The experts who contributed to the production of this book are warmly thanked for the quality of their reflections and their proposals:

- Valerio Di Battista – Towards a grammar of European landscapes;
- Régis Ambroise – Designing agricultural landscapes for sustainable development;
- Patrice Collignon – The rural landscape in transition: energy, agriculture and demography;
- Mauro Agnoletti – Experience of Tuscany, Italy;
- Carmine Nardone – The Manifesto for the beauty of rural landscapes in Campania, Italy;
- Jean Noël Consalès – Urbanisation, town planning and landscape;
- Felix Kienast, with F. Wartmann, A. Zaugg and M. Hunziker – A review of integrated approaches to landscape monitoring;
- Barry Hynes, Valentin Riehm, Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, with the contribution of Enrico Buergi – Experiences with public funds and the landscape;
- Yves Luginbühl – Landscape and responsibility;
- Michael Oldham – Professional recognition of landscape architects;
- Claire Cornu – Dry stone walls in the landscape, inheritance and innovation for rural sustainability;
- Gerhard Ermischer – Walking the landscape;

-
1. Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 19 July 2000, the European Landscape Convention (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176> ETS No. 176) – now entitled “Council of Europe Landscape Convention” – was opened for signature by European states in Florence on 20 October 2000. A protocol amending the convention (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treatynum=219> CETS No. 219), which entered into force on 1 July 2021, aims to promote European co-operation with non-European states wishing to implement the provisions of the Convention, by opening it to their accession.
 2. *Landscape and sustainable development – Challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006; *Landscape facets – Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012; *Landscape dimensions – Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*, 2017. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications.
 3. Conference reports: Documents CEP-CDPATEP (2017) 19; CEP-CDPATEP (2019) 20; CEP-CDPATEP (2021) 16. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences.

- ▶ Klaus Fürst-Elmecker: Traditional forms of thought and spirituality;
- ▶ Michael Oldham, with the contributions from Ana Luengo, Niek Hazendonk, Leor Lovinger, Indra Purs: Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of landscape architects to improving the quality of life;
- ▶ Régis Ambroise: Landscape and the responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development.

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Chapter 4

Experiences of rural landscape

1. Experience of Tuscany, Italy

Mauro Agnoletti

President of the Landscape Observatory of the Regional Government of Tuscany, and Scientific Co-ordinator of the National Observatory of Rural Landscape, Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies, Italy.

Landscape in Italian agricultural policy

The European Landscape Convention has been implemented in Italy by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, as well as by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies since 2007, when landscape was indicated as an objective of the National Strategic Plan for Rural Development (NSPRD). This was the first time that landscape had been considered a strategic resource for rural development. A working group was established with the task of preparing a report on the state of knowledge and then proposing new regulations, strategies and action programmes for the regional rural development plans (RDPs). These plans define the rural development strategies for each Italian region, together with the objectives that qualify farmers for subsidies under the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The state-of-knowledge report produced for the NSPRD made clear that existing conservation tools were not appropriate for rural landscapes. The features of rural landscapes depend on farming and forestry, so restrictions based on limitation of use or nature protection, although useful in controlling urban sprawl, are no use in reducing degradation caused by abandonment and industrialisation. For this reason, the first action of the working group was to develop a report on the state of the landscape and a document with strategies and actions to preserve and value it in the national strategy. The NSPRD defined the rural landscape as the “result of the integration among economic, social and environmental factors in time and space”, stressing the dynamic nature of the landscape and the need for active policies to conserve and value it, not just restrictions.

Landscape and the competitiveness of the rural economy

In the National Strategic Plan for Rural Development, landscape quality has been considered an added value that cannot be replicated by a competitor, especially when associated with local products and tourism, for the development of the rural economy. Thus, rural areas are no longer simply considered a place for food production, but as complex systems where different activities contribute to development, and where the concept of quality applies to the entire landscape.

The food industry is the most important sector of the Italian rural economy, and its success is increasingly based on quality and not quantity or low price. In this respect the traditional practices used in agriculture and forestry are not only more sustainable in environmental terms; they are also of fundamental importance for the quality of the food and the uniqueness of the landscape. Italy is the state which has the highest number of protected food labels (574) compared to other countries, ensuring a close relationship between food quality and the place where the food is produced. Local food is increasingly appreciated by citizens and tourists travelling to Italy. The 511 million tourist arrivals in 2014 (54.3% Italians, 45.7% foreigners), for example, generated €75 billion of expenditure, but food alone makes up 24% of the reasons for arrivals and 16% of the expenditure of tourists (CREA 2015). Travel for food, landscape or culture affects many other economic sectors and contributes to the development of the entire country, especially when staying in private homes and agritourism. In 2014 the average revenue for each agritourism business was about €56 000, an increase of 33% from 2013. In this context, forests and silvo-pastoral landscapes contribute to the attractiveness of the landscape, as well as to food quality (e.g., mushrooms and berries), and offer grazing grounds for high-quality milk products, meat and cheeses.

The consideration of the landscape in the NSPRD leads a new concept of quality which integrates the quality of the food with the quality of the landscape. In other words, the same food produced with different agricultural practices and in different environmental conditions generates a different quality of food, valorising the uniqueness of the local landscape and its associated culture, and contributing to new market value for the territory and the food. It is with this perspective that the NSPRD promotes a landscape approach to the quality of the environment, the quality of life and the competitiveness and diversification of the rural economy.

Landscape and environmental quality

The diversity of vegetal and animal species in the Italian rural territory, combined with cultural factors, explain the reasons for developing an approach based on landscape rather than solely on ecological or natural values. The biocultural nature of Italian landscapes implies a central role played by farmers, not only for biodiversity but also to control hydro-geological risk and maintain low-input agriculture. This is particularly important in mountainous or hilly regions where industrialisation cannot occur and the alternative is abandonment and reduced food production. The resulting need to import food increases the ecological footprint. Considering the hunger challenge facing the world, low-intensity

agriculture is probably one of the most effective solutions for holding together food and environmental quality in many parts of the world.

Biodiversity conservation is usually related to species (alpha diversity), while beta and gamma diversity (which are associated with geographic diversity) are rarely considered. Nevertheless, this level is of the utmost importance for the rural landscape, and it is mostly managed by farmers. Traditional practices are the most suited for protecting the genetic diversity associated with the traditional varieties of domesticated species, compared to those developed for industrial production. Among many examples, the numerous historic varieties of wheat, once cultivated in different parts of Italy, may be less productive in terms of yield per hectare, but they are better suited to the features of the local environment, especially soils richer in nutrients. More generally, biodiversity targets must consider the different features of the territory in different parts of the world and the different role that these territories can play in this context. Replicating an ideal trophic chain that is typical of an untouched natural environment in territories that are densely populated and shaped by cultural factors will often create problems, rather than solving them. In this perspective, forests can play a crucial part supporting environmental and food quality.

Regarding hydrogeological risk, in Italy about 500 000 landslides occur every year, many of them even in forested areas. Surveys made in the terraced areas of the Cinque Terre, Liguria, after a catastrophic rain event in 2011, showed that 85% of big slides occurred on abandoned dry stone terraces, covered by secondary growth vegetation. These events are expected to happen more frequently in Italy, because of climate change, and will require adaptation strategies. The results of the survey suggest that unmanaged vegetation is not always the best solution to reduce hydrogeological risk, especially in areas where human intervention is needed to stabilise fragile environments. This is one of the most important reasons why agricultural policies need to support farmers, considering the multiple roles they play in environmental protection. The land arrangements, forest management and production practices developed according to local environmental conditions in different regions, maintain a variety of landscapes, providing important lessons for adaptation and mitigation strategies to fight climate change. The conservation of these systems, rarely formalised in scientific research, is one of the goals of landscape planning and international programmes such as the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) of the FAO and the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

Landscape preservation was among the objectives of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) 2014-20,

especially in the first pillar. The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture services, and the renewal of villages, with activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes, are essential elements of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. This topic is also indicated in the “ecological focus areas”, which are areas directly affecting biodiversity, such as land lying fallow, landscape features, terraces, buffer strips, afforested and agroforestry areas or areas indirectly affecting biodiversity. The reference in the CAP to biodiversity also explains why a declaration by UNESCO and the Convention on Biological Diversity declaration on biocultural diversity associated with the European rural landscape was promoted by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture in 2014, with an attempt to clarify what kind of biodiversity should be associated with rural areas.

The introduction of landscape in rural development policies can be considered a fundamental step in the attempt to move forward from strategies essentially devoted to preserving landscape by limiting economic activities that will potentially degrade it, to strategies considering landscape as a resource for the development of the rural economy.

The National Observatory of Rural Landscape

After the introduction of landscape strategies in the NSPRD, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies established a Landscape Observatory of Rural Landscape (Ministerial Decree D.M. No. 17070). The observatory has the task of monitoring landscape changes; developing a collaboration between landscape planning and rural development; defining landscape quality objectives; developing international collaboration; and managing the National Register of Historical Rural Landscapes and Traditional Agricultural Practices. The establishment of the observatory occurred after a decree of the President of the Republic allowing the Ministry of Agriculture to develop landscape policies in the framework of rural development (Presidential Decree DPR No. 41). This is an important step in recognising the economic nature of the rural landscape and its contribution to rural development. The establishment of the observatory at the Ministry of Agriculture also allowed a collaboration with the Observatory of Landscape Quality established by the Ministry of Culture and opening the ground for a collaboration to take care of a topic typically not taken into consideration by traditional conservation tools.

The National Register was developed after the results of a research project which identified 120 potential forest and agricultural historical sites across Italy. Five landscapes have been

officially designated in the register. A memorandum of understanding has been signed between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and Italy concerning the National Register and the FAO agricultural heritage programme (GIAHS), which includes more than 55 agricultural landscapes in the world. The National Register promotes an alternative to the system of parks and protected areas, mostly based on nature conservation, focusing instead on the dynamic conservation of agricultural landscapes representing examples of sustainable forms of agriculture and forestry.

Thanks to the collaboration established with the Observatory, in 2014 the National Statistical Agency introduced the quality of rural landscapes among the national indicators of the well-being of the population, also including the conservation of historical landscapes as one of the indicators. This has been a major step in recognising the role that rural landscape plays in the quality of life of the population, while also meeting the growing concern about current degradation processes. In view of the need to maintain the diversity of landscape mosaics and reduce the effects of abandonment, a modification of the landscape protection system was introduced in 2012, allowing the restoration of previously cultivated areas, even if reforested after abandonment, and the restoration of forests having specific cultural features. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture has developed a formal collaboration with the Landscape Observatory of Tuscany.

The Landscape Plan of Tuscany

The Tuscan Landscape Plan is the result of a legislative act provided by the National Code of Cultural Heritage. This code authorises the Italian to elaborate landscape plans independently of the ordinary territorial plans from urban planning, or to integrate them into a single plan (Law No. 65 of 2015: "Norms for the government of the territory"). The law aims to achieve sustainable development by controlling the transformations induced by economic activities, fostering the maintenance, reuse, restoration and creation of new landscapes. The landscape capital has been considered a common good, recognising equal rights of citizens in terms of use and fruition, respecting their needs for a better quality of life for present and future generations. In the plan, the landscape capital is defined as the whole set of structures resulting from the long-term co-evolution between nature and human society, and an important value for future generations.

Active conservation of landscape resources, together with protection of the cultural and natural

heritage of the region, represents the general aim of the plan, which has taken into account the idea of incorporating landscape into the development model, trying to limit the global trends that reduce cultural and economic diversity, focusing on the quality of landscape resources and rejecting the notion of "territory" as an anonymous platform with no identity where any development can occur without regulation. More generally, the plan proposes itself as a centralised and comprehensive tool for the government of the territory.

The four structural invariants

Following national indications and the three approaches – aesthetic, ecological and structural – as central references of its structure, the plan adopted four "invariants", values considered to be fundamentally associated with Tuscany that cannot be degraded. These were also considered to be rules informing the planning process and regulating the transformation of the territory. They represent the regional level of the plan, while the landscape units represent the local level.

- The hydrogeomorphological features of morphogenetic systems and river basins. This invariant represents the fundamental physical structure on which the different identities of the Tuscan landscape developed.
- The ecosystemic features of the landscape. This invariant represents the biotic structure supporting the animal and vegetal species, made of complex mosaics in the agricultural and forest matrix and the associated biodiversity. In this invariant, forests and woodlands are described.
- The polycentric and reticular features of urban, infrastructural and settlement systems form the prevailing structure of settlements inherited from Etruscan times (7th century bc) and maintained until today. It comprises a scattering of small towns, only partly affected by the urbanisation that usually occurs around big cities.
- The character of the rural landscapes. This invariant concerns the detailed features of the land-use mosaic and agricultural cultivation that affect the quality and biodiversity of the rural territory. The description includes the relationship with settlements and the architectural features of rural buildings.

The detailed state of the knowledge developed for each invariant is described in a specific syllabus, one for each invariant. The syllabus describes the methodologies applied, the features of the invariant, the different typologies and the features of each type. The description of each type addresses values and criticalities and indicates specific

landscape objectives. The syllabus is supported by a set of maps, such as the geomorphological maps, at 1:250 000 and 1:50 000 scale, maps of the ecological network and maps of settlement and rural types.

The four invariants are reflected in all the 20 landscape units into which the territory of Tuscany has been divided, according to the National Code of Cultural Heritage. The logic of the plan requires that every unit must be capable of incorporating all the most important elements of the territory included in the area delimited by the unit. In the attempt to improve the efficacy of the planning process the administrative limits of the municipalities have been considered in the definition of the boundaries of each unit. For each unit, a specific chapter has been produced containing the descriptions of the values and the criticalities, for each invariant, as well as the landscape quality objectives and the rules for the management of the territory. Each chapter also contains a set of diachronic land-use maps, starting from the cadastre of 1823, as well as geological maps. All the maps supporting the plan are created by the office of the Territorial Information System, which is in charge of updating the information using geographic information systems. The office has a public web interface, and every citizen or institution can download the material produced by the plan. Rural territory is described in invariant No. IV, but also invariant II, which is entirely dedicated to forest areas. The plan also incorporates the national law allowing the restoration of abandoned farmland now covered with forest although, as in the national law, the regional offices of the Ministry of Culture do not always allow the transformation agreed in the construction of the plan.

Other documents

The regional level of the plan also proposes the map of the Historical Rural Landscapes of Tuscany. This approach takes into consideration the national register of historic rural landscape developed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The document intends to highlight the origins of the Tuscan landscape, to increase the knowledge of the territory, favouring the restoration and protection of important historical features. The plan has incorporated the modifications to the National Forest Law 227/2001, allowing the restoration of previous land uses, as well as forests with historical features and the identification of historical rural landscapes. The regional level of the plan also contains an exploration of the iconographic sources of the Tuscan landscape, and an assessment of its visibility and perceivable features.

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CREA (2015) Consiglio per la ricerca in agricoltura e l'analisi dell'economia agraria [Council for Agricultural Research and Analysis of Agricultural Economics], www.crea.gov.it/web/agricoltura-e-ambiente.

2. The Manifesto for the Beauty of Rural Landscapes in Campania, Italy

Carmine Nardone

Honorary President of the Province of Benevento, Campania, and President of the Association Futuridea, Italy.

The Manifesto for the Beauty of Rural Landscapes – published as *La bellezza del paesaggio rurale* – was adopted in 2018 by the Scientific Committee for Rural Landscape Studies, including: the Rural Landscape Laboratory Futuridea, in collaboration with the Campania region, the National Research Council (ISAFOM) and the University from Sannio, and directed by Rossella Del Prete, Antonio Leone and Carmine Nardone. It was presented with the participation of Felice Spingola, Sociologist and Landscape Economist, Centro Studi Pan, Calabria, Italy.



Figure 1. On 12 April 2019, the Manifesto for the Beauty of Rural Landscapes was signed by the five municipalities that make up Sannio Falanghina



Figure 2. Publication *La bellezza del paesaggio rurale*

The Manifesto for the Beauty of Rural Landscapes

1. Intelligent bio-planning of rural areas, able to protect their historical identities and distinctiveness.
2. Renewable energy on a corporate scale as an alternative to agricultural land consumption for solar or wind farms.
3. Priority given to the reuse of abandoned rural buildings according to innovative and eco-friendly criteria.
4. Maximisation of the historical biodiversity of the agricultural frame of the rural mosaic (borders, thematic areas, etc.).
5. Creation and planning of an eco-friendly path (bioarchitecture) for new buildings that result from the new multifunctionality of rural areas.
6. A regional satellite monitoring service to combat all types of illegal activity.
7. Promotion of the beauty of the rural landscape (art and rural landscapes, taking into account lighting and rural regeneration, natural mitigation of rural infrastructures, etc.).
8. Creation of a "Regional Nature Card".
9. Promotion of a regional observatory of the rural landscape (both interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary).
10. Taking a regional census of rural cultural heritage and creating a specific catalogue of abandoned agricultural and industrial sites, along with creation of a documentary and visual archive throughout the rural territory, already commenced in the Cilento Area and Vallo di Diano National Park and in the areas of the seven Regional Parks.

Source : La bellezza del Paesaggio Rurale (2018), Regione Campania, Prete R. Del, Leone A. and Nardone C. (eds)

The rural landscape is an extraordinary and key element to Italy, and Campania in particular.

The singularity and beauty of the landscape heritage constitute a resource rich in potential for eco-sustainable development, so a new culture of rural landscape can be proposed that is original yet grows out of historical cultural identities. Such a new culture can be a remedy for the destructive phenomena resulting from individual neglect and commercial interests that transform "places" into "non-places" with no identity.

Campania offers a unique heritage of landscapes of multicultural richness, developed over the centuries by people searching for new ideas oriented to beauty and a more powerful and positive involvement. The theme of the rural landscape expresses itself in a growing complexity (multifunctionality, sustainability, territorial dualisms, new technologies): therefore, to make a sustainable evolution-oriented approach, we need to overcome both merely nostalgic or conservative visions and ideological ideas of the total freeing of nature from the human footprint (rewilding). Landscapes must retain their sense of place. The "non-place" is, in the words of Augé, "a world promised to solitary individuality, to the passage, to the temporary and to the ephemeral". "If the anthropological place creates an organic social bond, the 'non-places' create a solitary one." (Augé 2015)

A new and more responsive orientation is needed, in order to respect the peculiarities of a place (or its historical identity) through the creativity and

uniqueness of innovative practice. This practice itself can become an instrument of diversity and beauty, and the basis of a new identity cycle. Currently,

the "non-places" represent the era, they give a quantifiable element obtained by a certain conversion between surface elements, volume and distance – air routes, railways, motorways and mobile cabinets called "means of transport" (aeroplanes, trains, cars), airports, railway stations, large hotel chains, leisure facilities, large commercial spaces and, finally, the complex entanglement of wired or wireless networks that mobilise extra-terrestrial spaces for the purpose of communication so special that it often puts the individual in contact with another image of himself. (Augé 2015)

Once "places" and "non-places" have been defined, rural landscape needs to be explained. Its definition is complex, and we need to consider the natural components (water, soil, climate, plant and animal biodiversity, etc.), the cultural components (painting, photography, cinema, music, poetry, etc.), the human activity components represented by the actions taken on the rural territory (cultivation systems, rural architecture, etc.) and the components added by the "perception" of the observer.

The question that emerges is how to identify "places" from "non-places" in the rural landscape. A consideration by Gilles Clément, in the book *Manifesto of the third landscape*, can be mentioned:

If we stop looking at the landscape as the object of an industry, we suddenly discover – is it an oversight by the cartographer, a neglect by the politician? – a quantity of undecided spaces, devoid of

function, which it is difficult to name. This ensemble belongs neither to the territory of the shadow nor to that of the light. It is situated on the margins. (Clément 2005)

Biological diversity helps to break the deadlock of anonymity, giving the area an identity and making it a place. Thus, any place where biodiversity remains – for example, where cultivated fields are bordered by hedges or tree lines – can be considered a “place” in the rural landscape.

Alongside the concept of biodiversity, understood as an identifying factor of the “places” of the rural landscape, there are other concepts with the same identifying characteristics, such as the idea of sustainable agriculture and the concept of smart bio-territory, as well as existing rural architectural artefacts linked to the tradition of places that fit into a context made of history and social relations, and that therefore belong to the idea of “place” (Prete and Leone 2017).

Sustainable agriculture, “like life, is not always totally sustainable, but we can improve it every day” (Conti 1997). The concept of “greater sustainability must be given a double meaning: one of a greater availability of farming land and the one of a longer possibility of farming the same land without diminishing the productivity of any of the production factors, such as labour, capital, energy and land” (Nardone 1997). A bio-territory or a bio-region is usually defined as a model of sustainable management of the natural resources of a territory by local communities. The management of a bio-territory requires a kind of innovation that can be summarised in its “smart management” policy. (Matassino 2015)

Analysis of the natural components of the landscape (relief, soil, geo-lithology, climate) is increasingly considered an essential condition for intelligent spatial planning, based on the balance between agronomic validity and landscape quality, sustainable development and improvement of urban areas and rural areas. A large number of surveys of the Campania region (Leone et al. 2014; Leone et al. 2016) highlight the importance of this analysis in the enhancement of valuable agricultural areas of the region.

The defence of biodiversity, the adoption of sustainable agriculture and the creation of smart bio-territory all lead to the identification of “places” in the rural landscape. On the other hand, the “non-places” of the same landscape can be considered the denial of a qualitative approach. The Italian rural landscape is a richly articulated landscape, composed of areas with their own peculiarities, both geographical and typical, made of traditions and rural architectures that together give a great value to the territory by imbuing it with the distinctive character of a “place”.

The character of “non-place”, on the other hand, can be associated, more generally, with bad use and indiscriminate exploitation of the resources of the territory. Starting from places and non-places, we can identify the history of the territory and start to determine how the social and economic contexts might evolve at regional level.

Multifunctionality, expressed in practice in the organisational and settlement forms in rural areas, will produce both a negative and positive effect on the landscape quality. Will multifunctionality become the tool for a new industrial model of urbanisation or will it be oriented, according to new sustainable rural building regulations, towards an eco-friendly feature connected to the rural landscape? (Fichera 2007).

The objective is to make the eco-friendly path adequate to match this new multifunctionality. Multifunctionality of agriculture is a primary sector, able not only to produce goods, but also a sector capable of providing services to the environment: conservation of biodiversity and landscape, hydro-geological security, and services to the population, culture and tradition.

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