

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

**CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE**

***21st MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION***

***21^e REUNION DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE
LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

***“Landscape and education”
« Paysage et éducation »***

Tropea, Italy / Italie
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INITIAL WORKSHOP

Plan and landscape in urban culture

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The Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica (INU) works to develop territorial and landscape culture with attention to the relationship between research, education, and the evolution of territorial governance practices. As required by the European Landscape Convention, education to the quality of the landscape is essential to increase awareness among the population and institutional actors, to manage and to accompany planning practices and activities till the intervention phase. INU, in synergy with territorial and academic institutions, promotes landscape quality especially through education and research. This activity aims at educating technicians and practitioners within the Italian landscape and urban planning context, and at trying to develop specific qualification of experts in Local Landscape Commissions that evaluate interventions in the landscape context.

In Italy, landscape appears at different scales as an aggregative dimension of policies, plans and interventions, but it clashes with the difficulties of the postcode landscape planning season (see Rapporto dal Territorio INU, 2016, www.inu.it/?s=rapporto+dal+territorio).

Currently, landscape planning is incomplete in the integration of landscape into territorial policies and planning, especially on the local scale and in urban design; it demonstrates an inadequate identification of public and private responsibilities in management and implementation activities, and it is characterised by the absence of appropriate financial resources for implementation.

Landscape is a strategic issue of vast area planning: on the one hand, in protected area planning, landscape plays an important role as a resource to be exploited and managed with particular attention to population and local communities' expectations (IUCN Durban, 2003; Phillips, 2003). On the other

hand, regional and metropolitan planning provide scenarios and strategies for conservation, enhancement and management of nature, and of biodiversity and landscape, land-take containment, environmental safety and adaptation to climate change.

Landscape planning and landscape enhancement scenarios require appropriate landscape design and a local project as, in some cases, it is capable of making the intentions of planning strategies effective.

A landscape project operates through large-scale strategies and scenarios, timely actions and interventions; it is a project that requires, on the one hand, a systemic dimension to co-ordinate landscape policies related to the entire territory in broader and far-sighted strategies. This dimension is in fact necessary for integrating environmental regeneration in the construction of ecological quality, with the enhancement of goods and tourism valorisation, and the reorganisation of networks and natural and agricultural spaces. On the other hand, the local scale is essential for defining design processes that are linked to identity and to the local community into a transformative dimension, as required by the European Landscape Convention.

Within the Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica a particular consideration of these issues has been developing by the INU Community *Landscape and Biodiversity*, in order to promote effectiveness of landscape quality in planning and design, working on education and research among Italian urban and regional planning experts.