



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

6th Session – 2018-2019

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL
Text (20 pages max.): *PDF format*

***Between land and water, “an alternative ownership method”.
Agriculture, social entrepreneurship, landscape and sustainability
for a continually evolving identity space:
the experience of the Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica.***

“Another Ownership Model”

1. Role and Opportunities of Common property in Italy
2. The European perspective
3. Common property and Biodiversity

Identity Space

1. The system of values, meanings and consistency of a Community
2. SCI and SPA areas classed as Sites of Community Interest (SCI) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) under the EU “Habitat” Directive
3. Combating depopulation, fostering cohesion and social integration

Sustainability: The Model

1. The CUM area: 353 hectares, 600 households, a neither private nor public legal form of ownership
2. Entrepreneurship, social engagement and intergenerational values
3. Awareness and sensitization: The value of Landscape as a common good

Quality And Excellence

1. CUM, a consortium promoting research, experimentation and innovation
2. Interdisciplinary collaboration with Universities and Research Centers: Economics, Law, Pharmacy, Engineering, Food Science
3. Applied research for health, “landscape management” and premium quality agricultural production: Product Identity.

“Landscape Covenant”

1. Implementation of a production model fostering economic, social and environmental sustainability
2. CUM, as a potential new local “governance paradigm”
3. The local partnership: 2500 ha of farmland shared by farms and local operators in areas with high conservation landscape and environmental value



“Another Ownership Model”

1. COMMON PROPERTY AND BIODIVERSITY

There is growing awareness about the local communities' key role in conserving the biological diversity that sustains life on Earth. With the adoption in 2010 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, this is now fully incorporated into the Programme of Work of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), a binding international treaty accepted by all European countries and the European Union. Target 11 acknowledges that other effective area-based conservation measures are as important as the official protected areas for areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services and for their integration into wider landscapes. Target 18 states that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources should be respected and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities. Experts have acknowledged that both wild and agricultural biodiversity is especially conserved where local and indigenous communities have been able to exercise common rights over their land and natural resources, often on the base of their own ancient rules and governance. This is the case of the Uomini of Messenziatica - is a collective ownership project dating back to the Middle Ages.

The 1896 Istituto in Consorzio constitutes a reference point for safeguarding and looking after the Po Delta's landscape heritage. Over time, it has shown an ability to prioritise a sense of community and brotherhood over individual growth, consolidating its entrepreneurial ability via constant hydraulic supervision and work on the land, combating intensive land exploitation and enhancing the social capital. Since 2010 it has been promoting awareness raising and applied research work and innovative agricultural practices, combating rural depopulation and promoting social cohesion to pass on the shared heritage to future generations. By agreeing a new “landscape pact” it is a bearer of sustainability, justice and belonging values, expression of the multiple identities of Europe and its communities.

Commons of high environmental value are found in most

European countries, but only few States have in the last century provided way for assuring their legal recognition, especially at subnational level, as in the case of Spain and Italy. Countries like Scotland and Romania are recently providing legal and policy means to reconstitute their commons.

In 2017, Italy has adopted Law n. 168, linking the rural commons to environmental conservation and creating a single national category out of the previous heterogeneity.

This is in line with the Programme of Work of the CBD, a great opportunity to enable committed communities such as the Uomini of Massenzatica to contribute to our common goal of assuring a healthy, just, and sustainable future.

The particular legal history, which has linked the Common property regimes to landscape and environmental protection, and the existing rich literature, has put Italy in a privileged position to play a pioneering role in the initiatives for the support of community heritage within the European Union.

It is a true symbiosis between man and nature that cannot be broken and that, therefore, has spanned throughout the centuries up to our times. Common property is not a right of the community, but an obligation: namely, an obligation to preserve the land to be passed on to future generations, ensuring the livelihood of the community. For this reason, the land owned on the basis of a common property scheme cannot be divided between the individual members, and therefore cannot be sold.

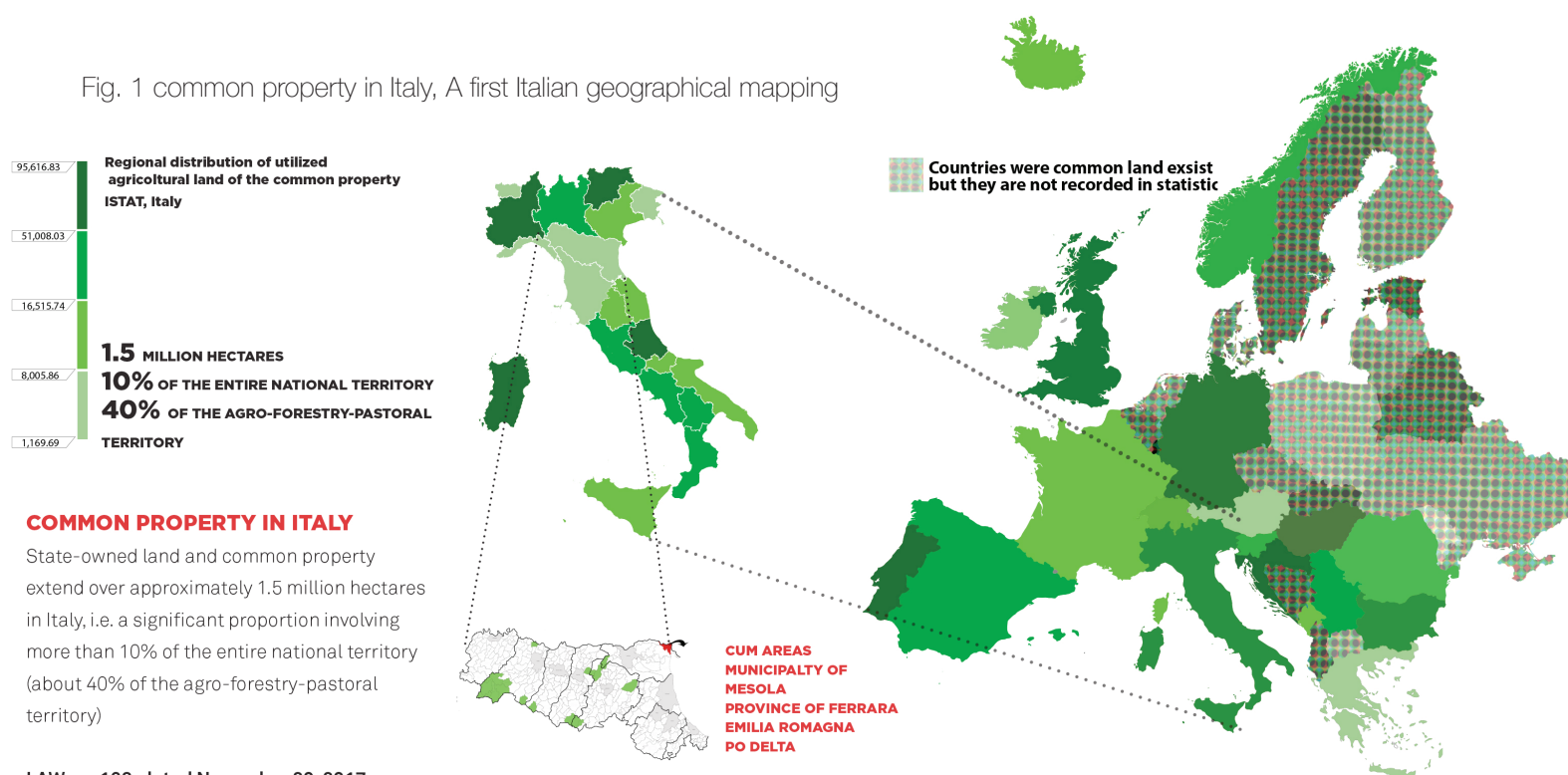
The sale or division of land do not make sense, because the fragmentation of land into many smaller individual plots cannot produce the same wealth as through an integrated management scheme held by the community as a whole. This model was thoroughly studied by Elinor Ostrom, winner of the Nobel Prize for Economics in 2009, who showed that the best strategy to support man's life in the more challenging habitats is common property, and management of common pool resources. These areas are defined by the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) as the

“natural and/or modified ecosystems containing significant biodiversity values, ecological services and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities, both sedentary and mobile, through customary laws or other effective means”.

The management model adopted by Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica is more generally related to the issue of Common property regimes in relation to access to land. It is an opportunity to highlight an issue that has not yet received the attention it deserves, especially in relation to its great potential in the management of natural resources, in rural

development, inclusion and social innovation. Throughout their history, common property institutions have played a unique role in preserving the natural heritage by preventing its destruction and maintaining its ecological, economic and cultural value. Today, taking into account that a significant part of the agro-forestry resources of our country is suffering from problems related to non-management, abandonment and loss of ecosystem functioning, community assets are still current models that offer management solutions and provide the society with opportunities for widespread access to natural resources.

Fig. 1 common property in Italy, A first Italian geographical mapping



LAW no. 168, dated November 20, 2017,
“Regulations on common property” - article 2

Fig. 2 European countries where the various forms of common property were surveyed

Common property	Surveyed/estimated in each farm having the right of use	Surveyed as farms	Surveyed at the Nuts 3 level (Municipalities)
Surveyed also in the past	Germany, Cyprus, Spain, Croatia, Italy, <i>Norway</i>	Germany, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Romania, Austria	
Surveyed for the first time during the 2010 agricultural census	<i>Slovenia, Montenegro</i>	France, Bulgaria, Hungary	Greece, United Kingdom, Ireland

Source: Eurostat. In italics, non-EU countries for which Eurostat data is available.

2. COMMON PROPERTY IN A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

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.

These ownership models are implemented with different connotations and widely represented in Europe.

The 2010 agricultural census of the EU Member States allowed to shed more light on the concept of common property of agricultural land.

In this respect, Eurostat's endeavour was critical to bring out the statistical debate about significant agricultural areas, but often neglected or not reported in the official statistics because not directly relating to the farms being surveyed.

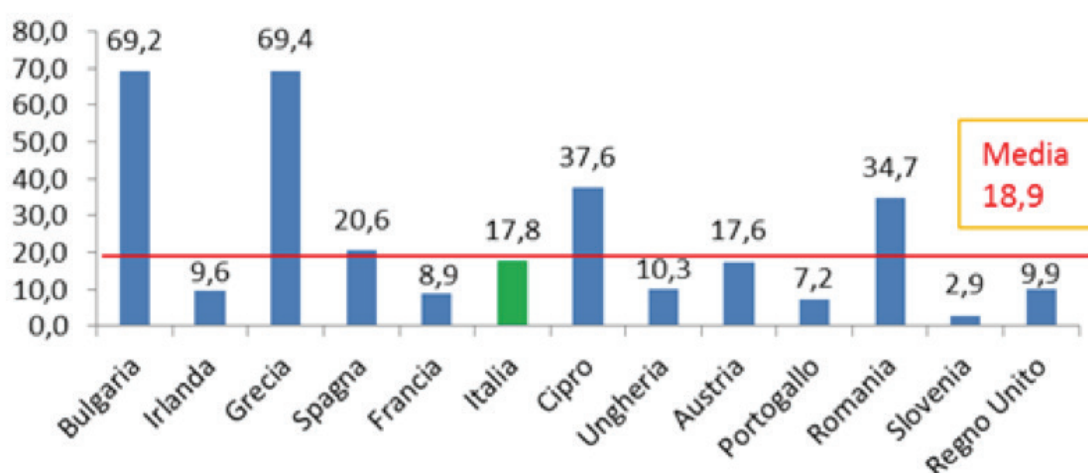
Not less than 18 Member States declared that they had forms of common property within their respective territories. In many countries, cases of “common property” (also known as common land or collective ownership) were detected considering them as real farms or attributing their acreage to individual holdings which have the right of use.

The areas pertaining to common property, in countries where this form of property exists, are generally quite relevant. They amount to about 10 million hectares (9.3 million, in addition to those relating to Germany, which can not be quantified) and on average they account for 7.6% of Total Utilisable Agricultural Area (UAA) (Sau) of these Member States and 18.9% of permanent meadows and pastures. The countries where common property has a greater impact are Greece (32.8%), Bulgaria (19.2%) and Romania (11.7%). In Italy it accounts for 4.7% of the total Utilisable Agricultural Area (UAA) (Sau) and 17.8% of the total and permanent meadows and pastures.

Common property plays a significant role in many European countries, for managing extensive agricultural surfaces. These areas, as in the Italian case, being located mainly in the mountains and therefore having a low level of profitability, however, are of considerable importance from an environmental and landscape point of view. Maintaining the public property of these surfaces may be a guarantee ensuring land protection, biodiversity and sustainable animal husbandry. Nevertheless, the availability of statistical data that measure its extent is important to keep an open and lively debate today in Europe on the use of public land property.

The European census data presented herein provide for the first time a statistical extent of the phenomenon, albeit limited to the areas of agricultural interest.

Common property plays a significant role in many European countries, for managing extensive agricultural surfaces. These areas, as in the Italian case, being located mainly in the mountains and therefore having a low level of profitability, however, are of considerable importance from an environmental and landscape point of view. Maintaining the public property of these surfaces may be a guarantee ensuring land protection, biodiversity and sustainable animal husbandry. Nevertheless, the availability of statistical data that measure its extent is important to keep an open and lively debate today in Europe on the use of public land property. The European census data presented herein provide for the first time a statistical extent of the phenomenon, albeit limited to the areas of agricultural interest.



Source: Eurostat

3-ROLE AND OPPORTUNITIES OF COMMON PROPERTY IN ITALY

State-owned land and common property extend over approximately 1.5 million hectares in Italy, i.e. a significant proportion involving more than 10% of the entire national territory (about 40% of the agro-forestry-pastoral territory).

Common property, by its very nature, is a preferential partner for institutions in environmental heritage management, land development initiatives, social and cultural identity enhancement of the community. The collective nature of the assets that communities have always accurately managed and administered necessarily leads to a greater awareness in sustainable development and in the constant search for economic and production models that go beyond traditional paradigms and that seek to “protect” and enhance the landscape, with a view to pass on the common good in its entire value to future generations. For this reason, common property can and must provide, much more than other forms of property, a specific contribution to land development and enhancement, especially following its recognition as a core legal entity for the protection and preservation of the environment and landscape, and its sustainable economic growth, by the Italian Republic, as stipulated by the recent approval of the Law no. 168/2017.

Common property is regarded as a different form of ownership, ruling out any individualistic models or attitudes. It is a form of ownership held by a supra-family community, actually characterized by “little property” and by far a much greater focus on assets, where the community is not intended as a simple combination of goods and people, but where people and goods are managed according to deeply rooted solidarity principles.

For this reason, common property is protected by current legislation according to the same requirements applying to State-owned land, namely: inalienability, non-applicability of statutory limitations and acquisitive prescription procedures and the principle of immutability. These are the four principles that have safeguarded the integrity of these properties from any form of “land pathology”, such as “privatization” or “public property acquisition and ownership”;

In line with the above principles, the governance model proposed by the CUM Consortium, defined not on a formal basis, but on identity and cultural principles, is in full accordance with sustainable development policies, since it goes beyond the traditional paradigms related to the “private” nature of goods, in favour of the substantial “collective” and intergenerational value of ownership belonging to each individual.

It should be recalled that in ecology, conservation means remedying to the loss of biodiversity caused by anthropogenic factors. This new governance model implemented by local residents is opposed to such a depletion phenomenon, de facto ensuring the enhancement of the “common good” of landscape and biodiversity conservation.

In addition, under the Articles of Association of the CUM Consortium, its managerial-administrative model encourages and stimulates the emergence of ideal values: the residents’ activities are carried out in the full awareness to ensure a future to their children, the fertility of the land that has been secured by a century-old expertise, daily efforts that are rewarded by love for one’s own land.

LAW no. 168, dated November 20, 2017, “Regulations on common property” - article 2

“The Italian Republic protects and enhances the collective use of common property, as a:

- a) fundamental factor for the life and development of local communities;
- b) primary tool to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the national natural heritage;
- c) stable component of the environmental system;
- d) local community historical institution intended to safeguard the cultural and natural heritage;
- e) landscape and environmental system protecting the national agriculture, forestry and livestock grazing landscape;
- f) source of renewable sources to be used and enhanced for the benefit of local communities that are entitled to them.

identity space

new opportunities for the Basso Ferrarese landscape

1, THE SYSTEM of VALUES, MEANING AND CONSISTENCY OF A COMMUNITY

This community is intended as a cultural unit where monumental and natural elements are intertwined, where the individuals who inhabit it share or make reference to a common history.

DELTA ANTICO (antica linea di costa)

Abbazia di Pomposa

il Bosco della Mesola

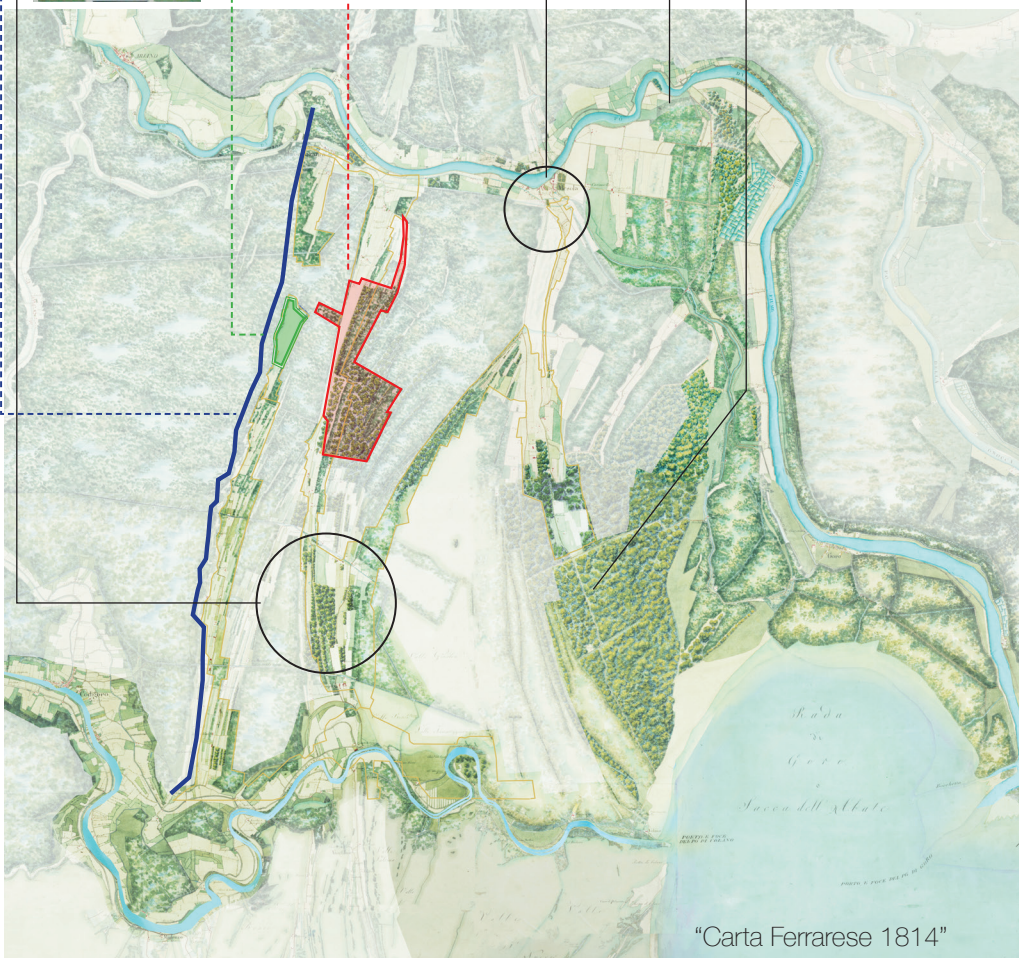
Il parco del Delta del Po

il castello della Mesola



DUNE SIC-ZPS

le aree del CUM di
Massenzatica



"Carta Ferrarese 1814"

2. SCI AND SPA AREAS - SITES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST (SCI) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA) UNDER THE EU "HABITAT" DIRECTIVE

a) Po River from Stellata to Mesola and Cavo Napoleonico (IT4060016)

b) Natural Reserve Massenzatica Fossil Dune (IT4060010)

The Dunes of Massenzatica, fragile landscapes, as fragments of biodiversity, the building blocks for the reconstruction of a cohesive and vital environmental system

c) Bosco della Mesola, Bosco Panfilia, Bosco di Santa Giustina, Valle Falce, La Goara (IT4060015)

SIC-ZPS - DUNE FOSSILI DI MASSENZATICA

aree del CUM di
Massenzatica

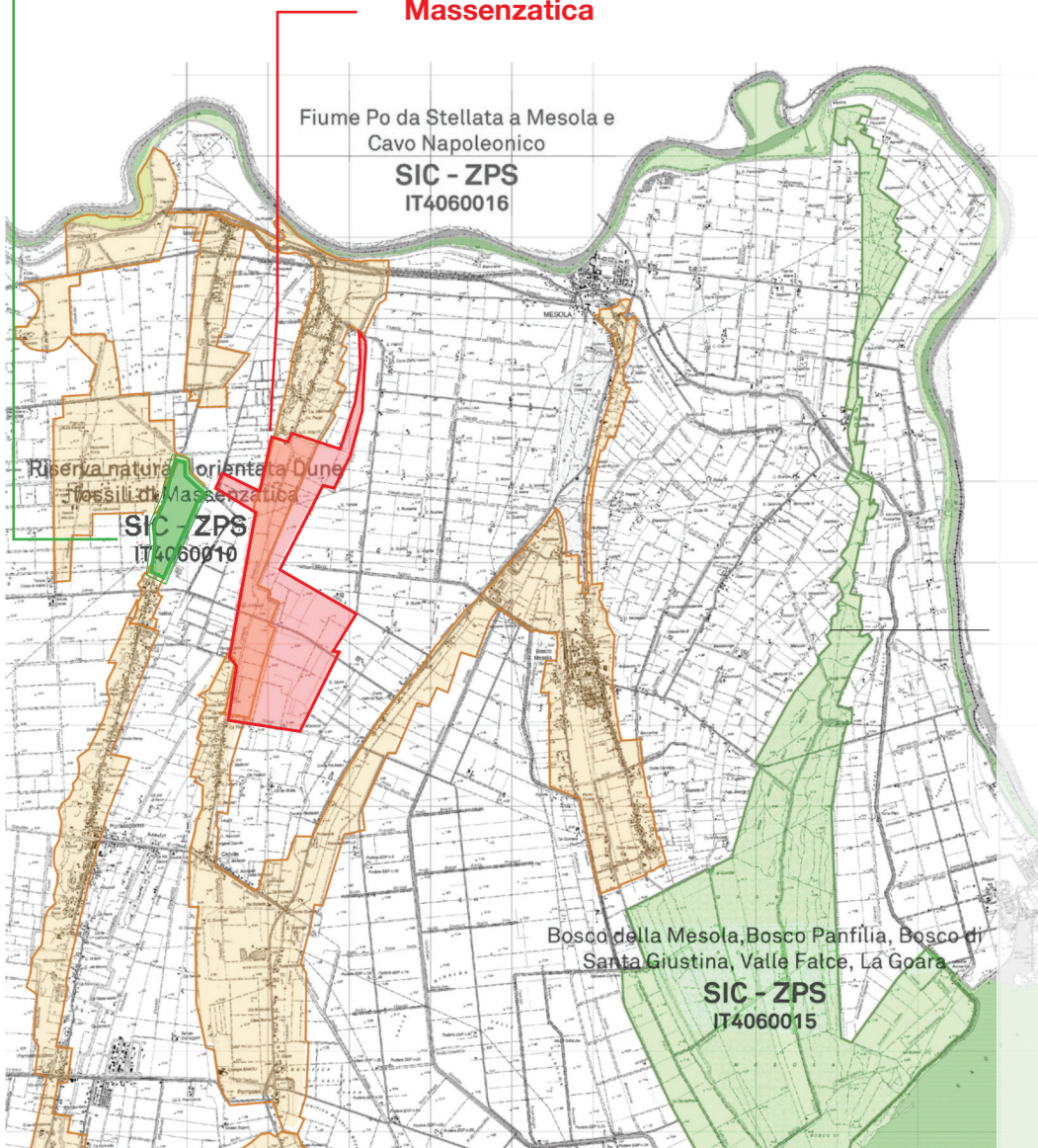


fig.4. SCI and SPA Areas - Sites Of Community Interest (SCI) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) under the EU "HABITAT" Directive and MAB UNESCO areas and Po Delta Park areas

3. COMBATING DEPOPULATION, FOSTERING COHESION AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica: an outpost engaged in combating depopulation

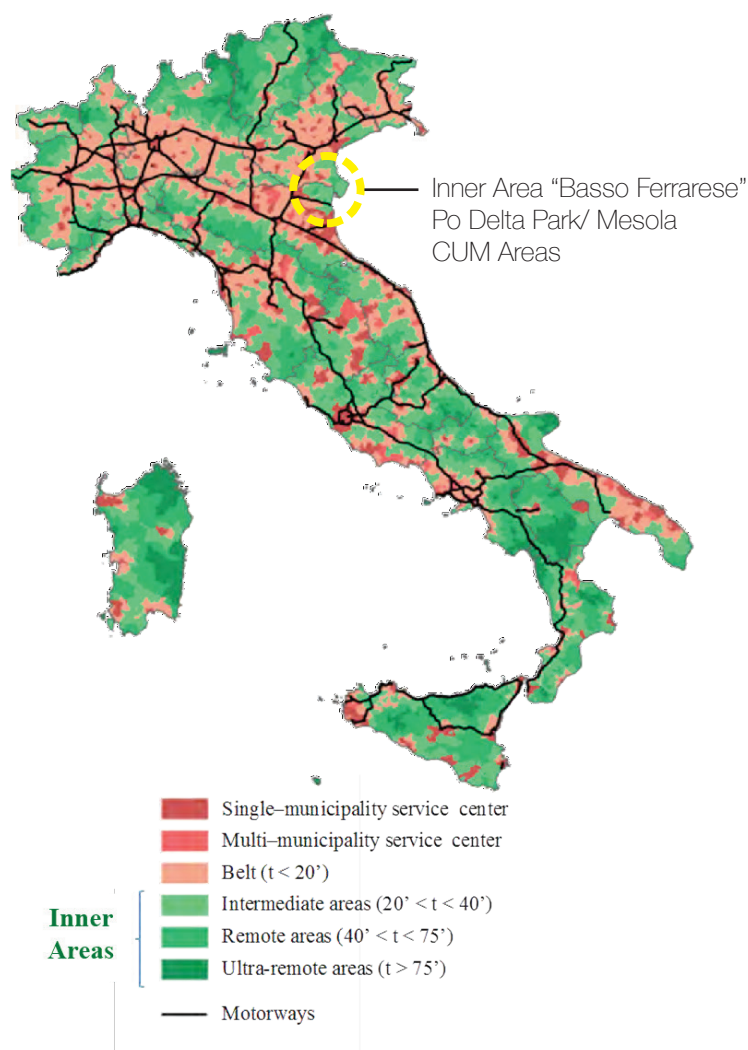
The analysis of data updated in 2001 in the “Basso Ferrarese” area has highlighted the following critical issues: a negative demographic trend (5.9% population loss between 2001 to 2011 and 16.8% decline between 1971 and 2011) with a drop in the young population, in the 10-16 age group (10.6% lower than the 14.4% regional average in remote areas and 15.0% in the regional area), and an increased percentage of the over 65 elderly population (28.5%, higher than regional percentage)

Schooling rate is low: a low level of basic education services is present in the area (with 13 primary schools, 8 lower secondary schools, with a higher mobility rate of teachers with full-time open-ended contracts than the regional average and only 2 upper secondary schools); the presence of many large farms with a high number of labourers, but with a very low percentage of farms specializing in PDO and/or PGI productions and few young farmers.

The number of foreign citizens in the area has significantly increased, rising from 503 in 2001 (0.8% as against the nationals) up to 2,499 in 2011 (over 5.9% as against the nationals). The above data show a critical significant backwardness and generational renewal difficulty in this marginal area. Yet, in the Emilia-Romagna Region, those areas with the presence of ancient communities engaged in common land management practices have almost all (even compared to neighbouring areas of the same region) shown a more dynamic development over the years. The main feature lies in the fact that the common property practice has fostered two aspects:

- a) entrepreneurial dynamics;
- b) non-fragmentation of agricultural holdings (no subdivision or sale of land parcels)

These two aspects have fostered the growth of both the “entrepreneurial” component and the growth of a “brotherhood”, which together have generated more development than elsewhere, in areas where the sale of land has led to the establishment of large holdings managed by private individuals, who then gave rise to a multitude of employees, and as such, to a less entrepreneurial drive, if only for the fact that innovation benefits did not directly reward those who made them, as is the case of small holders.



“Inner areas” are those areas far away from large and medium-sized urban centers, and from their associated infrastructure

the distance from these urban networks affects people's quality of life, and their sense of social inclusion

Source:

UVAL-UVER-ISTAT elaboration on data from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and RFI (Italian Railway Network)

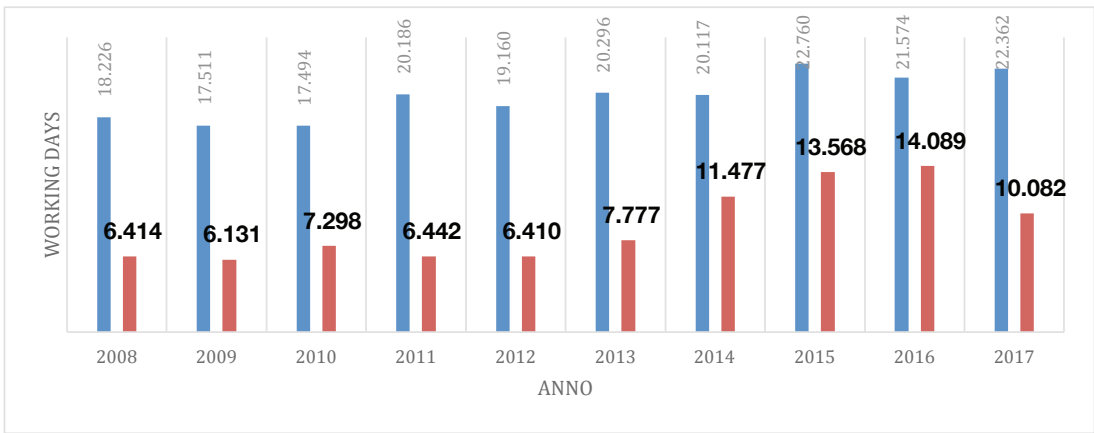
SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND COHESION

The virtuous model proposed by CUM, which is a positive and effective example of the entrepreneurial policy described above, thanks to the increase in the number of working days of the consortium members, incomes and rents (although through a facilitation regime) to persons outside the community, led to the company's profit growth over the years, with a consequent equally significant growth of investment in terms of welfare, for the benefit of the entire community.

Through its work, the Consortium has been able to pursue goals of prudent and careful growth, aimed at promoting social integration dynamics (benefiting both local residents and new foreign citizens), and intergenerational integration dynamics (benefiting both younger and older members in the community) in order to build a cohesive community able to guarantee a future for the new generations.

Transforming the profit and income obtained from farming in social safety nets to provide help and mutual support, community services, has been the fundamental lever to combat depopulation in the area.

In this sense, a valuable contribution has come from an effective management of relations with the tenant Zanzi (one of the most important players in the national floriculture sector). By recruiting local and foreign labour in full respect for employment rules and regulations, it has been able to facilitate the integration of these new citizens with local workers, ensuring control and security of the territories involved. From 2008 to 2017 a higher growth of regularized working days of foreign citizens was recorded: with an increase in 2007 from 9,000 working days, with a total wage amount of 593,000 euro, to 14,000 in 2016.



"New citizens", a stable regularly employed workforce, in the last decade

- Overall number of working days of Italian staff
- Overall number of working days of foreign staff



Sustainability: The Model



1. THE CUM AREA: 353 HECTARES, 600 HOUSEHOLDS, A NEITHER PRIVATE NOR PUBLIC LEGAL FORM OF OWNERSHIP



2. ENTREPRENEURSHIP, SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AND INTERGENERATIONAL VALUES

advanced balance between efficiency (revenues) and effectiveness (employment of the Consortium members, consensus and sharing of corporate objectives by the local community)

CUM AS AN EXPERT ENTITY FOR A NEW PUBLIC-PRIVATE GOVERNANCE

able to pass on to future generations values linked to cooperation, reuse, aware participatory management of resources, conservation and protection of land



3. AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION: THE VALUE OF LANDSCAPE AS A COMMON GOOD

Vers un nouveau Capitalisme? Towards a new Capitalism? **The model of the Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica**

It is a very “cutting-edge” and unique form of ownership, which is intended to pursue a plurality of goals, both in terms of efficiency (revenues, profits, employment, good corporate management, ...) and effectiveness (consensus and sharing of corporate objectives by the local community, employment of local staff who would otherwise be unemployed for a good part of the year, support to the weakest brackets of the population ...). It has allowed to reach an advanced balance, in comparison with a typical “*trade-off*” that often characterizes public organizations, most interested in achieving (institutional) effectiveness goals rather than the efficiency with which these goals are reached.

In this regard, it can in itself be regarded as an innovative and appropriate management system of an “internal community serving a wider external community”, using part of the land to meet the local community objectives and entrusting the management of the residual part of the land to private bodies, thus serving as a stimulating benchmark.

By making management more efficient, it serves both customers (the external community) and members (the internal community), stimulated by the market.

Governance thus takes into account a plurality of values and factors, in which the use of land and Nature are inclusive factors.

Thus the CUM experience fits into the “*social oriented*” social capitalism experience, as opposed to the more traditional “*profit oriented*” capitalism, which according to some experts and scholars is the future of Mankind.

This public governance model has evolved according to the needs of the property itself. It is a unique form of property, which, being public, does not only abide by strictly market economy rules governed by private law - as may be the pursuit of revenues and profit-making -, but also according to principles that are not at the service of private interests, based on values, such as consensus, participation, satisfaction of primary interests of individual Consortium members (employment and income), community cohesion, with the defense of the poorest households; essentially a plurality of “individual” and “Community” interests of the target population that in some cases is both “the owner” and

the beneficiary.

This also includes the use of land (and of nature), understood as an environment that abides by new sustainable development values to respond to the climate change challenges that contemporary society is faced with.

It can be regarded as an “advanced” public management approach as it pursues a plurality of goals in terms of **effectiveness** (revenues, profits, consensus and sharing of corporate objectives by the local community, good corporate management, employment of local staff who would otherwise be unemployed for part of the year, support to the weakest brackets of the population ...). It has allowed to reach an advanced balance, in comparison with a typical “*trade-off*” that often characterizes a public organization, most interested in achieving (institutional) effectiveness goals rather than the efficiency with which these goals are reached.

In this regard, it can in itself be considered an innovative and appropriate management system at the service of an “internal community serving a wider external community”, by using part of the land to meet the local community objectives and entrusting the management of the residual part of the land to private bodies, by making customer service - the external community - more efficient and by creating a good public-private partnership”, in a forward-looking governance perspective, in which the use of the land and nature have now become an inclusive factor.

Thus the CUM experience fits into the “social oriented” social capitalism experience, as opposed to the more traditional “profit oriented” capitalism. According to some experts and scholars they cannot be separated, contrary to what the longstanding tradition of studies¹ and above all good business practices (Economy of Communion drawing inspiration from Chiara Lubich, experiences made by US companies that have earmarked part of the profit for the external community, the insights by Adriano Olivetti and his network, Associative Economy, ...) have shown, by developing a different approach which attaches a special importance to the way in which profit is distributed and to

ensuring the living and working conditions of employees and the poor present in one's community, or in the community where one lives.

In this regard a few authors in particular are worth mentioning. First of all, the Bangladeshi economist Muhammad Yunus, author of *A World Without Poverty* (2008), the Nobel Peace Prize winner in 2006 and founder of the Grameen Bank in 1977, i.e. a bank practicing microcredit at very low interest rates and without requiring assets as collaterals to its clients, which has been extremely successful in many poor countries.

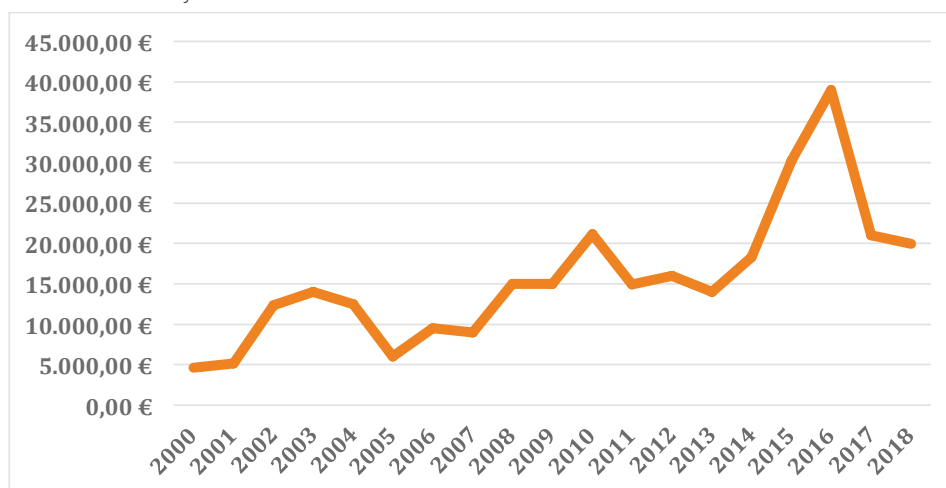
Yunus has shown how enterprises can play a key social role (as a matter of fact the original title of his book is *Vers un nouveau capitalisme*) that "does not pay any dividends," merely confining itself to "selling its products at a price sufficient to cover all of its costs - including the profit necessary for the development of the company, workers, and the poor -. The confidence that Yunus (along with a large number of scholars) puts in the success of this venture is based on a conception of human anthropology that denies that man's fulfillment is achieved by maximizing one's economic satisfaction and therefore that this is the deepest drive motivating one's actions. Yunus believes, instead, that

human beings are "multidimensional" and they derive a greater sense of well-being also from actions which provide advantages and benefits not for themselves but for others. It might also be claimed that such a form of "altruism" is in reality a more forward-looking form of "higher selfishness".

This anthropological approach varies from worker to worker and it has led to criticize the consulting business organizational theories that relied only on Fordist economic incentives and to consider Maslow's scale of needs as a unique paradigm. Managerial experience shows that there are different types of workers (managers and entrepreneurs); some of them attach great importance to money, others far less while focusing on other aspects related to human dignity, a social vision, and the work environment. These different "anthropological approaches" have given rise to a different management vision that must be able to distinguish and enhance various values to avoid harmful impact on work teams and corporate organizational development.

This "multi-dimensional" approach is also, in our opinion, an advanced way to be spread to a more organic development of Human Beings, of their communities, enterprises and societies, to cope up with the major challenges of the twenty-first century.

Tab. Community service investment trend



Investment - period 2012 -2018:



note: 1- See Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*, Mondadori, 2000. See Third Part of Cds Socioeconomic Yearbook, 1999 on The Economy of Communion by Andrea Gandini and Chiara Ricciardelli, reporting experiences of the member enterprises joining the Movimento dei focolari, network by Adriano Olivetti and the Organic Economy by Steiner. All of them refer to profit to be used also in favour of the poor, Nature, social and cultural activities, as well as employees, innovation and business growth

“ NO PEOPLE NO LANDSCAPE “

Today, it can be stated that given the increasingly more positive and constantly growing financial results obtained since 2000, CUM has always committed itself to increasing its public investments, thus demonstrating its increasingly greater effectiveness in responding to “external social needs” expressed by the local community.

From 2000 to 2007 the company's profits were literally fully “allocated” for the community's needs, with a number of significant investments for the implementation of actions in support to the most needy brackets of the population, public investments and social initiatives spread across the entire community, funding of cultural, research and training initiatives.

The most significant social commitment works are listed here below, broken down by category:

Support actions targeting the most disadvantaged members of the community

- direct contributions to needy households in distress;
- support for labourers' income and employment, with the planting of vegetable crops (asparagus – cucumber – cabbage – radish – pumpkins, etc.), which, although causing economic losses to the Consortium, could ensure profitability, insurance and social security protection for many Consortium members;
- Support for disadvantaged people living in the community, through food bank initiatives (2012-2018 period);

Major public investments and social initiatives

- Allocation of 220,000 euro for the purchase (by the Municipality of Mesola) and the refurbishment of the new Consortium headquarters (which would otherwise be fully dilapidated today);
- Renovation of the premises adjacent to the Consortium headquarters, leased to the Post Office, thus ensuring the permanence of services in the little village of Massenzatica;
- Contributions to support sports, cultural, folklore activities, etc;
- Support for educational activities of the local primary school, funding educational study visits;

- Funding seaside holidays (during summer) for the children of the community;
- Support to the local Community through the provision of financial assistance to various cultural, sports and amateur clubs (for example: Gruppo Luminarie, Gruppo Cal Cò, Associazione Volontari Castello, sports clubs and associations, such as ASD Atletico Delta, Associazione Santa Maria Goretti);
- Planting of a permanent forest as regeneration initiative of an area suffering from environmental problems, for the purpose of conservation and redevelopment of biodiversity, providing shelter for wildlife, reducing environmental and visual impact.

Cultural activities, research and training

- Sponsorship and allocation of funds for cultural and tourism dissemination publications, etc. (Local medicinal plants - Massenzatica dunes, etc.);
- Allocation of funds for research work aimed at the establishment of CUM Historical Archives through the recovery and collection of photographs, films, maps, recovered from Ferrara and Rome State Archives, Military Geographical Institute in Florence, for the year 2011- 2012;
- Historical research at the State Archives and Ariostea Library of Ferrara of historical documents and photos related to the area under question;
- Organization of a set of training sessions held at the consortium headquarters, such as “Management and administration of a common farm property with an intergenerational and long-term perspective “, lecture by Prof. Pietro Nervi, University of Trento and “Origins, past, present and future of CUM “ lecture by Prof. Volante Raffaele, University of Ferrara,” Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica: history, rules and regulations and illustration of the doctoral thesis by Maria Elisa Angusti; “Historical and geomorphological development of the Consortium areas through ancient maps and records” historical research illustration by Davide Busato, year 2012/2013;
- Contribution to the “Sharper - Night of Researchers” event entitled “Common property as a sustainable property”, in partnership with the University of Ferrara, Department of Law, Prof. Raffaele Volante, 2014;
- Publications of projects sponsored or supported by Consorzio degli Uomini di Massenzatica:



Study Seminars / conferences

17/05/2009	1st Scientific Meeting "Towards a New Capitalism - Common property: from the margins to creation and use of land. Man, Environment, Economy, Sociability, A false dilemma: progressive communities or backward communities - Comparing experiences - Prof. Paolo Grossi - Emeritus President of the Constitutional Court
18/04/2012	Study Seminar " Consorzio degli Uomini di Massenzatica: common property and environmental protection in the province of Ferrara" - University of Ferrara - Aula Magna
24/10/2012	Seminar "IMU tax and common property. A debate on subsidiarity, tax system, environmental and social capital - University of Ferrara - Faculty of Law - Council Hall Palazzo Giordani
02/04/2014	Seminar "The Role of Common property in the protection and enhancement of rural landscape - Present and Future" in cooperation with the University of Ferrara and the Polytechnic University of Ancona - 2nd Visit of Prof. Paolo Grossi - Emeritus President of the Constitutional Court
Cycle of Study Seminars, in partnership with the Polytechnic University of Marche, Faculty of Engineering, Ancona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reflections for a landscape contract, common property and community planning and MAB UNESCO *, May 20, 2016 - Reflections for a landscape contract, common property and community planning and UNESCO MAB "26 May 2017 - State-owned land and spatial development following the enactment of law no. 168/2017, May 15, 2018

Academic Publications, University dissertation theses and high school dissertation theses:

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
2018	La Zucchini con la Valigia, un viaggio nei racconti della fattoria - Progetto Educazione Alimentare	R.Billo; G. Boari; G.Minarelli
2016	Tra Terra e Acqua (DVD)	regia di P.Iannelli e C.Fratto
2015	Il dialetto di Massenzatica - L'antica parlata di due comunità del Basso Ferrarese	G. Cori
2012	Viaggio nell'Italia dei Beni Comuni - Rassegna di gestioni condivise	P. Cacciari, D. Passeri, N. Carestiatto
2008	Vers un nouveau Capitalisme?	A. Gandini; C. Bertelli; A. Occhi
2001	Bambini, un bel sorriso	G. Cori
2002	Vivere con le piante	G. Cori
2000	Bambini, tutti in posa!	G. Cori
1998	Massenzatica dal Comune al CUM : dall'acquisizione e dal riconoscimento di antichi diritti alla Costituzione del Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica	G. Cori
1982	Mesola, Massenzatica, Monticelli	G. Cori; G. Raminelli; D. Capatti; T.Ferri; G.Fusetti
1980	Il Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica: cenni storici	P.Mancin

Academic Publications, University dissertation theses and high school dissertation theses:

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	RAPPOREUR	UNIVERSITY / SCHOOL
2016-2017 III Sessione (2018)	Storia genetica di proprietà collettive della Pianura Padana orientale: Grignano Polesine e Massenzatica	L. Capaccioni	Dott. A. Boattini	Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna - Dipartimento di Scienze Biologiche, Geologiche e Ambientali - Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Biodiversità ed Evoluzione
2013-2014	Le aziende familiari di tipologia agricola	D. Telloli		Istituto Tecnico IGEA - Istituto di Istruzione Superiore Guido Monaco di Pomposa
2012-2013	Il paesaggio come valore in grado di trasformare le culture del piano e del progetto - Il piano strategico di valorizzazione della Proprietà Collettiva del CUM e dei comuni del Basso Ferrarese nel Parco del Delta del Po	M. Bolletta	Prof. Arch. G. Marinelli	Università Politecnica delle Marche - Facoltà di Ingegneria - Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Edile - Architettura
2012-2013	Tassazione patrimoniale e proprietà collettive	F. Corò	Prof. M. Greggi	Università degli Studi di Ferrara - Facoltà di Giurisprudenza - Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Giurisprudenza
2011-2012	Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica: la storia e il regolamento	M.E. Angusti	Prof. C.E. Mayr	Università degli Studi di Ferrara - Facoltà di Ingegneria - Corso di Laurea in Economia e Gestione delle Imprese e degli Intermediari Finanziari
2010-2011	Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica: un antico (ma attuale) modulo organizzativo	S. Lodi	A. Carullo	Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna - Facoltà di Economia - Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Economia e Diritto
2016	"Beni Comuni e Assetti collettivi" territoriali innovativi di sperimentazione per uno sviluppo locale equo e sostenibile. Verso un contratto di paesaggio nel Basso Ferrarese	G.Marinelli, F.Bronzini, M.A. Bedini		Università Politecnica delle Marche - Facoltà di Ingegneria - Dipartimento di Scienze ed Ingegneria dei Materiali, dell'Ambiente ed Urbanistica - SIMAU
2016	Storia genetica delle partecipanze e delle proprietà collettive dell'Italia Settentrionale	A.Boattini		Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna - Dipartimento di Scienze Biologiche e Geologiche
2017	Bioaccessibility and HPLC-MS/MS chemical characterization of phenolic antioxidants in Red Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Bergantin C. et alii		Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Facoltà di Farmacia, Dipartimento Scienze Farmaceutiche
2018	I domini collettivi dopo la legge 168/2017: sostenibilità, ripresa sociale, qualità ed eccellenze. Nuove opportunità e responsabilità per uno "spazio identitario" da valorizzare	M.Pantalo ni		Università Politecnica delle Marche - Facoltà di Ingegneria - Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie, Alimentari ed Ambientali - D3A

quality and excellence

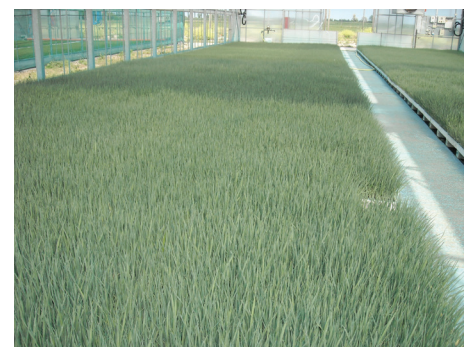
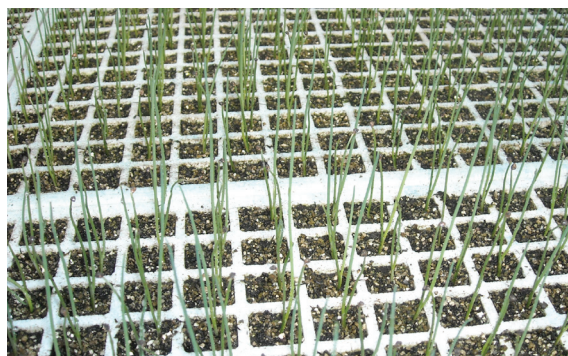


1. CUM, A CONSORTIUM PROMOTING RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION AND INNOVATION

3. APPLIED RESEARCH FOR HEALTH, “LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT” AND PREMIUM QUALITY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: PRODUCTIVE IDENTITY

promotion of local produce, varietal selection, seed genetic mapping
A few CROP examples:

CHICORY
ASPARAGUS
LEEKs
TOMATOES
PUMPKIN
PGI CAPPELLACCIO OF FERRARA
POTATOES
CARROTS



TERS: ECONOMICS, LAW, PHARMACY, ENGINEERING, FOOD SCIENCE

PROMOTING RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Agreements in place with:

1

Un Agreements in place with:

University of Ferrara, Faculty of Pharmacy - Prof. Vincenzo Brandolini

FOOD CHEMISTRY

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Ferrara

1. Pharmaceutical and health-related characteristics of local produce;
2. Organoleptic characteristics of produce;
3. Seed genetic mapping

96

C. Bergantin et al. / Journal of Functional Foods 33 (2017) 94–102



Fig. 1. Map of southern Po Delta area where Red Chicory cultivars are produced (Massenzatica territory)



PROMOTING RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Agreements in place with:

2

University of Bologna - Prof. Boattini Alessio

Scientific Educational sector:

ANTHROPOLOGY

Department of Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences

1. DNA: population survey to date the period of foundation / birth of the Mas-senzatica community

STORIA GENETICA DELLE PARTECIPANZE E DELLE PROPRIETÀ COLLETTIVE DELL'ITALIA SETTENTRIONALE

Monticelli, 5 febbraio 2016

ALESSIO BOATTINI
Dipartimento di Scienze, Biologiche e Geologiche
Università di Bologna

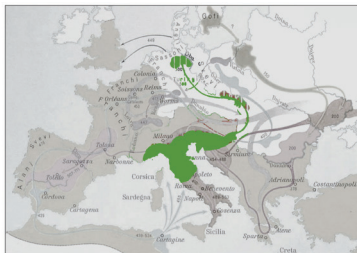
Ipotesi, interpretazioni

La distribuzione geografica di I1-L22 ed il suo presunto luogo d'origine sono in accordo con il percorso seguito da alcuni popoli Germanici – Longobardi e Goti in particolare – dalle coste del Baltico all'Italia.

Le stime temporali (I1-L22) sono in accordo col Periodo delle Migrazioni.

L'Abbazia di Nonantola è stata fondata dai re longobardi nel 752. Concessioni enfiteutiche da parte di Nonantola hanno avuto un ruolo rilevante nella formazione dei beni della Partecipanza.

Caratteri germanici in un sito di sepoltura recentemente datato al radiocarbonio a ~1000 anni fa.



PARTECIPANZA

Istituzione di **origini medievali**, il cui obiettivo è condividere e tramandare beni collettivi all'interno di un gruppo ristretto di famiglie.

REGOLE

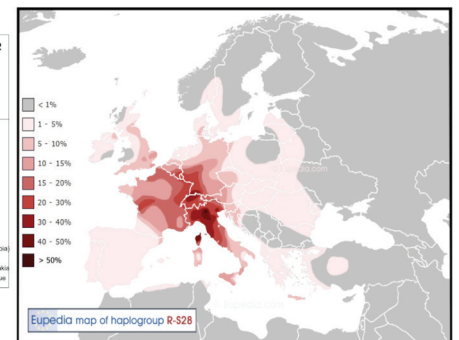
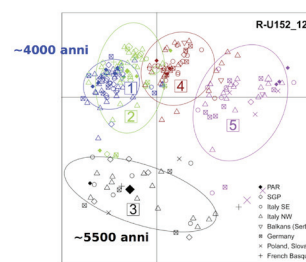
1) **discendenza legittima** in linea **paterna** da una famiglia della Partecipanza

2) **residenza** in San Giovanni in Persiceto

CAVAZIONE

Redistribuzione novennale dei beni condivisi tra i Partecipanti → Registri delle Iscrizioni → **ricostruzione di genealogie**

APLOGRUPPO R-U152



3

University of Trento, Faculty of Economics - Prof. Pietro Nervi

Scientific Educational sector: **MOUNTAIN AND FOREST POLITICS AND ECONOMICS**

Studies and Documentation Center of State-owned and common property

4

University of Padua, Faculty of Law - Prof. Raffaele Volante

Scientific Educational sector: **IHISTORY OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LAW**

Department of Private Law and Criticism of Law (DDPCD)



5

Marche Polytechnic University, Faculty of Engineering - Prof. Giovanni Marinelli

Scientific Educational sector: **ENGINEERING AND URBAN PLANNING**

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Environment and Urban Planning



3. APPLIED RESEARCH FOR HEALTH, “LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT” AND PREMIUM QUALITY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: PRODUCT IDENTITY.

as a tool for the concentration of resources and for the enhancement of local excellent products, in view of the growth of territorial cohesion

Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica as an association with a longstanding expertise capable of combining lines of action and integrated activities for the implementation of local projects, aimed at the protection and enhancement of the landscape, the best use of local resources, by bringing together public and private stakeholders, initiatives aimed at creating and strengthening relationship networks with other national entities.



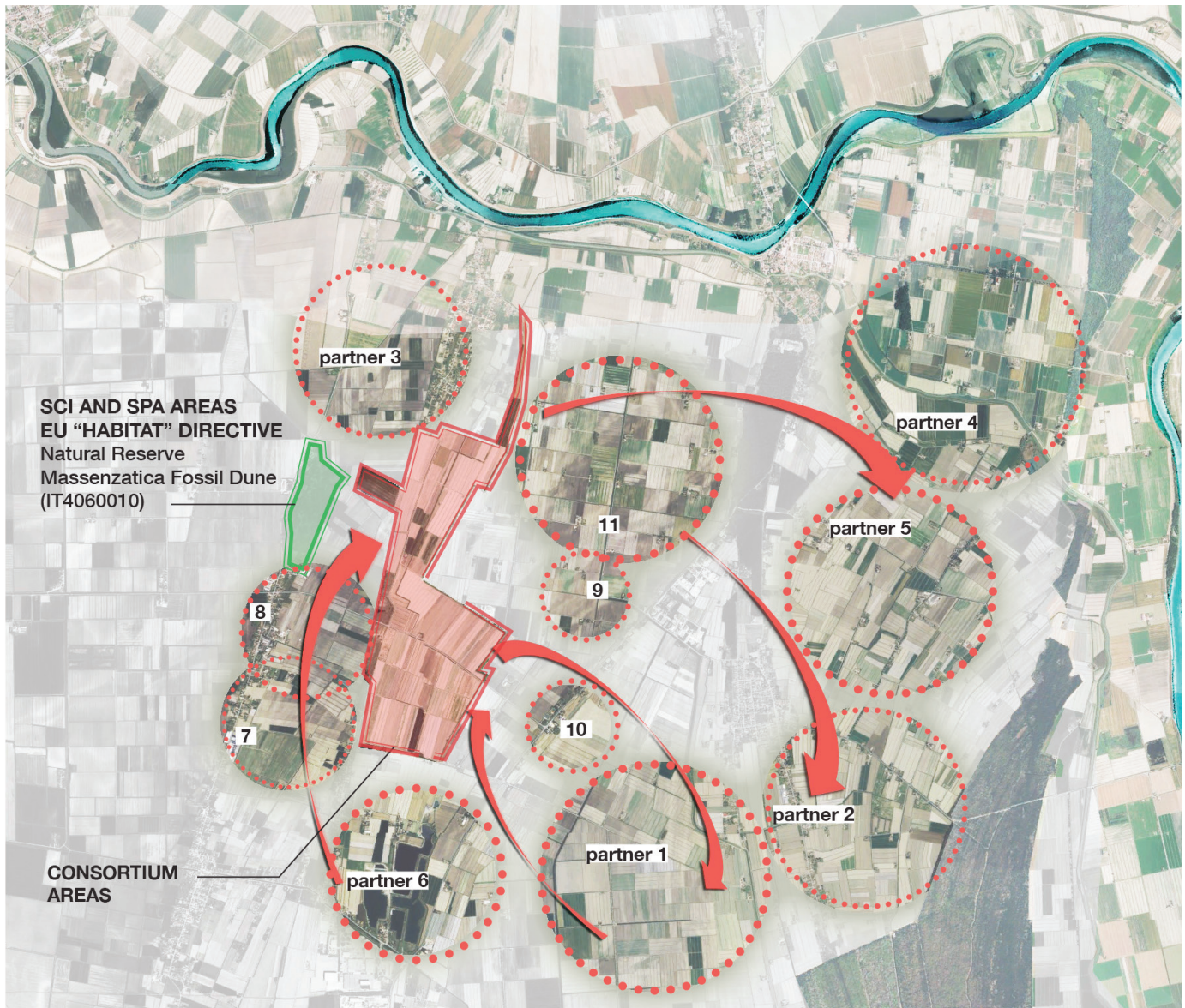
"landscape contract"

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF A PRODUCTION MODEL FOSTERING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

the agricultural landscape as a common good to be passed on to future generations through time

PRODUCERS AND PARTNERS:

Availability of approximately 2500 hectares of land for the implementation of the Consortium production model in areas with a high naturalistic value and fragile habitats with a high environmental value



PUBLIC PARTECIPATION (CITIZEN PARTICIPATION)

between municipalities, citizens, institutions and cultural associations, and professional associations

RESEARCH

as a decision-making support and future development of a landscape and spatial culture in the inter-regional and European context;

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

for the dissemination of knowledge oriented to excellence, and for the recognition of the role and function played by the landscape through popular publications, conferences and workshops, and through training and educational activities.