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SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS FOR THE CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL LANDSCAPE OF CILENTO.

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Abstract
From the adoption of the European Landscape Convention (2006) the policies of "preservation of landscape", "landscape management" and "planning landscape", are aimed to guarantee the landscape quality through the encoding of the complex frame of a territorial system in evolution. The study will propose a method of analysing the syntactical aspects of the rural landscape which allows to compare the objective data with the perceptual ones. Primary objective is to understand the nature of landscape and to identify the dynamics of transformation in order to control changes in terms of signs, consistence with needs, availability of resources and compliance with the rules.

Keywords: Rural landscape, Syntactic analysis, Perspective system.

Introduction
A range of driving forces operating at different temporal and spatial scales can affect local landscapes in many ways depending on the biophysical and socio-economic area (Brandt et al, 1999; Burgi et al, 2004). Longitudinal case studies of landscape changes are intended to clarify the evolutionary processes of the schemes of the landscape, and can help to inform the future management of ecosystems (Gillson, 2009). The main objective of this work is to investigate the following questions: What are the dominant changes in the landscape? What are the causes of different paths of change in the landscape? What is the spatial distribution of the labile and stable areas?
In the case of requalification of rural landscape becomes a priority to identify the driving forces of the dynamics of change, not by a mere mechanical analytic operation, where the forms are read as resulting from single-geometric operations of addition and overlapping interventions, but as an examination of the complex changes, historical and historicized, due to

changes or to adaptations generated by natural events or local management of territories.

In the face of semiotic interpretation, the survey on local identity, the heart of the sense of the landscape, requires a detail that allows to compare the objective data with those perceptual and therefore must take into account the differences and peculiarities that are recorded subjectively according to the points of view and the type of attention that arises in watching.

The question requires to deal first of all with a new concept of rurality that exceeds the logic of intensive cultivation and returns an order which is compatible both with the needs of the new rural economy and with instances of conservation of landscapes. The study is addressed particularly to the rural areas of the Cilento, including into the Park of Cilento and Vallo di Diano which is also included in the list of cultural landscapes protected by UNESCO since 05/12/1998.

The relationship between control of the rural landscape and control of the new rurality[1]

Terms such as *rurality* and *rural areas* ... are immediately understood by everybody, since they evoke a physical, social and cultural concept which is the counterpart of "urban". But, in reality, building an "objective" or unequivocal definition of rurality appears to be an impossible task[2].

Until the years of economic boom, agriculture was still the dominant sector in the national economy and the employment rate in the agricultural sector can be used as an indicator of agrarian rurality of regional areas. At the end of the sixties a system based on economic-entrepreneurial companies of small to medium size finds, despite the logistical problems, the dispersion and the low yields, in the rural reality the right features, polymorphism economic, social mobility and flexibility, to give birth and grow new industrial enterprises. The configuration of rural areas, largely unchanged for centuries, is hit by a widespread industrialization, the phenomenon of rural industrial assumes, in the south, a more piercing in the rural areas of the plains or close to urban centres degrees.

Still out from these dynamics, except in isolated cases, the rural inland areas and the hillside where a prevalent trend / pattern is, based primarily on investments in the construction sector. Reroute local rate of the economies, largely arising from migrants, in a sector with low innovativeness as the construction industry and with little impact on the development, has resulted in a brake on economic growth of the South.

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[1] by Antonio Passaro
[2] European Commission DGVI (1997), Situation and outlook: rural development, Commissione Europea CAP 2000, Working document.

The great work of adapting old buildings ~~to~~ new housing standards and the proliferation of new buildings, oversized compared to the real needs of the residents, in derogation of the planning instruments, has resulted in a distortion of the historical centres of the south, which almost everywhere have lost their identity characters.

The rural landscape of these areas, if on one hand was unrelated to the economic dynamics that had invested other territories, still intact in their spatial configuration, on the other hand was deeply affected ~~in~~ by the vicinity of small towns castled on the hills of the Cilento; here the traditional heritage buildings have been compromised by massive building renovations and expansions that distort the typology and static, while new buildings are characterized, in formal terms, by decontextualized typological solutions; overuse of the reinforced concrete in place of the different materials, and the many technical solutions traditionally used, ~~it~~ has depleted and homogenized the language of the construction system.

Agriculture in the areas of the hillside was forced to confront the difficult topography of the area that allowed a specialized production, very difficult to modernize and to manage with mechanicals. This production became uncompetitive and has led to a gradual abandonment of large areas by farmers which reconverted themselves in workers for the heavy industry in the years of economic boom.

The configuration of the agricultural land had kept, up to those years, the rich and varied texture generated by the need to adapt to the morphology of the soil, from destination to different varieties of crops, the different exposure and fractionation of land and had led to a crop and a variety of landscape~~s~~ characteristic for each geomorphological reality.

In order to try to make financially competitive the crops of Cilento, improper adjustment were implemented that are not compatible to the local delicate balance. Scraping and removing stones of landholdings to facilitate the use of mechanical means, plowing with deep furrow that cross the humus layer and brings to light the unfertile ground, and large quantities of stone and clay, often have made soils particularly vulnerable to washing action of rain. Often, due to questionable policies of reforestation, with government funding, non-native tree species absolutely inappropriate to profile local climate have been planted, either on public lands either in private funds,

During this period, the term "rural" was associated with the concept of disadvantaged area, poor, depopulated, identified with agriculture and with the idea of inertia at progress or reaction to it (area of no change, stability). Today rural areas are hit by a host of interventions in infrastructure, where innovative production processes outline new frontiers for use of the territory and the term "rural" is solved in the idea of rural area with low population density where the presence of green prevails, a place

where the agro-forestry-pastoral plays an important but not central role. At the end of the 90s, in fact, a new landscape of post-industrial rurality began to take shape in which the term *rurality* assumes a positive sense and implies a rural development project of quality based on the sustainable agriculture. Rural areas are invested in the role of conservation and environmental protection of the recovery of a food culture and quality of life; the new concept of rurality, to which we make reference, is the value system that historically binds a community at its original land which has grown and developed in harmony with the features and resources that provides. This is an approach that transcends the temporal dimension and refers to a balance in continuous evolution; a principle that sees the growth and development always in harmony with the natural and cultural heritage. As a result of this new interpretation and a huge availability of financing from European funds, a renewed interest in agricultural development was created; technological progress and the development of physical and virtual connections have reduced the distance and isolation, and have produced a new will to reside in rural areas by people who perform functions in sectors other than agriculture. This might seem like a winning model of programming but, despite a growth in agricultural productivity in our areas, it was necessary to face new conflicts between the management of rural areas and their spatial configuration. There are few companies that have demonstrated their ability to interpret the role of agriculture in this new phase of post-industrial rurality with the agricultural production of the highest quality products, especially wine or dairy processing; these, even before they can benefit from the European fund, have demonstrated the benefit of a return to a traditional agriculture of excellence supported by the integration of knowledge and out of the logic of specialization and high productivity. In the face of these few cases, in the plains, farms owned by multinational corporations, with the employment of seasonal workers from third countries, have grown in size and have often adopted special crop in the greenhouse, while in the more internal or hilly companies there were small and modest extensions. The fragmentation of land ownership in the Cilento, in fact, does not allow a sufficient profitability to farmers that they can carry out agricultural activity as the sole source of income and are, therefore, managed, in general, by farmers or by any simple tenant farmer that carries out this role as a second business. Just the fragmented management of these areas and the lack of control and coordination by local authorities produced a large part of the faults that affect the rural areas of the Cilento. The examples are many to mention:

- many agricultural funds are uncultivated and leased to farmers who use these lands for grazing herds reared in the wild. This formula may seem an eco-friendly solution, however it is a very regrettable form of

exploitation: intensive grazing animals for slaughter is unprofitable if not funded, furthermore in winter seasons it removes the low vegetation that has the role of keeping the thin layer of humus and thus causes runoff and consequent desertification;

   -   farmlands   are   frequently   put   into   production   by   workers, professionals, entrepreneurs, artisans which seasonally reconvert themselves into farmers; they use not adequate crops with great energy expenditure while it would be preferable to preserve the traditional crops as purely cultural approach.

The phenomenon that has led to major failures to rural landscape in recent decades is the deconcentration of settlements. If in the past the need to agglomerate the residential functions in confined areas had limited the growth of urban centres while maintaining a clear separation with the rural areas, today the increased mobility and the spread on the territory of different functions have expanded settlements up to make it difficult to identify the boundaries between the town and the countryside. The landscape is characterized by the alternation of an intensive residential areas with random and point. Earlier this intense phase of construction, at the same time commercial and residential, was concentrated along the main roads, then, thanks to the senseless creation of branching roads, residences were built in a diffuse manner throughout the territory. This practice has also been exacerbated by granting the agricultural building indices also to those who did not destine their buildings to rural activities.

This phenomenon, in recent years, has triggered a reshaping of rural landscape in which it is necessary to identify the congruence between the actual use of the areas with their traditional agricultural potential, in order to redistribute the interventions while diversifying the productive activities and identifying homogeneous areas in which to achieve integrated development programs.

In light of these considerations, more and more rural landscape is related to socio-economic management of agricultural areas and the manner and purpose of their use.

Legislative instruments for reading the rural landscape[3]

The approval of the European Landscape Convention (2006), and the consequent recognition in national legislation, had wide resonance in Italy especially in those territories, as the Cilento, where by the time the landscape question arose about conservation and development; in fact, already in 1998, the landscape of Cilento was, after a long evaluation process, registered in

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[3] by Paola De Joanna

the list of "cultural landscapes" protected by UNESCO[4]. The "cultural landscape" summarizes both the settlement and the natural environment in which the use of land and the nature of the places are inseparable and unrepeatable. Although the European Convention does not contains a clear reference to the landscape of "culture" in order to deny priority to any landscape, it is true that the inclusion of the Cilento's between those protected by UNESCO follows the establishment of the Cilento Park as protected area because of the strong correlation between natural values and works of adaptation and human settlements. Despite that, the urban and landscape realities of the Cilento have a level of deterioration and neglect that betrays the lack of a coordinated and systematic management and that feeds into the local population disaffection and disinterest. The participation of citizens in political choices about the landscape is instead a very important aspect, which is focused in the European Convention: it believes that it is essential for a good practice that the involvement of the population develops a common awareness in order to reach a dual result to produce a shared standard - suitable for the local expectations - and, at the same time, to find in the local community itself the main guardians[5]. It should be stressed that

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[4] The Parco Nazionale del Cilento e Vallo di Diano and archaeological sites of Paestum and Velia and the Certosa di Padula are entered in the UNESCO list of protected cultural landscapes on 5/12/1998 on the basis of the selection criteria *iii* and *iv* with the following reasons:

Criterion iii (to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared): *During the prehistoric period, and again in the Middle Ages, the Cilento region served as a key route for cultural, political, and commercial communications in an exceptional manner, utilizing the crests of the mountain chains running east-west and thereby creating a cultural landscape of outstanding significance and quality.*

Criterion iv (to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history): *In two key episodes in the development of human societies in the Mediterranean region, the Cilento area provided the only viable means of communications between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Seas, in the central Mediterranean region, and this is vividly illustrated by the relict cultural landscape of today.*

[5] European Landscape Convention - Explanatory Report:

23. Landscape must become a mainstream political concern, since it plays an important role in the well-being of Europeans who are no longer prepared to tolerate the alteration of their surroundings by technical and economic developments in which they have had no say. Landscape is the concern of all and lends itself to democratic treatment, particularly at local and regional level.

24. If people are given an active role in decision-making on landscape, they are more likely to identify with the areas and towns where they spend their working and leisure time. If they have more influence on their surroundings, they will be able to reinforce local and regional identity and distinctiveness and this will bring rewards in terms of individual, social and cultural fulfilment. This in turn may help to promote the sustainable development of the area

the participatory decisions need a broad-based preparation through a real "education" of local communities on the protection and enhancement of territorial identities as potential resources. Often there is a general will to adopt foreign models to local culture or even to adopt innovative models without the ability to control the impact on pre-existing, due to the lack of knowledge of the intrinsic values of the local heritage or to the inability to recognize them.

Here, we want to focus the study on the tools for the protection and enhancement of the rural landscape of the Cilento area, and to this scope we take into account the guidance issued by the regulatory instruments at the local level. The Regional Spatial Plan for the region (2006) outlines a first attempt at interpretive scheme of the landscapes of the region according to the physical, ecological, agro-forestry, historical and archaeological sites that compose them and refers to a change of the reading scale of the necessary details of the semiological-perceptual[6] nature. In particular, with respect to the transformation of the rural land, the Spatial Plan stresses on the need to ensure that the financial supports and incentives for development activities for agriculture did not alter the balance of socio-economic, productive, environmental and landscape characters through funding for crops distorted with respect to the characteristics of the mosaic culture.

The objectives of local development, oriented towards the diversification of agricultural activities and to the increased of the typical production, as well as to rural tourism and hiking, are part of a policy to safeguard the integrity of the rural area and to maintain its multifunctionality[7]. The Plans for the Park, and in particular the Rural Integrated Project for Protected Areas (PIRAP 2009), and the Territorial Coordination Plan of the Province of Salerno (TCP 2012) are the regulatory instruments that directly affect, in harmony with the regional indications on the rural area of Cilento, the object of our study. Through these tools the concept of new rurality is best outlined, and aims to reconcile the guidelines of the evolutionary trend of the local economy with the demands of protection of local heritage and rural landscapes. Here below are the main

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concerned, as the quality of landscape has an important bearing on the success of economic and social initiatives, whether public or private.
25. The general purpose of the Convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe so as to maintain and improve landscape quality and bring the public, institutions and local and regional authorities to recognise the value and importance of landscape and to take part in related public decisions.
[6] cfr. §5.3.4. Scheme of articulation of the landscapes of Campania, PTR Campania
[7] cfr. §4.2.2. Strategies for rural land and open: the hilly areas, PTR Campania.

objectives of protection and development of the rural toward which the current strategy of the government of the territory is oriented.

Development Goals:
• support for an agriculture qualitatively characterized ;
• strengthening of the tourist offer;
• improvement of tourist-recreational use;
• improvement of the living conditions of rural populations.

Protection objectives:
• elimination of environmental and landscape detractors (quarries, landfills, wastewater discharges, uncontrolled development in floodplains and coasts, towers, power lines, burned areas ....);
• limitation of the abandonment of the activity of primary agricultural production;
• counteract the progressive loss of biodiversity;
• counteract the loss of quality agricultural products;
• recovery, restoration and reuse of historic architectural types and original structural;
• protection of particular and typical hydraulic accommodations in rural areas and forestry;
• protection of traditional and typical crops (vineyards and wooded gardens, traditional terraced arboretums);
• protection of typical and traditional elements of significant biological diversity (hedges, rows of trees, monumental isolated trees);
• preservation of the structural integrity, continuity, extent and characteristics of openness of the areas of agricultural and agro-forestry mosaic hills.

The object of particular attention of the PTCP of Salerno, and significant interest for the purposes of this discussion, are the indications for the Rural Opened Territory about the restoration and upgrading of the landscape and the creation of new values of the landscape. To do this, in fact, the PTCP gives standards in the preparation of the City Urban Planning (PUC) in order to include measures to ensure the enhancement "*of building and architectural types and of the original building techniques and materials, as well as the needs of recovering landscape values*"[8]. In support of these guidelines is expressly task for the municipal authorities to promote training activities at the local level to raise awareness and dissemination of landscape values to be protected. Last but not least, the legislator's attention is also directed to buildings lawfully erected, at an earlier date to the delegation of urban regions (LR. 14/1982), defining the allowed margins to adjustment for sanitation needs and recovery and rehabilitation.

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[8] Implementing rules for PTCP of Salerno, Chapter I The open rural land, Art. 36 Principles.

These directions are motivated by the desire to protect the landscape aspect of the Open Rural Territory from the worrisome process of rural land use for the benefit of building settlements that more and more threaten to undermine the landscape values: "*The TCP assumes the rural open space as an essential component of the landscape identity, as an expression of the interaction between natural and human factors. To this end the PTCP outlines general guidelines for the development of the provincial landscape with particular attention to the preservation of agricultural areas, to reach even by the redevelopment of the parties compromised or degraded in the recovery of pre-existing values or to the creation of new landscape values consistent and integrated*".

At this point the difficult question of interpretation of the values of the landscape arises as seen through different lenses that can be applied to focus on the iconographic aspects which recognizes the local community, the transformations and trends. The policies of "preservation of the landscape", "landscape management" and "landscape planning", as defined in the text of the Convention have the task of ensuring the pursuit a goal of landscape quality that "means an expression by the public authorities, for a specific landscape, of the aspirations of the people with regard to the landscape features of their living environment ", by giving to the legislature the responsibility to encode a regulatory system in the varied and complex framework of a territorial system in evolution.

The process of implementing the Park Plan includes action plans, including the plan of the landscape that, based on knowledge of the area and its dynamics processing, should guide all actions of monitoring, observation, rehabilitation and protection of landscape assets, with the express intention to implement the dictates of the European Landscape Convention, and in particular the meaning of perceived landscape: "*designates a certain part of the territory, as perceived by people, whose character derives from the natural and humans and their interrelations*"[9].

The focus on the perceptual dimension of the landscape is also confirmed by the Guidelines for the landscape of the Spatial Plan of the Campania region in which it is hoped to exceed the Scheme of articulation of the landscape through the semiological reading.

You want, in this context, propose reflections on the criteria for a methodology of reading and interpretation of semantic, syntactic and morphological features of the rural landscape of Cilento, will therefore investigated the reasons underlying the configuration of the landscape of Cilento in terms of the set of signs, satisfaction of needs, availability of resources and compliance with the rules. The primary objective of this study

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[9] European Landscape Convention, 2000.

is to understand the nature of the landscape and identify the dynamics of transformation in order to define the possible methods of control.

The study identifies as analytical tools the map drawing through experiential involvement of both local user, who has a perception enriched by the knowledge of the places and their history, both random users, which are not affected by the conditioning if not linked to a personal wealth of experience. The experiential maps should be crossed with technical maps for the study of places and the definition of identity factors and factors of transformation, highlighting the rural landscape of Cilento: stable and unstable areas or stable and dynamic areas, horizontal relationships between ecosystems and different landscape units (relations chorologic), vertical relationships between the individual components of an ecosystem in a landscape unit (topological relations) and bioregions.

Considerations on the semiology of the rural landscape[10]

The phenomenal space is the "place that contains us," is the "scene" of our actions. The scenic space is a "landscape". *The landscape, as the scene of our existence, is an inseparable part of the mnemonic reconstruction of experience*. (Arnheim, 1969).

The perceptual dimension of the landscape is affected by many factors, among which the point of observation, the atmospheric conditions and the movement of the observer and they may thus give rise to numerous and different evaluations. In the matter of the interpretation of the landscape components are also involved coming by the personal experiences that lead to attribute different values to the documents contained in it; in fact every observer has an individual experience of the same landscape by setting a personal image in memory where the selective process of memory has emphasized some aspects and has overshadowed other.

With reference to the territory under study, the Guidelines for the landscape of the Territorial Plan of the Campania region also takes into account that the concept of "landscape perceived" wants to mean "*a certain part of the territory, as perceived by people, whose character derives from the natural and human factors and their interrelationships*" (European Landscape Convention, Florence 2000). This meaning focuses the centre of the study on a sense of belonging to a landscape context to the local community and appropriateness to the characteristics of the place, as a condition for reciprocal recognition. The meaning of the word "as perceived" requires not only knowledge of how the landscape is, its morphology and composition, but also what values people attach to it, the values that have nothing to any formal canon. In reality, what we recognize as a community,

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[10] by Paola De Joanna

belongs to the sphere of becoming, the phenomenal aspects that involve the perceived space but also the imagined space and space of time. The importance of recognizing yourself in the landscape of the own native land contains a principle of property, right to your landscape, and, especially in some contexts, it generates tensions and open conflicts. It is quite intuitive to refer the landscape's reading at a piece's reading as the first moment of prior knowledge to the analysis of the text, but the reading is likely to be a trap of a detailed description of the signs, in reality none of us really reads letter by letter the words of a piece, it is only a suggestion, infact even though many words were missed, we do not realize of this missing, and we have anyway a clear understanding of the terms. Similarly, with respect to a piece of landscape, the domestic observer sees what he expects to see beyond what is exactly shown.

These reflections lead, in a sense, to resize the pure semiological reading, or rather semiotics, because it refers to the communication of signs and not exclusively to verbal languages. It would be insufficient, if not misleading, with respect to the objectives of the protection and enhancement of the landscape as a cultural asset and a resource. The mechanic and complex instruments of semiotic reading in fact does not return the semantic structure that represents the essence of a landscape, its intrinsic nature which regulates the balance between the nature of the places and their transformations.

Not to deny the value of the signs that in our experience of the reality take on symbolic values but to find ways to help you to understand the territory, adopting an approach that goes beyond the simple interpretation of the signs to give meaning to everything that underlies the dynamics of the landscape, the temporality, the distinctions, complements, overlaps and, above all, the rules that govern it.

Syntax[11]

Under the heading *landscape* the dictionary Devoto-Oli ~~reads~~ states: *... part of the territory considered from the perspective point of view or descriptive ...* and the Article 1 of the European Landscape Convention describes it as *…an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors*. These definitions can be interpreted in several ways and at different levels of interaction between the people and landscape under the physical-cultural history. This study does not exhaust the already wide dynamic critical reading of the landscape that investigates the organization, according to the landscape ecology (Troll 1939), which studies and evaluates the landscape as

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[11] by Antonio Passaro

an object in itself, but as perception by an external subject and wants to grasp a particular meaning centred on the concept of perception of objective perspectives. It is thus determined the need to translate what appears to us as an extraordinary collection of short or infinite components: mountains plains barren hills dense forests city suburbs waters and sky taken in their singularity or in their interdependence may, however, be traced to simple images, in perspective views in which … *the look is the tool that knows how to capture the visible and invisible textures of a landscape as a set of heterogeneous elements in relation to each other* (Venturi Ferriolo, 2009) … A further delimitation of the field of investigation is the exclusion of dynamic perception the landscape; you want, in fact, compose the static perception as a sequence of pictures or snippets defined as perspective systems ,static three-dimensional visions, whose perception can vary in relation to environmental and diachronic conditions[12].

The first phase is developed in a careful reading of the territory, in order to pursuit of its overall understanding of content, which allows the identification of those visuals that deserve special attention (glimpses, overlook, environmental spaces) and that possess such iconographic levels by be representative of the area in question. The choice of the point of observation has a particular influence compared with the glimpse visible: the location, which can move horizontally and vertically, and the distance at which it arises, determine the uniqueness[13] of the system perspective to analyze. This, in fact, must be unique *... together as a system of parts in relation to each other ... whose ties ensure ...: independence, consistency and resilience* (Maione B.) *...* regardless of the nature of the physiographic[14] region observed. The space analyzed can be characterized by different physiographic units of the landscape; its structure, as a relation of diachronic perspective plans and terms of perception, may be reduced from three-dimensional reality (analysis of the depth of field) in a variety of two-dimensional planes through the division into perspective planes (foreground, second, third, etc.. background) detected with the help of a system schematic representation (photo surveys, eidotype, etc.) and simplifying or making explicit the most complex constructs by dividing into components. The

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[12] It is necessary that the perspective systems are identified regardless of the parameters that can change the reading, such as the seasonal weather conditions, etc.

[13] Even the minimum shift of the observation point may lead to the inclusion of items that can lead to a substantial modification of the visual object analysis.

[14] The physiographic units of the landscape are reference territorial units, they include... portions of geographically defined territory who have a characteristic structure and physiographic patterns of land cover - these are attributed, by the Institute for the Protection and Environmental Research, one of thirty-seven types of physiographic landscape identified as a representation of natural scenery recognized and codified for the Italian territory.

simultaneous reading of these allows the return of the overall configuration of the perspective system. If, as stated, excludes semiological analysis of the individual components, regardless, therefore, from their judgment of quality; the discretization of the work moves to the task of breaking down the prospective system and analyzing and then building a hierarchy of components that belong to distinct perspective planes. The single component observable by placing the dividing line of the limit of detection can be classified into: primary, coordinated and subordinated[15].

The components detected and identified can be described by the nature or origin and their specific properties which are the following:
 - Size - significant / insignificant (in relation to the observed system);
 - Geometry - linear / polygonal;
 - Form - simple / complex;
 - Orientation (with lines of force in horizontal, vertical, oblique, etc.).
 - Contours - blurred / net, closed / open, continuous / discontinuous;
 - Texture - regular / irregular (in relation to the weft or warp);
 - Colours - primary / complementary;
 - Roughness - reflective / absorbent, transparent / opaque, clear / blurred. (in relation to the surface).
 - Grit - uniform / smooth / move / rugged).

These properties determine the prevalence in the perspective system and then the components hierarchy. The primary component, when present, prevails in the system as prospective characterization, often as a dimension, has its own complete identity. The coordinated components are a limited number, in most cases they are similar for types and entities to the main components, often contribute to determine the value of the scenic perspective system, are subsidiary to the main component and strengthen its role. The components subordinated are numerous, in most cases of modest size, occupy undifferentiated positions within the system prospective, have a typological nature diversified and not recognizable in a unitary role. The large number of subordinated components enriches the perspective system and equally overlaps to other components without necessarily enhance scenic apparatus.

After identifying hierarchies and characteristics of the components you can make the syntax analysis that underlies the system architecture perspective; this is discernible in *paratactic* or *hypotactic*[16]. It is considered the paratactic structure which notes a preponderance of coordinated

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15 The coordinated component can have its own value or contain an integrated function with the main component, the subordinated component can not have its own value but is functional to the main component.

[16] The terminology has been adopted by transferring their own definitions of the discipline of linguistics to the technological reading of a complex system like the landscape.

components, organized so as to compose a scenario, among which it is difficult to recognize a hierarchy. Instead, it identifies a structure hypotactic when prevail the subordinate components that emphasize and increase of details the spatial organization of the perspective system (often disguising or concealing the role of the main components and coordinated). Having identified the structure you can make a first analysis of the relationships between the different components according to their placement / disposal in perspective system:

- Central or marginal;
- Concentrated in an area bounded or distributed;
- Isolated, side by side or stacked;
- In symmetry or asymmetry;
- In rhythmic sequence (uniform, alternating, ascending, descending, orderly, disorderly balanced / ... unstable.)

This determines the specific spatial configuration that is analyzable through the characterization of the topological relationships[17] between components. In fact, in a perspective system, it is always possible to identify those relationships, relating to placement / arrangement of the components, which remain unaltered even by changing the distance and position of the observation point. The reciprocity between these relationships determines configurations characterized by a greater or lesser inertia to perceptual modification[18]. The subsequent analysis is related to the characters with which the components are presented and combined with each other by establishing typological concordances[19] through effects:

- Chromatic (homogeneous / mixed);
- Light and shade (strong / weak);
- Geometric (agree / disagree);
- Material (homogeneous / heterogeneous).

The syntactic frame, through the interpretation of the structure and of the relationship between the components, let us provide a catalogue of the most frequent perceived models in the areas under consideration. These, include part or all of the detectable components in the concerned areas; their detection and classification would allow the construction of a repertoire of syntactic frameworks, which can preserve the memory of configurative

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[17] The topological relationships are a speci fi c of the geometric relationships between components, they are characterized by the property of preservation of relations after a transformation (translation, rotation, scaling, etc..).

[18] When the landscape is dominated by a component with a particular expressive power, the topological relations, while changing the position of observation, remain unchanged.

[19] In the inductive search the detection of the concordances establishes that when a phenomenon always occurs with the same attributes these are believed to be the cause or effect of the phenomenon itself.

experiences of a territory, for the education and training of all those who, for various reasons, are involved in land management. When inserting new components or in rehabilitation of an area is necessary, therefore, the identification of prospective systems affected by the intervention; are determined for each of these individual components and decoding the syntactic structure. This first phase allows to anticipate the possible level of intervention considering that:

- In a paratactic structure the character of the system has a strong identity but the inclusion of new components, in particular those uncoordinated, is more evident;

- In a hypotactic structure, however, the increased complexity and richness of components allows a greater possibility of inclusion of small components and limited modifications.

In the next step through the analysis of layout / placement of components and their characters is possible, without altering the topological structure, to define the tolerable degree of modification of existing components (primary, coordinated and / or subordinated), the type and size of those to be inserted.

Conclusion

The variety and complexity with which the components configure the infinite perspective views of the same landscape, along with the emotional bond that man establishes with the places, can nullify most of the possible representations and pose the need not so much of a typology, but of a instrument which can return data as diagrams, conceptual plans and formal relationships, and take on the character and value of recommendation.

The study described by identifying the syntactic elements and the rules that govern the composition of a perspective system, allows the orderly return of what is recognized by the experiential memory. The reading the adaptations natural, or products by man, as a mechanical operation, where the dynamics of change are returned in geometric expressions, materials or colours, is functional to outline the rule that oversees the equilibrium of a perspective system. A prospective system in equilibrium reflects the order that regulates the relationship with the nature of places and the life that takes place, however, is a system in constant evolution, capable of transformation that often contradict and unbalancing the relationship between the component parts. You can change the syntactic construct of the prospective system, provided that the rules of composition and the relationships between components are controlled in order to maintain the existing quality through responsible choices. Too often in control of the interventions in an area you are working with regulatory instruments; this practice has proved a failure because it only aimed at regulatory constraints without the cooperation of the

residents; it is essential to change orientation, dive into an existing space, design and construct a reality designed from the inside, which demonstrates the priority of participation of those who reside or use the area in question. In this way, the means of protection and restoration are not rigid constraints to be respected, but how to use the land consistent with the needs of residents.

The study is aimed, therefore, to develop tools that have the function of educating the individual residents to avoid producing imbalance in the perspective system through insertions or removals of natural or artificial components inconsistent with the rules that govern the balance and identity. This belief has led the research for a method of analysis that can return the warp of a given landscape system on which suitably incardinate the necessary future changes; the purpose is to educate and to let be able to understand the dynamics that shape the landscape all local users that can be the main promoters of protection measures in the transformation processes. We mean that through the recognition of the syntax of the landscape is possible to identify a range of solutions congruent indicating how you can correctly place any transformation in compliance with the higher-level system landscape. The aim is twofold: on the one hand to make known, through the codification of the significant elements of the landscape, the value of the individual components and the relationships between them, on the other hand provide support to the management of the image of the territory. Therefore, it is necessary to structure a catalogue of models, with glossaries of compatible solutions, which, in the management and redevelopment of the area, can be used as a tool to control the possibility of intervention whenever there is a change. It is hoped that, by giving wide diffusion to such a model, it triggers a participatory process from the bottom that makes users able to distinguish the models extraneous to the context in order to avoid to import improper iconography of in building solutions, or in the warp and culture and in the works of adaptation of the land.

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