

## PROVA 1

1. Il candidato esponga le caratteristiche di un bando Horizon 2020
2. LC-CLA-04-2018: Resilience and sustainable reconstruction of historic areas to cope with climate change and hazard events:  
Scope: Actions should be establish how to implement the principle of building back better and safer in carrying out sustainable reconstruction and recovery interventions of historic areas where damage has occurred, thus rendering them more socially, economically and environmentally resilient, and/or should establish how to proactively enhance the resilience of these areas so that they will better cope with future disasters. Furthermore, actions should:develop, deploy and validate tools, information models, strategies and plans for enhancing the resilience of historic areas to cope with disaster events, vulnerability assessment and integrated reconstruction;

Il bando prevede l'azione sopra descritta. Il candidato descriva l'utilizzo delle piattaforme informatiche in particolare il pacchetto arc-gis per rispondere alla richiesta di cui sopra.

3. Si richiede al candidato di leggere e tradurre il brano evidenziato.

PROVA 1

## 7 Responsive Regulation of Natural-Cultural Processes

light of these considerations, it seems opportune to pose the problem of *responsive regulation* of natural dynamics, in the full awareness of the ambiguity and contradictions above. A regulation that must originate from the "lessons" of the past, but which cannot in any way leave aside the choices for the future, the strategies and the policies that we intend to develop. From here the importance to be at the base of any choice the fundamental principles that the evolution of scientific thought and international cultural debate has focussed and continually proposes: suffice here to allude to the principles of precaution, limit, evolution and savings of primary resources and common goods. Over the past decades, the framework of principles shared at the international level has known, as said before, significant advances. For example, the concept of protection has increasingly made way to that of "care for" the territory and the attention has moved from agro-forest activities, food supply chains, water management and, in general, everything that directly has to do with "mother earth".

These principles are gaining attention and respect worldwide, despite the strong differences of the national backgrounds, in terms of constitutional framework (see, for instance, the basic statement of Art. 9 of the Italian Constitution about the absolute priority of protection against any other option), provisions of the ordinary legislation, administration patterns and, more generally, cultural attitudes and education.

Nevertheless, it is very evident that these principles and these orientations cannot find adequate consideration within the PAs. Other strategic frameworks, other tools and other policies are needed. These needs may find an answer in the "regional" policies of the landscape, as far as they are able to coordinate different forms of environmental infrastructure, to influence the trans-scale planning of the territory (building appropriate legal frames on a local level) and to trigger realising processes of high symbolic value, such as the public acquisition of coastal strips in France and Great Britain.

A particular role should be recognised to the participated procedures of evaluation, as a tool of "explicit" comparison between different systems of values, interests and preferences. For many reasons (such as the growing interferences between urban sprawl and environmental changes and risks, the competition in ecosystem services exploitation, the needs for financial supporting the care for the territory), conflicts and divergences are raising, between private and public interests and even between diverse sectors of the public administration. This poses problems of democracy in decision processes, of priority in protection and management of the common goods and of acknowledgement and defence of the rights and responsibility of the local communities. The shift from an evaluation strictly related to single nature features to a "landscape evaluation" including the economical dimension, with an outward vision, could be a strategic step towards a more responsive and effective multi-scale regulation.

"cultural landscapes", recognising their complex natural-cultural values (particularly underlined in the 2012 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscapes) (ANCSA 2012); but on the other hand, UNESCO reaffirms the selective character of the list, where only sites of "outstanding universal value" can be admitted. This last concept is in fact closer to the above "island vision" antithetic to the ELC vision, as the relatively small number of the sites (less than 1,000 at the world level) suggests.

## 1.6 From Landscape Gardening to Nature Conservation

In the territorial perspective, the relationship between parks and landscapes may be specifically clarified, starting from the above concept of active conservation and avoiding any generic references to nature. Having abandoned any simplistic distinction between nature and culture, we can ask ourselves which meaning the conservation of the biodiversity of protected areas may take on, having in mind that they have always been thought of as reservoirs of naturalness at the benefit of even wider territories. In the attempt to answer this question, we may take into consideration the "natural capital" present in the interested territories, "not so much for what it is, rather for what it does" (Gibelli and Santolini in this book), in order to preserve and possibly improve the fundamental functions that ensure the subsistence, quality, fitness and resilience of said territories. More precisely, we can refer to the *ecosystem services* that the natural capital can supply to the above purpose. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that it regards a capital that is still in some way anthropized, historically manipulated and "acculturated" by humans, never completely "new" or truly virginal (Borri-Feyerabend et al. 2013; Schama 1997), and so exposed to dynamics that are inevitably influenced by the previous successions.

In the PAs, paradoxically, though destined to defend nature, the "cultural" character is in a certain sense even more evident, as far as the objective of protecting and celebrating nature requires regulatory interventions that intercept the development processes and push towards forms of "simulation" or of true "staging" (at most, the image of the Yellowstone National Park planned, constrained and equipped by the enjoyment network). A certain ideal continuity appears evident from the *landscape gardening* of Capability Brown and the great contemporary landscape architects (Turner 1987) to the active current management of a less "natural" nature, increasingly exposed to the temptations of territorial gardening, of urban greening programmes. And it is just this continuity that allows to find in the contemporary culture the roots of the projectual dimension of landscape. Revealing the links connecting the perception and interpretation with the design of landscape, beyond the silent dialogue between the pre-existent reality and the landscape invention.

## PROVA 2

1. Il candidato esponga le caratteristiche di un bando competitivo LIFE.
2. Il candidato esponga le caratteristiche dei programmi Q-Gis
3. Si richiede al candidato di leggere e tradurre il brano evidenziato.

In the Law of 1939, the word *landscape* is not used except as an adjective related to planning (art. 12, 25) and with reference to art. 9 of Italian Constitution. Its definition is implicit in the listing of four elements worthy of protection, which belong to limited and defined categories: the first two are singular elements; the other two are groups of elements. Although the items that compose the four categories are different in nature, they have beauty in common. The concept of beauty is associated with landscape: either the landscape is beautiful or it is not. Beauty is a mental category connected with some objects in the territory that stand out for their exception to the normal, insignificant, and neutral surrounding context. Since the law is entitled "Protection of Natural Beauties," we should infer that the meaning of landscape is related to the aspects of nature that are valued as beautiful.

One of the four elements, "the sets of immovable things that form a characteristic aspect having an aesthetic and traditional value," reveals a broader and somehow ambiguous meaning. The traditional value refers to the manmade structures and to the values of the history of human settlements, although considered under the perspective of an artistic view and a work of art. The 1939 Law does not provide criteria or standards to evaluate beauty or to choose only the elements that are beautiful. Since in a dominant culture it is considered that only the well educated are capable of evaluating beauty, a committee of experts is assigned by law to determine what is worth protecting (Assini 1977).

Even in the 1985 law, the word *landscape* does not appear. The definition of landscape is given through what is listed from (a) to (m) as worthy of being protected, contributing to the four categories of the previous law. Even the items of this list belong to categories of objects scattered unevenly in the territory. Eight categories consist of objects that belong to the world of nature; the rest consists of objects clearly identified on the basis of previous administration acts. This time the objects are clearly identified. Landscape largely coincides with the physiographic features of the country: rivers, orographic systems, glaciers, woods, and humid areas. Otherwise, landscape coincides with areas that have already been considered of natural value (parks) or of historical value (common properties and areas of archaeological interest). The title of the law recalls the "urgent dispositions for the areas of particular environmental interest," so we can logically assume that the meaning of landscape is directly associated with nature. Furthermore, the orohydrographic, forestal, and exceptional ecological elements are identified as landscape, that is to say, all the features that are greatly visible, which distinctly characterize the geomorphology of the country. The definition of landscape is matched with singular objects that stand out from the territory for their ecological and environmental relevance.

The new category of the *environment* has triggered a kind of crossover between landscape and nature, and in the decades previous to the issue of the Law, it supplied models of interpretation that well represented the complexity of the dynamics of the natural systems. In the second half of the 80s, the landscape

The European Convention for the landscape sheds light on the semantic ambiguity that in the past caused misunderstandings and lexical ambiguity. In 2004, the Convention was implemented by the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code, which contains brand new meanings. For the first time, the explicit definition of landscape is given: "a territory expressing identity, whose distinctive character comes from the actions of natural and human factors and from their interconnections." It is a pivotal turning point since the change is not only formal, but substantial. It concerns definitions and meanings but also means of interpretation and assessment. The concept of landscape no longer refers to single categories of territorial objects, each one emerging from a neutral and undistinguished context nor is it connected to the concept of esthetical or environmental quality. It refers to the concept of territory and to one of a specific aspect together with many others: the environmental aspect, the social aspect, the economic aspect, etc. It also pairs with both the concept of identity and the concept of interaction between natural and anthropic factors.

The logical inferences in the concepts ascribe to the landscape the meaning of exterior manifestation of the territorial identity: "aspects and characters that are a material and visible representation of the national identity." This, in turn, is defined upon the relationships that have been established between the dynamics of the natural phenomena (natural factors) and the processes of human settlements (human factors), which are considered as cultural evidence: "as the expression of cultural values." The dimension of the landscape coincides with the whole territory: it includes nature as well as cities, industrial areas, rural areas, etc. Landscape is no longer exclusively represented by natural elements, but it embraces them in a well-structured and complex synthesis. It is no longer bonded to the category of beauty, but it connects to the category of culture and to the capacity of grasping the symbolic value of the relationship between man and nature. The relationship is variable and it can be assessed according to different values of quality and decay. The ethics of lifestyle replaces the aesthetics of the image. The act of evaluating, which is significant in the definition of landscape, becomes much more complex and all-inclusive. It no longer refers to the outstanding levels of quality but to the distinction within a landscape of different manifestations of identity and different levels of quality, including also the lack of quality (Bonesio 2007).

## 16.4 The Evolution of Landscape Planning

In order to verify the coherence of ideas and concepts with the actions of protection, it is useful to compare the evolution of the meanings of landscape and nature with the evolution of landscape plans. Landscape plans are a complement of urban plans, since they derive their structure (they implement protection by controlling the building industry and the suitability for building) and their language (they govern the transformations through zoning and technical norms).

### PROVA 3

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1. Il candidato esponga il significato dei termini: rischio, resilienza nel contesto della pianificazione urbana e territoriale.
2. Il candidato esponga quali indicatori potrebbero essere utili per la misurazione della resilienza urbana e territoriale.
3. Si richiede al candidato di leggere e tradurre il brano evidenziato.

PROVA 3

disregards human presence, landscape is not an objective reality but a cultural mediation between men and what surrounds them (Farina 2001; Forman and Godron 1986; Naveh 1984; Cosgrove 1990; Turri 1990, 2003).

On other occasions, these words are used with meanings that have been coded according to generally acknowledged, but generic, tacit conventions.

Methods, policies, and operative tools of landscape protection and nature conservation cannot exclude explicit references to the meanings of nature and landscape in an action-oriented discipline, such as territorial planning.

In this contribution, the relationship between landscape and nature is analyzed through the laws that implemented landscape planning in Italy. The meaning of these words has changed in the laws that have introduced and then modified the policies and tools of landscape protection from the Second World War to the present (Settis 2010; Antonucci 2009). Since the laws do not always explicitly define what is nature, and what is landscape, a thorough interpretation of the texts has been necessary. The things and objects identified as subjects of the protection policies and tools have been associated with the general ideas they refer to. The concepts develop a reasoning that allows deducing the meanings given to landscape and nature.

The policies have been implemented and have affected landscape and nature through the tools developed in the laws to protect the landscape and the nature protected areas. I have analyzed these texts in order to highlight the evolution of their form and structure, as a consequence of the change of the protection tools. I have evaluated the elements through which they have operated: the objects and things they controlled and the values of nature and landscape that they considered worthy of protection.

Finally, I went through the relationships and connections between meanings and tools, proving how they have not always followed a consistent and explicit path.

## 16.2 Topics and Concepts

The evolution of the laws emphasizes how the meanings of nature and landscape have changed together with the planning tools. Throughout the three laws that have proposed landscape plans as protection tools, the meanings of nature and landscape have sometimes merged or differed.

The law that introduced the landscape plans in Italy was issued in 1939. Two legislative decrees which were turned into law in 1985 made it compulsory for the regions to design landscape plans. The Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code contains and organizes all the previous laws regarding the landscape, including the European Landscape Convention that, in 2004, defined the criteria according to which landscape plans had to be designed.

Focus on the landscape considered as a cultural and scientific entity, autonomous

colonial explorations (Romano 1978). The dualism between culture and nature has been continuously discussed ever since. However, it was not until the UNESCO Convention on Cultural Landscapes in 1992 and the European Landscape Convention in 2000 that a clear distinction between the two words was suggested.

In Italy, with regard to landscape, there are two protection tools: the landscape plan and the legal constraint for heritage protection. The landscape plan is an instrument with a broader dimension and a more complex and organic concept of conservation and protection, if compared to the legal constraint for heritage protection. This is why it is better suited for the integration of landscape, nature, and socioeconomic development policies and for the implementation of territorial strategies for sustainable development. The relationship between nature and landscape can appear blurred and sometimes ambiguous in the 1939 and 1985 laws. Nonetheless, a more in-depth approach allows one to deduce the implicit idea of what is landscape and what is nature (Bottani and Penco 2013). The method of categorization helps us to decode the texts, to better understand the definitions and the meanings that the conventions offer, and what kind of representations of nature and landscape they provide (Osherson and Lasnik 1990). Categories are mental acts that consist of thinking about objects, events, and things as elements of a broader set. Concepts are the mental representations and the ideas of the categories. Words, referring to objects, things, and events, partially mirror the structure of the categories, concepts, and ideas (Quine 1970; Putnam 1987). Objects, events, and things can assume different meanings according to the concepts they refer to.

The deconstruction of the text highlights the categories of objects, events, and things that are the reality to which the laws apply to; it goes back to the concepts they refer to and, by inference, to the relationships between the concepts. We can clarify the meaning of the text and terms that are used in it, by reconstructing the implicit reasoning (Frixione 2007).

## 16.3 The Evolution of Meanings

For Merleau-Ponty "landscape is the world we see," and for Cosgrove "each individual has a partial vision, that perceives only specific elements of the landscape." According to Merleau-Ponty (1980), the landscape is the entirety of what we observe, while according to Cosgrove (1990), not all the observers see the same things. Two elements contribute to the meaning of landscape: the things of the world that we can see as well as the criteria and models that we use to see. Landscape is at the same time both physical and material and cultural and symbolic (Cauquelin 2000).

The visible things that we consider landscape (the objects) as well as the point of view (the criteria and the patterns to define and evaluate the landscape) of the observer (the legislator) have changed in the laws that have dealt with landscape