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

L'Italia nel 1848
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.
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.
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.
STRUCTURAL INVARIANTS

The heart of the landscape regional plan is based on four “invarians”: these are the features that give identity to the landscape and that have to be safeguarded.
Hydro-geomorphological characteristics of watersheds and morphogenetic system
Ecosystem characteristics of the landscape

**ELEMENTI STRUTTURALI DELLA RETE ECOLOGICA**

- rete degli ecosistemi forestali
  - nodo forestale primario
  - nodo forestale secondario
  - matrice forestale ad elevata connettività
  - nuclei di connessione ed elementi forestali isolati
  - aree forestali in evoluzione a bassa connettività
  - corsoo ripariale

- rete degli ecosistemi agropastorali
  - nodo degli agroecosistemi
  - matrice agroecosistemica collinare
  - matrice agroecosistemica di pianura
  - agroecosistema frammentato attivo
  - agroecosistema frammentato in abbandono con ricolonizzazione arborea/arbuslivia
  - matrice agroecosistemica di pianura urbanizzata
  - agroecosistema intensivo

- ecosistemi palustri e fluviali
  - zone umide
  - corridoi fluviali

- ecosistemi costieri
  - coste sabbiose prive di sistemi duni
  - coste sabbiose con ecosistemi duni interi o parzialmente alterati
  - coste rocciose

- principali ecosistemi rupestri e calanchivi
  - ambienti rocciosi o calanchivi

- superficie artificiale
  - area urbanizzata
Polycentric characteristics of urban settlement system and infrastructure

MORFOTIPO 1. Sistema insediativo a spina delle valli appenniniche
Articolazioni territoriali del morfotipo:
1.1 Lumignana
1.2 Garfagnana
1.3 Valle del Bisenzio

MORFOTIPO 2. Sistema insediativo a pettine delle penetranti vallive sull’Aurai
Articolazioni territoriali del morfotipo:
2.1 Val di Cecina
2.2 Val di Chemia
2.3 Val di Pescia e Val di Bruna
2.4 Valle dell’Ombrone
2.5 Val di Flora
2.6 Val di Albegna

MORFOTIPO 3. Sistema insediativo a pettine dei pendii rocciosi sull’Alta Via
Articolazioni territoriali del morfotipo:
3.1 Versilia
3.2 Rosignano-Valda

MORFOTIPO 4. Sistema insediativo complesso della conurbazione polycentrica in pianura alluvionale
Articolazioni territoriali del morfotipo:
4.1 Piana Fiorentina Prato-Pistoia
4.2 Piana di Lucca
4.3 Piana Pisano-Livornese

MORFOTIPO 5. Sistema lineare e mancata infrastrutturale multi-modale
Articolazioni territoriali del morfotipo:
5.1 Val d’Arno superiore
5.2 Val di Chiana
5.3 Val Tiberina
5.4 Val d’Arno inferiore

MORFOTIPO 6. Sistema insediativo a pettine delle conche intermontane
Articolazioni territoriali del morfotipo:
6.1 Mugello
6.2 Casentino
6.3 Petta della conca intermontana del Reno
6.4 Pettine della conca intermontana del...

MORFOTIPO 7. Sistema insediativo a maglia del paesaggio storico collinare
Articolazioni territoriali del morfotipo:
7.1 La maglia delle colline lombarde e pisane
7.2 La val di Fras
7.3 La val di Elsa
7.4 La val di Pesa
7.5 Il pettine del sistema della villa fittoria del Chianti fiorentino e senese
7.6 La radiata di Volterra
7.7 La radiata di San Gimignano
7.8 La radiata di Colle val d’Elsa
7.9 La radiata di Siena
7.10 La radiata di Montalcino
7.11 La maglia delle colline della Val d’Orcia

MORFOTIPO 8. Sistema ravvicinato dell’alta collina e delle montagne
Articolazioni territoriali del morfotipo:
8.1 La corona del Monte Amiata
8.2 Le colline metallifere e la Montagna senese
8.3 Le colline di Montaione e Gambassi
8.4 La svizzera pesciatina
Morphotypological and functional characteristics of the agri-environmental system of rural landscapes
The four ‘invariants’ allows to identify local landscape areas
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.
The territorial and landscape heritage

Synthesise the content of the four ‘invariants’ and the relationships between them.
MAPS OF CRITICAL ISSUES

It describes the transformations that create negative impacts on the landscapes and related problems.
To give more clarity to the proposed actions, are used 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.
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.
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

Paola Cannavò, Piero Aebisher, Stefania Cancellieri (edited by), *Progettare paesaggio - Landscape as Infrastructure*, Gangemi, Roma 2011.