



# Rurality, landscaping, toursim and sustainbale deveelopment

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The "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" identifies 17 Objectives SDGs (UN 2015) that implicitly formulate a *j'accuse* of the current model of world growth and evolution from an environmental, economic and social point of view, overcoming the idea that sustainability is only an environmental issue. The 169 goals that the signatory countries have committed themselves to achieve by 2030 constitute an integrated vision of the different dimensions of development (UN 2017).

Furthermore, according to some recent researches and opinions, we must look to the past of the spontaneous rural pre-industrial villages to write a future in which some of the signs and values present in them as perennial and lasting heritage could be used to regulate the management of the economy and territories (Berti et al. 2010). A legacy that emerges in a deeply diversified way in landscape and in the territory (Schlögel, 2009) in which the plurimillennial time of biophysical processes has produced differences in exposure to the sun, winds, humidity, temperature, vegetation, species, and where the secular time of anthropic processes produced stratification of signs, senses, cultures, "an attraction for the permanent settlement of the most varied ethnic groups and a conservation and regeneration of their cultures, the diversity of languages, attitudes, food, music and gestures" (Barca, 2018).

To get to the time of the "narrated history", according to the definition given by the historian Le Goff, dominated by the "infinitely human" (Le Goff, 1982), whose

experience leaves its traces in unofficial sources. In this history, time and culture are not idealistic and disenchanted Geist of an era, but they translate into storytelling, myth, story, and the architecture and the built environment contain dreams and hopes produced by the encounter-clash between the individual and collectivity, between subordinate and dominant classes.

To recover the "teaching of time" of rural realities, their material surfaces, images and contexts, a first step is to ask how the issue can be implemented in public heritage policies today with reference to issues of climate change, land use, environmental risks and slow tourism (Dax et al., 2017). What criteria can influence these policies: the search for temporary constraints with a short-term return? Or the definition of long-term organic strategies? Or should we instead delineate a culture of redevelopment and enhancement that foresees forms of an organisation centred on models of "collective intelligence" (Lévy, 1996)?

Aspontaneousintelligence that definitively exorcises every sterile reduction of the complex problems to which we are called to respond, and which becomes the background of resilience strategies based on anthropic interventions that pay attention to the built environment (Garrod et al., 2006), but also to processes of degradation and induced transformations over time and deliver us in the form of narratives and inventions of a landscape, territorial and local heritage type. In these situations, the relationship between

"innovation-experimentation" on the one hand and "protection-conservation" on the other is equally problematic. It is clear that considering this heritage of values divided by the technological one and by experimentation is inconceivable: culture always places the roots of its possible development in knowledge (European Commission, 2017).

In this context, two dimensions overlap the large scale of the "protection" objectives and the precise scale of the "transformation" needs; the supra-temporal dimension of the diachronic continuity of meanings and places, and the meticulous one of needs and functional needs which are confronted with a succession of events in which "the chronicle produces history in its permanent evolution".

A regeneration process that must, therefore, be configured as an internal concentration of history and evolution of inhabitants and settlements, understood as places of knowledge, presence, value, the result of human and intangible resources that this history has contributed to writing; what emerges in this condition is that it is no longer enough to recover individual buildings within areas that are becoming depopulated, but it is necessary to intervene on the landscape, on widespread hamlets and hubs, on public and private goods to engage in new landscape-architectural semiotics, connected with other sectoral policies (Marzano, 2012).

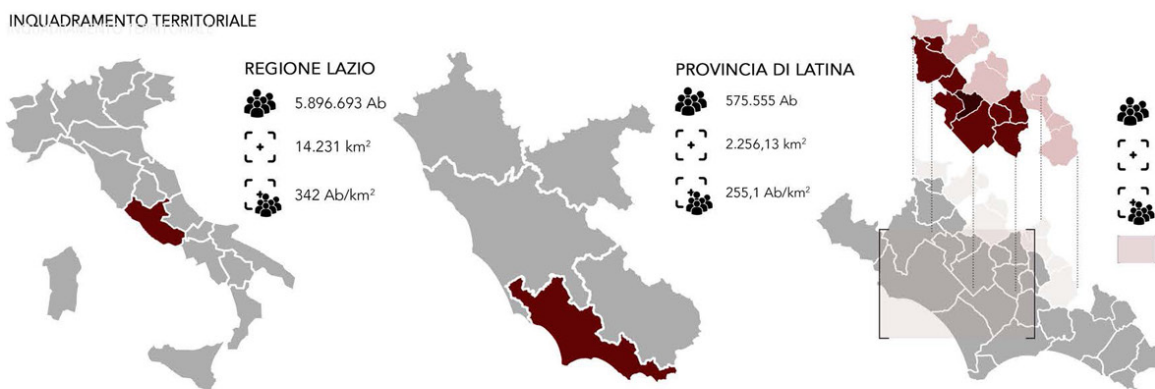
### **Rurality and Landscaping**

At present, in fact, about 28% of the EU

population lives in mainly inner peripheries and rural area, 31.6% lives in small cities and suburban areas (intermediate areas), and the remaining 40.4 % are concentrated in larger cities (Eurostat, 2017). Across the world, the trend towards urbanization seems unstoppable; forecasts indicate that by 2050 city dwellers will increase by 24.1 million, while the population of mainly rural areas will decrease by 7.9 million (OECD, 2016). In the next decades, depopulation will affect the internal European areas of Spain, France, Germany, Poland, Slovenia Romania, Czech Republic, Greece and Italy (Verburg, 2010), following two different modalities: the first caused by the emigration of a class demographic in working-age towards the big cities, the second connected with the progressive ageing of the population of the places, a phenomenon which is generally accompanied by a low birth rate (Golino et al., 2000).

Despite being considered a symptom and not a cause of the rural decline, often due also and above all to poor accessibility and lack of economic opportunities, depopulation represents one of the main factors introducing the need to address and manage the complexity of the change in the inner peripheries - which has produced the emergence of new political visions – such areas, at least in the declarations of principle, have gradually been configured less and less as "agricultural" and increasingly as "rural development", "tourism" policies, "landscaping". In a much more incisive way than other forms of design, the one that pertains to the

## INQUADRAMENTO TERRITORIALE



## LETTURA TERRITORIALE

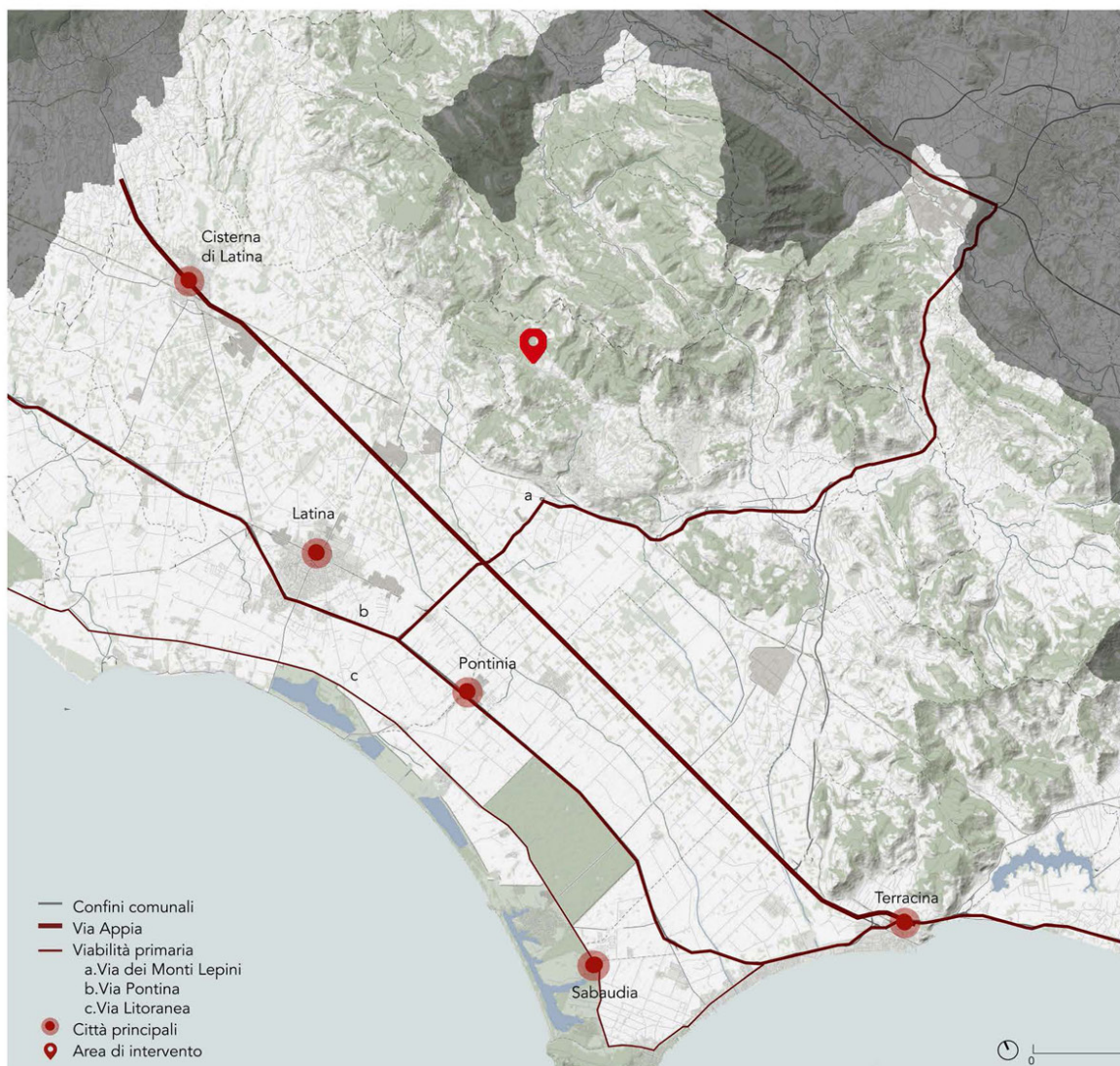


Fig. 1 / Research on the "Gal dei Monti Lepini" carried out by Prof. Arch. A. Battisti with F. Bernardi, F. Bocchini, S. Bocchini

inner peripheries tends to present itself as a general approach to changes in society and the framework of life, capable of reading its diversities, proposing places "to size" of the community that resides there (Dax et al., 2017). These places, where the dimension of the past seems to concern everyone according to a strong anti-urban emphasis, allow the approach to the analysis of the coevolutionary lines of the relationship between city and technology of local redevelopment, within the thesis of a growing realization of collective

intelligence. With the redevelopment and local reuse, and the spread of decentralized and widespread production of renewable energy, the Gemeinschaft - Gesellschaft polar couple seems to resume their share. When the German sociologist Ferdinand Tönnies in 1887 identified the two concepts he then translated them into two different notions in spatial terms, which allowed him to illustrate the contrast between village and city, what is more secluded and collected is also more socializing, images of people that touch



GAL MONTI LEPINI

116.531 Ab

838 km²

127,2 Ab/km²

Ambito di lettura territoriale

Il Gruppo di Azione Locale dei Monti Lepini si è costituito in risposta al bando asse IV Leader della Regione Lazio al fine di costruire, un Piano di Sviluppo. Il Gal, comprende più comuni di diverse province che si trovano sui Monti Lepini stessi.

Amaseno (FR)

Artena (RM)

Bassiano (LT)

Carpinetto Romano (RM)

Cori (LT)

Gavignano (RM)

Giuliano di Roma (FR)

Gorga (RM)

Maenza (LT)

Norma (LT)

Patrica (FR)

Priverno (LT)

Rocca Massima (LT)

Roccagorga (LT)

Segni (RM)

Sermoneta (LT)

Sezze (LT)

Villa Santo Stefano (FR)



1.530 Ab

32,4 km²

47,2 Ab/km²

Area di intervento

COMUNE DI BASSIANO

Il comune di Bassiano si trova nell'area dei monti Lepini, con un altitudine di 852 m.s.l.m. è il comune più alto della provincia di Latina dopo Rocca Massima e Campodimele.

Altitudine

852 mslm

Zona climatica

Zona E

Temperatura media

192,9 °C

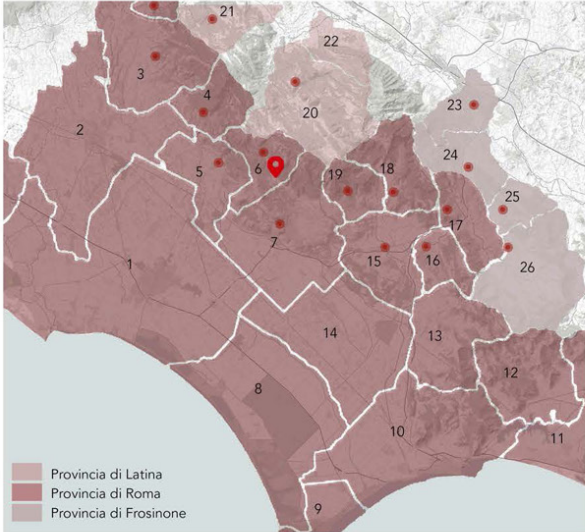
Piovosità annua

891 mm

Gradi Giorno

2108°

CITTA' E COMUNI



FASCE ALTIMETRICHE



L'area di intervento, che si trova nel comune di Bassiano, geograficamente risulta ubicata in una zona pedemontana, all'interno di una **sistema** più ampio, delle **dorsali mari-monti**.

Proprio per questo per una prima analisi preliminare ci è sembrato opportuno prendere in considerazione una **vasta porzione** di territorio che si estendesse longitudinalmente per 50 km, dalla costa di **Sabaudia** e Circeo fino alle vette più alte dei **Monti Lepini**.

All'interno di questo inquadramento sono comprese e ben identificate quattro fasce parallele di un paesaggio omogeneo, quattro iconemi ben distinti, che però risultano legati da forti relazioni l'uno all'altro.

Proprio per questo la scelta così legata alla natura del territorio e del paesaggio, ovviamente non ricade entro i limiti amministrativi della sola **provincia di Latina**, bensì comprende anche qualche comune di **Roma** e di **Frosinone**. Comuni oltesi già legati dal **Gruppo di Azione locale dei Monti Lepini**.

- 1\_Latina

2\_Cisterna di Latina

3\_Cori

4\_Norma

5\_Sermoneta

6\_Bassiano

7\_Sezze

8\_Sabaudia

9\_San Felice Circeo

10\_Terracina

11\_Fondi

12\_Monte San Biagio

13\_Sonnino

14\_Pontinia

15\_Priverno

16\_Roccasecca dei Volsci

17\_Prosedi

18\_Maenza

19\_Roccagorga

20\_Carpinetto romano

21\_Artena

22\_Segni

23\_Patrica

24\_Giuliano di Roma

25\_Villa Santo Stefano

26\_Amaseno

Comuni GAL Monti Lepini  
Area di intervento

Orograficamente il territorio si estende dal mare, quindi dalla quota 0 mslm fino a raggiungere i 1500 mslm.

La **varietà della morfologia** determina lo sviluppo di **paesaggi differenti**, che presentano una struttura sia naturale che antropica molto varia.

Nella zona più pianeggiante, fino alla parte pedemontana si sviluppano la maggior parte delle **attività**: agricole, industriali con le **città maggiori**.

Invece, man mano che la morfologia si struttura diminuiscono le grandi attività per dar spazio a **piccoli insediamenti**, borghi storici e attività agricole tradizionali.

Nella zona montana sono presenti due catene montuose, occidenatle del Il gruppo del Monte Semprevisa e del Monte Lupone con andamento nord-ovest e orientale con il gruppo del Monte Gemma, Monte Melania, Monte San Marino e Monte Alto orientati a sud-est. Le due catene montuose risultano separate dal Fosso di Montalucco-Montelanico.

- Vette dei Monti Lepini

1\_Monte Lupone 1378 mslm

2\_Monte Perentile 1022 mslm

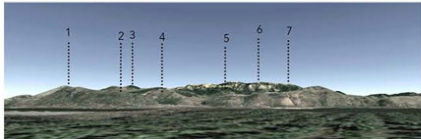
3\_Monte Semprevisa 1536 mslm

4\_Monte Belvedere 1258 mslm

5\_Monte Erdigheta 1336 mslm

6\_Monte Melania 1480 mslm

7\_Monte Gemma 1457 mslm



and speak, scenes of subjective life finally recognized and brought to light (Tönnies, 1887). Gemeinschaft, could literally be translated as "sharing what is inside me". The local redevelopment is configured more often than not as an internal concentration of history and evolution of the settlement and its inhabitants, places of culture understood as the presence/ value of the built environment and as a result of the human and immaterial resources that this history contributed to writing; situations where it clearly

emerges that it is not enough to recover single buildings within areas that are gradually becoming depopulated, but it is necessary to intervene on fractions and widespread hubs on the public and private assets to engage connections with other sector policies such as tourism, agriculture and handicraft (Ricci 2012). The Europe report Inner peripheries (ESPON 2017) identifies three main concepts of inner peripherality, each characterised by its own drivers and impacts and, therefore, by its own

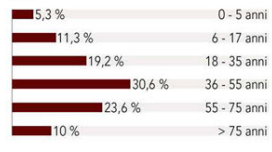
## ANALISI SOCIO-DEMOGRAFICA

### PROVINCIA DI LATINA

#### Popolazione attuale



#### Età

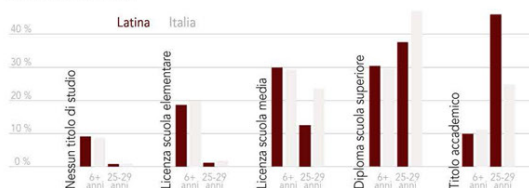


Indice di Vecchiaia 129,1  
Incidenza % della popolazione di +65 anni su quella 0-14

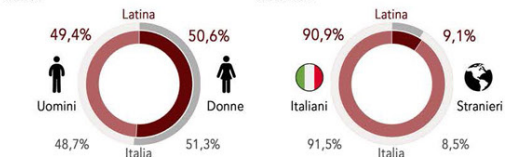
#### Età media



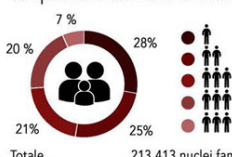
#### Livello d'istruzione



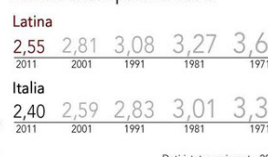
#### Sesso



#### Composizione dei nuclei familiari

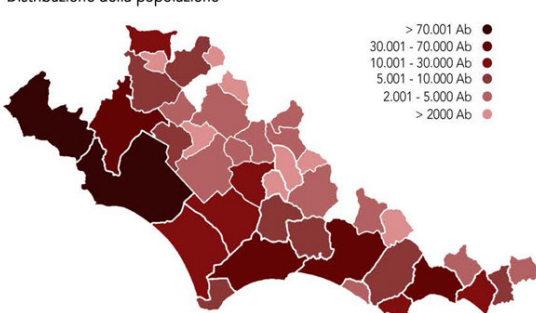


#### Numero di componenti medio

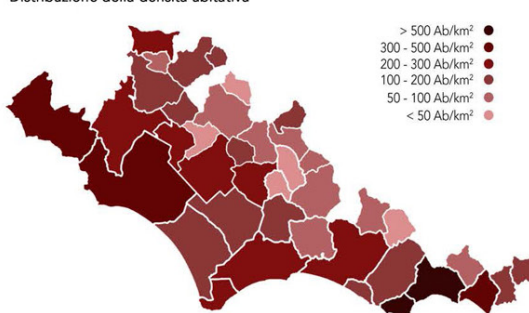


### PROVINCIA DI LATINA E GAL MONTI LEPINI

#### Distribuzione della popolazione

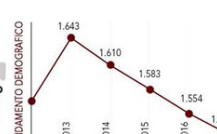
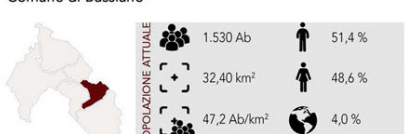


#### Distribuzione della densità abitativa

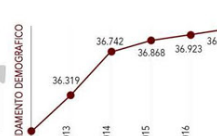
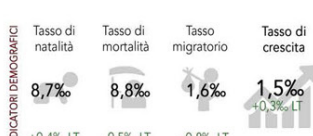


### GAL MONTI LEPINI

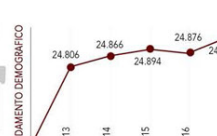
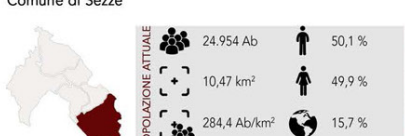
#### Comune di Bassiano



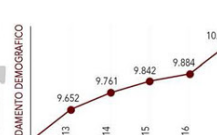
#### Comune di Cisterna di Latina



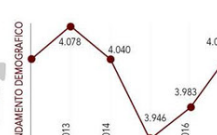
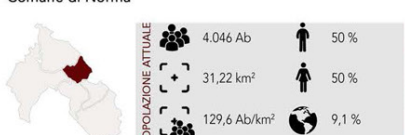
#### Comune di Sezze



#### Comune di Sermoneta



#### Comune di Norma



#### Comune di Cori

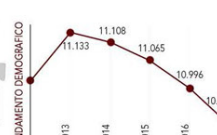
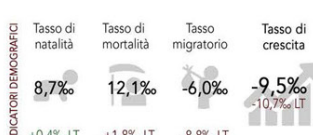
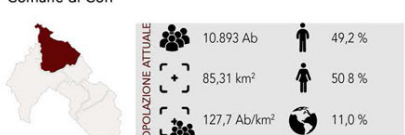


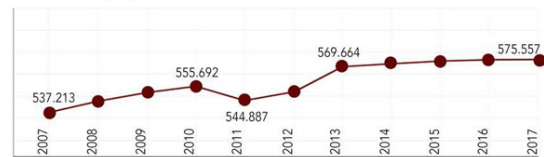
Fig. 2 / Research on the "Gal dei Monti Lepini" carried out by Prof. Arch. A. Battisti with F. Bernardi, F. Bocchini, S. Bocchini



## Crescita della popolazione



## Crescita della popolazione



## Indicatori demografici 2017



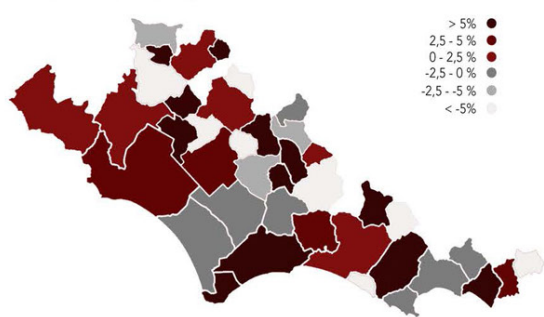
## Osservazioni

Dall'analisi demografica del territorio della **provincia di Latina** emerge il quadro di un territorio che, contrariamente all'andamento demografico nazionale, mantiene una **crescita demografica**, seppur in calo, attiva. Il bilancio positivo deriva dai flussi migratori verso la provincia, che colmano il trend negativo della **crescita naturale**, in negativo da 3 anni.

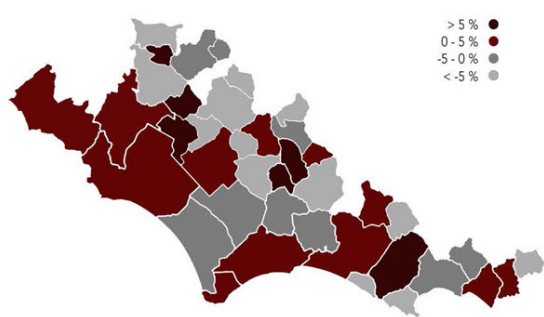
Per quanto concerne la popolazione della provincia di Latina, si evidenzia un'età media inferiore alla media nazionale come anche un indice di anzianità minore. Il livello di istruzione è invece in linea con le medie nazionali ma focalizzando l'attenzione sull'istruzione giovanile si nota un'incidenza dei laureati nettamente maggiore rispetto alla media italiana.

Fonte dati: Istat - 8milaCensus, Report 2017

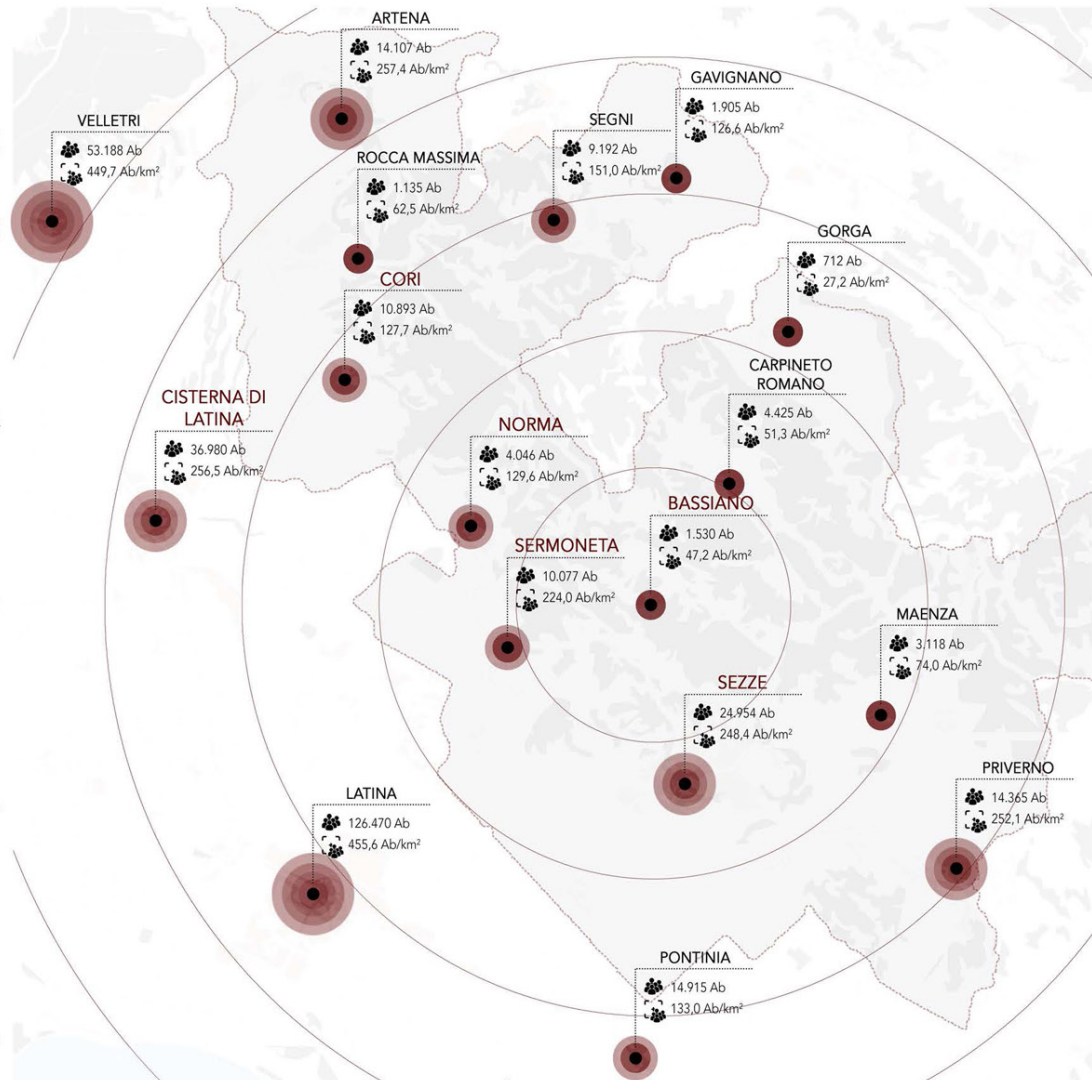
## Distribuzione del tasso migratorio

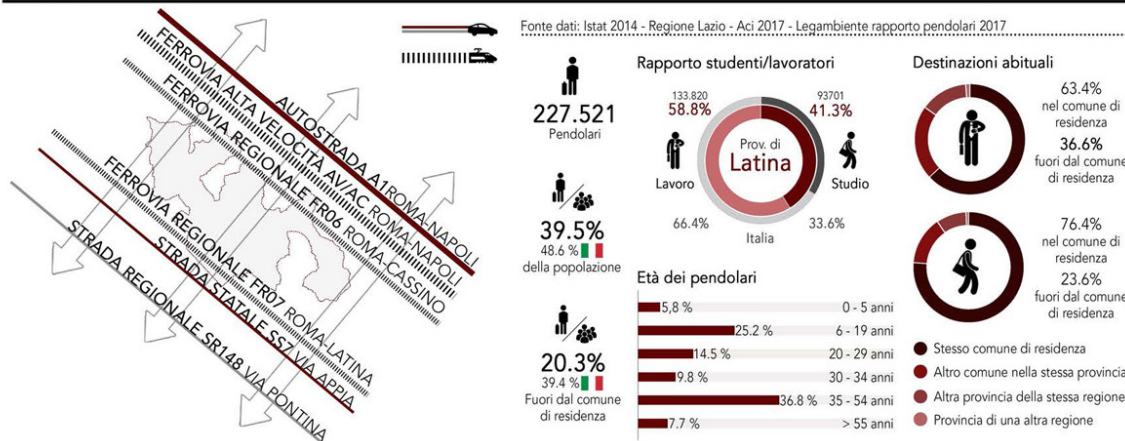


## Distribuzione del tasso di crescita

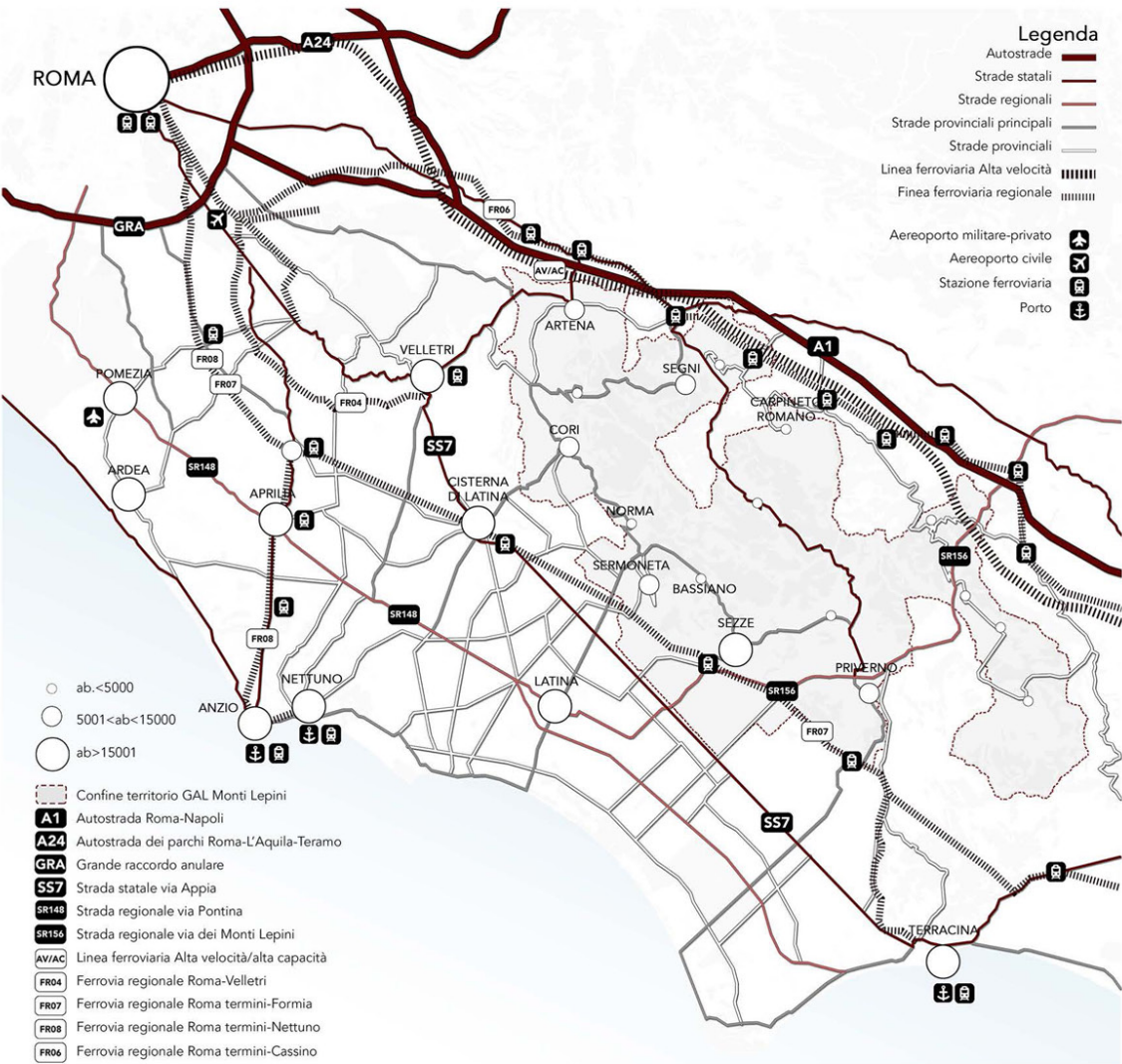


Fonte dati: Istat - 8milaCensus, Report 2017





CARTA DELLE INFRASTRUTTURE



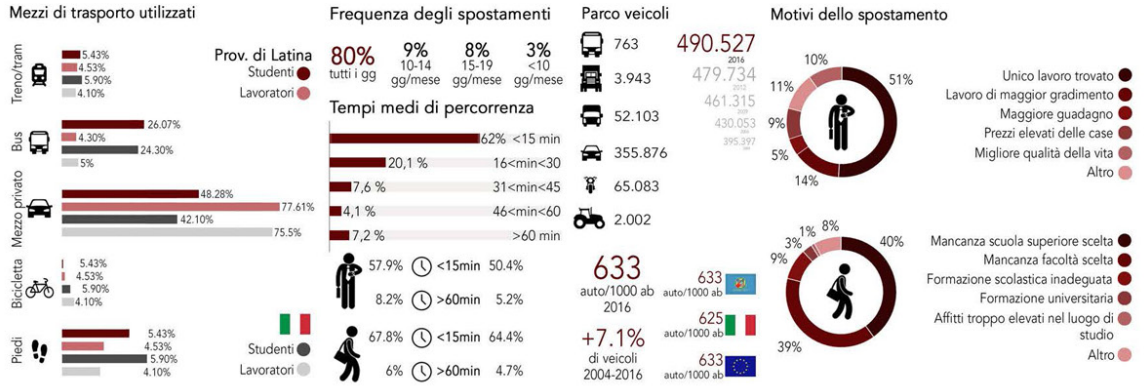
ANALISI DEI SERVIZI

Fig. 3 / Research on the "Gal dei Monti Lepini" carried out by Prof. Arch. A. Battisti with F. Bernardi, F. Bocchini, S. Bocchini

intervention possibilities. In enclaves of low economic potential (IP1) the connectivity gap is the long travel time to centres of economic activity, leading to low "economic potential". Responses need to consider improving connections to main transport networks through conventional infrastructure improvements, logistics systems or travel cost reductions. In areas with poor access to services of general interest (IP2) the emphasis is on

intra-regional service delivery/access, perhaps incorporating novel IT-based solutions. Restructuring administrative areas in search of scale economies may cause or worsen this type of IP. In areas lacking relational proximity (IP3) the emphasis is on non-spatial factors and processes leading to low levels of socio-economic performance. Interventions suggest strengthening interaction among local actors (Mantino et al. 2017).



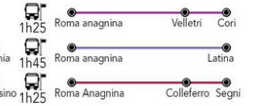
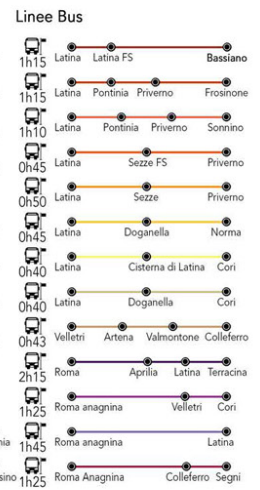
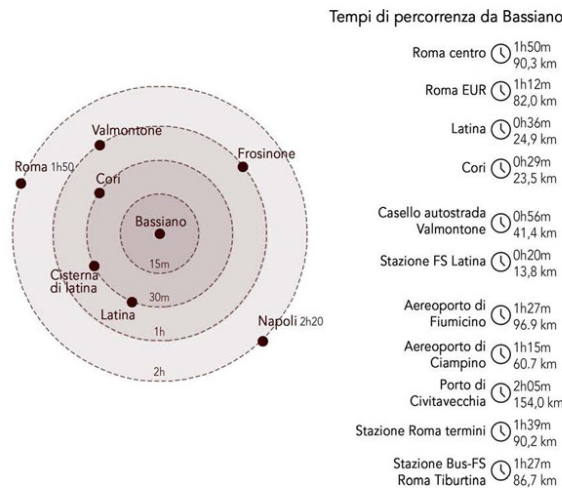
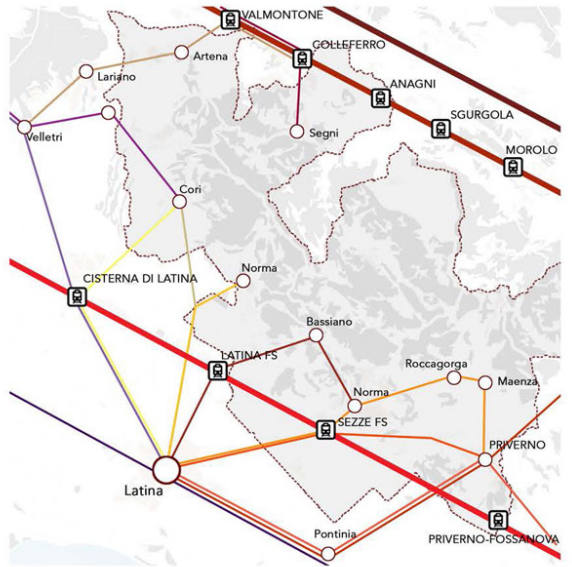
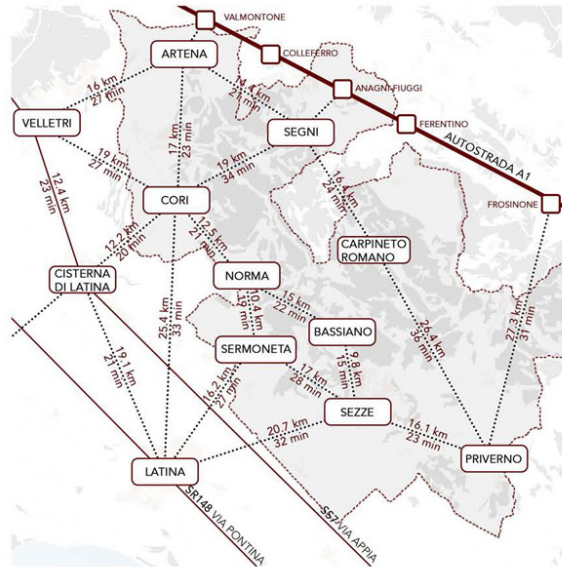


Fonte dati: Google

MOBILITÀ PRIVATA

Fonte dati: Ferrovie dello stato - Cotral s.p.a. - Moovit

MOBILITÀ PUBBLICA



## Tourism and Sustainable development

The first operation consists in asking how the question of legacy cultural heritage is implemented in public policies, in particular under the pressure of issues such as those related to soil consumption and urban regeneration factors. Which criteria most influence public decisions: the search for partial, temporary, or mere constraints, but capable of ensuring an immediate political return? Or the definition of organic

strategies? In these new visions, the rural spaces are no longer associated purely with agricultural commodity production but are seen as locations for the stimulation of innovative socio-economic activity (Corral-Verdugo et al., 2011). Some strategies and pilot projects related to the rural landscape and slow tourism can be identified in some EU Member States, combined with the characteristics of intelligent villages that aim to combat





INSTALLAZIONE SEGNALETICA INFORMATIVA DEL PERCORSO TEMATICO



INSTALLAZIONE SEGNALETICA INFORMATIVA DEL PERCORSO TEMATICO



TRAMITE LEPINI APP CONOSCERE ANCHE I PUNTI DEGUSTATIVI DEI PRODOTTI TIPICI LOCALI PRODOTTI DALLE AZIENDE LOCALI



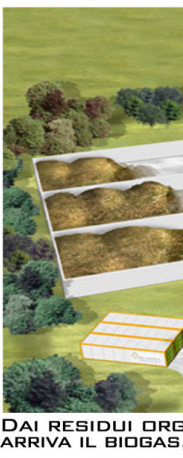
Fig. 4 / Research on the "Gal dei Monti Lepini" carried out by Prof. Arch. A. Battisti with F. Bernardi, F. Bocchini, S. Bocchini



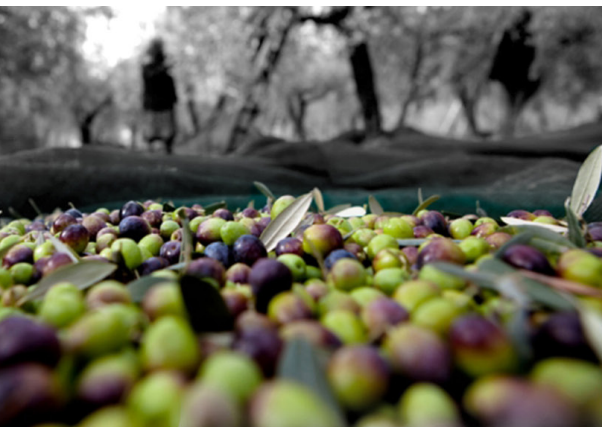
SEGUIRE LA PRO



PROGETTAZIONE I PIÙ PICCOLI, CO







PRODUZIONE DELL' OLIO FINO ALLA MACINATURA



NEL TERRITORIO DI UNA FATTORIA DIDATTICA, PER CONOSCERE COSA MANGIAMO E COME VIENE PRODOTTO



BIOGAS PROVENIENTI DA RESIDUI ANIMALI O VEGETALI, VARI TIPI DI GAS COMPOSTI PRINCIPALMENTE DA METANO



IMPIANTI MICRO EOLICI, PER DARE ENERGIA AL TERRITORIO

the main problems of inland areas. In this sense, the wide range of multidisciplinary contributions present in ongoing research in Europe has proven to be valuable, capable of evaluating and analyzing, using tools borrowed from the experience of different professionals (MIBACT, 2017).

The first challenge concerns, in essence, the possibility of 'reading' this intertwining of social, economic, engineering, and design dynamics, within a unitary framework that identifies rural depopulation and the strategies that allow combating demographic bleeding and the loss of young people in rural areas. In this sense, the integrated national strategy for internal areas in Italy dedicated to socio-economic development has been developed, affecting about 13 million people who live rather far from larger urban centres with a rich offer of services. In particular, the pilot strategies focus on activities to support the innovation of local services. This strategy is also found in the policies for services in peripheral and rural areas developed by Sweden, which present a series of strategies in support of actions aimed at promoting accessibility to private and public services. In analogy with these policies, the Law for sustainable rural development was issued in Spain. Through an integrated approach, such Law aims at the economic development of internal areas through the enhancement of services generally in areas such as education, mobility, employment, health, and energy. In light of the need to read the interweaving of multidimensional dynamics that animate the context of the internal areas within a single framework, another important challenge concerns the promotion of the digital transformation of rural areas. These strategies aim in particular at creating broadband infrastructures and improving the exploitation of digital opportunities through rural digital hubs, co-working centres, and training courses for both citizens and entrepreneurs. Some of the most promising strategies support pilot digital innovations regarding specific services.

## Conclusions

Following this direction, the topic of cooperation among the subjects of the supply chain looms up, constituting an interesting and, at the same time, an urgent reference scenario (Copus et al. 2015). In other words, a culture of the internal areas' environmental redevelopment is outlined, allowing us to envisage forms of an economic, social, and spatial organization centred on collective intelligence and the



enhancement of the human in its variety. An intelligence distributed everywhere, continuously enhanced, coordinated in real-time, which leads to a profound mobilization of resources, definitively exorcising every sterile reduction of the complex problems to which we are called to give answers, and which becomes the background, the fertile substratum of the resilient city based on the listening cycle that pays attention not only to one's own surrounding environment but also to oneself and one's own internal truth: a listening that consists in bringing out the numerous ideas, myths, facts, evaluations, inventions, and relationships that weave the social, the social complex, of its most obscure depth.

Equally problematic is the relationship between the promotion of the development of culture and research and that of the protection of the natural, historical, and artistic heritage. It is quite clear that cultural development split from a contextual development of scientific and technological research is inconceivable. It is equally evident that culture sets the roots of its possible development in knowledge and, therefore, in the enhancement and protection of entire environmental, historical and artistic heritage, which represents the true "cultural essence", rooted for centuries, of the Nation. In this logical framework, two dimensions overlap: the vast scale defined by the basic needs, by the objectives of protection and transformation, by the geographical and territorial dimension and the punctual scale given by the use and functional spatialized needs that lead to a profound transformation of the lived and of territorial management inherited from the past. Objectively, the first intervention strategies that insist on the processes of a geographic organization are undeniably ascribable to the second, the strategies that put the accent on the measure, on the aims, on the uses.

Faced with such a scenario, the renewal of governance tools becomes a priority action to consolidate regeneration practices and trigger circular economy dynamics, as well as dialogue and consultation processes, within which technical skills can also contribute to the construction social transformation of the territory.

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