



Landscape Architecture



Erasmus+

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

10.

**Protection and safeguarding (2):
focus on Granada (1985), and Italian
regulations.**



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

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Course of Landscape Architecture

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES		CONTACT HOURS		
		LECTURES	EXERCISE	DESIGN
1	Landscape concept premises: the rise of landscape environmental consideration: XVII and XVIII centuries.	4	2	
2	Landscape concept: the historical background XVIII-early XIX century: nature, architecture, ruins.	4	1	2
3	A new awareness in landscape connected values: Goethe, Lorrain, Ruskin. Grand Tour: translating landscape	4		
4	Wild and built; architecture and city. XIX century experiences: Wien, London, Paris and the Roman case.	4	2	
5	Environment – Territory – Landscape: etymology and current meanings.	5	1	2
6	Interpreting Landscape: perceptions and representation.	4	2	
7	Illustrating landscape: manners and aims of representation. Portrayal, illustration and planning.	4	1	
8	Surveys and project: interpreting former and planning future landscape	4	2	2
9	Protection and safeguarding (1) International agreements: focus on Paris (1972), and Florence (2000) charters.	5	1	2
10	Protection and safeguarding (2): focus on Granada (1985), and Italian regulations.	4	2	
11	Analysis and project (1). Some cases: Poli, Palestrina, Monterano, Ostia Antica.	4	1	2
12	Analysis and project (2). Study case: Ostia Antica.	4	1	
		50	15	10



IV - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

**L 10 Protection and safeguarding (2):
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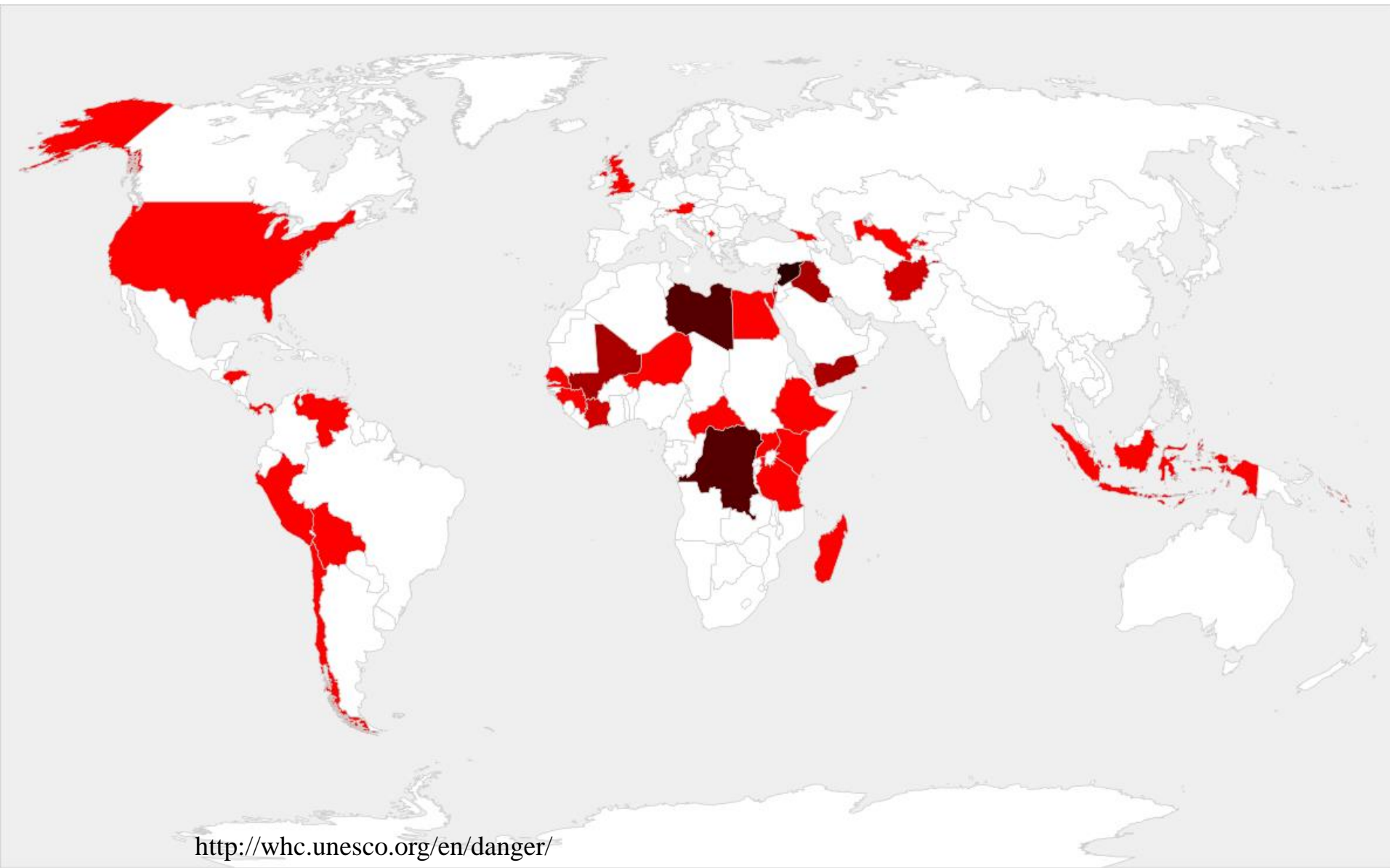
TENTH LESSON:

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Protection and safeguarding (2):

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*CHARTERS: PARIS (1972), GRANADA (1985), FLORENCE (2000);
ITALIAN REGULATIONS.*



<http://whc.unesco.org/en/danger/>

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<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/cultural-property-protected-in-armed-conflict>

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Before and after photographs of the Temple of Bel, one of the most iconic monuments in Palmyra (Syria), destroyed by ISIS in August 2015.

<https://en.unesco.org/courier/2017-october-december/historic-resolution-protect-cultural-heritage>

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PARIS 1972

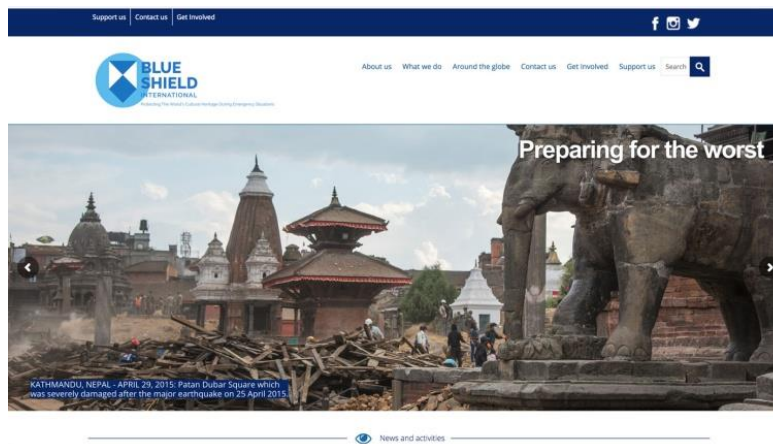
Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

Considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific, and technological resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,



Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions,

Considering that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole.

MONUMENTS

architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

GROUPS OF BUILDINGS

groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

SITES

works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

PARIS 1972

Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

NATURAL FEATURES

consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view.

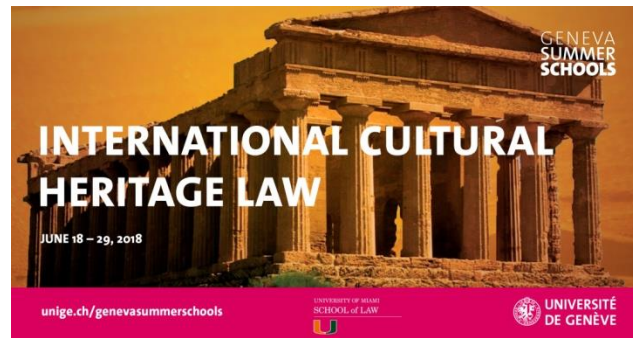
GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOGRAPHICAL FORMATIONS

and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

NATURAL SITES

precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

GRANADA 1985



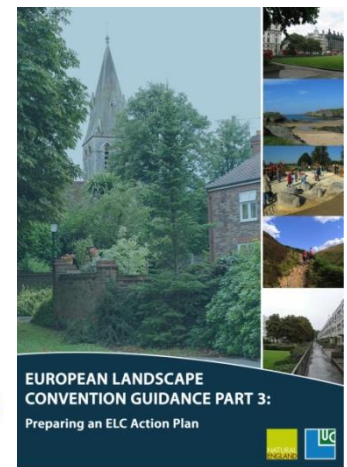
Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe

The Granada Convention was adopted on 3 October 1985 in Granada (Spain) and came into force on 1 December 1987 (Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 121). It is open for signature by member states and for accession by non-member states and the European Community.

The adoption of the Convention was both a consecration and a new beginning - a consecration because it marked twenty years of European co-operation on architectural heritage and a new beginning because this was the first time that an international treaty had included the principles of integrated conservation. The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.

FLORENCE 2000

European Landscape Convention



Preamble

" The landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation; ... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone."

Article 1 – Definitions For the purposes of the Convention:

"Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;

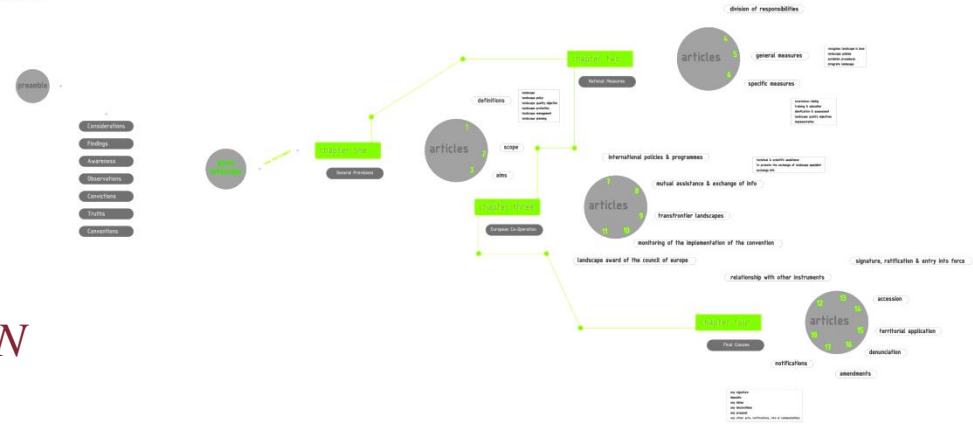
"Landscape policy" means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes;

"Landscape quality objective" means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings;

"Landscape protection" means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;

"Landscape management" means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;

"Landscape planning" means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Article 2 – Scope

Subject to the provisions contained in Article 15, this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

Article 3 – Aims

The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.

Article 5 – General measures

Each Party undertakes:

to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;

to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;

to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;

to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

1939

l. n. 1089 ("legge Bottai")

“Tutela delle cose d'interesse artistico e storico”

1946

Costituzione italiana, art. 9 :

*"la Repubblica promuove lo sviluppo della cultura e la ricerca scientifica e tecnica.
Tutela il paesaggio e il patrimonio storico e artistico della nazione".*

1998

d. l. n. 112, (l. n.59 del 1997, "legge Bassanini"), al capo V, "Beni e attività culturali",
Beni culturali (art.148 "Definizioni", comma 1, lettera a)

*"quelli che compongono il patrimonio storico, artistico, monumentale,
demoetnoantropologico, archeologico, archivistico e librario e gli altri che
costituiscono testimonianza avente valore di civiltà"*

2004

Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio



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