

Relationship between protected areas and urban areas in Central Italy

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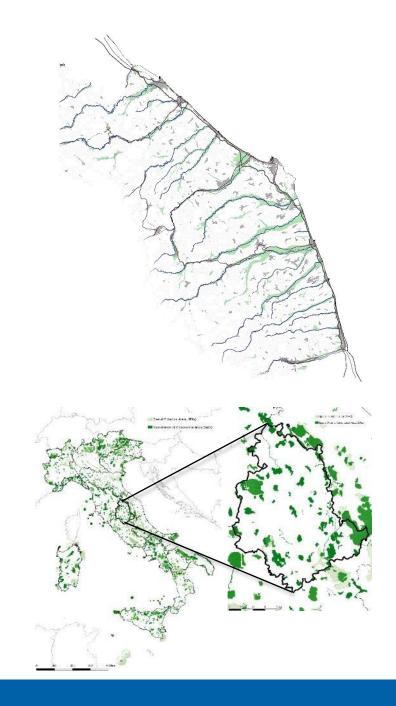






The experiences we present today concern two different case studies:

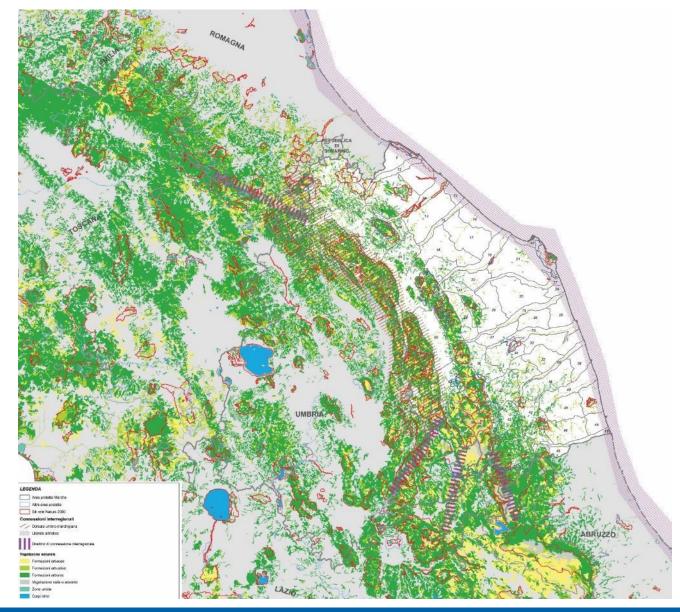
- the first regards the Adriatic coast. In this case, we investigated the interactions between the environmental networks that arise in the Apennine mountain range, move towards the coast through river valleys and get into the Adriatic city, creating living spaces and new urban shapes of the settlements. The experimentation of this case study is linked to the implementation of the Marche Regional Ecological Network;
- the second regards the **Umbria Region**, in the heart of the Apennine Mountains. In this case, we studied, in particular, the guiding role that protected areas and Natura 2000 network could play in guiding the regeneration of small towns and villages in the central Apennines, especially concerning the post-2016 earthquake reconstruction phase, with the aim to promote biodiversity conservation and improve quality of life of users.





The experience of Marche Regione Ecological Network

Case study #1: experiences in the context of the Adriatic coast









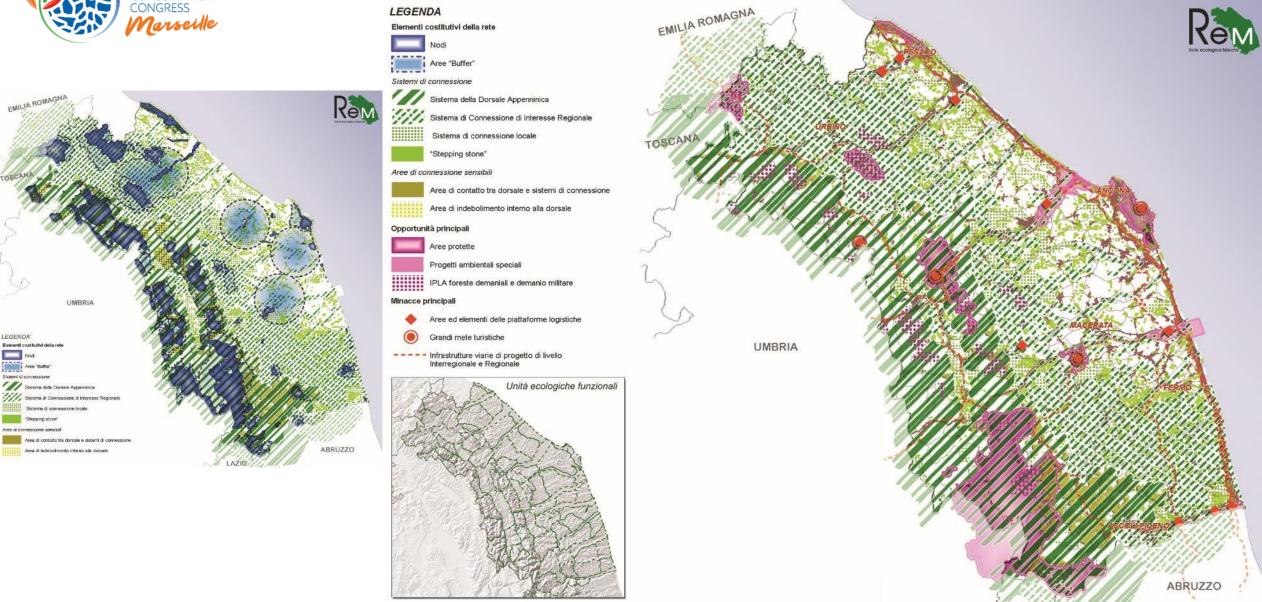




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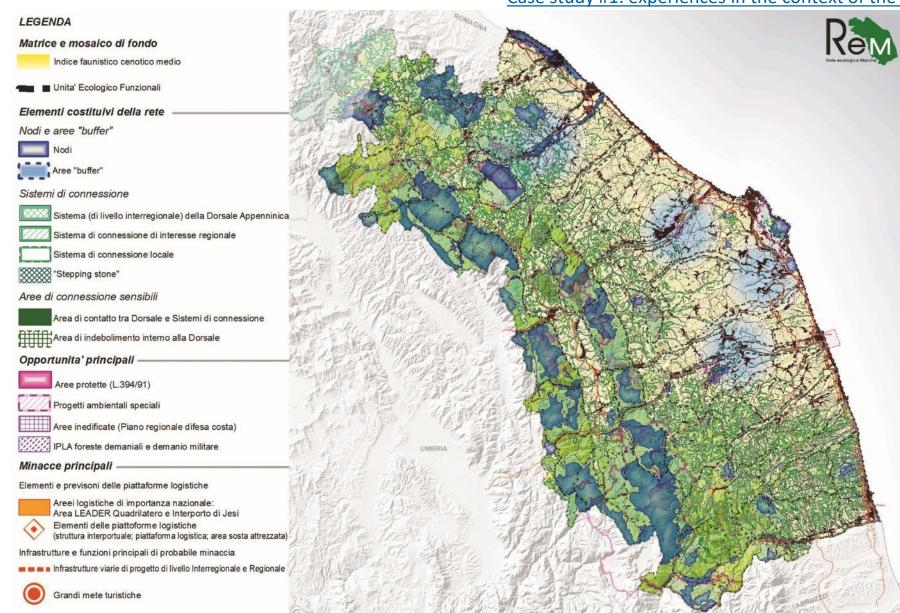


Case study #1: experiences in the context of the Adriatic coast



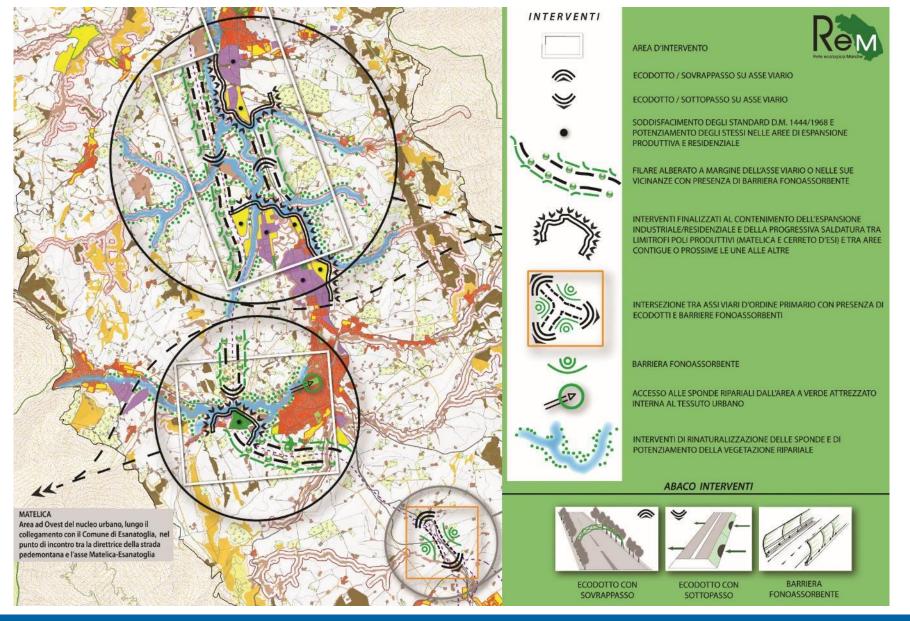


Case study #1: experiences in the context of the **Adriatic coast**





Case study #1: experiences in the context of the **Adriatic coast**





FORMAZIONI VEGETAZIONALI DELLE

CON SODDISFACIMENTO DEGLI

STANDARD

ASCE RIPARIALI CONTIGUE ALLE AREE DI

SPANSIONE PRODUTTIVE E RESIDENZIALI

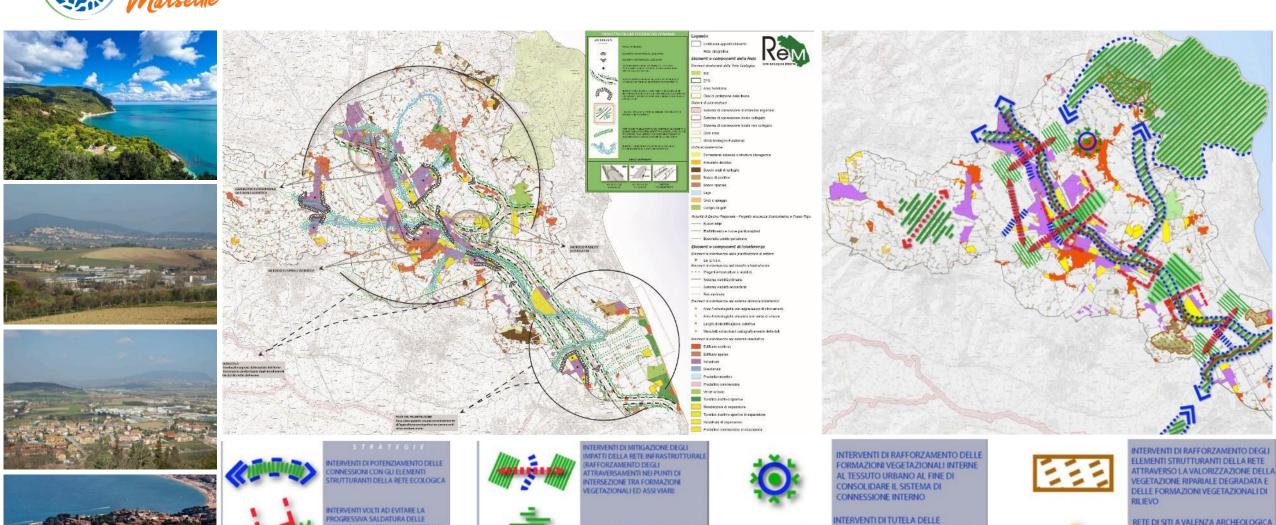
RICONOSCIUTA LA CUI GESTIONE

MANTENIMENTO DELLE QUALITA'

STRATEGICA GARANTISCA IL

AMBIENTALI DEL CONTESTO





RAFFORZAMENTO DEI COLLEGAMENTI

TRA LE FORMAZIONI VEGETAZIONALI

BOSCHIVE E GLI ELEMENTI LINEARI DEL

AESAGGIO AGRARIO

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INGOLE AREE DEI POLI PRODUTTIVI AI

ARATTERISTICHE PROPRIE DEGLI SPAZI

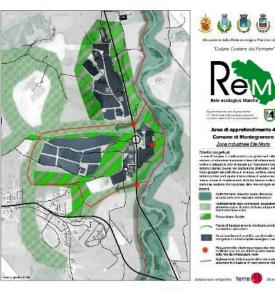
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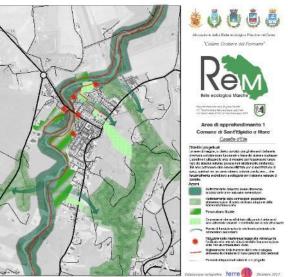
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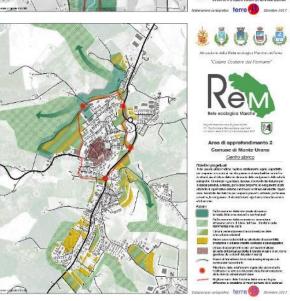


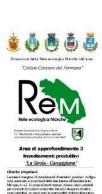




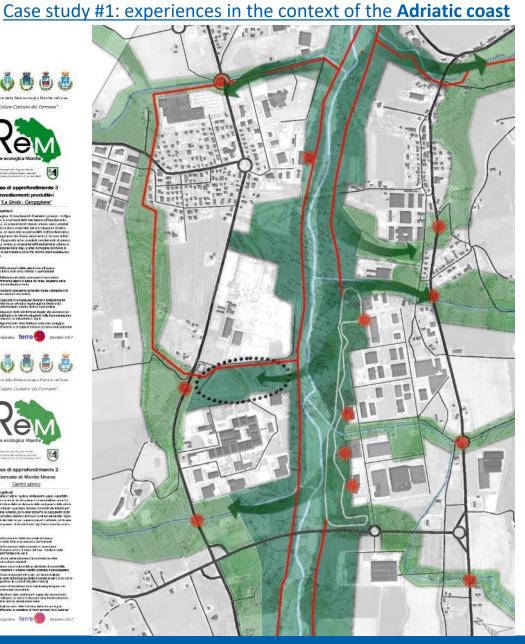








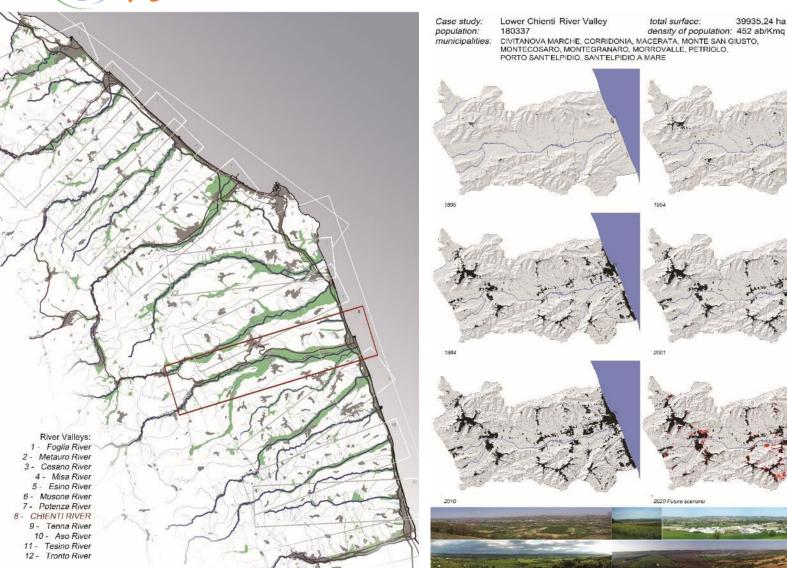


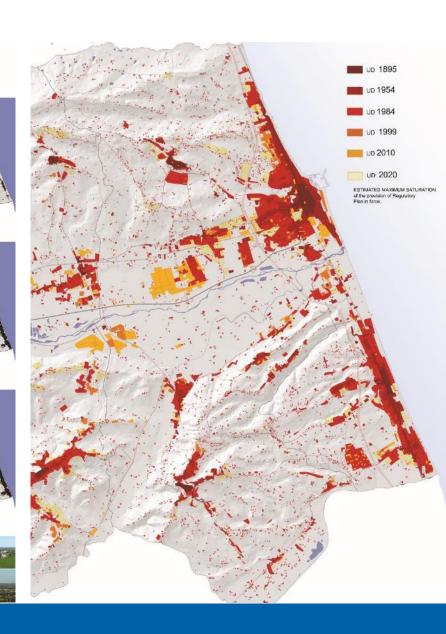




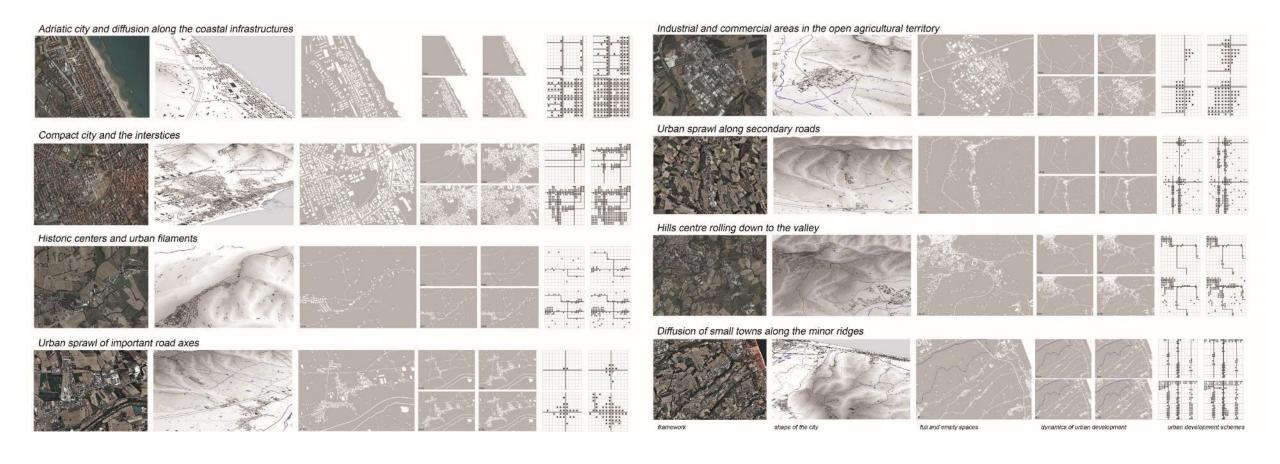
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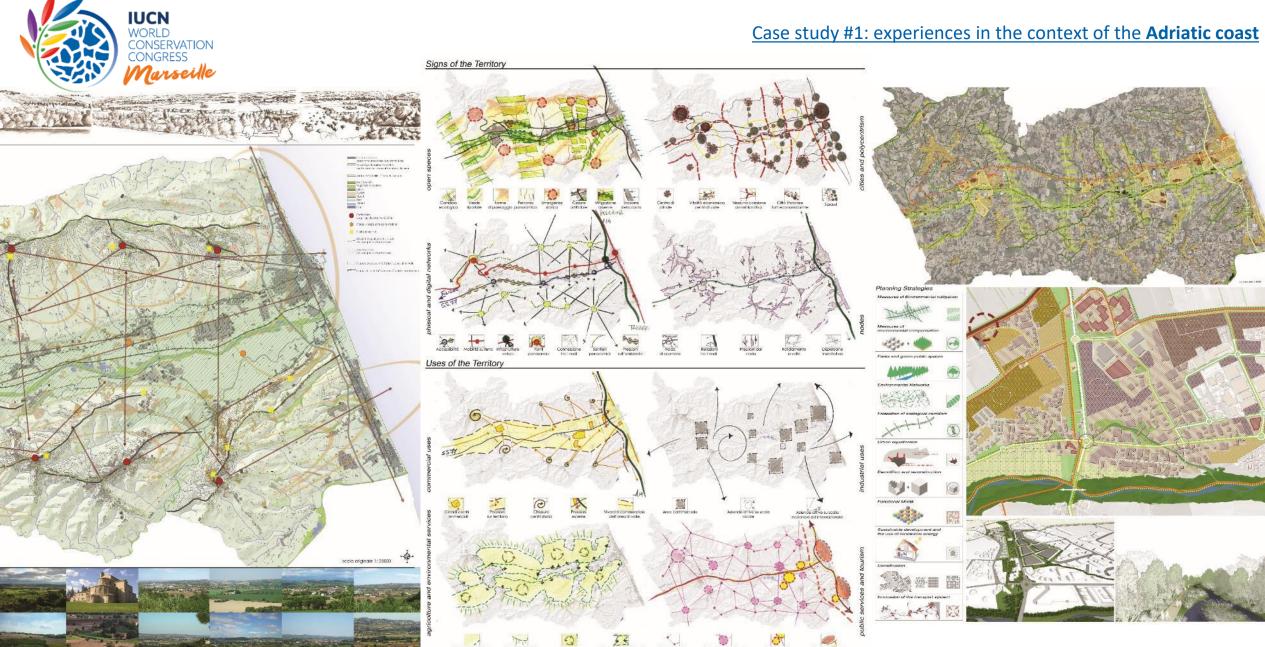












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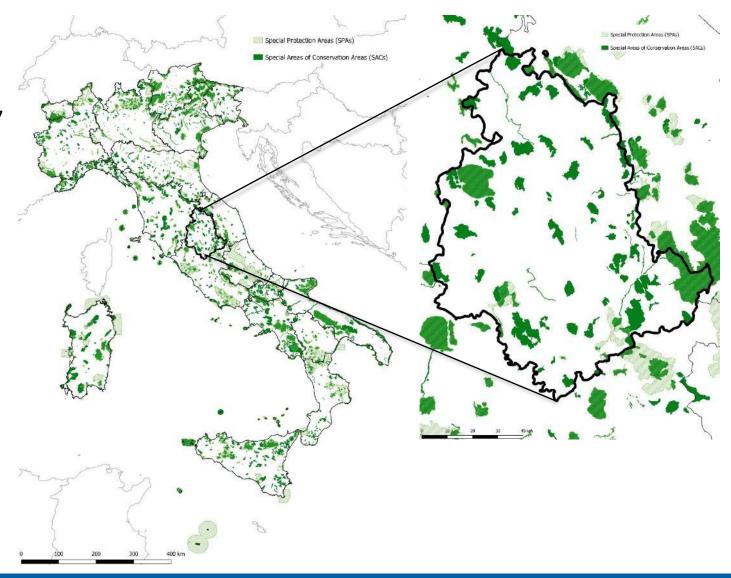




The regional network is made up of 102 sites (5 SPAs and 97 SACs), accounting for about **16% of the regional territory**, for a total area of around 140,000 hectares.

The Natura 2000 sites hosts **41 habitat of community interest**, including 11 priority, 143 animal species (4 priority) and **8 plant species**.

Umbria has also identified a framework for a **Regional Ecological Network (RERU)**, of which the Natura 2000 sites are an integral part, in order to ensure the ecological connection among the most important areas for biodiversity within the Region.



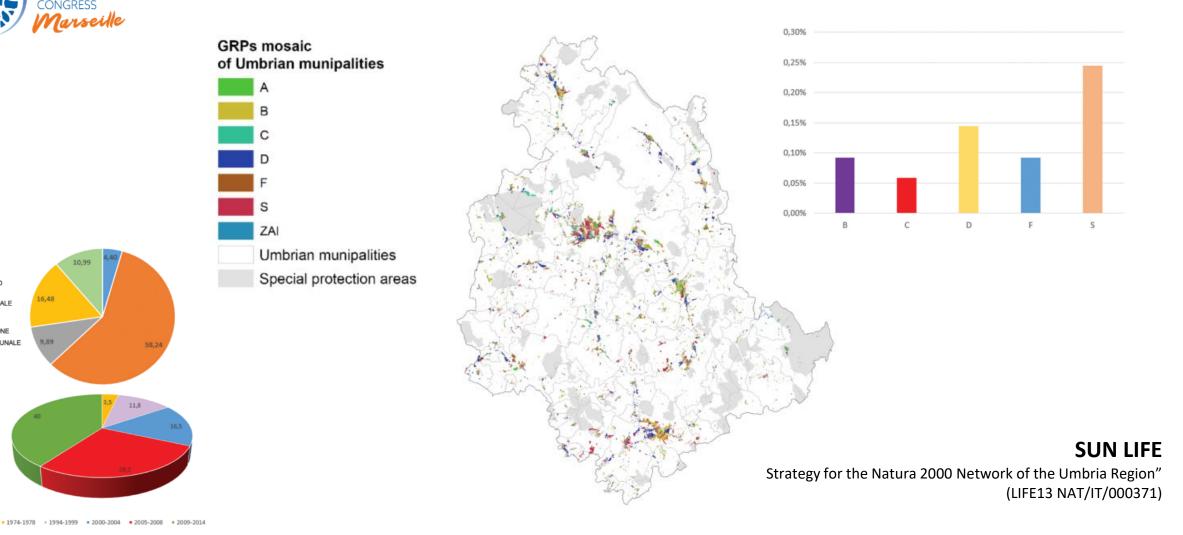


= PRG STRUTTURALE

DI FABBRICAZIONE

= PRG INTERCOMUNALE

Case study #2: experiences in the context of the Umbria Region



Left - above, the percentage of types of GRP currently present in Umbria. Left - below, the percentage of plans in operation when they were drafted. (UNIVAQ) Centre - The complete mosaic of the general regulatory plans deriving from the ADP and SUN LIFE projects. (UNIVAQ)

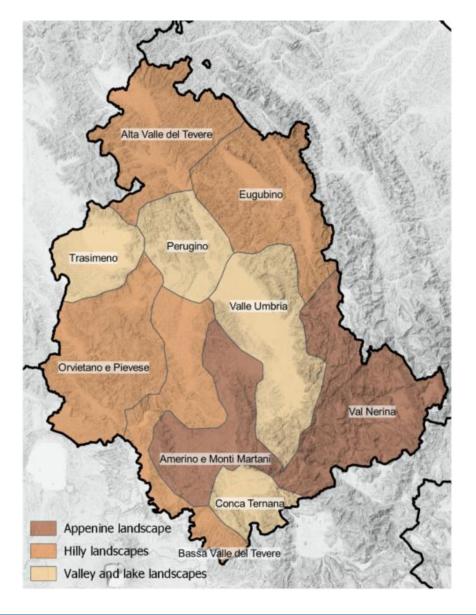
Right - Percentage distribution (y-axis) of GRP provisions (x-axis) in the regional system of Natura 2000 Network sites. (UNIVAQ)



The LIFE SUN Research Project objective was to act through the landscape and identify those essential actions with landscape importance to maintain and increase biodiversity and, therefore, the quality of life.

The strategic line was organized by dividing Umbria into landscape areas based on the **functional grouping of "Regional Landscapes"** defined by the RLP. The landscape areas were defined using their dominant characteristics, which can be traced to three main types: the historical/cultural, physical/natural, and social/symbolic matrices.

The landscape areas were then characterized through proposed objectives that aim to conserve the landscape through some protection activities, as in the case of human practices (agriculture, forestry, shepherding) that can significantly influence the levels of biodiversity in the territory. Objectives were then proposed that foresee different management practices (incentives for shepherding, production-chain agreements, and agricultural/environmental agreements) for the components that characterize the quality landscape in Umbria in order to strengthen the values in play.





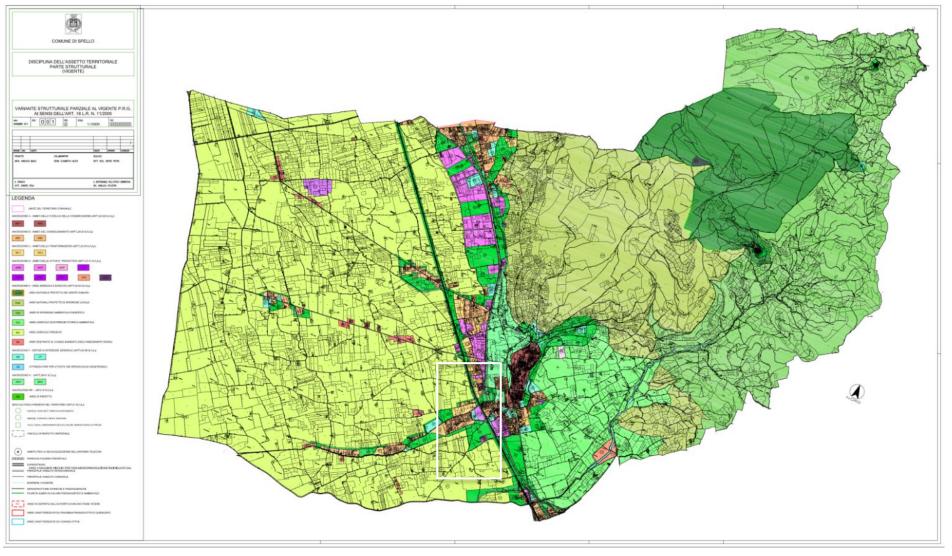
Alta Valle del Tevere Eugubino Trasimeno Perugino Valle Umbria Onvietano e Pievese Vall Nerina Amerino e Morti Martani Conca Ternana Appenine landscape Hilly landscapes Bassa Valle del Tevere Valley and lake landscapes

Case study #2: experiences in the context of the **Umbria Region**

		1	Landscapes in Umbria									
			Apennine landscapes		Hilly landscapes				Valley and lake landscapes			
	Id	Strategic actions	Apennine landscape with physical/natural characteristics and historical/ cultural elements spread throughout the Valnerina	Apennine landscape with physical/natural characteristics in the Martani and Amerino Mountains	Apennine landscape with physical/natural characteristics in the Martani and Amerino Mountains	High hill landscape of Gubbio with historical/cultural characteristics	Hilly landscape of Orvieto with historical/cultural characteristics	Hilly landscape with physical/ natural characteristics in the low Tiber Valley	Lake landscape of Lake Trasimeno with physical/ natural characteristics	Valley landscape of Perugia with social/symbolic characteristics	Valley landscape of the Umbra Valley with social/ symbolic characteristics	Valley landscape of Conca Ternana with social/ symbolic characteristics
A. NATURAL SYSTEM	1	Regeneration of forest landscapes, favouring structural diversity	V	V	V		V			V		V
	2	Managing the renaturalization of mountain meadows	V	√							V	
	3	Protection of wet environments and waterways	V					✓	V			V
	4	Reinforcing bands of natural vegetation along rivers and in plains			V		V	V				✓
B. RURAL SYSTEM	1	Protection of traditional agrarian landscapes characterized by a mosaic of forests and cultivation		✓		✓	✓	✓	V		~	✓
	2	Protection of residual cultivated mountain landscapes	V									
	3	Regeneration of rural valley landscapes			✓			✓	V		V	
	4	Maintenance and restructuring of portions of rural territory where high-quality farming persists and/or specialized production chains arise, in order to counteract the abandonment of cultivated areas			~						✓	✓
C. SETTLEMENT SYSTEM	1	Protection of residual areas with high biological value by regenerating degraded contexts and adjacent areas								~		✓
	2	Enhancing the relationship between historical towns and the natural/ rural context	V	V			✓	✓	✓	V	~	
	3	Regeneration of the urban-rural continuum in peri-urban areas			V	V				V	V	V
	4	Urban regeneration through interventions to renaturalize and penetrate the natural structure in settled areas								√	√	✓



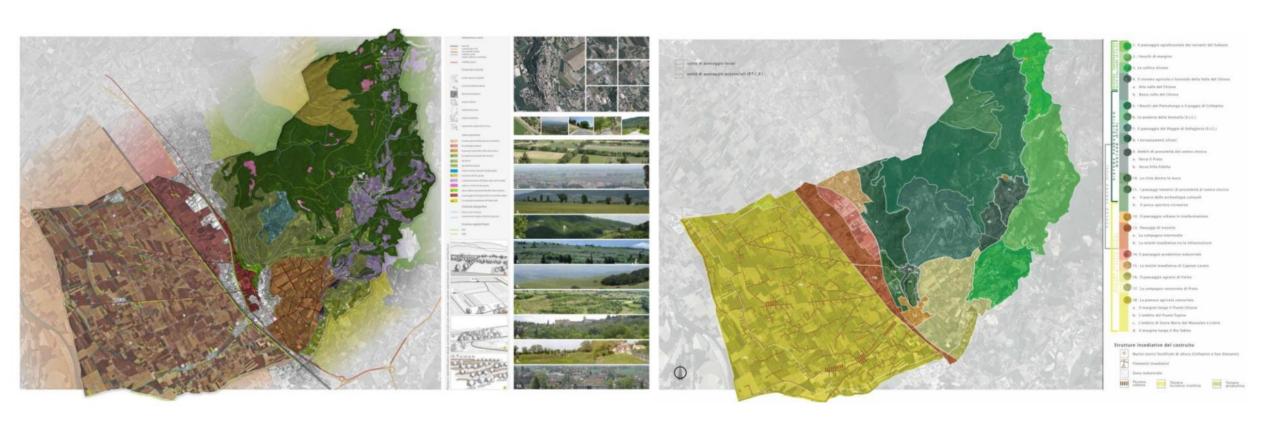




The experience of Spello:

Masterplan for the valorization of peri-urban landscapes: redesign urban areas to increase the production of ecosystem services and improve the quality of life





The experience of Spello:

Masterplan for the valorization of peri-urban landscapes: redesign urban areas to increase the production of ecosystem services and improve the quality of life





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Case study #2: experiences in the context of the Umbria Region















COMUNE DI SPELLO

NATURE URBANE

Aree verdi per la riqualificazione e valorizzazione del paesaggio

MASTERPLAN DI PROGETTO





LIFE IMAGINE UMBRIA

Nature 2000 Integrated Management in Umbria (LIFE19 IPE/IT/000015)

The LIFE IMAGINE Research Project is a follow-up of the LIFE SUN Research Project, whose general aim is the creation of an integrated management system that guarantees the achievement of the conservation objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directives, also in terms of economic and technical sustainability (to improve quality of life of local communities), through the development of management policies and actions towards:

- the pro-active management of habitats and species,
- ii) the coherence between the Natura 2000 Network and external territories (ecological connectivity and landscape),
- iii) the training of professionals suitable for the management of Natura 2000 Network, iv) the involvement of citizens.





LIFE IMAGINE UMBRIA

Nature 2000 Integrated Management in Umbria (LIFE19 IPE/IT/000015)

- Analysis and characterization of regional urban and peri-urban areas in order to identify their possible role in the conservation of habitats and species of Community interest
- Updating of the regional repertoire of territorial and sectoral planning tools at supralocal and local scale that may interfere (negatively or positively) with N2K Network
- Producing innovative governance models for the management of the N2K Network in Umbria:
 - Crater Community
 - Landscape Agreement for biodiversity



- Analysis and characterization of regional urban and peri-urban areas in relation with landscapes





- Crater Community







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- Landscape agreement for biodiversity



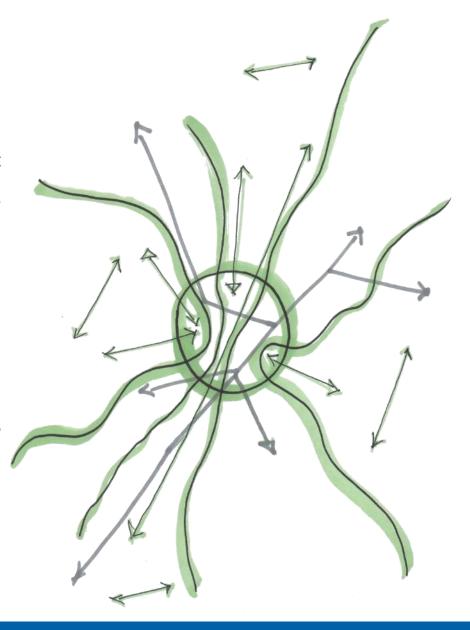


Take home message

The relationship between urban areas and protected areas is particularly relevant in Italy and Europe, also in consideration of the proximity and physical interactions between these two geographical contexts.

The study of this relationship becomes essential to:

- define guidelines to redesign urban and peri-urban areas;
- design green corridors and permeabilities into dense settlements;
- coordinate actions for the conservation of biodiversity and actions for the development of new urban landscapes, in the light of sustainability transition;
- rediscover the role of protected areas and green environmental networks in increasing the quality of life in urban contexts.





Merci Thank you Grazie mille



















