



FLEXIBLE LANDSCAPES

a reversible future scenario



Laboratorio del Cammino 2022

SoAVe

Walking in the landscapes of energy production

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POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863
DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA E STUDI URBANI



Università degli Studi di Cagliari
DICAAR



Bilkent LAUD



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI CAGLIARI
DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA



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introduction

The 2022 edition of LdC, SoAVE aimed to discover the alteration of the landscape dynamics of Basilicata Region in terms of its energy potential. The walk which starts from the Vulture area continues through the regional capital Potenza that takes the experimenter through the critical region of Val d'Agri and emphasizing the possible alterations of the land throughout the history due to various determinants. However, it is key to understand the terminology we deal with to be able to cope with the experience. In the scope of summer school, there were 6 main titles decided to be able to discuss the 'energy' theme which one of them was focused on its relationship with 'landscape'.

From an upper scale, this sounds very generic where landscape is already the main dependent that reflects the transformation of these lands. However, as the land is experienced throughout the summer school with different analytic methods used such as: walking, sketches, interaction with locals and administrative levels, etc. the relationship of landscape and energy evolved into something interesting where the group members realized that if the categorization of landscape elements for Basilicata region can be done, its relationship with new emerging idea of 'energy' will create possible future scenarios that might evolve around specific concepts.

the territory | Basilicata

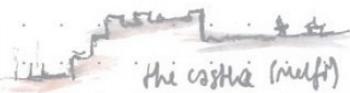
The Basilicata Region extends over a territory of 9,992 square kilometres and is characterized by a strong morphological and climatic diversity. This heterogeneity is reflected in the uses of agricultural land, ranging from extensive agricultural systems and large natural areas in the western area, to more specialized agricultural systems in the hilly and flat lands of the eastern part of the region. The arable land is confirmed as the prevailing crop form, with 60.9% of the regional UAA, while the woody agricultural crops occupy about 10%, as well as the grazing areas. Among the productive activities, agriculture is the one that has a more direct relationship with the environment and the landscape, occupying a large part of the territorial surface, with an average of 50% in Europe and 57% in Italy (6th ISTAT Agriculture Census, 2012).

Agricultural activity is profoundly influenced by the choices of the Community Agricultural Policy. In this regard, it should be recalled that set-aside measures have led to an increase in uncultivated areas (Boellstorff et al, 2005) and the single farm payment and the mid-term review of the CAP have caused a decrease in the value of agricultural landscapes (Riccioli et al., 2007). A new and important reform of the CAP, for the period 2014-2020, has provided for a new line of measures on the primary sector. It is possible to refer to the measures relating to greening, the real novelty of this reform, also considering the agreement of 26 June 2013 between the European Council, the European Parliament, and the European Agriculture Commission on the future of the CAP. The agreement established that greening only affects arable land and not crops and permanent meadows and pastures (vineyards, olive groves, orchards, citrus groves).

6:20 am

30/08/2022

Tuesday



the castle (Melfi)

MELFI

10:28 am



sketch

mountains (wind to)

dwellings

12:32 pm



(Atella)

- Cyclamina resembles wind turbine

▲ Femmina Morta

▲ Monte Vulture (1326)

LAGHI DI MONTICCHIO

Spandano



12:50 pm

Atella

Color Palette



methodology | walking

The main tool for this summer school is to appreciate the land we are on by mainly walking which helps us to examine the territory by using 6 senses. In our case, being able to observe these energy units on these lands and its alteration was useful to build up the ideas for how to investigate the relationship of landscape and energy.



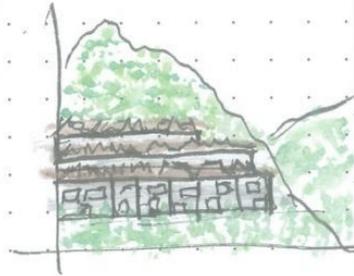
07/09/2022

Wednesday

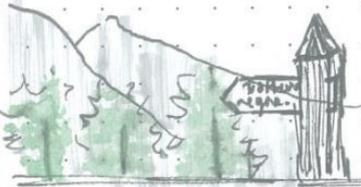
Monte Castel Veylio

CASTEL SARACENO

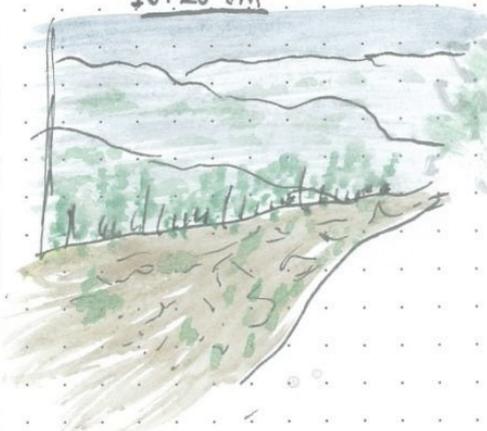
06:14 am



07:05 am



10:26 am



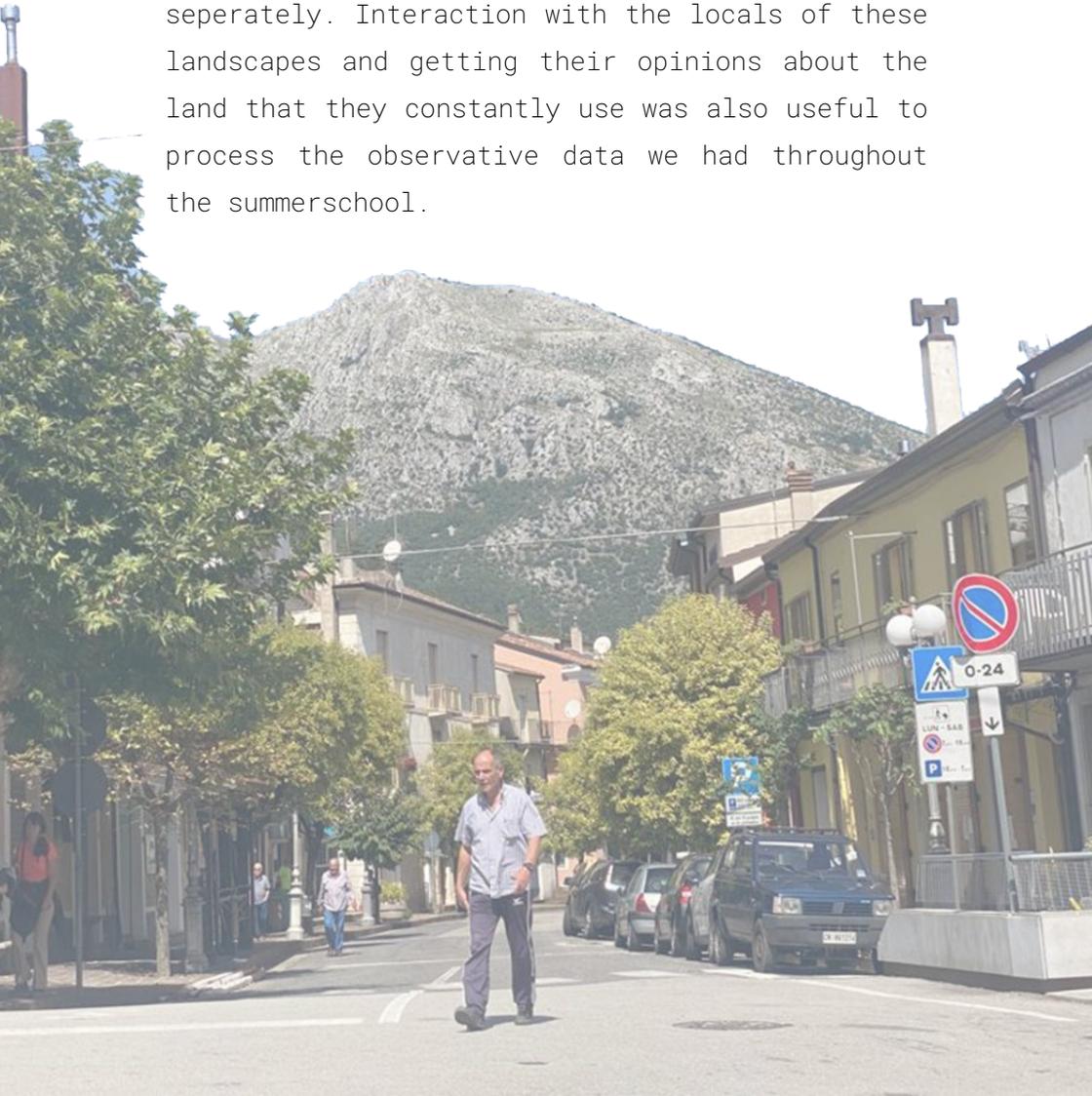
LATRONICO

Cedar Palette



methodology | interaction

The walking experience gives you plenty of time to interact with your natural environment. However, landscape and people cannot be think seperately. Interaction with the locals of these landscapes and getting their opinions about the land that they constantly use was also useful to process the observative data we had throughout the summerschool.



methodology | interaction

ex2| Locals' interaction with the territory

The interview started immediately by framing the fact that Basilicata is home to numerous wind farms very dense with blades; therefore, we immediately asked what man thought on this topic and if he was in favour of wind turbines. He immediately replied in an almost provocative tone that yes, he is in favour of installing wind farms for the simple fact that, for example, in France, he says, there are still active nuclear power plants that here in Italy they have taken down. He goes on to underline that the French have electricity and we don't. "What bother wind turbines?" he asks us rhetorically. So, let's take the question to elicit another reflection by asking whether on an aesthetic level you can like these turbines or not. If they create discontent. At this point the gentleman clearly replies by expressing his thought which we believe has somewhat enclosed the common thought of the local citizens, reasoning on the fact that aesthetics is not a problem if the whole community were involved from the beginning.

methodology | interaction

ex2| Locals' interaction with the territory

"Basilicata has many potentials that unfortunately are not managed and exploited efficiently. It would be extremely useful if there were a figure who acted as an intermediary between the local communities and the administrations, to facilitate this dialogue that has long since died out".

methodology | interaction

ex1| Administrators'' interaction with the territory

question: Since we are investigating an agricultural and energetic landscape, how local administrations work and fit into the relationship between large energy companies and local actors, landowners. What is the effective role of the institutions in this dynamic?

methodology | interaction

*From spatial planning point of view,
There was a pact with the Basilicata region to ensure territorial development through a real landscape plan. The relationship between development and territory always passes from a strategic thought based on how the territory is imagined. The effort that has been made to manage the "energy" theme and territorial development and change has been strong. There are two ways to build and follow this territorial development and modification: one is to fragment the dialogue and this makes local administrations very weak; think of the small municipalities that have to build an evaluation on a wind power plant and have to talk, where on the one hand there are the proletarians who say "it suits me, I'll stop, there is a rent", on the other, however, you must have this vision of city, town, territory that says "attention, that a wind power plant located in a certain territory can build an income for some, but impoverish the same territory and community under the landscape plan" so it earns 1 and pay 100 How does an institution get in the way of this? It does so if it has a complex thought that we have tried to practice by helping the region to build layers of differentiated interpretation, also arriving at an anthropological layer with the idea of superimposing the side of the economic development dimension on the communities, trying to understand that the latter had a vision of themselves and how administrations can manage development in relation to these communities. It was a very interesting job, and it is hoped that the approval of a landscape plan by the end of the year will become not only a tool for protection, but also a tool for reflection and reading of Basilicata.*

“Landscape is not to be considered as a notion,
but rather as a faithful expression of
existence; a revealed truth itself, and not a
geographical theory or an aesthetic value”
(Dardel et al. 1986).

Landscape is the “result of man’s activity on
nature” (Venturi Ferriolo 2002, p. 11).

bibliographic research

In this sense, the notion that landscape was born in Romanticism as an aesthetic vision of nature is therefore to be rejected. It is a cross-referring topic, even if considered with different focuses, in all eras of human activity. For the ancients it represented the overall purpose of human life. Landscape is a morally conscious human action. Even energy systems actively contribute to the structure of the landscape. One of the main drivers of landscape transformation has been our demand for energy. We refer to the results of such transformations as "energy landscapes". Energy landscapes must create a constructive and proactive relationship within itself and be able to direct it toward a deliberate and organized objective. To do this, it is necessary to first identify the energy systems through a functional and perceptual classification, which entails the following steps: structuring the information system; identifying principles and objective and requirement classes for interpretative classification; benchmarks for the perceptive classification of the currently in use energy systems; classification method; and results.

bibliographic research

Looking back, we can observe how society and the environment have changed through time. We were concerned about the risks that landscapes represented throughout the majority of our life on Earth. But at the turn of the 20th century, we were starting to go the other way. We had started blaming on landscapes—including wild ones—and had begun appreciating them for their virtues and the artistic qualities—like solitude—that they had. This shift in perspective was best articulated by Henry David Thoreau, who said: "In wildness is the preservation of the world". We eventually succeeded in changing from a fearful to an appreciative relationship with the terrain. We started to think of many of them as "jewels" that deserved our care and protection. We started to see that our efforts to preserve landscapes were really an effort to save ourselves.

Thoreau advised us to avoid attaching oneself to the deceptive promise of landscape permanence that frequently results from our comparatively brief human existence but we did the opposite of his words. We keep interfering, frequently changing the aim, style, and intensity of the landscape, resulting in what geographers frequently refer to as "cultural landscapes," or the natural environment as altered by human activities. Often the creation of these cultural landscapes results from commissioning energy resources to sustain human life.

Numerous energy landscapes collected in remote areas, away from populated areas and skeptics' inquisitive questions. One could not notice the common thread that connected them or the potential solutions that may lessen the effects of their existence since they were out of sight and out of mind. Like the oil institution (ENI) in Val d'agri. Not only it is damaging the environment, it will be closed in the near future and became a scar of human actions.

These post-industrial landscapes will become archaeological evidence of the period to which they belonged in the near future and will be called urban void. Post-Industrial areas have negative traces of human activities such as environmental pollution and dereliction, and they do not offer an attractive environment for new investments, making the spaces worthless; highlighted their problems rather than their potential. However, with the influence of land art, the value of the void began to take place in landscape-oriented discussions and contributed to the formation of new conceptual ground and design approaches for these areas. Many fields like this will gain value in the future. Nowadays, countries and people have started to turn to renewable energy sources rather than using natural resources. Most of the energy spaces that we saw in the Basilicata consisted of renewable energy sources. That made us think that people and the government started to be aware of the climate change and take action.

bibliographic research

Energy landscapes have many different types and they are multiplying in size and quantity for a variety of reasons. They may be upsetting, evolving from one usage to another, and influencing the implementation of laws and policies in a world with increasing population pressure and finite natural resources. Even though in Basilicata there were thousands of wind turbines but most of them were owned by the private companies and can't contribute to the citizens of Italy. With this fact we understood that the other factors were also important to take a step into sustainability.

renewable energy and Basilicata



Renewable energy is an issue which, despite being at the centre of articulated debates of a political and social nature, still entails many questions to be resolved, probably generated by a continuous change in the reference scenarios and the lack of clear and far-sighted rules. It is undeniable that we are facing a real "planned industrial / energy revolution" that is profoundly changing the relationship between energy production and territory: in Italy, according to the report published in 2011 by Legambiente, 7,661 Municipalities have installed at least one system to produce energy from renewable sources. In fact, the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol on February 16, 2005, around the world and the approval of the so-called "Climate-Energy Package" which required the European Union, by 2020, to increase efficiency by 20% of energy and to produce from renewable energy sources (RES) a share equal to 20% of final consumption, has set in motion a mechanism for the growth of investments, in this sector, without equal.

renewable energy and Basilicata

The energy policies implemented by some states of the European Union, however, have not always been able to regulate the increase and the rational insertion, on the territory, of new plants, which have often found their optimal location in areas of high landscape value, precisely in Basilicata, for example. We are therefore faced with territories in a precarious balance between exploitation, economic value, environment, on the one hand, and landscape, on the other. A shared strategic vision is completely neglected, especially landscape, which should arise from a synergistic and participatory process, in which, in addition to technical issues, also the intrinsic and identity characteristics of the individual territories as well as their capacity to welcome change should be considered. The landscape is not a beautiful background, but an active value which, if well managed, can become a privileged place for innovation.

The lack of attention to date on the part of energy policies towards this part of the transformation process of the territories has inevitably led to a high degree of distrust on the part of citizens towards renewables and to a difficulty in recognizing new symbols in them. Although a strong interdependence between the landscape dimension and production phenomena is evident, what is not clear, however, is how these issues should / can dialogue with each other. In this sense, the long-awaited "Guidelines for the authorization of plants from renewable sources", issued on 18 September 2010 after seven years from the publication of Legislative Decree 387/2003 which provided for them, should / could have given the first indications on how to combine the protection and active enhancement of the existing landscape heritage with the "need" to implement a policy of interventions to increase the production of energy from renewable sources.

renewable energy and Basilicata

One of the crucial points touched upon by the Decree is the famous recognition, by the Regions, of the so-called "unsuitable areas" for the installation of specific energy systems (point 17 and annex 3), an identification which, while not constituting an absolute limit of implementation, should make it possible to identify the most sensitive areas, from a landscape and cultural point of view. This recognition should be the result of a careful investigation that considers the characteristics of the territories (with reference also to the forecasts of the Landscape Plans, if any), their ability to accommodate change, the potential resources present, the values of use and which consequently constitutes the basis for identifying specific inclusion criteria for the different types of renewable sources. Regions to "control / convey" the number of new installations. It is therefore evident that an approximation in this sense would risk jeopardizing a more effective environmental and landscape integration of the plants, as well as their own energy efficiency.



An aerial photograph of a forest landscape, showing a winding road and a large circular clearing. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent red filter. The text "microhistories of territories" is centered at the top in white.

microhistories of territories

Melfi

Melfi is an Italian town of 17.108 inhabitants in the province of Potenza in Basilicata. Consisting of an historical centre with an overall medieval aspect, it was the first capital of the Norman domination in southern Italy. Today the city is an important industrial centre and is home to several businesses.



An aerial photograph of a rugged, mountainous landscape. The terrain is characterized by steep, rocky slopes and a network of narrow, winding roads. A small, clustered settlement is visible in the lower right quadrant, nestled in a valley. The overall scene is one of a remote, high-altitude environment.

microhistories of territories

Rionero in Vulture

Rionero in Vulture is an Italian town of 12.620 inhabitants in the province of Potenza in Basilicata. Located on the slopes of Monte Vulture. The volcanic area contains rich mineral soils. Because of that reason, there are lots of agricultural areas on the foothill of the mountain. The area is also rich when it comes to clean water resources. The water resources here meet the water needs of Italy by 1/3. Viticulture is also an important characteristic in area.



An aerial photograph of a rural landscape, likely in Italy, showing a central village with a dense cluster of buildings. The surrounding area is a patchwork of fields and roads, with a prominent winding road on the left. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent red grid pattern.

microhistories of territories

Atella

Atella is an Italian town of 3.679 inhabitants in the province of Potenza in Basilicata. Atella rises 512 m a.s.l. in the heart of the Vitalba Valley, a large, mostly flat area that extends from Lagopesole to Mount Vulture in the northern part of Basilicata on the border with the eastern part of the province of Avellino. In this municipality there is the small lake of Monticchio together with the Great Lake, which constitute the pair of volcanic lakes that has occupied what remains of the ancient crater of the Vulture volcano. The lands of the Atella are also fertile and suitable to do agriculture. In Atella and Rionera in vulture there are lots of agriculture areas.



An aerial photograph of a rural landscape, likely a valley or a small town. The terrain is hilly and covered in vegetation, with a network of roads and paths. In the center of the image, there is a small, light-colored building with a dark roof, possibly a church or a small town square. The overall scene is captured in a high-angle, top-down perspective.

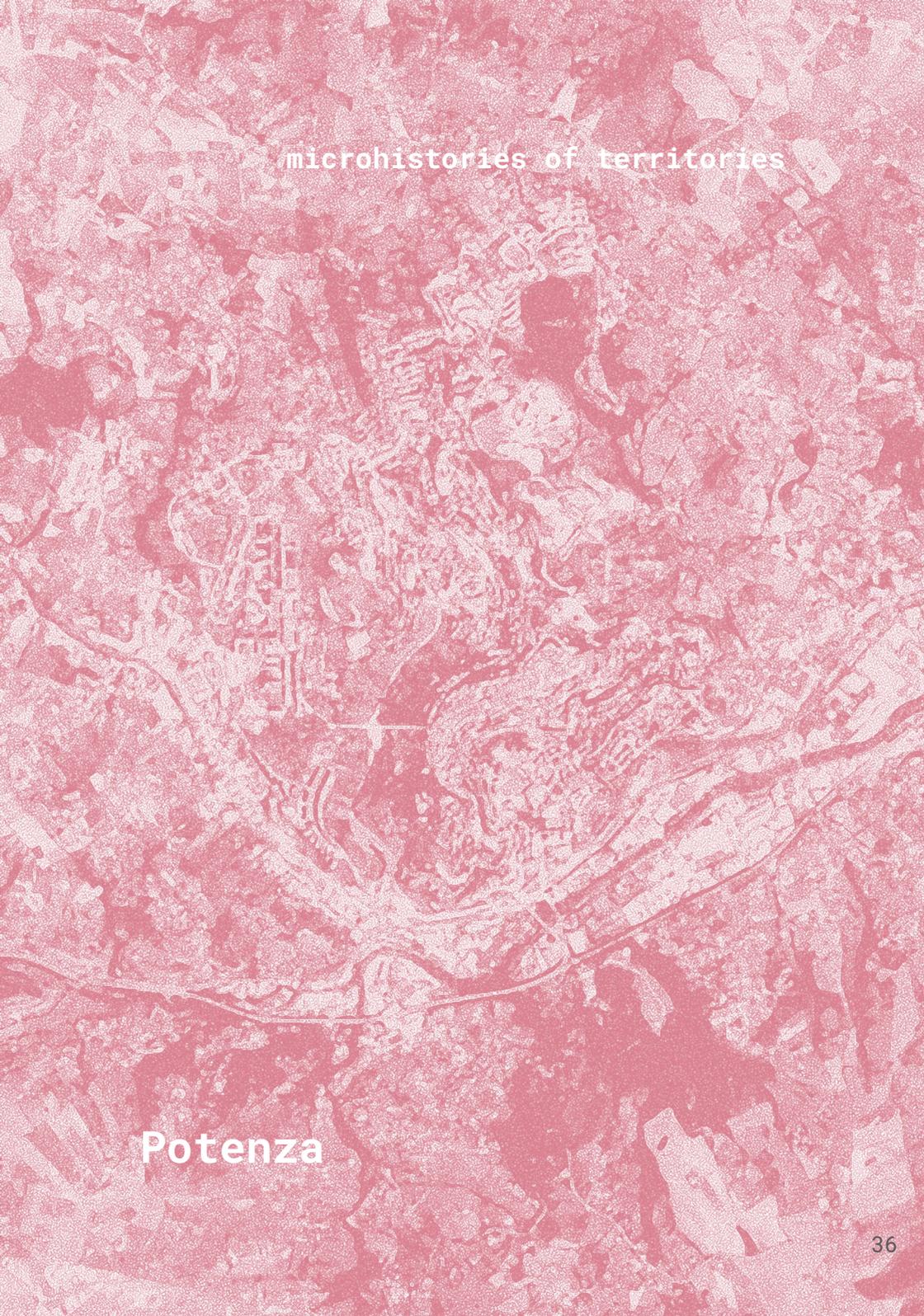
microhistories of territories

Avigliano

Avigliano (Avigliàne in the Lucanian dialect) is an Italian town of 10.708 inhabitants in the province of Potenza in Basilicata. In the territory there are several mountains: Monte Caruso: 1239 m, Monte Carmine: 1228 m, Monte Sant'Angelo: 1121 m, Monte Alto: 938 m

Over the years, the population in Avigliano decreased because most of the young population left the city. Other than that, the agriculture areas in Avigliano has decreased because some of the areas were lost due to shrinkage. There are also little rural settlements that develops old farm houses and churches expands themselves as settlements. There is no agriculture fields in Avigliano, only few farms and small family gardens.



An aerial photograph of a city, likely Potenza, Italy, showing a river winding through the urban landscape. The image is overlaid with a red grid pattern. The text "microhistories of territories" is printed in white at the top center.

microhistories of territories

Potenza

Potenza is an Italian town of 64.661 inhabitants, the capital of the Basilicata region and the province of the same name. It is the first municipality in the region by population. It is known as a "vertical city" for its urban structure, which presents the historic centre located on the highest hill and the remaining districts placed at gradually lower altitudes; with its 819 meters above sea level Potenza is the regional capital located at the highest altitude in Italy and is the second highest among the provincial capitals after Enna.





microhistories of territories

Viggiano

Viggiano is an Italian town of 3.267 inhabitants in the province of Potenza in Basilicata. Located along the western ridge of the upper Val d'Agri in the south-western part of the region, it is known for its long tradition linked to popular music and to the construction of harps. It is also known as a place of oil extraction and for the presence of the largest oil field on the mainland in Europe, which has largely contributed to making Italy the sixth largest oil producer in Europe. There is also an oil extraction company called ENI in Viggiano. It was built near to the protected area zones which shouldn't be built at the first place.



An aerial photograph of a rural landscape, showing a grid of fields and a winding road. The image is in black and white with a halftone dot pattern. The text "microhistories of territories" is overlaid in the upper left quadrant.

microhistories of territories

Sarconi

Sarconi is an Italian town of 1.415 inhabitants in the province of Potenza in Basilicata. The town is famous for its PGI bean, which is exported internationally, celebrated in the annual Bean Festival which takes place in August and attracts thousands of tourists. Sarconi is called the "little Mesopotamia" of the Val d'Agri.

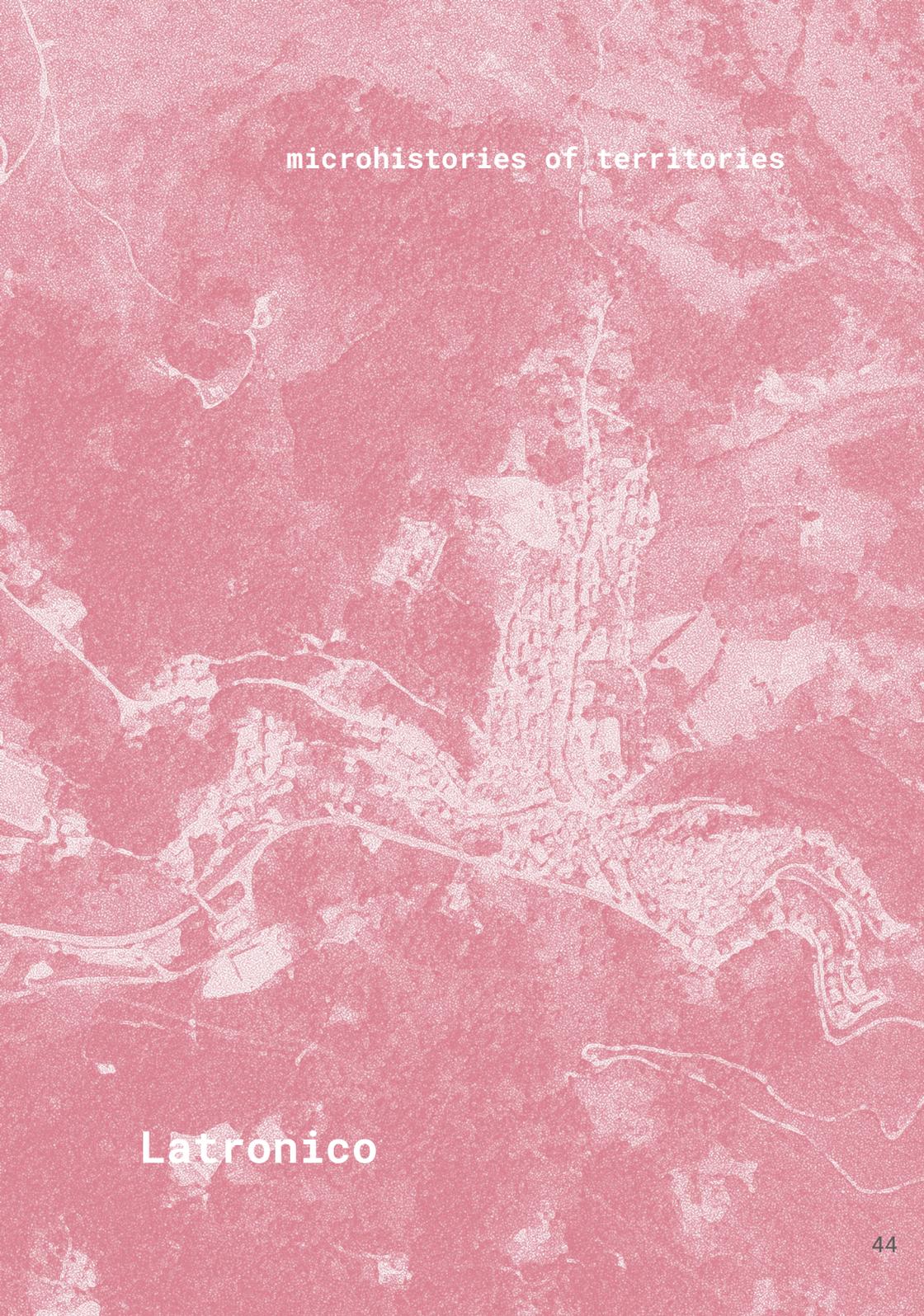


microhistories of territories

Castelsaraceno

Castelsaraceno is an Italian town of 1.196 inhabitants in the province of Potenza, in Basilicata. In this town the rite of the "Ndenna" is famous, which takes place on the patronal feast of Sant'Antonio during the first three Sundays of June. During these three days, the components of a Cuccagna tree called "Ndenna" (Antenna) by the Castellans are collected and assembled in a sort of marriage of nature.



An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Latronico, Italy, showing a prominent central tower and surrounding buildings. The image is overlaid with a red grid pattern. The text "microhistories of territories" is printed in white at the top.

microhistories of territories

Latronico

Latronico is an Italian town of 4.104 inhabitants in the province of Potenza in Basilicata. During the 1960s, Latronico saw its greatest demographic increase, a situation that has not repeated itself since those years due to the social scourge that has heavily influenced southern development for many years now: emigration.



03/09/2022

Saturday

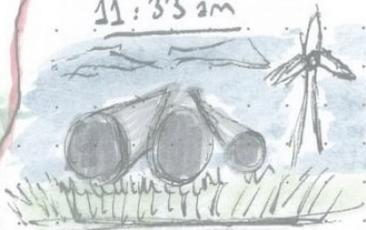
05:57 am



Foggy morning of Avigliano

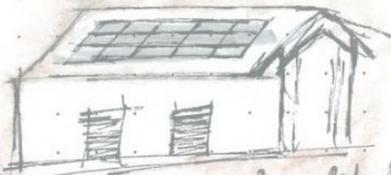
AVIGLIANO

11:33 am



decomposed wind turbine

18:21 am



Parco Baden Powell (cassa postale)

Piazza Dei Comuni



POTENZA

18:33 am

Color Palette

>

territories and landscape

Basilicata region and its territories have various landscape characteristics throughout the path such as natural protection areas, forestlands, rural dwellings, town dwellings, historical built environment, agricultural land, industrial land, etc.. There are many determinants to these different patterns of landscapes however, the most intriguing one for us was about the landscapes that was formed and altered through preferences. The historic background shows that as the preferences over the economical use of region changed, parallel to this, the landscape impacted from it heavily. However, the observations made us understand that no matter how many different landscape characteristics these territories have, energy has become an essential part of these landscapes where thinking about the otherwise becomes unrealistic.

>



>



>

“the landscape is never complete: neither ‘built’ nor ‘unbuilt,’ it is perpetually under construction”.

Tim Ingold

“despite fluidity and dynamism in the ways that we use space, and the potential for disruption and destruction, ‘many rhythms offer a consistency to place and landscape over time”

John Kelechi Ugwuanyi

>

the concept

Key Words: temporality, rhythm, flexibility, landscape elements, fluidity

The historical information we have of the region Basilicata and the experience of walk make us understand that the region has many economical activities from agriculture to production and also shift in the dominating sector.

Energy is an important part of this shift in the sector where it brings a question of how to alter a landscape in a way that it would be used efficiently and conveniently for energy production while its also appreciated by people?

Influenced by Tim Ingold, the new pattern on these landscapes should be constantly evolving or in rhythm where they are nor rigid nor permanent but showing a temporal feature.

the concept

Key Words: temporality, rhythm, flexibility, landscape elements, fluidity

Considering the big title of temporality, these landscapes should be showing a fluidity where the environment will allow easier modifications and alterations.

So the **concept of flexibility** to create reversible future scenarios was the main focus of our analysis.

However, to be able to predict for future, first we need to understand the landscape elements of the current time.

01/09/2022

Thursday

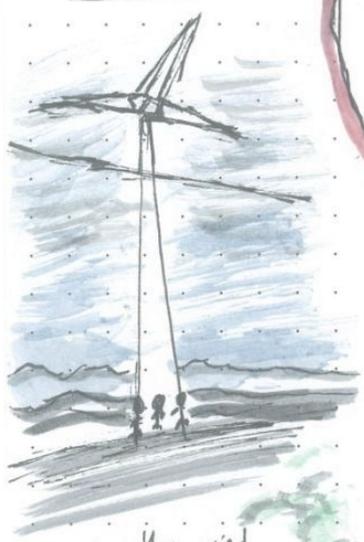
06:19 am



- sunrise in Atolla

ATELLA

07:02 am



- the wind turbine must of LdC

06:45 am

CASTEL LAGOPESOLE

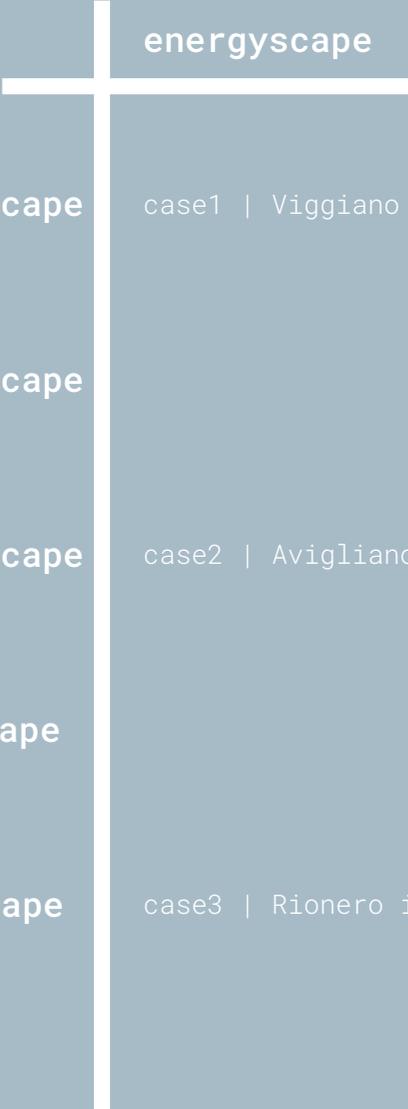
Color Palette



the matrix

The matrix will be the main method where we show the landscape elements of Basilicata region according to our experiences and how these elements react with what we kept as a constant variable: 'energyscape'. The independent variables of Basilicate region can be summarised as agriscape where the land is dominated by agricultural production, industryscape where the land serves for industrial purposes, culturescape where the land carries important heritage elements dominantly, builtscape where the built environment is the dominating element and naturescape where the land is more nature oriented..

From this, we come up with three cases that explains the relationship.



energyscape

agriscap

case1 | Viggiano

industriyscape

culturescape

case2 | Avigliano

builtscap

naturescape

case3 | Rionero in Vulture

05/09/2022

Monday

case1 | Viggiano

VIGGIANO

07:18 am

oil extraction on landscape

Lago Pietro del Portusillo

08:56 am

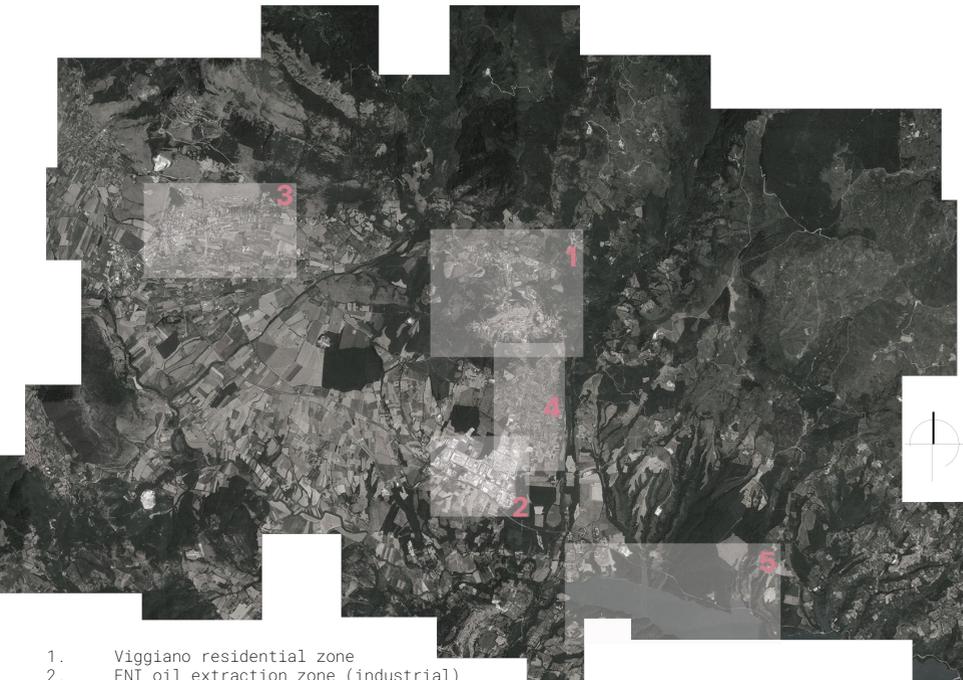
Case 1 focuses on the energyscape that is characterized by ENI oil extraction factory nearby the comune of Viggiano and its relationship in the context of agriscape. Viggiano carries an important agricultural characteristic of viticulture areas however, the industrial complex that also serves as energyscape of the land is not coherently working with its land elements both in terms of altering the quality of the land that allows these agrosapes to stay.

09:02 am

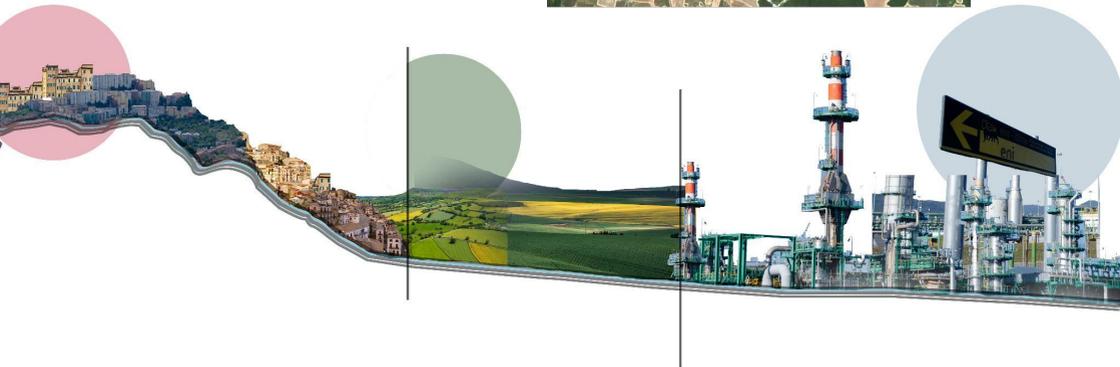
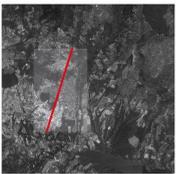


Rosa rugosa

Catar Pallette



1. Viggiano residential zone
2. ENI oil extraction zone (industrial)
3. Villa d'Agri
4. Agricultural land
5. Lago del Pertusillo



02/09/2022

Friday

case2 | Avigliano

CASTEL LAGOPESOLE

06:42 am



Case 2 focuses on the energyscape that is characterized by the linear distribution of windmills on the northeast of the area where an important historical/cultural value lands: the Madonna del carmine. In this case, the land merges two sides of history for the region which one is more related with its heritage while the energyscape is emphasizing more contemporary history for land. In terms of visual aesthetics, being able to observe this newly emerging energyscape from the culturescape completes the history puzzle.

Monte Caruso (1238)

Madonna del Carmine (1228)

07:49 am

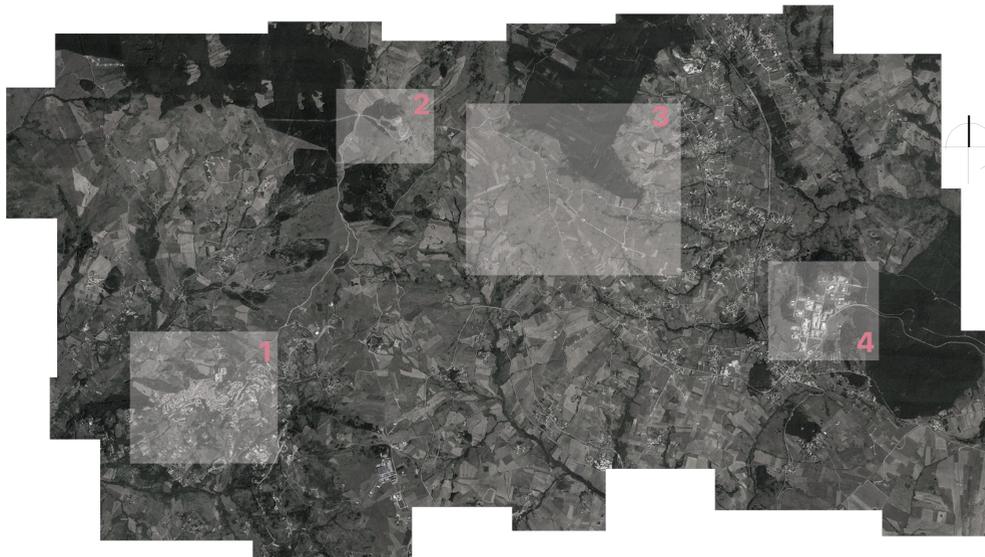


17:18



AVIGLIANO

Cosher Palette



- 1. Avigliano residential zone
- 2. The Madonna del Carmine
- 3. Windmills
- 4. Industrial zone



31/08/2022

Wednesday

case3 | Rionero in Vulture

LAGHI DI MANTICCHIO

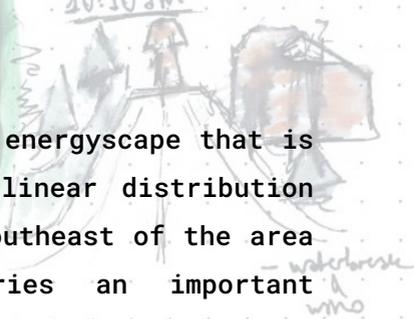
6:58 am



08:20 am



10:10 am

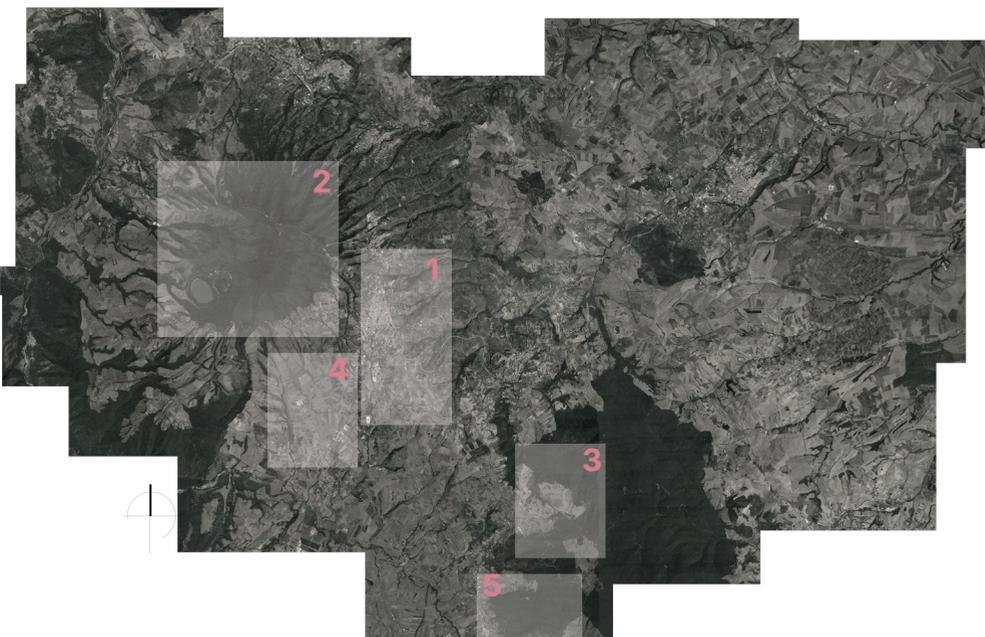


Case 3 focuses on the energyscape that is characterized by the linear distribution of windmills on the southeast of the area where it also carries an important natural protection characteristics with the zone: riserva naturale agromonte spacciaboschi. The fact that eolic power is a clean energy source makes these two elements work together in a coherent way in a future scenario as well. In these means, energy also helps the land to characterise itself which is something crucial for the efficiency of the land.

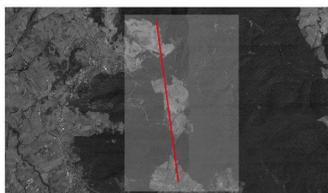
ATELLA

Color Palette





1. Rionero in Vulture residential zone
2. Monte Vulture
3. Windmills
4. Agriculture zone (viticulture)
5. riserva naturale agromonte spacciaboschi



v

conclusion & further thoughts

After the walking experience and the additional researches we have done through the case study areas, we come to the conclusion that, different types of energy production units have different allocations on its land. For Basilicata, the two main energy production sources which are wind and oil have varying alterations to its land. Starting from Vulture area, the wind energy has a dominating effect throughout the land. Until we reach to Val d'Agri which is more known with its oil energy capability, the comparison of the walking experience in these two parts can be done. The land that serves for eolic power has more tendency to be integrated with its current elements such as heritage, culture, agriculture, landforms etc. since the maintenance of the windmills or the conditions for these energyscapes to be located on these lands does not require the negative alteration of the land, a more positive future sceneraio can be written for windmill energyscape and culturescape. However, as we pass through Potenza and start experiencing the landscape dynamics of Val d'Agri area, a total different scenario waits us. Oil production needs more alteration to conduct necessary conditions for that type of energyscape which has more potential to compete with its current elements where we talk about a possible negative future scenario. Considering two possible future scenarios, we still need to admit the fact that now Basilicata as a region gains a strong characteristic due to its energetic capability which makes both of the future scenarios being integrated with energyscape. The flexible reversible feature scenario should consider the coherent, efficient use of these lands in the way that it works in a systematic way.

With this article, the energy and landscape group want to propose a reflection on how important it is that local communities have a decisive role within a territory, in this case about energy production. How much the voice of the citizen or of the landowner is fundamental in a discourse that concerns the spaces, the culture of a place and what the latter can offer in terms of resources to humanity, as those who actually live a place, who are moves within it, those who benefit or should benefit from it are precisely the communities present in the territory, and this reasoning aims to make the work of the large companies that deal with energy production as efficient as possible. The economic aspect is what moves in an aseptic way the whole picture related to the sale of land, for the most part abandoned and unused, without taking into consideration all the complex and delicate aspects related to the communities. It is clear from our interviews, although probably insufficient to have an indisputable opinion on the subject, that the inhabitants feel a general discontent because they simply have no say in the modification of the territory and therefore of the landscape in which they live, as well as any advantage in economic terms. Not even the municipal administrations have been able to satisfy us on this reasoning as the policies in this regard still have many steps forward to be made, and in this sense, awareness would really be a fundamental tool to reach the community to educate it, treat it and follow it in the choices that are made.

They also do during the choice of a political representative, as well as a constructive activation in knowing how to protect and enhance one's own territory. It would be interesting to propose this question not only at the municipal or regional level, but on a national scale, if we really want to reach a consensus with respect to the energy transition and then to the synergistic question between the agricultural landscape and the energy landscape first.

>

photographic essay

>

29.08.2022



First time in Basilicata for the four of us,
energy landscape is a vague idea.

30.08.2022



The wind turbines are definitely the first thing
that came in our mind, and the first thing we
saw.

>

31.08.2022



The practice of walking, with its slowness, gave us the opportunity to expand our thoughts.

01.09.2022



And the energy landscape suddenly became something different, something alive.

>

02.09.2022



Energy and human life are cohabiting the same landscape.

03.09.2022



Without energy there wouldn't be the city as we live it nowadays.

>

05.09.2022



Practices of mixed landscape already exist, but they are rare and most of the time irreversible.

06.09.2022



Energy is mostly dominant, and it never sleeps.

>

07.09.2022

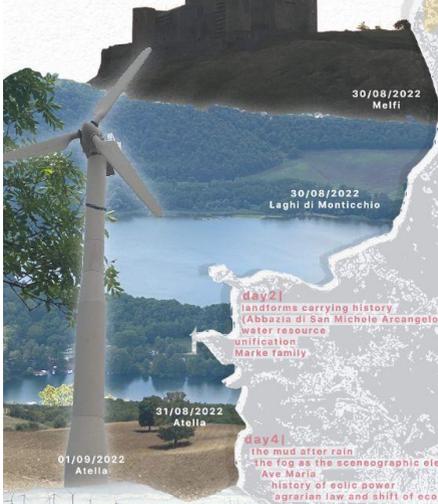


5 am, dawn comes and brings advice. Maybe a different future scenario is possible, perhaps a flexible landscape is achievable.

08.09.2022



After all, energy is everywhere.



30/08/2022
Melfi

30/08/2022
Laghi di Monticchio

day21
landforms carrying history
(Abbazia di San Michele Arcangelo)
water resource
unification
Marke family

31/08/2022
Atella

day41
the mud after rain
the fog as the scenographic element
Ave Maria
history of solar power
agrarian law and shift of economy
vulture and internal mountain
the sound of the wind mills
idea of agrophotovoltaic
rise of the concept of liquid society
coherent scenario of energy, nature and culturesscape



02/09/2022
Avigliano



03/09/2022
Potenza



04/09/2022
Calvello



05/09/2022
Viggiano



05/09/2022
Castelsaraceno



07/09/2022
Castelsaraceno



day11
excitement of the unknown
nature and energy production
chestnut
1930
soundscape
volcano

day31
picturesque surprises
heavy rain
the challenge hits
first time this close to a wind mill
the ritual
agrotourism (la valle dei cavalli)

day51
decomposed wind mill
sharp shift from rural to town through energyscape
cityscape
locus
municipality conference

day61
a drive to Calvello
realizing the challenge of walking through territories
appreciating the methodology
ENI
hiddenscape
let it sink in

day71
the focus is shifting from wind to oil
energyscape and city
importance of understanding the conflict
idea of flexibility

ACQUA NON
POTABILE
SQUANORIO
CINQUE
TRAMONTICCHIO
AGROFOTVOLTAICO
E SOLI INVALGENDO

day81
nature dominance
fading impact of energyscape
shift through historic lands
livestock

day91
the pride
satisfaction
emotional outburst
loss of sense of time

FLEXIBLE LANDSCAPE

a reversible future scenario

oil energy
wind energy

bibliography

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FLEXIBLE LANDSCAPES

a reversible future scenario

Laboratorio del Cammino, Fifth Edition

SoAVe

30th of August - 8th of September