



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



The International Protection of Landscapes



A global assessment
On the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention
and
To promote the UNESCO International Traditional Knowledge Institute (ITKI)

Florence, Italy



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



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September 19-21, 2012



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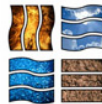
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The International Protection of Landscapes

Florence, Italy, September 19-21, 2012

A global assessment on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention and to promote the UNESCO International Traditional Knowledge Institute (ITKI)

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Message from HRH The Prince of Wales

“We can’t protect the Landscapes if Traditional Knowledge disappears”



Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I just begin by thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. I'm only so sorry that I cannot be with you in person as the topics you will be discussing over the next few days have been close to my heart for a very long time. For many years I've tried to highlight the danger to our most precious and fragile landscapes if traditional practices disappear. It can take less than a generation for skills of knowledge handed down from one generation to the next to be lost forever, which is why I am delighted to hear of the ambitious project to create a Traditional Knowledge World Bank since this idea recognizes just how important traditional approaches and practices are.

Oddly enough, I tried very hard, I suppose it must be some twenty-five years ago, to raise interest in exactly this kind of initiative, but in those days nobody could see the point of what I was trying to get at. Any mention of the word “traditional” and use tend to be written off as old fashioned, out of touch and irrelevant. Traditional knowledge and practice, however hand on to the new generation a vital understanding or effective skill, which have been tried and tested for centuries. Traditional knowledge is therefore very much forward-looking, you might even call it visionary. It is a kind of long-term insurance policy. That is why I believe traditional knowledge to be of such critical importance and why its loss would be such a disaster.

In a world where the earth's natural capital, things like water, soil, and biological diversity, not to mention our cultural heritage are under such constant exponential threat, as much by the general ignorance of the existing wealth of natural resources and traditional knowledge as by their physical depletion. A conference such as this can only bolster our understanding and appreciation of our international heritage and its importance.

Now Ladies and Gentlemen, you are all no doubt aware the emphasis of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention has shifted since it started like forty years ago. It has grown from an initial focus on the protection of monuments to a much broader agenda that includes historical centers of importance and areas of environmental consequence. Personally, I find it enormously encouraging that the Convention recognizes the need to protect landscapes, not only because of their intrinsic cultural importance, but also because of the ability of these areas to sustain traditional knowledge and practice, which I feel we are going to need so desperately, but once such practices are lost, as I say, they are not easily regained, and the ability of rural communities to exercise their vital function as the guardians of our landscapes, both past and future, is diminished.

It seems to me that technical innovation can benefit enormously from a much better awareness of traditional knowledge. I find time and again that these tried and tested approaches and techniques have so much to teach us, and they can be adapted using today's technical advances to



make a real difference to the way we go about things. In many fields they can contribute hugely to sustainable and environmentally sound methods. In other words, they can help create a blend of the best of the old and the best of the new. It is for this reason that I am delighted to hear the proposals and steps already taken to create the Traditional Knowledge World Bank, a Wiki-like system on the internet that will be an interactive tool for participants.

The first stage can really be seen as a kind of international census of knowledge, a massive undertaking to which I can only offer my whole-hearted support. Now the reason I have long been such an advocate of the earth's vital ecosystems and the diversity of human heritage is because they are of immense economic value, apart from anything else. They offer the prospect of generating a great deal of income in the future, especially for those who depend upon rural incomes. These could see substantial increases in value, but this will only be possible and possible in the long term if we manage to strike the right balance between economic returns and the preservation of sustainable social and ecological systems. For me, this is one of the most pressing concerns for our international leaders, especially in today's very uncertain economic climate. At the moment, all too often, it is the case that much of today's progress is causing ecosystems to fragment and in some cases draw close to collapse, and as they do so, many landscapes are destroyed.

The international conventions and directives such as those drawn up by UNESCO and the Council of Europe are absolutely critical. Getting everyone to comply with them is alas frequently problematic. There are many reasons for this, but one of the most important is a general lack in understanding of the importance of what is at stake. I believe that the key role of the Traditional Knowledge World Bank will be to encourage this necessary understanding and to make society aware of the long-term impact of so much ill thought about exploitation of our natural capital and perhaps bring it to a halt. To do so, we must invoke the active support of the public and the private sectors more widely, and this starts with a common vision and local mobilization, things that can only be brought about by education. There are many initiatives that could be launched to help preserve and benefit the landscape, things like agro-environmental schemes, water resource management schemes, tourist promotion, produce marketing networks, legislation to save-guard the environment, education and technical innovation, but let us not forget what we already have: traditional village customs that have persisted for generations have ensured a balance between mankind and nature. But these are increasingly being swapped by the increases in population and the ever-present demand for growth and for economic advancement.

Romania, a country I have long taken a particular interest in, is a prime example of a place where there is a great opportunity to develop a sustainable approach supported by effective controls. In fact, it could become a leading example of natural resource management. I am therefore deeply encouraged to know that there are plans to establish very soon the Romanian Center for Local and Traditional Knowledge.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the presentations and discussions in which you will all participate over the next two days will cover a multitude of topics that are part of the worldwide UNESCO program. I can only pray that you enjoy continued success in your work. I am sure it will make a vital contribution to the efforts world-wide to safe-guard the earth's natural capital, and I cannot stress enough that nothing could be more important for the future well-being of our children and grand children.



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Pietro Laureano, President International Traditional Knowledge Institute ITKI



From the monument to the people: the new landscape vision to manage ecosystems with traditional knowledge and its innovative use

The landscape: a relationship between people and environment

Cultural heritage is an evolving historical category subject to constant revision over time. In forty years the UNESCO convention has afforded a continuous conceptual reflection and an enormous amount of experiences that have involved scientists and experts of the entire world. From considering heritage as a work of art independent of its context, an original outcome of individual ingenuity, we have passed viewing a monument as a choral architectural achievement. As late as the nineteenth century monuments were isolated by destroying their surroundings: one tore down city walls but left the gates, opened up the views around churches, released aristocratic palaces from the popular housing clustered around them. It is now agreed by all that a monument is part of a building fabric and that without it, it is incomplete. Thus we have come to consider historic cities in their entirety and, subsequently, to extend our interest to the territory as a whole and to the concept of the landscape. Knowledge and natural resources are intrinsically connected in the ongoing historical process of building the environment. Nature, in fact, becomes a resource thanks to knowledge. We are ourselves part of nature, and by accumulating and transmitting knowledge we model nature and shape ourselves, realizing that shared heritage and identity called community. In this process we build the landscape that is at the same time cause and consequence of the realization of the human societies. These represent and affirm themselves through their perception, interpretation and value. So, in the landscape, environment and culture form an indivisible whole. Because of the variety of the cultures, it is not possible to give a fixed and univocal definition of the landscape. We can define it only like a relationship: the operational interaction (cultural, social and productive) between peoples and their environments. This relationship is expressed in different forms in the variety of cultures and environments. Until it persists, ecosystems are safeguarded.

Dynamic, evolutive, adaptative and multicultural approach

The landscape introduces in the debate on heritage the theme of multiculturalism and diversity, the concepts of evolution and change, and into the preservation strategy the notion of management. The Earth is undergoing continuous metamorphosis: rivers ceaselessly level slopes, carve beds and fill plains; mountains in their turn continue to emerge, offering new, once-buried layers to the force of erosion. Human action directs, encourages or hinders these trends. It spreads or destroys plant and animal species, contributes to the creation of humus or promotes desertification. But every action, every creation is subject to the physical process of entropy and exists in a fragile and dynamic state of equilibrium. Even monuments, their structures and materials, are subjected to dynamic strain: they expand and contract with temperature changes, absorb and expel moisture, breathe with the changing winds, the alternation of day and night and the change of seasons. But it is with the landscape, by its very condition under the laws of continuous seasonal, social and productive transformation, that the necessities of change enter most forcefully into the issues and strategies of cultural heritage.



The New Landscape Vision: from the Monument to the People

The table points out the evolution of the World Heritage Convention towards the new landscape vision

World Heritage Convention	New Landscape Vision
Universalism	Multiculturalism and diversity
Fixed definition	Regionally adapted and evolutive definition
Separation of nature and culture	Integration
List of excellence	All landscapes
Outstanding values	Everyday life
Tangibility	Both tangibility and intangibility
Staticity	Dynamism
Monument	Ecosystem
Museographic approach	Social, productive and evolutive approach
Conservation	Prevention, management and preservation through change
Authenticity	Perpetuation of knowhow through traditional knowledge
Heritage	Commons and people



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People have had to deal with the unpredictability of the environment and the variability of the climate since the dawn of humankind. These conditions forged locally adapted knowledge capable of responding to adversity with appropriate techniques for water harvesting and distribution, soil protection, recycling and optimal energy use. In the past the conditions of shortage and climate variability imposed a deep insight in managing resources and the invention of cheap technologies and processes that were not destructive. In several climates and environments, incredibly tenacious cultures were able to use materials available locally and renewable resources. They used solar energy and the other processes of nature: thermal insulation for protection from cold and heat; hydrodynamics for water harvesting and distribution; the biological knowledge for the creation of humus and cultivable soil. They managed to control the force of winds, to use the law of gravity and to exploit the slightest factors of humidity to trigger interactive autocatalytic processes to amplify positive phenomena. This is how landscapes are created.

Landscapes perpetuation through traditional knowledge

Societies who promoted harmony with their environment through a symbolic, narrative, legal conception of landscape flourished and protected their ecosystems. The creation and perpetuation of the landscape in its evolutive dynamic is realized thanks to the millenary complexity of knowledge and techniques that we denominate Traditional Knowledge. Until the industrial revolution, the modification of environment is carried out through knowledge and techniques that are the result of long-term collective experience. This knowledge is produced by people and passed on to people by recognizable and competent actors. It is systemic (inter-sectorial and holistic), experimental (empirical and practical), passed on from generation to generation and it has a cultural value. This kind of knowledge promotes diversity, valorizes and reproduces local resources. Each technique is not an expedient to solve a single problem, but it is an elaborated and often a multipurpose system based on the careful management of local resources. It is part of an integrated approach (society, culture and economy) that is strictly linked to an idea and perception of the world that is materialized in the landscape that becomes a microcosm fruit of a cosmovision. Therefore, the traditional technique is part of a set of links and relationships that is strongly integrated and supported by symbols and meanings. The traditional knowledge is performed thanks to a cultural structure that is socially shared: it is the system of the local historical science and knowledge. To conceive traditional knowledge as more than a simple set of techniques means to consider them in the framework of environmental, productive and cultural conditions of societies. These keep a relationship with nature by means of a series of practices to use resources that represent their technological dimension and are parts of the cultural system. Thanks to this knowledge, the populations are able to obtain an increasing number of resources without exhausting them. The advantages increase, thus guaranteeing the best life conditions that can undergo further positive changes. The communities who live in harmony with the resources can endure for very long time.

Loss of the landscape and ecosystems collapse

Strong modernization, invasive technology, hyper-productivity and the industrialization of agriculture determine the crisis of the traditional model. Because of poverty, loss of identity and migration, traditional cultures are vanishing along with their age-old heritage of appropriate knowledge. The breach of the relationship humanity - nature, determines the disappearance of the myths, the story and the knowledge of the places. The landscape idea disappears, along with the community



that has generated it, and the ecosystem collapse. Today, for the first time in the history of the planet, climate change is occurring as a result of human action and in the presence of factors that make global warming, with its creation of extreme weather, an agent of catastrophe. Large-scale environmental crises, caused by extreme meteorological events and rising sea levels, will have a massive impact on extra-urban and urban areas already stressed by a hypertrophic consumption of resources. Production models are based on concentrating population on flat and coastal land while abandoning hilly and mountainous areas. Mountain systems, being no longer protected by human interaction, have lost their ability to absorb water and mitigate climate. Landslides, rain-wash and flooding are becoming more frequent, with particularly dire effects on plains and coasts where watercourses have been cemented, contributing (together with urbanization) to the consumption of soil. It is not permissible to attribute the responsibility to unpredictable weather events.

Threats, risks and disasters

Torrential rains, tornadoes, flash floods, landslides, hydro-geological and water crises have long been announced by all the experts and by the United Nations. The progressive increase of the average temperature of the planet due to the greenhouse effect, caused by the emissions of fossil fuels from the industrial era, is a fact now established and proven by regional studies. As the temperature goes up, so do the energy in circulation, evaporation, and the movement of air masses that can lead to both severe storms with heavy rainfall and flash floods in winter, and droughts and extreme heat waves in summer. These events are grafted onto a situation of land degradation, abandonment of traditional agriculture, occupation of space and creation of great infrastructures that make the environment unable to counterbalance weather phenomena and, therefore, expose it to disasters. It is clear that the situation is due to the cementing of riverbeds, construction in alluvial areas, the exodus from mountain regions, the abandonment of traditional techniques in forest management and soil conservation, the creation of great dams and the emigration of communities. The global crisis is determinate by the development model, which destroys the environment and the expertise necessary to manage it and determines climate change and the collapse of ecosystems. Jean Paul Trichet, outgoing president of the European Central Bank, has admitted that the financial crisis is systemic. Economic growth is based on modernity's claim that natural resources can be exploited as though they were inexhaustible. Across the globe, in the last years, the balance between environmental resources available up to the end of the year and resources already consumed went into deficit in the month of September (Global Footprint Network). In other words, all the resources available on Earth each year are consumed in just nine months. In the remaining three months, therefore, we draw on non-renewable environmental capital, creating a deficit that cannot be repaid: a liability toward nature. The economic crisis is proof of the failure of a system that is indebted to the entire planet.

Traditional Knowledge to face the global crisis

We cannot resolve the global crisis, which is economical, climatic and environmental, by applying the methods that caused it: technocracy, waste of resources, undifferentiated approach for all countries, top-down approach. To face the global crisis a new paradigm is required and scholars, researcher, international bodies, local activists and associations put forward various strategies: sustainable development; the green economy; a third industrial revolution based on alternative energy sources; zero emissions; zero km; the slow-economy; design for poverty; ecosystems harmonic



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management theories. These are all points of interest today, what is true however is that effort for change must involve, first of all, the Knowledge, and the answers must be fitting with each specific sites and draw from the material and immaterial heritage deriving from cultural diversity and from local situations. Climate changes, ecosystem collapse, cataclysms, the end of civilizations are conditions that humanity has had to face numerous times. The survival was assured by the conservation of the traditional knowledge system. This encloses the wisdom of the places and the communities, the ancient knowledge of humanity, the deepest layer on which modern science and culture have developed, the local solutions that have allowed the creation and management of landscapes on the entire surface of the planet. It enables the development of solutions with a low energy and resource use, which are able to adapt to environmental variability and to react to emergencies and catastrophes in flexible and multifunctional ways.

Today, while the entire planet systems risk ecological collapse, Traditional Knowledge shows how to interact with the environment enhancing its potential resource without exhausting it. It is the bearer of quality and techniques, widespread on a territorial scale, that have originated from the use of the materials and objects of everyday life. It consists of fragile elements that are subject to the attack of today's transformations; it constitutes a apparently marginal value in the dominant way of thinking but it is still the means of subsistence for two thirds of humanity and an ingenious reserve of solutions and devices for producing energy, recycling resources, keeping microclimate under control and for the management of the earth's soil.

The Traditional Knowledge World Bank a wiki-like system on internet

Traditional Knowledge is in danger and its disappearance would not only cause the loss of people's capability to keep and pass on the cultural and natural heritage, but also of an extraordinary source of knowledge and cultural diversity from which appropriate innovative solutions can be derived today and in the future. Using traditional Knowledge does not mean directly reapplying the techniques from the past but understanding the logical reasoning underlying the knowledge system and reapplying it in a creative way. The functioning principle of the traditional systems is based on a strong cohesion between society, culture and the economy. The efficiency depends on the interaction between several factors that should be carefully considered: aesthetic and ethical values complete the interaction between environmental, productive, technological and social aspects. It is through Traditional Knowledge that the architectural and environmental harmony is determined, the symbiosis between spatial organization techniques, traditions, social customs and spiritual values: the fusion between functionality and beauty. The acquisition and dissemination of this knowledge does not mean a return to the past, but their innovative reintroduction. Using traditional knowledge is not to reapply directly the techniques, but rather to understand the logic of this model of knowledge. It allowed societies, in the past, to manage ecosystems in balance, to carry out outstanding technical, artistic and architectonic work that are universally admired and it has always been able to renew and adapt itself. Traditional knowledge is a dynamic system able to incorporate innovation subjected to the test of the long term and thus achieves local and environmental sustainability. This productive field of research, for the development of new technologies based on the same principles, is the mission of the International traditional Knowledge Institute (ITKI) promoted by UNESCO. ITKI launched a world inventory programme denominate TKWB Traditional Knowledge World Bank (www.tkwb.org). It is a wiki-like system on internet open to experts potential and people to share knowledge. It is set up as a platform for the inventory and the dissemination of solutions



with full acknowledgement of the originators. Not only it classifies knowledge, but it also assigns community intellectual property rights to populations and knowledge holders and it operates an international law protection to safeguards the rights of those local populations. The TKWB gathers and protects historical knowledge, promotes and certifies innovative practices based on the modern re-proposal of tradition, connects the demand of appropriate techniques with the offer of firms operating in the sector of sustainability and of the creative cultural industries because the today's appropriate solutions are tomorrow's traditional knowledge. The aim is to elaborate a new technological paradigm based on the progressive values of tradition: the capability of enhancing society's internal resources and managing them at a local level; the versatility and the interpenetration of technical, ethical and aesthetic values; the production for the long-term benefit of the community; production activities based on the principle according to which each has to enable another one without leaving behind waste; energy use based on cycles in constant renewal. In nature the elements water, air, earth, energy are related one another in a continuous recycling circle and nothing goes wasted but everything is continually renewed. This principle at the basis of traditional knowledge has determined in the past the proper management of ecosystem and the creation of landscapes. With innovative techniques, suitable for the environment and the local societies, it is possible to create a system to obtain water from the atmosphere, energy from the sun, soil and fertilizers from recycling: a harmonious human progress compatible with cultures and nature.

We need landscape as we need water, air, soil and energy: these are commons, like all other resources, they are not substance but cycles. We propose traditional knowledge and its innovative use to underline wisdom and people. We will be engaged everywhere in the comprehension of the pattern of signs, in the perpetuation of the meanings, to recovery the relationship between nature and culture. This interaction becomes real and it is perceived in the landscape: the deal between the humankind and the environment kept thanks the identity and the community.

Characteristics of modern and traditional knowledge

Modern knowledge	Traditional knowledge
Specific solution	Multifunctional
Immediate efficacy	Functional over long period
Specialisation	Holism
Dominant powers	Autonomy
Separation	Integration
External resources	Internal inputs
Confliction	Symbiosis
Monoculture	Connection and complexity
Uniformity	Diversity
Inflexibility	Flexibility
Costly maintenance	Self-regulation and labour intensity
Internationalisation	Consideration of the context
Costliness	Saving
Attention to mere technical details and rationalism	Symbolism and full of significance
Dependence	Autopoiesis



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Wednesday, September 19th

16:30-21:30 Auditorium al Duomo, Via de Cerretani 54/r - Anfiteatro Andrzej Tomaszewski

16:30 Meeting presentation

Pietro Laureano - President International Traditional Knowledge Institute

Elizabeth Tsakiroglou Nobrega -- International President International Traditional Knowledge Institute

Paolo Del Bianco - President Fondazione Romualdo Del Bianco® - Life Beyond Tourism® - ITKI founding member

16:45 Introduction

Francesco Bandarin - Assistant Director-General for Culture UNESCO

17:00 Welcome addresses

Anna Marson - Tuscany Region - Regional Minister for Spatial Planning and Landscape

Renzo Crescioli - Province of Florence - Provincial Environmental Councillor

Dario Nardella - City of Florence - Deputy Mayor

Eugenio Giani - City of Florence - President Town Council

17:15 Opening Messages

Stefano De Caro - ICCROM General Director

Maurizio Di Stefano - ICOMOS President Italy

Claudio Ricci - President of Italian UNESCO Sites Association

Cosimo Ceccuti - President Fondazione Giovanni Spadolini

Marino Simoni - Mayor of Transacqua - Presidente del Consorzio dei Comuni Trentini -

Presidente del Consiglio delle Autonomie Locali della Provincia Autonoma di Trento

Salvatore Adduce - Mayor of Matera

Ugo Cavallera - Vice-president Piemonte Region

Antonio Paruzzolo - City of Venice - Councilor for economic development and subsidiary companies

17:45



Keynote speech

Video Message from **HRH The Prince of Wales**

"We cannot protect the Landscapes if Traditional Knowledge disappears"

Chairpersons: **Michael Carrington** - Director General The Maria Nobrega Foundation - ITKI founding member, and **Francesco Bandarin** - Assistant Director-General for Culture UNESCO



18:00 Award of The UNESCO Medal to The Municipality Of Pollica, Salerno, Italy

To be received on behalf of The Municipality by **Stefano Pisani** - Mayor of Pollica from **Francesco Bandarin** - Assistant Director-General for Culture UNESCO
Chairperson: **Luciano Bartolini** - Mayor of Bagno a Ripoli - ITKI founding member

18:10 Hands over the Landscape

Testimony of **Stefano Pisani**, the Mayor of Pollica, successor of Angelo Vassallo killed by organized crime

18:30 Lectio Magistralis

The safeguarding of heritage between technique and strategy

Giorgio Croci - Professor of Structural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, La Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy

The Landscape in Art and the Art of Landscape

Amerigo Restucci, Magnifico Rettore Università IUAV Venezia

20:15 Traditional Dinner hosted by Piemonte Region
Auditorium al Duomo

20:45 Side Event

Local ITKI spread: the Mayors to protect landscape through local ITKI Centers and Traditional Knowledge

Keypersons: **Luciano Bartolini** - Mayor of Bagno a Ripoli - ITKI founding member, **Francesco Alberti La Marmora** and **Marco De Vecchi** - Coordinamento Osservatori del paesaggio del Piemonte, and **Angelo Paladino** – President of Osservatorio Europeo del Paesaggio di Arco Latino



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Thursday, September 20th

09:30-19:30 Auditorium al Duomo, Via de Cerretani 54/r - Anfiteatro Andrzej Tomaszewski
20.00-22.00 Antico Ospitale del Bigallo - Bagno a Ripoli

9:30-11.30 The global crisis: risks and threats for the ecosystems and the landscape

Chairperson: **Pietro Laureano** – President International Traditional Knowledge Institute

Keynote speech: “To face the environmental crisis the Landscape Approach: a way to a holistic understanding of Culture, Nature and Economics”

Desireé Martinez – President IFLA

“Strengthening the ecological foundations of food security through a landscape approach”

Massimiliano Zandomenighi - Climate Change Adaptation at UNEP

“Desertification”

Massimo Candelori - Advisor Secretary at UNCCD

“Global threats for Architectural World Heritage: the blindness of modernity”

Ugo Tonietti and Luisa Rovero – Structural Engineering University of Florence

--- Km0 Break ---

11:30-13.00 Achievements and challenges in landscape protection

Chairperson: **Massimo Candelori** – UNCCD

Keynote Speech: “International law for landscape protection: achievements and challenges”

Francesco Francioni - European University Institute

“Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems”

Parviz Koohafkan - Director Land and Water Division, FAO

“Historic Urban Landscape Approach – a new tool”

Mike Turner - UNESCO Chair in Urban Design and Conservation Studies, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design

“ICOMOS Charters”

Monica Luengo - President ICOMOS Committee

13:00 Traditional Lunch, hosted by Consorzio Comuni Trentini



14:30-16.00 New challenges and international experiences

Chairperson: **Desireé Martinez** – President IFLA

Keynote Speech: “From the monument to the people: the new landscape vision to manage ecosystems with traditional knowledge and its innovative use”

Pietro Laureano - President International Traditional Knowledge Institute

“The Latin American Landscape Charters beyond Borders”

Martha C. Fajardo - Former President of IFLA

“Satoyama Initiative: Sustainable Management of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes”

Akane Minohara - International Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

“Experiences with cultural landscapes in the Mediterranean Arab Countries”

Jean-Louis Luxen - Senior Legal Expert for the Euromed Heritage Programme

--- Km0 Break ---

16:30-19.00 Case Studies on the management of landscapes and Best Practices

Chairpersons: **Giuseppe Biagini** – ITKI USA and **Luciano Piazza** – Landscape Architect

“The landscape plan”

Anna Marson – Regional Minister for Spatial Planning and Landscape - Tuscany Region

“Water reclamation and landscape protection in Tucson - Arizona”

John Paul Jones III - Dean of College of Social and Behavioral Sciences – University of Arizona

“Measures taken to Protect the Qanats of Iran as a Cultural Landscape”

A. A. Semsar Yazdi - Director UNESCO International Center on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures

“The Dogon culture and nature: how to save the landscape?”

Drissa Kanambaye - Network Water Anthropology for local development

“Urban Critical Survey: an applied research for the Historic Centre of Florence”

Carlo Francini, Municipality of Florence & **Carolina Capitano**, University of Florence

“Protect the Landscape and promote the Community: a Tuscan excellence”

Luciano Bartolini – Mayor of Bagno a Ripoli, Florence, Italy - ITKI founding member



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- 19:30 Coaches Depart from Auditorium al Duomo to Antico Ospitale del Bigallo– Bagno a Ripoli
- 20:00 Traditional Dinner, hosted by the Mayor of The Municipality of Bagno a Ripoli, **Luciano Bartolini** and **Elizabeth Tsakiroglou Nobrega**, President The Maria Nobrega Foundation and International President of the International Traditional Knowledge Institute, with the historical choreography in Renaissance costumes of the *Associazione Giostra della Stella - Palio delle Contrade in costumi rinascimentali* - Bagno a Ripoli
- 21:00 **Film premiere - *Decoding Trajan's column***
A documentary film, featuring two UNESCO Heritage Sites, the Forum in Rome, Italy, and Sarmizegetusa, Romania, produced and co-directed by **Dan Dimancescu**, Chairman Kogainon Films and Trustee The Maria Nobrega Foundation

Pre-view - *The Heritage Television Channel*

Introduced by **Michael Carrington** - Director General The Maria Nobrega Foundation, ITKI founding member and **Christopher Akers** - Chairman Heritage TV

Documentary film – *Sistema UNESCO Campania*

International Council of monuments and sites (ICOMOS)

20:00 Side Event

International ITKI spread: ITKI Institute of Romania, Spain and USA

Keypersons: **Michael Carrington** - Director General The Maria Nobrega Foundation - ITKI founding member and **Giuseppe Biagini** - ITKI USA



Friday, September 21st

9:00-13:30 Auditorium al Duomo, Via de Cerretani 54/r - Anfiteatro Andrzej Tomaszewski

9.00-10.30 Managing Landscape Risks and Disasters for the benefits of Peoples

Chairpersons: **Pier Luigi Petrillo** - Professor of Comparative Law at Unitelma Sapienza Università di Roma and **Francesco Piarulli** – General Director Bagno a Ripoli, Manager ICT Area

“Protecting the Built Environment Against Disasters”

David E. Alexander - Chief Senior Scientist Global Risk Forum GRF Davos

“Buildings and Landscape Early Warning: a lesson from the recent earthquake in Emilia-Romagna Region”

Francesca Federzoni - Politecnica, ITKI founding member

“Online Database to manage Landscape: The Traditional Knowledge World Bank”

Alessandro Bindi – Politecnica, ITKI founding member and **Miriam Bruni** - IPOGEA, ITKI founding member

--- Km0 Break ---

10.45-12.15 Towards enhanced landscape management and protection At National level

Chairperson: **Beatrice Gentili** - Politecnica, ITKI founding member

“Towards an International Landscape Convention”

Kathryn Moore - IFLA Task Force

“Landscapes and Islands protection”

Pier Luigi Petrillo - Professor of Comparative Law at Unitelma Sapienza Università di Roma

“Heritage and contemporary culture at the service of territorial development with a new tool non-profit cultural portal Life Beyond Tourism”

Paolo Del Bianco - President Fondazione Romualdo Del Bianco - ITKI founding member – Life Beyond Tourism

12.30-13.00 The way forward: The Tuscany landscape declaration

Closure of the meeting

National authorities

Francesco Bandarin - Assistant Director-General for Culture UNESCO

Giovanni Puglisi - President of Italian UNESCO National Commission



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Visit to the ancient Ospedale del Bigallo

h 19.30, Thursday, September 20th

“Along the steep, age-old stretch of the Aretina road, shortly before reaching the hamlet of Apparita, there stands an imposing, austere building”. This is how Carocci opens his description of the Spedale del Bigallo in Bagno a Ripoli – a massive edifice looming up on the slopes of the Apparita hill, in the hilly belt surrounding the south-eastern part of Florence.

There is evidence that the Bigallo institution was founded in the early 13th century by a well-to-do Florentine citizen named Dioticiadiede.

The hospice derived the necessary resources to accomplish its philanthropic aims from a landed property that legacies had consolidated over the years; the property was generally run with the metayage system.

The most interesting rooms are undoubtedly the refectory-hall with its coffered ceiling, and the kitchen with the fireplace held up by mullions, and the stone sink.

The groin-vaulted rooms in the basement are also interesting, as well as the ancient garden surrounded by a high boundary wall, which, along with the Fonteviva, over the centuries supplied the community with the essential means of subsistence, thus ensuring the hospital activity.

The Bigallo Chapel is dedicated to Santa Maria di Fonteviva, named after the slightly upstream spring which supplied the complex with water. Built in the 16th century and heavily reworked in the 18th century, it was the liturgical place for the enclosed nuns of the convent, which little by little overrode Bigallo's original lay function of providing charitable reception.

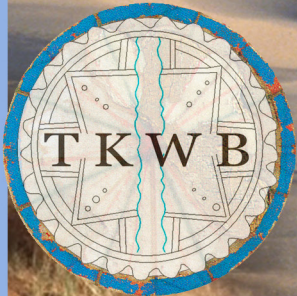
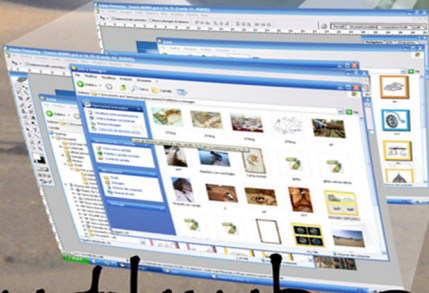


Side Events List

- **Local ITKI spread: the Mayors to protect landscape through local ITKI Centers and Traditional Knowledge**
 Keypersons: **Luciano Bartolini** - Mayor of Bagno a Ripoli, ITKI founding member, **Francesco Alberti La Marmora** and **Marco De Vecchi** - Coordinamento Osservatori del paesaggio del Piemonte, and **Angelo Paladino** – President of Osservatorio Europeo del Paesaggio di Arco Latino
- **International ITKI spread: ITKI Institute of Romania, Spain and USA**
 Keypersons: **Michael Carrington** - Director General The Maria Nobrega Foundation - ITKI founding member and **Giuseppe Biagini** - ITKI USA
- **Seisme in Emilia, risks and e threats for the Heritage. The ICCROM Task Force**
 Keypersons: **Maurizio Di Stefano** - ICOMOS President and **Francesca Federzoni** - Politecnica - ITKI founding member
- **Online Database to manage Landscape: The Traditional Knowledge World Bank**
 Keypersons: **Alessandro Bindi** – Politecnica, ITKI founding member; **Miriam Bruni** - IPOGEA , ITKI founding member; **Francesco Piarulli** – General Director Bagno a Ripoli, Manager ICT Area; **Andrea Mancuso** - Architect, computer programmer
- **Visit to the work-in-progress of the Leonardo Da Vinci's “La Battaglia di Anghiari” Salone dei Cinquecento - Palazzo Vecchio**



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