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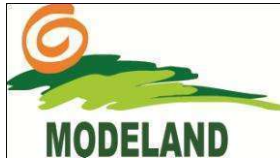
**REPORT ON THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION AND OF THE
LANDSCAPE IN ALL THE TERRITORIES**

LANDSCAPE STUDIES TEMPLATE



The project
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SUMMARY

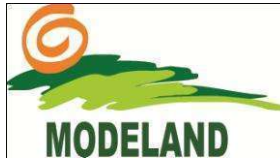
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0 INTRODUCTION

Main Features of the landscape.

0.1 The Landscape Context.

The selected territories.

Among the territories of the Province of Terni, the ones we have selected for this research are closely related to Terni town and to its river valley – an alluvial swamp, shaped as a wide punch bowl. At the rims of this punch bowl, we can recognize two geographic systems:

- 1) the Martani and Amerini mountain chains and the saddle high plain between them;
- 2) the gorges where the Nera River runs. Beyond the gorges, the river is dammed just near its confluence into the Tevere River.

These two geographic systems are characterized by different types of environment on which various landscapes – as very socio-cultural life environments - originated since prehistory.

The landscape of waters.

These varieties of Landscapes-Life environments range from original ancient forests on the Karstic mountains, to rural hilly landscapes, urban -suburban spaces, and two opposite (rare or rich) landscapes of waters. Actually these arid Karstic mountains on one hand harbour a lot of caves and originate many mineral springs, together with the typical landscapes of hidden rare fresh waters, typical of Mediterranean mountain system. On the other hand, these Karstic conditions can generate rich in water resurgences and impressive fluvial landscapes, as it is the one of the Nera River.

The socio-cultural landscapes.

A lot of small human settlements with their inhabitants propagated on these landscapes since the remotest prehistory times. Palaeolithic and Neolithic communities settled their small shelters on the rims of the punch bowl, Umbrian peoples, roman and medieval civilizations occupied the hilly or dry plain areas, building their villages, castles and towns and encircled the hilly places around the swampy punch bowl, which was progressively dried, cultivated and occupied by industrial economy activities and infrastructures (ranging from roman roads, medieval itineraries, mills to the modern industrialization and urban sprawl of the two last centuries). In the recent times the river valley has been over exploited by lots of industrial settlements which have been built along the Nera river between Terni and the dam where the Nera flows into the Tevere.

At the present time these landscapes manifest a profound crisis which concerns not only the separate -sometimes exasperated- transformations (overexploitations, poisoning activities, neglect/abandon) but menaces even the evolutionary process which has been at the base of the characterization of all historically shaped landscapes. Such a process—like every living





phenomenon- had been developed in the course of history step by step and had been achieved throughout different conditions of socio-cultural equilibrium. Actually, nowadays the crisis has hit the very evolutionary modalities (natural, social, economic and cultural)of this process as we can easily recognize on the landscapes.

All of the characters and problems above described could be diffused among Mediterranean landscapes, which are equally involved in contemporary globalizing phenomena but, at the same time, are seeking after appropriated perspectives towards their future.

The development of this European research can be a strategic opportunity to deal with the common problems through a participative/operative methodology in an evolutionary perspective.

For these reasons we would like to discuss this matter with the European partners, starting from the following methodological proposal.

0.2 General Objectives and methodology.

The developed analysis, that have been borrowed from the PTCP of the Province of Terni, started with the overlapping among the different themes regarding the study of the following aspects:

- the abiotic components of the landscape, including the geo-morphological structure, lithology, pedology, the use of geo-resources;
- the biotic components, including the land-use aspect and the agro-forest situation;
- the analysis of water-uses (description and historical evolution of the hydrographic network, monitoring network and analysis of the purification service and discharging), the hydrographic network and, finally, the anthropical pressure on the territory (road and railway infrastructures, historical centres and villages, recent expansions, productive and commercial areas);
- the presence of elements of paleontological, archaeological, historical interest, and, at the same time, of elements belonging to material and immaterial culture (cultural heritage of the tradition).

The various analyses produced sector reports and their respective thematic maps, which were integrated into synthetic charts, synthetic schedules summaries of the environmental issues and into the evaluation grid of the examined components in relation to their importance and distribution (GIS database of the PTCP in the website www.provincia.terni.it).

The overlay of the different thematic maps has led to the identification of the landscape units, that are the basic elements of the PTCP and of its landscape rules.

Therefore, each landscape unit was designed on the basis of "Landscape Ecology", a set of evaluation techniques and analysis that allows the identification of the general processes that affect the different landscape units and the description of the main functional and structural features of the following aspects:

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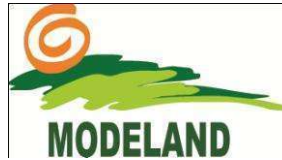
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- the landscape system
- the most significant dynamics (by comparing the reliefs of the ecosystem units in relation to at least three historical period)
- the current balance conditions
- the variability ranges of the main indicators used (Biological territorial capacity "Biopotentiality" (Btc), Habitat Standard (Hs), Connectivity, Heterogeneity (H))

Therefore, the eco-sustainability of the plan choices is based on an analysis and, consequently, an integrated knowledge of the whole environment. As it is a landscape plan, it configures the features of the environmental ambits or landscape units, as a result of the dynamic interaction between man and environment, identifying the structure (elements, origin, shape and dominant matrix) and the functional classification (residential, productive, subsidiary, protective).

The surveys were aimed at:

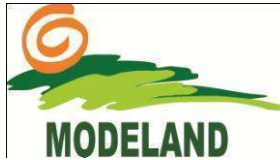
- the identification of the main problems and dysfunctions of the territory in relation to the different research indicators
- highlighting the less transformability areas and the most critical ones
- the identification of the landscape units of the Province of Terni, their main features and critical aspects
- to establish the guidelines for planning activities.
- the identification of the key structural configurations of the natural habitat and its function within the system.

Finally, the plan has identified the compatibility among the different land-uses of the territory, according to the impairment or integrity degree of these resources. These contents and in particular the value of the landscape plan are the starting point of the making process of the plan and its main strength compared to the system of local actors/stakeholders.

The developed analyses and evaluations are supported by a number of specific indicators used for:

- represent synthetically the environmental quality of the territories (territorial ambits) covered by the plan and of the landscape units (udp) that constitute them;
- estimate the carrying capacity of the single UDP which indicate the design criteria of the municipal town planning schemes. This made it possible to specify quantitative thresholds of transformability for each UDP which are expressed as a percentage of convertible land in proportion to the soil already used for anthropic/anthropogenic uses.





Consequently, the plan comes to consider the compatibility among the different land-uses, which almost always interact in a conflictual way, overlapping the various effects arising from the cycles of production, use and disposal of the remnants.

Briefly, the final object was to build a system of environmental indicators which allow, over time, to understand the evolution of a system as a whole, but also to understand when the system is about to reach the thresholds of crisis which means, in some way, to monitor on the whole what is our environmental state and also to foresee movings from a balance state.

The indicators have been calculated on the basis of land use in 1997, checked against the paper soil in 2000, the rules on landscape units, the Province has transferred to the municipalities because the swerve in the new PRG, are not only descriptive of different landscape contexts (name and classification of each unit and subunits, landscape description, geo-morphological structure, land use, human pressure, the various constraints, etc..), but also define the convertibility of each part of the territory, which is derived from the comparison of current indicators.

Therefore, the convertibility of the area shows us how much longer we can "consume the soil" before reaching critical thresholds or changing the landscape typologies; for example, in a foothills or rural landscape, adjacent to the city, there are indicators of landscape ecology that tell us how agriculture is still the fundamental system and the principal matrix of the quality related to that landscape typology; if we increase the ratio between "built" and "unbuilt" areas, we cause obviously a change in the landscape typology, then we will transform that landscape into a suburban one of poor quality.

On these principles, it is important to base the choices related to each landscape unit: if we want to turn this unit, which before was an agricultural one, although it was somewhat compromised by the proximity of the city, and then we want to change that model, we will ensure its quality through a standard of services, clearly typical of the urban environment, which are different from those required in a rural area.

Consequently, this implies choices of a new territorial organization, which will inevitably lead to a new connotation even from the "perceptive" point of view. Hence the perception, that isn't the only way to approach the landscape, becomes a synthetic representation of a territorial, rural, suburban or urban model, strongly connected with the different gradients of impairment / state of the resources which are present in it.

The PTCP has paid much attention to degraded environments, including river areas, disused quarry activities and damaged sites.

Finally, the contents of PTCP are as follows:

- the map of the vegetation series, which shows us what are the vegetation associations that more adjust to each landscape unit and which ones guarantee connectivity and development of potential fauna;





- the most important landscape themes and then the structural elements of the agricultural landscape and of the traditional historic rural landscapes, representing an identity of the territory and a large system that becomes an excellent resource also from the point of view of tourism;
- the most common forms of settlement, the archaeological items and, finally, the rules for the integration among ecological networks and infrastructural ones, in particular for what concerns the "permeability" which must be guaranteed by the new infrastructural networks, noise barriers and plant connections.

The landscape perception and the application of the European Convention.

One of the main interesting features of the programs and projects in progress lies in the consequentiality of the actions contained therein with respect to the general planning, from their being placed in a kind of inter-municipal planning and, last but not least, from their being practical experiments of an active listening of the local communities with the aim of a "continuous creation of the landscape."

Working at different scales/levels, both spatial and temporal, allows to analyse the landscape without losing sight of the correlation among phenomena, from general to particular and vice versa, and, therefore, to design the changes taking into account the effects they can have both on the system and on the different landscape units that are involved in it.

The rural areas are par excellence places of "landscape", both in relation to urban settlements, as "scattered" compared to "dense", and as a "container" for emergencies. In the definition of the European Convention, the Landscape has not only perceptive values, but also emotional, economic, cultural ones in relations with the people who live there and enjoy it. Moreover, the Convention shows clearly the value of the desires of inhabitants with regard to the landscape features of their "living picture".

Furthermore, defining the landscape as a "common good", especially in rural and mountain areas, becomes one of the elements that urge for a greater "responsibility", as even small changes can distort a landscape. An important part of the analysis is therefore aimed at understanding the "technical capacities" of land transformation, through the story telling by the "Living treasures" of the techniques handed down from generation to generation in danger of disappearing in a few years. Similarly, the Tales of the Territory, often linked to toponyms, illustrate with a particularly narrative power, the retained places in the imagination of local communities.

Therefore, a crucial step is to propose forms of active listening of the inhabitants in order to achieve a greater awareness of the importance of environment care and respect, but also aimed to find new local development processes consistent with a careful use of resources (and therefore also of the landscape) and subsequent attributions of value, even in terms of rules to be pursued within the territorial and local planning.

So, from this scenario, it was natural to identify, as one of the cornerstones of the projects, the participation of local communities, activating workshops with inhabitants to build "Community

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maps" which are designed to represent, in the first stage, the way with which each community, with its distinctions of age, gender and culture, perceives and "sees" its own living places, assuming that citizens are no longer the "spectators" but of "actors" in the realization process. The Community Maps, through different modes of final representation, are aimed to identify the interplay among LIVING SPHERE, RELASHIONSHIPS SPHERE, MENTAL REPRESENTATION SPHERE.

The Parish Maps are considered privileged tools for collecting and self-representation of the views of communities on their living environment to complement and integrate with the most usual means of investigation and knowledge (as it follows from the workshops with the residents/inhabitants through the various "promenades"): tell the human stories reflect the views of those who have made and those who use the sites, encourage communities to re-learn those elements which are usually neglected restore value and meaning, include or exclude items essential for symbolic and face a complete interpretation of the territory.

The maps, designed to represent what people "perceive" as "its own territory" (perception in a global sense of all aspects of daily life) start to outline "close" places, progressively enlarging the "visual cone" to represent the set of territorial relationships: in our case, during the workshops activities with the inhabitants, it appeared that many of them felt the need to include in the representation even distant places, but with a "high relational nature", even symbolic, with their places of living.

At the end of the surveys, then it is obtained a map of the relationships among the various human and non-human categories that gravitate around the area. Therefore, the realized maps highlight a rich network among the various ways of living the landscape, the religious cultures that are still alive (the Saints' feasts and the processions routes) or linked to seasonal agricultural cycles (autumn, spring festivals, threshing feast, livestock/cattle fairs), the beloved places and the problematic ones, the comparison between the present and the past through vintage photos.

"Living the landscape" becomes an opportunity to develop "promenades" and visits to places guided by the inhabitants, structured discussions with residents, action-research workshops that give rise to new productive chains (short chains, the rediscovery of traditional techniques, individual and collective creativity). The "projects" demonstrate the practical feasibility of new social, cultural, economic organizations which are focused on the landscape: from the experiences of reconnection of social activities to the redefinition of common values, as well as to a new approach of working and living in conditions of full dignity and autonomy of resource management decisions. 1"

1 From the "IV Comité de Pilotage" report (7th and 8th November 2005) by Giorgio Pizziolo and Rita Micarelli.

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All this leads to the foreshadowing of a set of Landscape Actions: an Action can be defined in the same time as research, entertainment and concrete social practice (restoring trails, retrieving memories and traditions, introducing new ways of uses/fruitions, promoting local environment heritage, becoming fully aware of the values of life and living). The main outcome of the "action-research" is thus a new approach to planning, through the Slow Planning or shared and choral forms of planning that can accompany and stimulate urban development plans and programs of the municipalities.

This important process/work has allowed us to experiment with participatory methods to an inter-municipal scale / level, particularly in "reading" the landscape contexts, both at the level of perception and of living the territory/landscape.

A "participated project" can be defined as such if it is achieved through the active involvement of skills and the willingness of all stakeholders, starting a process of knowledge and proposal.

A synthetic methodological proposal.

European-Mediterranean Landscapes suffer the uniformity of globalization with a progressive loss of their original characters. In this way their complex historic intertexture becomes a sort of *schizophrenic* landscape fragmentation, where different – often opposite - realities are forced to coexist.

This fragmentation of landscapes reflects many analogous fragmentations which express themselves both in social life and in relationships between people and life-environment. We think that it is no longer possible to deal with these phenomena by traditional –often simplified- methods and rules. A new way can be found, beyond the classic hierarchical or individualistic ones.

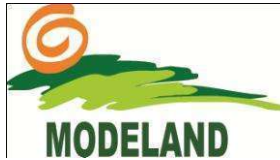
All that can be carried out taking into consideration the relationships between local communities and their life environment by means of relational dynamics and eco-social approaches.

The European Convention of Landscape constitutes a fundamental theoretical and concrete reference for this perspective.

In this sense the Province of Terni has been working to develop these principles by the following procedures.:

- 1 *Social perception of landscape and friendly learning in Life Environment : (experiences within scanned territories, mountain communities, urban peripheries, rural settlements)*
- 2 *Landscaping actions - especially friendly projecting promenades; Project Research*
- 3 *The Participated Landscapes : the relationships among communities and their Life Environments become a new consciousness and a new project based on social environmental management and landscape guarantee.*





1. DIAGNOSIS

1.1 Territorial Recognition

The three Research Action Experiences.

The Rural Hilly Landscape on the high plain of Montecastrilli- Avigliano Municipalities

MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE **LANDSCAPE UNIT: 3 MA**

“MONTI AMERINI”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

The area is characterized by a mountain morphology with extensive summit ridge areas, large strips of mountainsides and mountain areas of medium-low steepness, hilly areas of medium-low slope, interrupted by short vallecule. The mountains that constitute the ridge have rounded tops and low slopes, such as Monte Melezzole (994 m), Allocco (780 m.), Civitelle (621m), Cimamonte (655 m) and so on.

Prevailing presence of calcareous massif lithologies, with strips of clayey/calcareous-marly and detrital marls.

Land-use aspect.

The whole area is characterized by the presence of wooded areas and, among these, the sclerophyllous trees are prevalent both for compactness and extension (they're distributed along the south-western side of the ridge). In particular, oak woods are dominant, with areas of shallow soil formations dominated by Aleppo pine. Instead, on the northwestern side, there is a prevailing presence (on the calcareous substrata of the ridge) of deciduous woodlands (Carpine nero) within which there are the chestnut woods; on the sides of these slopes there are “Roverella” trees. Within the wooded areas there are very few grazing lands and sowable lands.

From historical maps reading and comparison of IGM 1890, 1945-60 and 1997 land-use map, it comes out a development and completion of wooded patches, to grazing lands loss whose surface is severely decreased.

Within the 3Ma1 subunit, patches of marginal agricultural land, arboreous sowable, simple sowable, olive groves and grazing lands infiltrate in wooded areas, breaking the uniformity of the woody ambit. In this area, the castle of Toscolano stands out in the depths of the wood.

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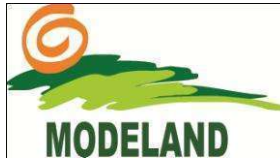
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Small agricultural areas become part of the 3Ma2 subunit and they lie on clayey deposits but they can't space out the wooded corridor.

The structural elements of this landscape unit are also the confluence of the "Fosso delle Macchie" with the "Rio Grande" and the village of St. Restituta. It is important to mention the presence of fortified settlements/centres (such as Pianicel Grande mountain) that are probably organized as a "system", and the place of worship, the "Grotta Bella" and the stretch of the Amerina road.

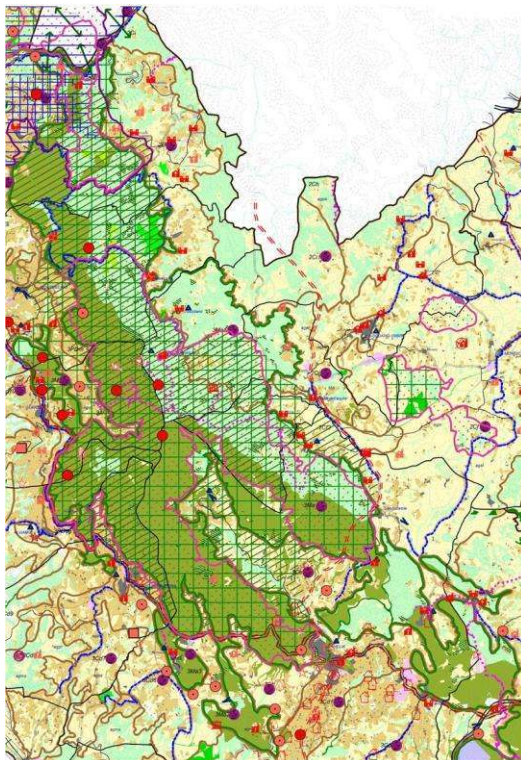
The infrastructures crossing the territory of the UDP are inter-municipal connecting roads with medium-low traffic flow as well as forest road network.

Anthropic pressure.

It is mainly characterized by road infrastructures and by forest road network.

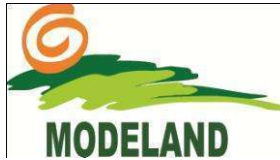
Landscape classification: seminatural.

1.1.1 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 3 MA



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**HILLY LANDSCAPE
LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Cg**

“COLLINE INTERNE CASTEL DELL’AQUILA - AVIGLIANO UMBRO”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

A slight sloping hilly area, with gentle ridges and plains, altitudes from 300 to 400 metres above sea level, with calcareous deposits, marly limestones, travertines and stretches of sandy clays and alluvial deposits of the “Fosso Grande/Great ditch” valley.

Land-use aspect.

The area is affected by a predominantly simple sowable land use with simple patches of arboreous sowable land, a few olive groves and vineyards. There are very few patches of woodland included in the fabric of agriculture, the vegetation corridor of the “Fosso grande/Great ditch” is thin.

Scattered houses and rows of wrecks.

Within the area there're the following infrastructures: intermunicipal connecting roads and interfarming roads.

Building expansions around the centers of Avigliano Umbro and Castel dell’Aquila; development of industrial productive areas along the road named “Farnetta-Castel dell’Aquila”.

The historic buildings of the landscape are: the two castles of Avigliano Umbro and Castel dell’Aquila, the Romanesque churches of St. Egidio and St. Angelo, the palace “Forte Cesare” and the stretch of the Amerina road.

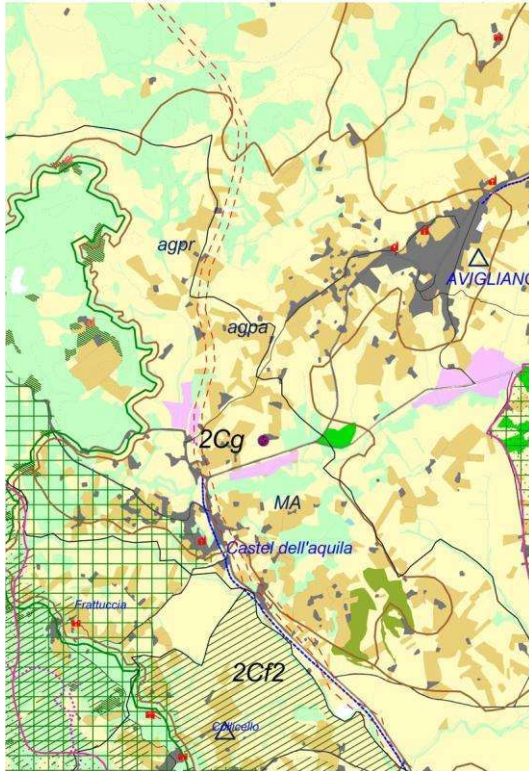
Anthropic pressure.

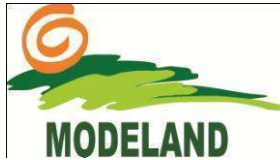
It is mainly characterized by sowable land and by residential and productive expansions.

Landscape classification: productive/rural.



1.1.1 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Cg





**HILLY LANDSCAPE
LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Ch**

“COLLINE INTERNE POGGIO VECCHIO- TORRENTE DELL’ARNATA – SISMANO”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

Hilly area, medium-low steepness, altitudes from 350 to 450 metres above sea level, territorial ambit characterized by substrata of marls, sandstones, marly limestones and limestones. The area is affected by the Arnata torrent, an area of high landscape and naturalistic value.

Land-use aspect.

The area is heterogeneous with large strips of vegetation which follow the hydrography and border the agricultural areas related to those of the 2Cf UDP, mainly simple sowable land, with patches of arboreous sowable land and a few small olive groves.

Wrecks of oak trees and abandoned farmhouses. The territorial area is dominated by the castle of Sismano, which is located in the surrounding agricultural land, and by the parish church of St. Vittorina. The main infrastructure is the provincial road nr.81 between Casteltodino and Sismano villages, a medium-low traffic flow road.

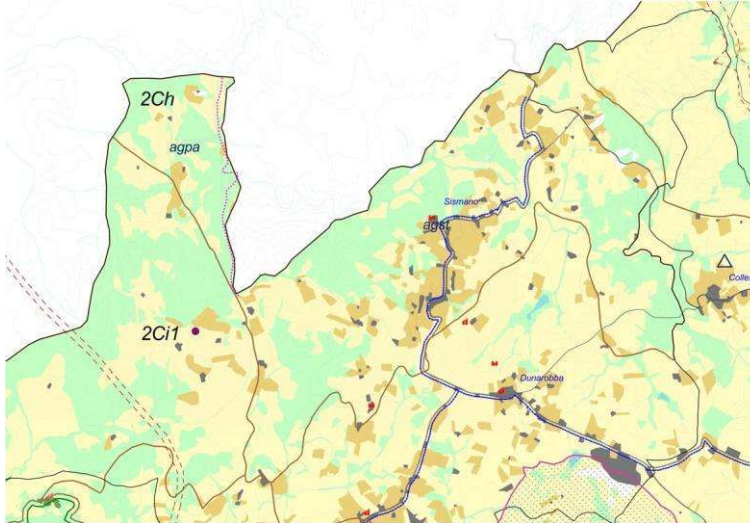
Anthropic pressure.

Landscape classification: rural.

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1.1.2 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Ch



HILLY LANDSCAPE LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Ci

**“COLLINE INTERNE DEL FOSSO DI VELETTE-MULINO CHIUGENA- COLLE GROTTES-
MACCHIA MASCIA – COLLE CASALINI”**

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

The hilly landscape unit puts together medium-low steepness territories characterized by altitudes from 350 to 450 metres above sea level and by a certain variability of substrata: clayey, sandy, conglomeratic and arenaceous.

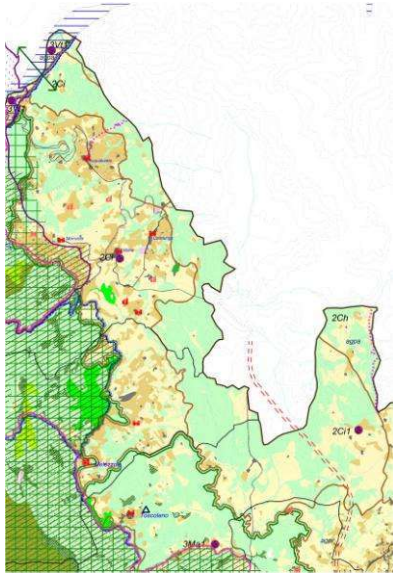
Land-use aspect.

The area is affected by a predominantly woody land-use; at the same time, there're agricultural areas, which are characterized by simple sowable lands in the clayey-sandy and conglomeratic substrata of the territory in Avigliano Umbro Municipality (2Ci1). The arenaceous substrata are interested by “Roverella” oak trees and by Turkey oaks, while on the clayey and conglomeratic deposits (2Ci1) there are sub-acidophilic groves of Turkey oaks. Along the streams there are riparian vegetation zones of varying size which are represented by willow and poplar groves. The main archaeological element is the Amerina road.

Anthropic pressure.

Landscape classification: rural/seminatural.

1.1.3 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Ci



HIGH HILLY LANDSCAPE LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 CI

“COLLINE INTERNE DI ACQUALORETO – COLLELUNGO – MORRE – MELEZZOLE”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

Hilly area of high landscape value, medium-low steepness, altitudes from 200 to 500 metres above sea level; this territorial ambit is located on the slopes of the Amerini mountains.

From the lithological point of view, the landscape unit is heterogeneous and it is composed of three layers with arenaceous, conglomeratic and detrital deposits. The detritic layer is connected to the detritic zone of the woody subunit named 3 Ma1 (Toscolano – Macchia Bella).

Land-use aspect.

The area is affected by an heterogeneous/mixed land use with a strong presence, in the sandy layer, of woody edges associated with the Amerini Mountains patches and with the vegetation corridor of the 2Ci UDP.

Among the woody strips, there are arboreous sowable lands and olive groves.

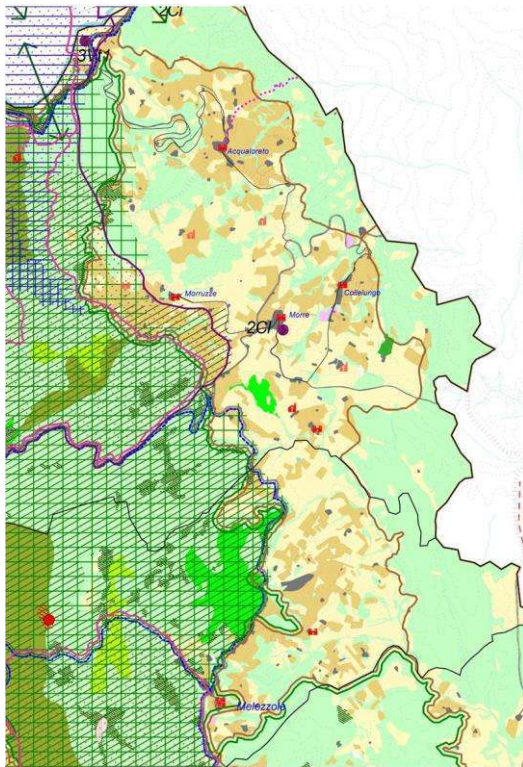
In the conglomeratic and detritic layers, the agricultural tissue becomes dominant, infiltrating among the wooded areas, with simple and arboreous sowable crops and olive groves.

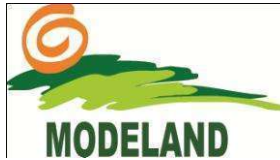
Typical farmhouses, traces of rows along the inter-farming roads and remains of dry-stone walls. The infrastructures are inter-municipal connecting roads with low traffic flow and local road network. The landscape unit is affected by hydro-geological instability areas.

Anthropic pressure.

Landscape classification: rural.

1.1.4 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 CI





HILLY LANDSCAPE LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 CF

“COLLINE INTERNE DI ACQUASPARTA, MONTECASTRILLI, AVIGLIANO UMBRO”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

A medium-low steepness hilly area with the following features: complex, wide; it is crossed by many ditches and it is affected mainly by detrital sands and sandy clays of lacustrine origin; within the 2Cf2 subunit there are large strips of sloping debris with alluvial ambits (“Fosso Grande”).

Land-use aspect.

The territorial ambit is affected by a simple sowable land-use, that is interrupted by thin vegetation corridors (wrecks and hedges) that develop along the ditches building up a smaller ecological network, a few strips of arboreous sowable lands, which raise in the territory of Avigliano Municipality. Within the 2Cf1 subunit there is an increase of wooded strips and the development of a remarkable wooded patch forming a “ring” serving as a division among this subunit, the remaining part of the ambit and the UDP named “Colline interne Valle del Naia 2Cm”.

The E45 – a high traffic flow highway – crosses a part of the 2Cf1 subunit; the “Casigliano-Rosaro-Collesecco” ridge road has a panoramic view. This UDP is crossed by the inter-





municipal connecting road named “Castel Todino-Montecastrilli-Farnetta-Castel Dell’Aquila” and it is characterized by a considerable amount of scattered goods, in particular parish churches. Remarkable presence of typical houses within the 2Cfl subunit (property of the “Corsini” princes).

The connection between Montecastrilli and Amelia is also considered a panoramic road with various visual cones. Finally the subunit Cf2 is crossed by the historic "Amerina" road, which currently connects Sambucetole and Castel dell’Aquila.

Along the axes, there are phenomena of building and productive concentration, particularly in Castel Todino village by the road towards Montecastrilli, Acquasparta and Dunarobba.

The typical archaeological features are: high ground settlements and natural cavities, the stretches of the roads named “Amerina” and “Sette Valli” which are of historical importance (both in the Roman period and in the Middle Ages).

There are many castles and fortified villages, such as Montecastrilli, Castel dell’Aquila, Quadrelli, Castel Todino, Casigliano, Rosaro, Configni, Collesecco, and rural villages such as Dunarobba etc.

Finally there are significant rural outbuildings which are scattered along the area. An important feature is the texture of interfarming roads.

Anthropic pressure.

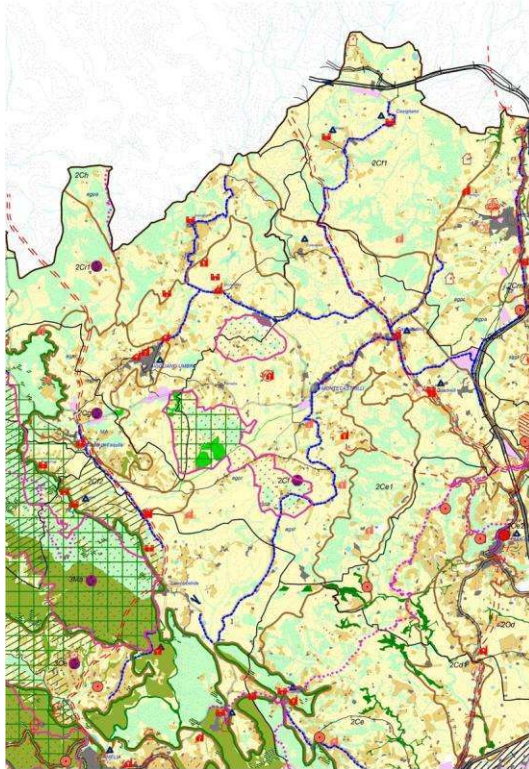
It is mainly characterized by sowable land and by linear expansions along the infrastructural axes.

Landscape classification: productive/rural.

1.1.5 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 CF

MODELAND





1.2. Landscape Structure: visual analysis, values, fragilities

**The territory: the Municipalities of Montecastrilli and Avigliano Umbro
(LANDSCAPE UNITS: 3MA – 2Cg – 2Ch – 2Ci – 2Cl – 2CF)**

The saddle territory between the two mountain chains (from east-Amerini mountains to west Martani mountains) has been selected for this landscape experience. Chestnuts and oak forests, wide cultivated areas, small villages, peaceful atmosphere tell a story of stones, green and silence. This part of the wide high plain has been crossed by the ancient itineraries (the Byzantine Corridor) between Roma and Ravenna, during the post roman age.

This impressive landscape keeps a lot of significant remote memories which range from the three million years old sequoia forest of Dunarobba, to the Fortress of Sismano, a medieval palace in the Terre Arnolfe territories.

The process approach





Within these wide life environments different settlements, groups and features coexist in a sort of latent tension whose dynamics are at risk of being progressively toned down. The recent separation of the original community in two Municipalities has been the consequence of their ancient rival contrapositions. This landscape experience has allowed them to recompose their previous tensions through the progressive acknowledge of the wholeness of their original life environments.

In this way, after a first cycle of separate workshops, the two groups with their different social features (Avigliano, rich in brightness, Montecastrilli rich in operative concreteness) met to implement their experience having decided to work together. So, the ancient contrasts which constituted the main obstacle for their reciprocal collaboration became a very opportunity for the success of the entire experience. Then the two groups participated in the same workshops, promenades, recognitions of their common life environment. The tale of their experiential discoveries and the descriptions of their perceptions became a 'golden book' of this new community.

The renaissance of a whole community

The new idea of reciprocal collaboration turned out as an effective strategy to potentiate their initiatives.

Actually the new group of persons –inhabitants, frequenters, workers, scholars – related to these places for different reasons (young artisans, entrepreneurs, artists, archaeologists, designers, students, old and young farmers, technicians) experienced a landscaping perception of this life environment.

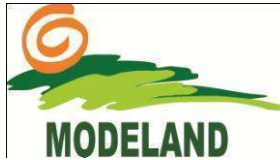
They participated in various workshop activities (perception surveys, scientific explorations, feasts, celebrations) with in mind a shared desire: the research of new opportunities to develop their participative action on their life environment that they would like to consider a renewed common worth. A combined interpretation of the ancient landscapes with the traditional foods (pork and olive oil) challenged them to discover the very basic roots of the prehistoric settlements and historic civilizations in these territories (original Umbrian people, forests, agriculture, medieval towns, prehistoric itineraries and historic roads). By these interpretations, concretely practiced by surveys exploration-promenades, these groups -with the experts participation - brought to light the quintessence of their life environment, a still living Genius Loci, harbored into the Landscape.

Performances and explorations throughout landscape experiences

The exploration of the Beautiful Cavern (Grottabella)- In this place ancient small bronzes and pig's bones were found in abundance. These religious devotion symbols -left in prehistory within the sacred place by the original populations- have been rediscovered and enjoyed as a new symbol of contemporary landscaping actions.

The hilly landscape of olive trees and the excellent olive oil have been celebrated as new expressions of an integrated economy which can originate from the rural landscape. The rural





culture, still harbored among the young and ancient participants, represents an essential resource to promote the local landscape.

These celebrations have kept pace with the formation of a new social community raised from the original group of participants. In this new community the role of young people has been considered as a natural way to approach a sustainable development.

The role of young people and artists has been also essential for the successful activation of a renewed participative process towards new integrated jobs where culture, artistic capabilities and real craft abilities can be promoted together.

The group played many creative /concrete roles during the first phase of this process by:

- Their contribution during the feasts as cultural promoters and directly involved artisans. The success of the initiatives has been assured both by the promotion of contemporary communication technologies and by the revitalization of ancient rural abilities which are at risk of disappearing.
- The assumption of a concrete responsibility in relation to their Common -together with their secular statutes- by a contemporaneous combined interpretation of the ancient principles and of the contemporary perspectives.
- The promotion and the cultural propagation of these new perspectives towards the rural territories and their relationships between agriculture and towns.
- The promotion of new Relational Market which is a new kind of market where merchandises, culture and information are equally put on the field and valorized beyond the mere economical exchanges.

This Relational Market can be considered as a Keystone to found a sustainable economy, whose stones are connected by a whole solidarity structure, able to consolidate the separated activities already in course or in project. These single stones can't constitute a structure without reciprocal new interrelations which are both immaterial (the relational network which becomes an invisible structure) and material (the concrete reciprocal contacts among people).

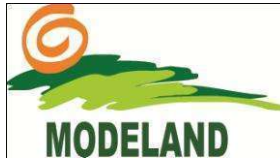
In this way an unexpected landscape economy -within which the local young people are concretely experiencing their proposals- can be created.

The base of these landscaping actions has been actually constituted by a creative play which has attracted all participants. This creative experience is leading the group to the constitution of a Landscape Presidium, the very guarantor of a durable process.

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MODELAND





1.1. Territorial Recognition

The saddle rural landscape among severe mountains, historic settlements and precious mineral springs – The Municipalities of Acquasparta and San Gemini

HILLY LANDSCAPE
LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 PD

“AREA PEDEMONTANA DI ACQUASPARTA”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

Marginal area that is located among the Martani mountains and the basin of Terni, the hilly area of San Gemini and the Naia valley.

The mostly detrital foothills – a medium slope zone –, stretch to the basin of Terni with the hilly area of “Colle dell’Oro”, consisting mainly of clays, and stop within the town of Acquasparta with a large strip of volcanic deposits.

Land-use aspect.





The primary land-use of this area is as “olive grove”, which looks like a compact zone in piedmont ambit, while towards the town of San Gemini the olive groves of the foothills begin to alternate with wooded sowable lands, simple sowable lands and woody strips up to the subunit 2PD2 where the predominant crop is simple sowable land.

In addition, this area is affected by the presence of numerous scattered goods, such as historic villas and church buildings. The mainly archaeological features are: rural settlements (villas) and Roman burial sites.

In this UDP there aren't historic centres/cores with the exception of the rural village of St. Lucia in the municipality of Acquasparta.

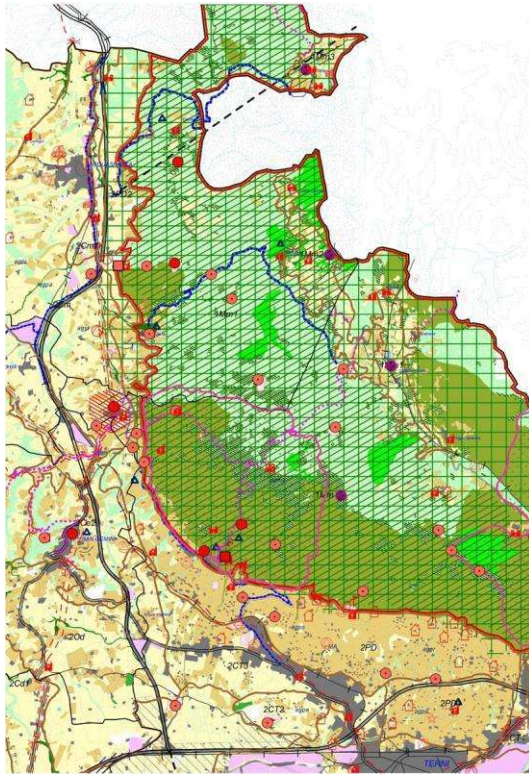
Eastwards, the UDP is crossed by the motorway connection named Terni-Orte – a high traffic flow link road – , while the remaining territory is affected by the inter-connecting road between Cesi and Acquasparta towns which is a panoramic road with many views of high scenic value.

Anthropic pressure.

It is mainly characterized by the proliferation of pre-existing scattered houses and of new buildings, which have contributed to a strong concentration of waste, (Imhoff septic tank).
Landscape classification: rural.

1.1.6 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 PD



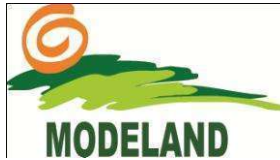


HILLY LANDSCAPE
LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 CE



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“COLLINE INTERNE LA CERQUA – COLLEPEZZATA - S.GEMINI E FOSSO FRATINI”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

A medium-low steepness hilly area that is crossed by many ditches and it is affected mainly by clastic deposits (clays and sands). The subunit named 2Ce2 is totally affected by detrital conglomerates.

Land-use aspect.

This UDP is affected by an heterogeneous land-use, with patches of wood and wooded strips that develop along the ditches, intensive sowable lands which alternate with large arboreous sowable lands.

Within the 2Ce1 subunit, there are more patches of wood that develop longitudinally along the same subunit, creating a "natural barrier" as to the simple sowable territorial ambit of the 2Cf UDP.

Therefore the wooded patches and strips create a potential ecological network between two large sources of naturalness: the Martani and Amerini mountains.

Wide areas, mainly along the “Fosso Bianco”, that are characterized by situations of instability owing to strong linear and lateral erosion, leading to landslides in place and flood events. The E45 – a high traffic flow highway - and the Tiberina national road – a medium traffic flow road - cross the 2Ce2 subunit, while the remaining area of the UDP is crossed by inter-municipal connecting roads (La Cerqua-Capitone) and by local medium-low traffic flow roads. In addition, the UDP is scarcely licked by the “Centrale Umbra” railway.

The distinctive archaeological element is the stretch of the “Via Flaminia”. The CE2 subunit is dominated by the "castle of San Gemini", while in the remaining territory there are small recently developed centres and / or linear expansion along road axes (linear expansion along the inter-municipal road named “La Cerqua-Capitone”). Considerable presence of rural buildings.

Anthropic pressure.

It is mainly characterized by the presence of the stretch of the E45 highway and by linear development of settlements/expansions.

Landscape classification: rural/productive.

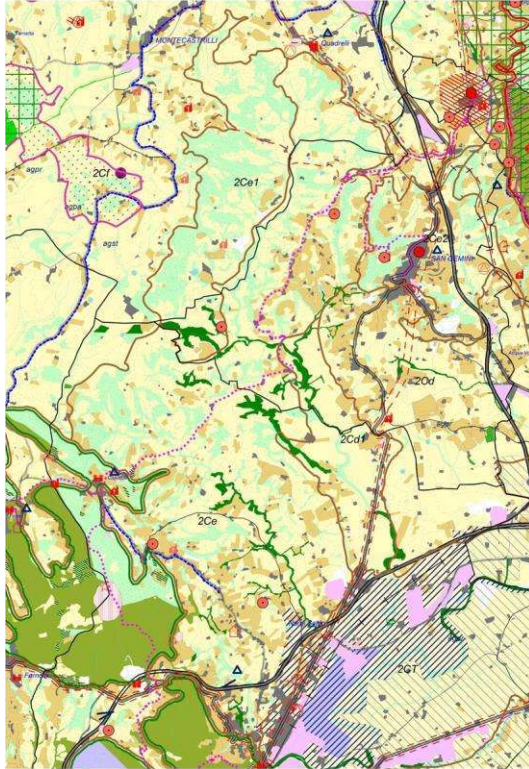
MODELAND





1.1.7 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 CE

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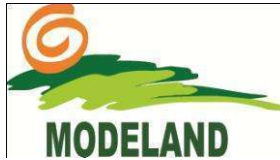


**HILLY LANDSCAPE
LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 CM**



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“COLLINE INTERNE VALLE DEL NAIA”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

A slight sloping hilly area, altitudes from 300 to 350 metres above sea level, with a travertine plateau of continental-hydrothermal origins which is separated by the alluvial valley of the Naia torrent from the piedmont of the Martani mountains.

Land-use aspect.

The territorial ambit is affected by a simple sowable land-use, that is interrupted by thin vegetation corridors (wrecks and hedges), that develop along the ditches, by the Naia torrent itself and by small wooded patches which create a smaller ecological network.

The E45 – a high traffic flow highway -, the Tiberina national road n.3bis – and the “Centrale Umbra” railway interrupt the agricultural connectivity between the hilly area and the alluvial valley.

Another important road, with a remarkable panoramic/landscape value, is the stretch of the inter-municipal road linking Acquasparta and Casteltodino.

The main resources of this territorial ambit are: mineral waters springs (Amerino - Furapane etc. ..).

The quarry along the E45 highway is one of the anthropic impacts of the landscape of the Naia valley.

The typical archaeological features are: the western stretch of the “Via Flaminia” and the Roman town of Carsulae.

The ambit is dominated by the historic centre of Acquasparta, the church of S. Giovanni de Butris as a strong point of reference for the whole valley.

In the territory, there are scattered houses very few of which are characterized as typical farmhouses.

Anthropic pressure.

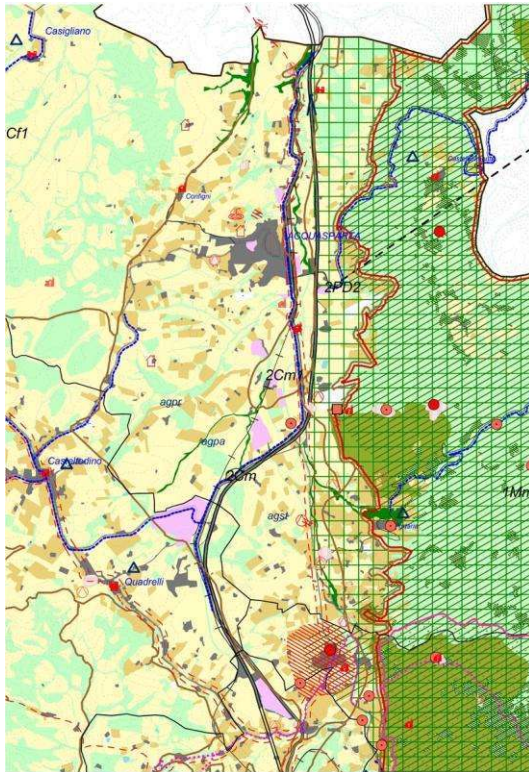
It is mainly characterized by simple sowable land, national roads and by productive areas that have been developed along this axis.

Landscape classification: productive/rural.

1.1.8 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 CM

MODELAND



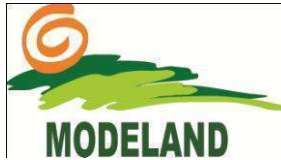


1.2. Landscape Structure: visual analysis, values, fragilities

The process approach: History and characters of the places and the local communities

The Municipality of Acquasparta:





(LANDSCAPE UNITS: 2PD – 2CM – 2CF)

- The areas of Martani Mountains:

The severe mountains and their territories are the *frontier areas* between the provinces of Terni and Perugia (Acquasparta, a small Town toward Terni; Spoleto and Todi, two small towns toward Perugia). Within these mountain places some small communities coexist on these isolated contexts. Throughout these places many historical itineraries crossed the territories along the centuries, starting from the devotional pagan pilgrimages, the ancient Roman road the “*via Flaminia*”, medieval mule tracks, transhumance of flocks, till the contemporary roads. These ancient itineraries have been progressively neglected. The local communities feel relegated within their small villages.

The local communities tend to maintain their original characters, and the ancient relationships between the small groups of inhabitants and their territories, like the domestic cultivations, or the management of their Commons, where they maintain the traditional activities (forests, wild pigs, truffles). A diffused desire of going beyond their present isolated condition (cultural, and economic) attracted these populations to participate in this landscape process by which started a renewed discovery of the local life environment.

The Martani mountains workshops in progress

–*First step* : The municipality of Acquasparta – the small communities of Firenzuola and Messenano

Rediscovering the Landscape with its memories: throughout a lot of Friendly Survey Promenades, Stories, historical archaeological scientific researches, comparisons of different conditions have been developed and led the groups to re-appreciate the network of historic and contemporary itineraries as intrinsic parts of their landscapes. In the past times these itineraries had allowed all inter exchanges and all communications between the communities and the significant ancient settlements (towns, villages, sacred places, fountains, forests). This landscape experience has brought to light the forgotten potentialities of these territories and has contributed to revive the reciprocal confidence among the participants. This renewed confidence has been fundamental for the further steps of the process, which has been articulated in various shared perspectives. In this perspective many collaborations between the groups and the villages have been promoted. At the present the activities are in progress.

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- *Second step*: A further involvement of the mountain villages (Casteldelmonte, Macerino, Scoppio, Portaria,) provoked positive reactions of the local inhabitants in spite of the persisting difficult for their social cohesion. In particular they have been interested in a reinterpretation of their Commons. Actually by this reinterpretation they can promote renewed modalities of the Commons management by young local people.

- The hilly villages (Casigliano; Rosaro, Selvarelle; Configni)

- In this area all of the villages were strongly referred to an historic Farm Palace (Casigliano castle) and they constituted its rural pertinences. These territories have maintained their traditional connections along the centuries, till nowadays. Nevertheless they need to be reconnected in a contemporary economy by appropriate landscape actions in a socially managed perspective.
- Further information, inter exchanges, professional contributions and social experiences are in course.. .

The results of these processes

The social perception emerged from the experiential population/landscape activities

A diffused appreciation of their beautiful and peaceful landscapes has been manifested by the different groups, together with a sense of disease due to the recent marginalization of the small villages towards Acquasparta and the progressive social decline with the risk of abandon or pendular quality.

In any case all of the landscape experiences and the consequent description of the territory have been appreciated by the groups as an exciting opportunity to express and exchange their ideas about their wide but often fragmented environments.

The concrete achievements

Promotion and consciousness towards the life environments

- Landscape day : july 2010
- Water, bread and magic stories– Firenzuola – Messenano (Montagna- Acquasparta)
- Landscape -Projecting exploration Portaria-Macerino april 2011 (Montagna- Acquasparta)
- Landscape discovering promenade (Acquasparta – Castello di Casigliano) and (Colline- Acquasparta) 2011, april





- Landscape promenade from the lake's dam to Marroggia small river (Proloco; Bonifica; Provincia) 2011, april (Montagna- Acquasparta)

Perception's maps

- Map of the itineraries, resources and proposals about mountain landscape of Acquasparta and surroundings (Casteldelmonte; Firenzuola-Messenano; Scoppio; Macerino; Portaria) *in itinere*
- Map of itineraries,resources and landscape proposals on hilly areas - Acquasparta (Configni; Selvarelle; Rosaro, Casigliano) *in itinere*

The involved participants

Acquasparta small town :

- Primary and middle schools
- Proloco Rosaro
- Municipality of Acquasparta

Hilly areas

- Proloco Casigliano
- Proloco Selvarelle
- Resort Castello di Casigliano
- Proloco Configni
- Local historian
- Persons among citizens

Mountain areas

- Proloco S.Maria in Rupis (Firenzuola- Messenano)
- Proloco Portaria
- Casteldelmonte association
- Coop. L'eco
- "Arcus" farm holidays Macerino
- Umbrian land-reclamation syndacate
- Comune di Spoleto
- Record Office of Spoleto
- Record Office of Terni
- Historian
- Citizens

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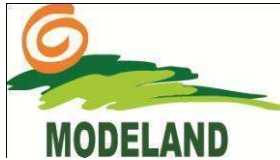
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The municipality of Sangemini:

(LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2CE)

The Territory of the saddle at the rim of the Terni punch bowl

This territory has been characterized by:

- the beautiful small town of Sangemini, from the medieval age to the recent expansion
- the impressive Thermal Park created within the *Sangemini* springs place
- the ancient roman town of Carsulae along the Via Flaminia and its archaeological open air Museum
- a constellation of very small rural Villages

This strategic area of the saddle keeps a significant potentiality and a strong landscape appeal. At the present the whole area appears underestimated and neglected in conflict with its fragmented and separated exploitations.

The social communities

All of the social communities both of the villages and of Sangemini are well rooted in their territories even if in different ways. At the same time the population of Sangemini is strongly linked to the Terni's economy (industries and other activities). Actually Sangemini constitutes a sort of residential periphery of Terni.

By a first approach of social perception we learned that:

The peaceful and beautiful town is very appreciated by the citizens

Nowadays the fountains park and the archaeological areas are underestimated.

A lot of cultural associations coexist within the town and they develop their own initiatives in an individualistic manner without a mutual communication.

In answer to this condition we promoted two Landscape Processes .

- Sangemini town

This process, which started with the involvement of the local groups of students- allowed a first concrete approach to the town surroundings and the promotion of the landscape survey promenades.

This experience provoked a chain of positive reactions by the local groups and stimulated further interests towards the abandoned resources of this territory. The local territorial infrastructures (Regional Railways, Thermal SPA, Ancient Roads, Springs, Parks,

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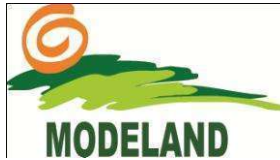
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Archeological Heritage) have been reconsidered under a new perspective and they became a profitable opportunity to inspire new forthcoming social manifestations which could be developed starting from the ancient via Flaminia Itinerary. These manifestations

- The small Villages Constellation

An experience of reinterpretation of the life environment condition of the villages which constitute the significant places (like the knots) of a diffused landscape texture.

The local groups who spontaneously live this condition are going to perceive their territories and the relational potentiality of themselves. They are at the moment working to organize appropriate events to improve these potentialities also in connection with the adjacent parts of the saddle.(Montecastrilli)

- The concrete achievements

Knowledge and promotion of landscapes -

Survey promenades

Perception maps

Project proposals about exploration learning itineraries –renewed landscape interconnections

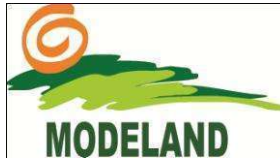
The involved groups and social actors

- Sangemini
- Primary and Middle schools;
- Municipal Counselors (town councilors)
- Proloco Association
- Acquamiele Association
- Canova 91 Association
- Calori Foundation
- Museums Management system
- Local Historian
- Citizens

Next objectives of this process

- Strengthening and implementation of the two ATELIERS in the perspective of their collaboration (Genius Loci, itineraries, inter exchanges, social information, consciousness).Involvement of local professionals, researchers, entrepreneurs.





- Reworking of the thematic achievements about the waters (from past times to the recent years and the present situation). The landscapes of the secret, precious springs as Thematic Projects related to Acquasparta (Amerino springs) and Sangemini (Thermal Park), in the perspective of a renewed culture and social responsibility about the Water as a Common.
- The forthcoming event (may 2011) is being prepared by the local groups (experts, citizens, museums, entrepreneurs, in collaboration with Sangemini Municipality) under the auspices of the Province of Terni. This event will constitute a very strategic step to assure an appropriate further development of the landscape process.



MODELAND

1.1 Territorial Recognition

The fluvial Landscape of the NERA River: an artificial lake became a naturalistic Oasis.

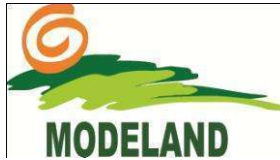
**HILLY LANDSCAPE
LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Cc**

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“COLLINE INTERNE DI CASTEL VECCHIO - VILLA EROLI DI NARNI”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

A medium-low steepness hilly area, with altitudes from 200 to 400 metres above sea level; it is affected mainly by marls and sandstones with strips of limestone and marly limestones. In the 2Cc1 subunit there are debris and conglomerates, low steepness and altitudes from 120 to 250 metres above sea level.

Land-use aspect.

The area is a border land between the mountains of Narni and the valley of the Naia river; it is very heterogeneous with large patches of woodland, with infiltrations of sowable agricultural areas planted with trees and olive groves, near the end of the calcareous layer of the Narni mountains, and, finally, with simple sowable lands in the areas with lower altitudes.

Anthropic pressure.

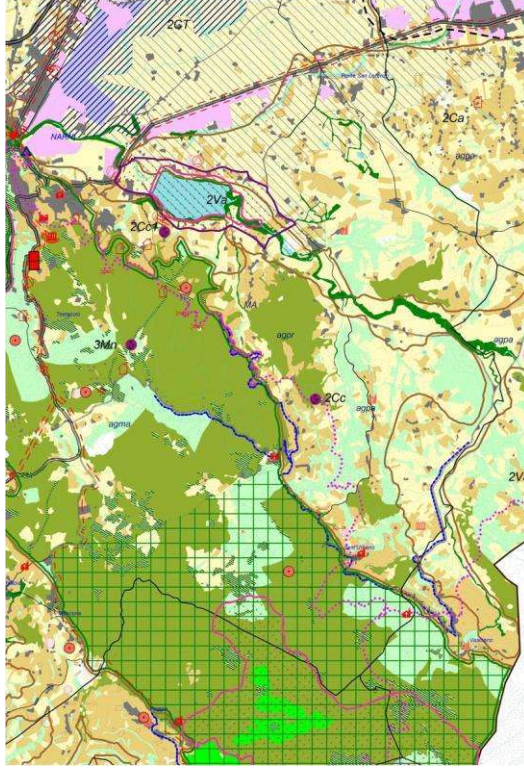
It is mainly characterized by scattered houses.

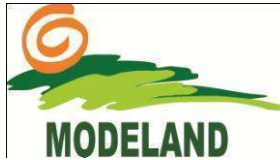
Landscape classification: rural/seminatural.

MODELAND



1.1.9 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Cc





HILLY LANDSCAPE

LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Cd

“COLLINE INTERNE DI VALLE ANTICA - COLLE DELLE TRAVI - TORRENTE CALDARO”

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

A medium-low steepness hilly area that is affected by clastic deposits (clays and sands) and it is interrupted by some valley strips near some ditches and by the alluvial valley of the Caldaro torrent.

Land-use aspect.

Primary land-use: simple sowable with vineyards, wooded sowable and a few strips of vegetation that become more intense along the Tiberina road and in the north-central part of the territory in question.

Similarly, the valley of the Caldaro river is affected by simple sowable lands.

The area is crossed, along a short stretch, by the E45 highway (a high traffic flow connection) in the eastern part of the UDP along which it thickens the industrial area of the Municipality of Sangemini and the Tiberina national road No. 3 bis (Flaminia).

Presence of scattered houses, among which it is important to highlight typical farmhouses, many inter-farming roads along which there are strips of rows and hedges.

The stretch of the “Via Flaminia”, which is included inside this UDP, represents the most characteristic archaeological element.

Anthropic pressure.

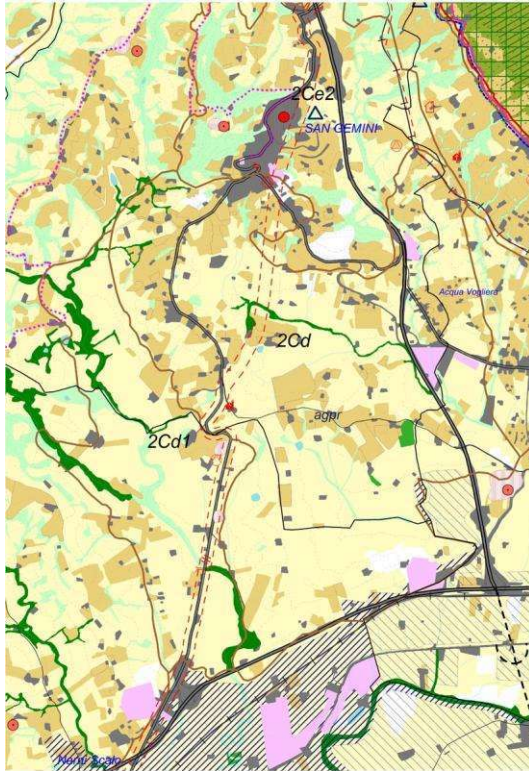
It is mainly characterized by the presence of the stretch of the E45 highway and by the linear development of residential and productive settlements (along this axis).

Landscape classification: rural/productive.

MODELAND



1.1.10 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Cd





THE PLAIN OF NARNI
LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Va

VALLE DELL'AIA

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

The territory of this UDP is mainly affected by the river valley of the Aia torrent that is dammed near the town of Narni with the consequent formation of the (reservoir) artificial basin of Recentino.

At the end of the UDP, the Aia torrent goes to delimit the marly and sandy area of the hilly subunit named 2Va1 (a medium sloping area with altitudes from 250 to 350 meters above sea level). This subunit divides the valley of the Aia from the valley of "Vasciano ditch", its main tributary.

Finally, at the hydrographic left of the ditch, it develops another hilly area with a marly sandy lithology, with low steepness and an average altitude of about 250 meters above sea level.

Land-use aspect.

The valley is mainly affected by simple sowable lands with the presence of rows and hedges; the riparian corridor of the Aia torrent is characterized by a wide vegetation belt. The hilly area at the hydrographic left of the ditch is characterized by arboreous sowable lands and simple sowable lands.

There are intermunicipal connecting roads and local traffic roads which are characterized by a low traffic flow. The residential settlements are formed by new buildings and they're very small; there are scattered farmhouses.

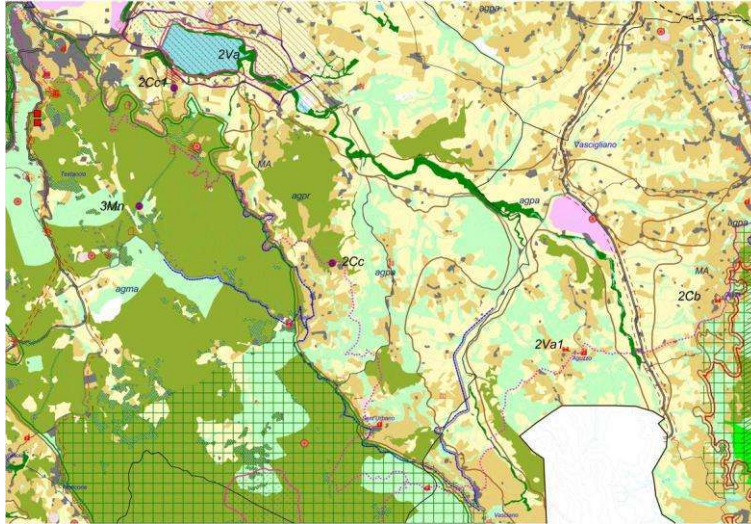
Anthropic pressure.

Landscape classification: rural.



1.1.11 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 2 Va

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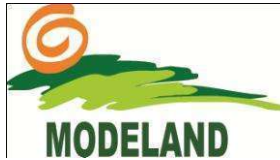


PLAIN
LANDSCAPE UNIT: 3 VNT



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VALLE NERA - S.LIBERATO - CONFLUENZA NERA-TEVERE

1. Basic elements and identity.

Geo-morphological aspect.

The unit consists of clastic alluvia with extensive benches in the Nera valley and of the southern part of the valley itself. The artificial basin of S. Liberato is included within the Nera valley that represents an interesting moist habitat of naturalistic and faunal interest. The southern part of the UDP, nearby the confluence of the Aia Torrent, is characterized by an area of volcanic deposits that is closely related to the valley on account of the flat morphology.

Land-use aspect.

The territorial ambit is characterized by a predominantly simple sowable land-use (that is interrupted by large industrial areas in the Nera valley which develop between the centre of Nera Montoro and the centre of San Liberato), by river dams and hydroelectric power plant.

Presence of patches of arboreous sowable that are intensified in the southern part of the UDP, nearby the confluence of the Aia Torrent. Agriculture has a productive role, though agricultural areas among industrial areas and road - railway infrastructures are configured as residual. The valleys are crossed by infrastructures of national importance (motorway link road, motorway and railway) with a high traffic flow.

However it is important to mention the presence of hydrophyte, marshy and riparian communities of Lake S. Liberato, the riparian vegetation of the Nera River, that is well developed, continuous and complex, as well as the ecological value of the confluence of the Nera and Tevere rivers.

The only historic village of this UDP is S. Liberato, while in the southern part of the Tiber Valley there are structuring elements of Otricoli, that is an archaeological site, the "Formiche" castle and the Flaminia road.

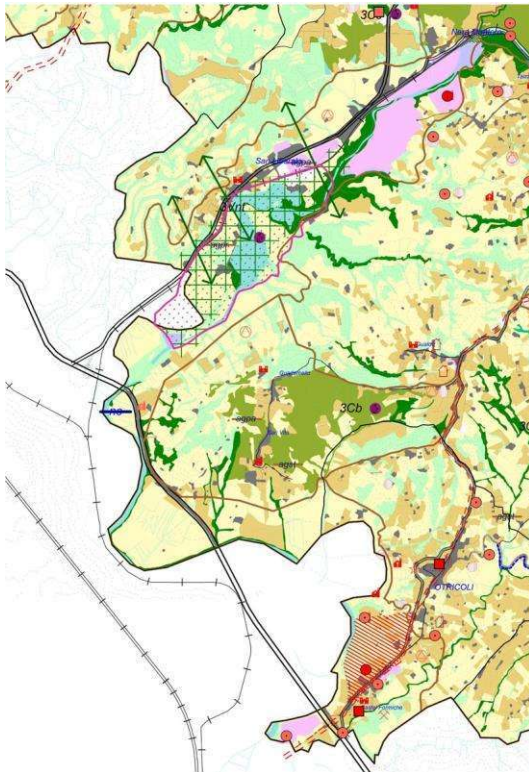
Anthropic pressure.

It is mainly characterized by the presence of important infrastructures (motorway and railway).

Landscape classification: rural/productive.

1.1.12 Layer name (G.I.S.) LANDSCAPE UNIT: 3 VNT



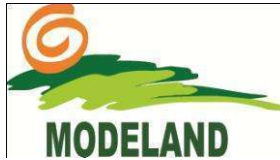


1.2 Landscape Structure: visual analysis, values, fragilities

The Municipality of Narni :

(LANDSCAPE UNITS: 2Cc – 2Cd – 2Va – 3VNT)





The territorial context.

We have chosen a length of the Nera river situated between the town of Narni and the energy power's dam built at its confluence into the Tevere River. This area has been considered in relation to the surrounding landscapes : the wide swamp which originated the Terni's punch bowl, the gorges with their complex geomorphology, and the hilly areas facing the river.

The contemporary condition of these impressive landscapes are at present very critical.

On one hand intensive agricultural productions, industries, gravel pit areas, energy power stations, infrastructures and urban sprawl have been disseminated along the river by a diffusion over exploitation of its resources started since the century 19th.

On the other hand the previous historic settlements, the ancient infrastructures (the roman Via Flaminia with the Augustus' Bridge), with their complex technological systems, the ancient natural springs, the archaeological places, have been steeped and forced to coexist with these recent infrastructures. The tangle formed by these contrasting realities constitutes the contemporary river landscape which is characterized by a tangle of contrasting presences reciprocally close but at the same time completely disconnected, in a sort environmental schizophrenia.

Such a strong devastation is provoking an increasing civil reaction in particular by cultural/environmental associations, citizens, groups of students, local experts and professionals who have been involved in the participative landscape process.

The process approach

This Participative Project started in the year 2010 through a preliminary contact with the local experts. Successively the process has been approached as a participative experience with the involvement of the local groups, associations, public bodies (politicians and technicians)schools, local Museums and local entrepreneurs (tourism, culture, agriculture).

The participative experience has been developed by several Landscape Surveys (as friendly meetings)throughout the most significant places along the river. All the above mentioned groups participated in these activities, discussed and exchanged their ideas, rediscovering the ecological relationships "*society /environment*" on which their landscape had been shaped over the centuries .

The workshops

The experiences have been developed and successfully propagated through a chain of workshops where small groups of participants could manifest their opinions, doubts, and proposals. The participants have suggested a wide range of thematic proposals and project ideas, all focused on the river environment. A lot of archaeological, environmental, cultural,





didactic programs have risen from the discussions. A description of these discussions/reflections activities has been necessary to deepen further interdisciplinary and participative contributions, so that some thematic/ knowledge maps have been prepared as new working bases.

At the same time new workshops, meetings and unexpected relationships have been realized and they implemented complex procedures. Itinerant workshops, interactive meetings with official bodies, scientists, experts and citizens are in progress, as well as new specific thematic surveys on the most significant project -places.

The Process Balances

The balances of these activities turned out very positive. The increasing complexity of these procedures and the successful results have encouraged the groups to implement their activities which are at the moment in progress.

The forthcoming activities will be dedicated to develop the phase of *landscaping action*, a very strategic step, which could be practiced by the participants and finally developed as a RIVER LANDSCAPE CONTRACT

The outcomes of the process

The acknowledgement of the territory-

This has been tackled by contemporaneous direct and indirect approaches. The surveys, and the interpretations of the official maps and projects have addressed the group to discuss the critical conditions and the contradictions of their life environment toward new project proposals.

The Community

In the course of this process the group of participants increased, as a new developmental community which is able to manifest through it the belonging and fondness to the common life environments and its desire of cooperation about shared thematic projects oriented to the protection or management of the fluvial landscapes.

Relationships and Communications

The relationships play a fundamental role in this process, where, by a non hierarchical friendly atmosphere, a lot of unpredictable meetings and experiential interchanges among participants created new opportunities for the whole context (landscape jobs, creative management, environmental transformations). In this way the process can assure its continuity.

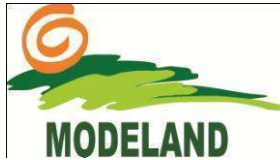
1.3 Landscape diagnosis conclusions

During the past five months (May-October 2011) the three Landscape laboratories have been intensively working to develop their formerly scheduled activities

- 1) The test of the methodological approaches as proposed in the course of the first phase
- 2) The development of the Modeland Project in a participative evolutionary sense ;

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to predispose the suitable condition for a coherent development of the Landscape Contracts. whose achievements can be synthesized at the two following levels

- a) the **social consciousness** expressed towards the life contexts and their *original communities* a2) the progressive reciprocal acknowledgement, appreciation of their own life environments by the different groups, a3) constitution of *new research action communities* based on the achieved social competences and potentialities)
- b) The **progressive active involvement** of the Public Bodies at different territorial scales and landscape features : the Province –the President, two Counselors ; the rural/urban Municipalities –the Majors and Counselors of Avigliano, Montecastrilli, Acquasparta. ²

All of these results have been accomplished throughout researches and experiences formerly conceived and tested by the scientific coordinators and experimentally defined by codified procedures³.

In this process the Coordinators have once again tested the methodological proposals within the laboratories directly experiencing the experiential diagnosis of their life environments throughout perceptive participative activities practiced by all the participant groups . These activities allowed the groups to discover the specific potentialities progressively revealed by the life environments at all levels : cultural, environmental and economical.

The three directors of the laboratories Rossella Amato Avigliano M.Castrilli, Chiara Bagnetti, Acquasparta S.Gemini, M.Paola La Pegna ,Narni- Terni Nera River ,have been continuously encouraging the complex relationships between the groups of participants and their life environments. New contacts, unexpected empathies and synergies, together with *new collaborative perspectives* have been promoted and consolidated as described in detail within the specific reports of the Laboratories illustrated in the 1.1 and 1.2 paragraphs.

The very significant result of the diagnosis activity developed within our participative approach can be synthesized in two points:

- 1) **The constitution of *new territorial communities* related to their specific *life environments and landscapes* (according to the European Landscape Convention)**
- 2) **The acknowledged of *defined territorial ambits* which will be the *basis of new research actions and landscape relational projects***

Now the three contexts are ready to pass from the conscious acknowledge of their own life environments to a very *landscaping research action* to constitute the *concrete bases for the Landscape Contracts*.

At the present the transition phase to the Contracts is concretely starting out .

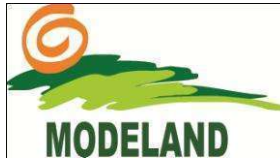
1.3.1 The Transition Phase

² The two other Municipality's Bodies (Narni and Sangemini) remain still skeptical towards these processes and require further approaches

³ The RuralMed European project -2004-2006- and the Medio Panaro River Landscape Contract-2009-2010- constitute the main territorial references of the mentioned experiences ; the International Scientific Symposia, European Conferences have been the fundamental opportunities to discuss and verify these experiences .

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The participative process phase above described is not developable by automatic/ mechanical or by systemic dynamics, and it is due to the very *nature of the process* which leads the groups toward the Contracts.

This process -in fact- must be developed in coherence with the procedures proposed and in consequence of the trend of the process (the results of its steps) without losing its original characters (experiential, participative) in a continuous reciprocal relationship and integrate collaboration among all participants.

In order to practice the principles above described it is necessary to organize a participative *interpretation process* to set suitable territorial shared perspectives within which it will be possible to define the feature of the new landscapes. The achievement of this procedure have supplied the basis for the proposals and will be illustrated together with the proposals.

2. PROPOSAL

2.1 Specific Objectives

The Objectives of our activities are strongly linked to a new idea of territorial sustainable Governance based on the social participation in the transformation of the landscapes. This modality of Governance can be realized only through a continuous reciprocal interaction able to involve citizens, political institutions, public operators, managers, local structures (schools, museums, scientific organizations, associations, groups and local communities). These





interactions are reciprocally guaranteed through a shared pact based on a common program of management of the local territorial resources . This pact is a Landscape Contract .

The Contract, is a very Governance Participative Action, an innovative proposal of Landscape Planning, which can be applied and shared by all of the three Landscape Contracts in the Province : mountain, hilly, water landscape. Actually these three features of landscapes can be found within the three landscape ambits developed through the three laboratories : Nera River, San Gemini –Acquasparta hills, Avigliano –Montecastrilli rural landscapes .

In general sense the Contract can be described as a relational configuration referred to a territorial ambit, such as it came to light from a choral research-action practiced through the first phase . On this configuration become evident the valuable relationships among subjects , life environment potentialities, competences, economical attitudes, collaborative availabilities, needs and desires in term of culture, public services, economy, management jobs and so on ...

All the three landscape laboratories are working to predispose specific contracts for their own landscapes .

In this way every Contract , developed on the basis of a common structure (as a sort of plot), will reach its specific territorial manageable configuration.

2.2 Proposal/Criteria

2.2.a) Criteria and procedures of each Contract

Every Contract follows a procedure organized in four phases

- 1st phase- Rediscovery of the territory by the local populations**
- 2nd phase- Programs and participative projects** the process of the landscape projects toward the Contract.
- 3rd phase - Redaction of the Contract and Signature**
- 4th phase- Start of the Operative Participative Contract Processes; first experimental verification toward the final Ratification (some pilot projects can be developed throughout all of the phases above listed)**

The 1st phase has already been illustrated at the point 1 . Landscape Structure

The 2nd **phase** is described at the following point **b)**

2.2 b) The projects

The conclusion of the first phase has been described as the “transition phase “ (see 1.3.1) in terms of *interpretative balances* where the *synthesis* and the *attribution of sense* can be found . These three components constitute the basis of the project proposals which can be referred to each laboratory as *structural elements* of its project:

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1) Nera River Contract –Structural Elements : The Renaissance of the River Valley

1.a The modified condition of the river its renaissances , both spontaneous and projected

1.b The relational river contexts for actions and projects :

- the *meander river areas* between the two urban periphery settlements within the Terni punch basin ;
- the *Augusto's bridge hinge* (east/ west and north /south)
- the *bounded river* : the Nera gorges and the high grounds
- the *confluence area* to the Tevere River

1.c From the crucial points of crisis to the renaissance : specific research actions, local projects

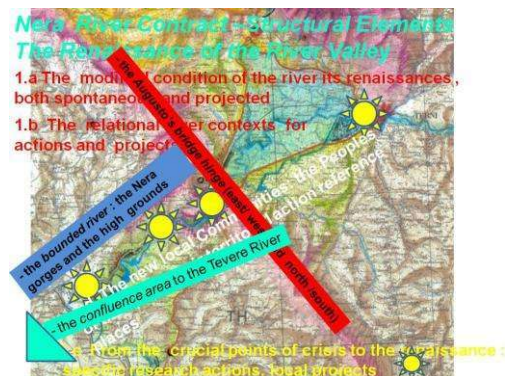
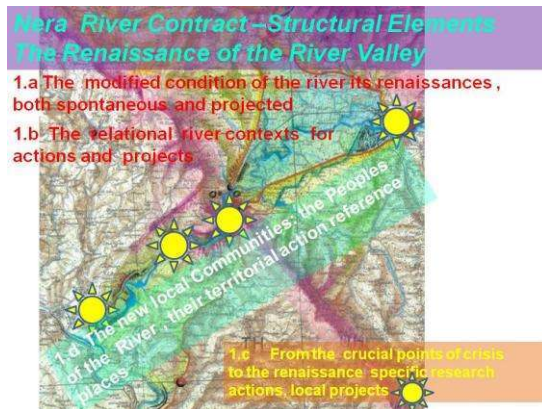
1.d The new local Communities: the Peoples of the River , their territorial action reference places

San Liberato and frame Oasis

Montoro,Stifone-Taizzano-Lecinetto: the Gorge Villages

Narni Scalo, Terni Ponte Allende bridge the bank settlements

Historic high town on the river



2)The San Gemini –Acquasparta hills Contract Structural Elements: A Valley, two Worlds

2.a The mountain landscapes ,the hilly landscapes

2.b The Springs Valley and its two towns (Acquasparta –Sangemini)

2.c The whole proposal: a friendly living place ready to welcome and its specific thematic perspectives

The mountain of the Sacrality, ancestral, historical and religious

The seasonal performances and landscape calendars (social celebrations and events)

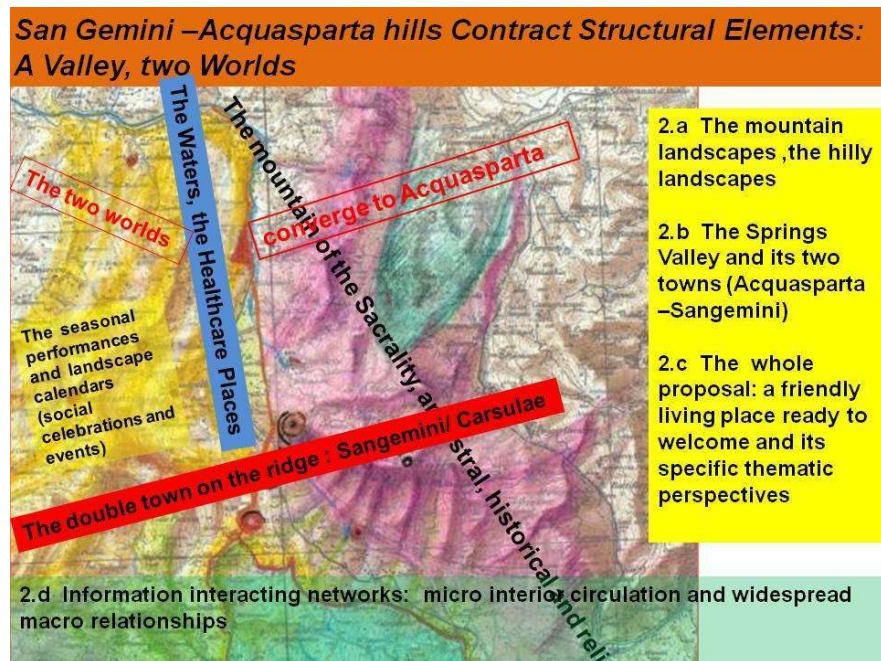
The Waters, the Healthcare Places

2.d Information interacting networks: micro interior circulation and widespread macro relationships

2.e The small towns

The two worlds converge to Acquasparta

The double town on the ridge : Sangemini/ Carsulae



3) The Avigliano-Montecastrilli and their surrounding small settlements Contract Structural Elements : the hills and the settlements, as an archipelago in a green sea

3.a The Sea connects and separates :Thematic Networks, Caothic Networks, New and layered Tensions



3.b The Free Port circulations : informations, cultures, solidarity productions ,
merchandises, in a multiple exchange , a very *Relational Market*

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*The Avigliano-Montecastrilli
and their surrounding small settlements*

the hills and the settlements,
as
Archipelago in a green sea

3.a The Sea
connects
and
separates

3.b The Free Port circulations :
informations, cultures,
solidarity productions,
merchandises, in a multiple exchange ,

a very Relational Market

Thematic Networks.

Caotic Networks.

New and layered Tensions

2.2. a+b Relational Criteria for the whole Project

All of the above mentioned Projects evolve towards the Contract throughout relational qualitative inputs , as the following:

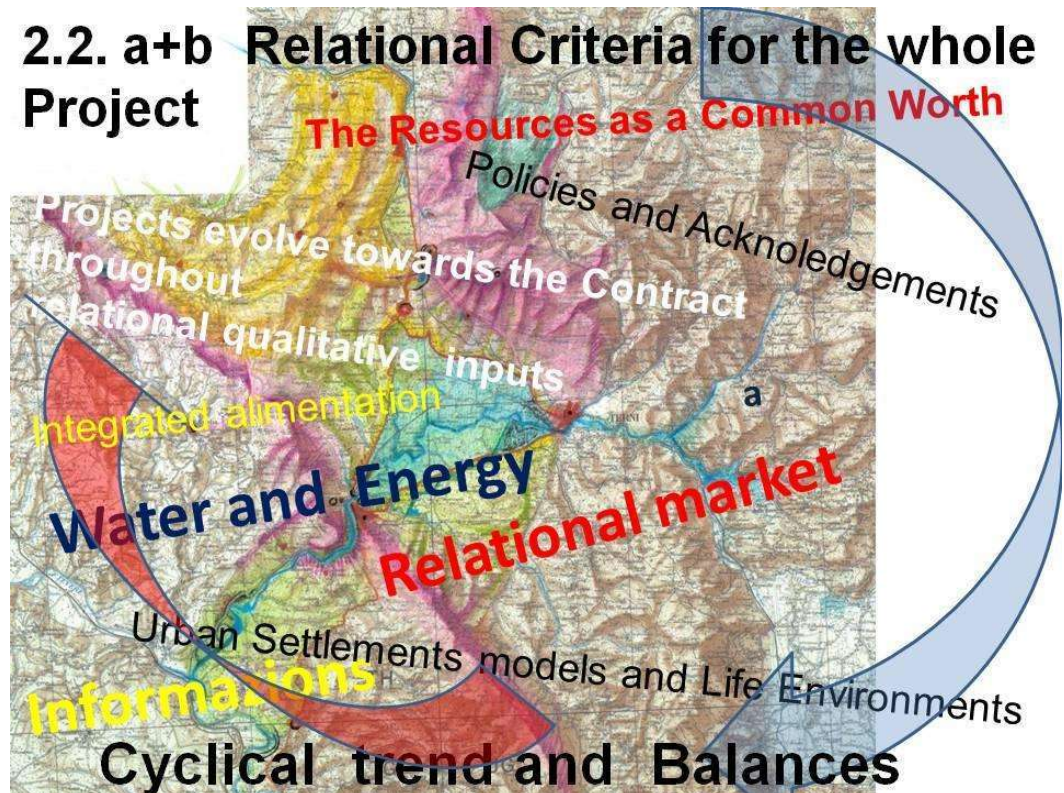


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- The Resources as a Common Worth : Policies and Acknowledgements
- Integrated alimentation
- Natural resources and technological Informations
- Relational Markets
- Water and Energy Management
- Friendly Living Landscapes
- Urban Settlements models and Life Environments
- Cyclical trend and Balances

2.2. a+b Relational Criteria for the whole Project



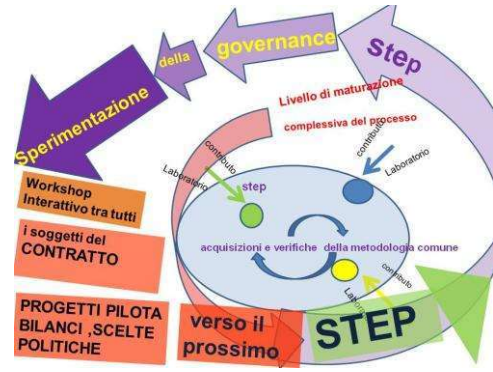
2.3 Landscape Proposal Conclusion

As we have indicated during this Research, our final Project proposal is the landscape participative Contract .

At the present phase of the process we represent the next steps through symbolical images



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