

POLITECNICO DI TORINO
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Landscape and planning: from European knowledge to Italian planning

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There are different landscape concepts, grouped into three principal main: landscape as scene, to protect and watch without changing; landscape as progress, includes all the territory, source of development, identity of a place in which there is also the man; landscape as structure sets. But different concepts lead different landscape interpretations, an example is the various situations of the Italian regional landscape planning. After studying the state of the landscape planning in Italy, and making the different between them, I have studied the Piedmont PP. It consists of four subjects: naturalistic (physical and ecosystem); historical-cultural; urban-settlement; perceptive-identitary; that are divided in structuring, characterizing and qualifying elements of the territory, becoming the landscape base. Territorial parts emerge from the structural framing, depends on strong geomorphological matrix, called Areas of Landscape (76), each ones are divided into Landscape Units (nine different typologies, grouped in lists). From this overview I have studied the implication whit the urban instruments.

The PTR and PPR are different but complementary of a single land use and landscape planning process for recognition, preservation, enhancement and rehabilitation of the territories of the Region. The PPR disposition are binding for the planning instruments at different levels.

The PRCP and the PPR show some discrepancies: they have different Areas, the provincial ones are more general and so they are easily applicable. The PRCP, differently to the PPR, identifies the ecological network concept, a multifunctional network integrates the needs of the pursuit of objectives of environmental quality, scenic and tourist-recreation, in a no-conflict way, and its purpose is the maintenance of biodiversity, in contrast to the growing infrastructure of the territory.

The PRGC and the PPR are jointed about the Areas, which should be the base of principles of government of a Municipality. For each Areas are identified: natural features (physical and ecosystem aspects), historical-cultural and physical-natural aspects, structuring elements(Roman town with remains consistent), characterizing elements(system of historical ducting), qualifying elements (urban areas arcades); and also are considerate: the dynamics and the condition of the territory, tools for landscape conservation and environmental, and strategic addresses and orders. I don't find all these elements in the PRGC, even if it has a partial varying, the date is 2009. So I can say that it's difficult to apply the PPR to the PRGC. The regional law n 1, 26 January 2007, can help us because it introduces new arguments about the Structural Varying. In which "the varying can be considered structural even if its contents fall in different typologies", through if this law was been formed for the PAI adjustment. For the little-entity intervention we apply the decree of Republic President 9 July 2010 Regulation in which there is a simplified procession of landscape authorization for the little-entity intervention.

For me the Landscape Planning in Piedmont and in Italy should evolve yet and ripen further to bee apply at different levels and strong for playing a important role in the territorial administration.

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