

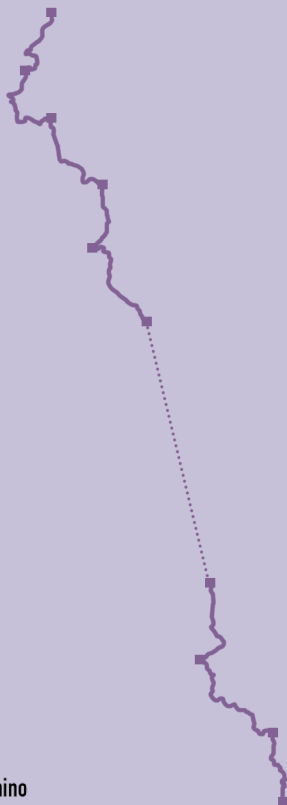
**BEYOND**

**INVISIBLE CONFLICT**

WALKING IN THE ENERGY LANDSCAPES IN BASILICATA







#### *Coordinamento*

*Luca Lazzarini e Serena Marchionni*

#### *Comitato Scientifico*

*Anna Maria Colavitti e Sergio Serra (Università di Cagliari); Cristiana Rossignolo e Ilaria Tonti (Politecnico di Torino); Marco Mareggi, Chiara Merlini, Andrea Rolando e Luca Lazzarini (Politecnico di Milano); Flavio Stimilli e Massimo Sargolini (Università di Camerino); Filippo Schilleci e Annalisa Giampino (Università di Palermo); Antonio Bocca (Università di Chieti-Pescara); Maria Valeria Mininni, Ina Macaione, Chiara Rizzi (Università della Basilicata); Stefania Rössl e Elena Mucelli (Università degli Studi di Bologna), Hatice Karaca (Bilkent University); Serena Marchionni e Daniele Cinciripini (Ikonem); Daniela Allocca (EPP/Progetto Fiori); Marcella Turchetti (Associazione Archivio Storico Olivetti); Maria Teresa Silvestrini (Liceo A. Einstein); Michele Cerruti But (Fondazione Pistoletto), Massimo Sordi (OMNE).*



## Group 5 - Energy and Conflicts

*Beyond invisible conflicts. Walking in the energy landscapes in Basilicata*

*Students: Gianfranco Eportentosi, Karya Oner, Esin Tekin, Yunan Xie, Melike Yildirim*

*Tutors: Gloria Lisi, Ammj Traore, Matteo Giacomelli*

## Laboratorio del Cammino



## Universities Network:



Politecnico  
di Torino



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI TORINO



Dipartimento Interateneo di Scienze, Progetto e Politiche del Territorio  
Eccellenza MIUR 2019-2022



Scuola di Ateneo

Architettura e Design  
Eduardo Vittoria  
Università di Camerino



POLITECNICO  
MILANO 1863

DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA E STUDI URBANI



Università degli Studi di Cagliari

DICAAR



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI  
DELLA BASILICATA



DIPARTIMENTO  
DI ARCHITETTURA  
UNIPA



Bilkent LAUD



INU  
Istituto Nazionale  
di Urbanistica



Società Italiana  
degli Urbanisti



Associazione  
ARCHIVIO  
STORICO  
OLIVETTI





# 00

## ***TABLE OF CONTENTS***

### **01. THE DEFINITION OF CONFLICT**

- A definition from the dictionary
- Defining conflict from our perspective

### **02. A FOCUS ON OUR METHODOLOGY**

### **03. BEFORE THE WALK**

- Regional Carthography
- From the Web: EJ Atlas — Global Atlas of Environmental Justice
- Mind Map
- Institutional Approach — Sustainable Development Goals

### **04. DURING THE WALK**

- Interviews and Key Informant
- Capture conflicts with camera
- Sketches
- Soundscapes
- Mapping Conflicts



## **05. THE APPEARANCE OF WHAT CANNOT BE SEEN**

## **06. INVISIBILITY OF CONFLICT**

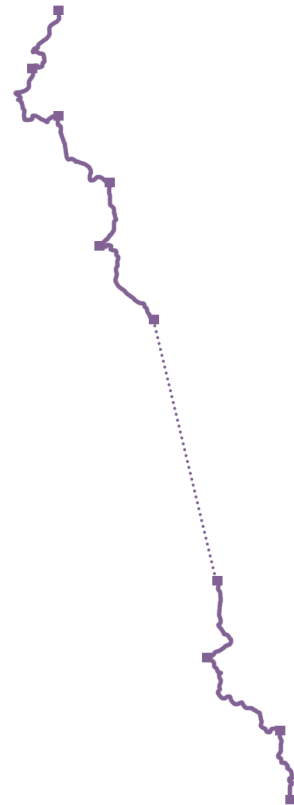
- Invisibility — some considerations on Basilicata
- Invisibility on datas

## **07. AFTER WALK**

- The Vision of Sasso di Castalda
- Beyond Conflict — Self-sufficient Energy Production Model

## **08. DIARY MAP**

## **09. REFERENCES**





# 01

## ***THE DEFINITION OF CONFLICT***

*Defining the word 'conflict' is not easy and relates to numerous fields of knowledge.*

*In this first part we have given a dictionary definition of conflict; we then proceeded with a personal definition of conflict, which arose during our walking experience in Basilicata.*







# A DEFINITION FROM THE DICTIONARY

- Conflict is competitive or opposing action of incompatibles : antagonistic state or action (as of divergent ideas, interests, or persons)
- Conflict is mental struggle resulting from incompatible or opposing needs, drives, wishes, or external or internal demands
- Conflict means to be different, opposed, or contradictory : to fail to be in agreement or accord



<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/conflict>



# DEFINING CONFLICT FROM OUR PERSPECTIVE

## OPPOSITION and CONTRADICTION

A conflict is a reaction that emerges from an opposition or a contradiction, like advantages/disadvantages, productions/consumptions, new/old, fast/slow, work/health.

## POLLUTION

Pollution is one of the major causes of conflict, air pollution, acoustic pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, etc.

In Basilicata is happening a delicate and controversial activity: the extraction of oil. There are wells of ENI, Shell and Total. We have met on our path the ENI - Centrale oli Val d'Agri (COVA). In case of ENI oil exploitation in Basilicata, the most





serious pollution occurred in: blow-outs, leaks along the pipelines, during the drilling phases, subsidence of well linings, gas and liquid migrations of the oil center, contamination occurred during the transport of crude oil and along the reinjection pipes and more.

## INDIVIDUALITY

Conflict arises when individuals/groups/companies seek to achieve their own goals or make their profits. Especially for the conflict of interests of the party to which you belong, and also conflict is often manifested in the process of seeking rights for oneself.

## INEQUALITY OF POWER

When the two parties are significantly unequal in power, under the same conditions, does not actually produce conflict, because in the case of unequal power between two or more parties, almost happens: the party with lower power is suppressed by the party with higher power (for example, the

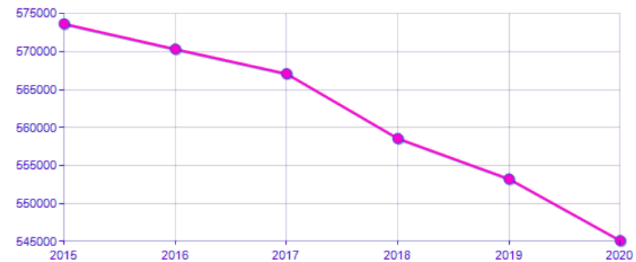
confrontation between individuals and companies is a manifestation of power inequality), If individuals with lower power can unite, when the powers of both parties are brought to the same level, conflict will arise (Society VS Company)

## DEPOPULATION

What is the reason for the population decline?

These main reasons are 2 broad categories: health problems and, socio-economic problems

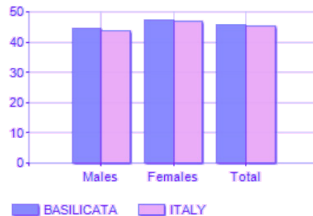
Health problems: such as Occupational diseases (Chemical poisons that are harmful to human body exist in the oil refining process), Other diseases related to environmental contamination, Exposure to uncertain or unknown risk factors (e.g. radiation)



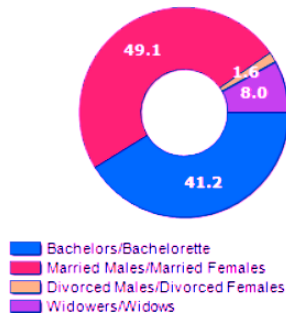
*Population trend in Basilicata*



Population structure in Basilicata



Civil status in Basilicata



Socio-economic problems: Loss of means of subsistence, Loss of traditions / practices / knowledge / cultures, Expropriation of land, Deterioration of the landscape / loss of sense of place, Abandonment of cultivated land and agricultural activities.

## DISINFORMATION

Disinformation is false information deliberately spread to deceive people, for example: Greenwashing, Used to describe a company, government, or organization that declares its commitment to environmental protection with certain actions or actions, but actually does the opposite.



DIVENTA





# 02

## **A FOCUS ON OUR METHODOLOGY**

*We consider it fundamental to set up the document through a tripartite methodology. This is because, through the walking method with which we approached the present study, we had to adjust in itinere the approach to the work set out in an initial phase. We will thus present a methodology divided into three time parts.*

- 1. BEFORE THE WALK*
- 2. DURING THE WALK*
- 3. AFTER THE WALK*





*"Walking becomes a way of inhabiting place through the lived experience of movement. Walking is a way of becoming responsive to place; it activates modes of participation that are situated and relational."*

**Stephanie Springgay and Sarah E. Truman**



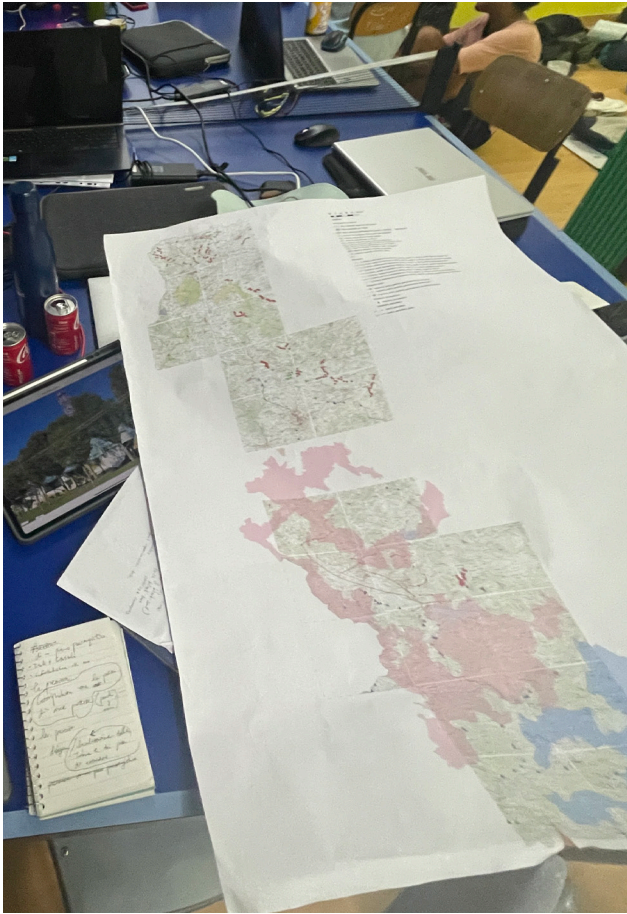
# 03

## ***BEFORE THE WALK***

*In the first part of the methodology we highlight the tools used in preparation for the walk. We have researched many information:*

- territorial information of the Region of Basilicata, doing different types of analysis on maps;*
- we looked for some case studies;*
- we made a conceptual map with different themes that we would then verify on the walk;*
- we studied the SDGs to get a more complete view of the UN institutional point of view.*







# REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHY

## Introduction

Basilicata is an Italian region with ordinary statute in southern Italy with Potenza as its capital. It is also called Lucania

It is divided into two provinces: Potenza and Matera, and includes 131 municipalities.

The territory of Basilicata is mainly mountainous (47%) and hilly (45%) with a small flat percentage (8%).

It has a single large plain: the Piana di Metaponto.

In the north-western area of the region there is an inactive volcano, Mount Vulture.

The Lucanian rivers are torrential and are the Bradano, the Basento, the Agri, the Sinni, the Cavone, the Noce and the Ofanto on the border with Puglia and Campania.

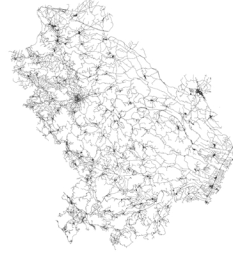




## Mapping development



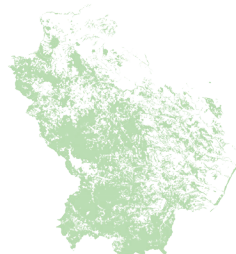
*Urbanized areas*



*Street network*



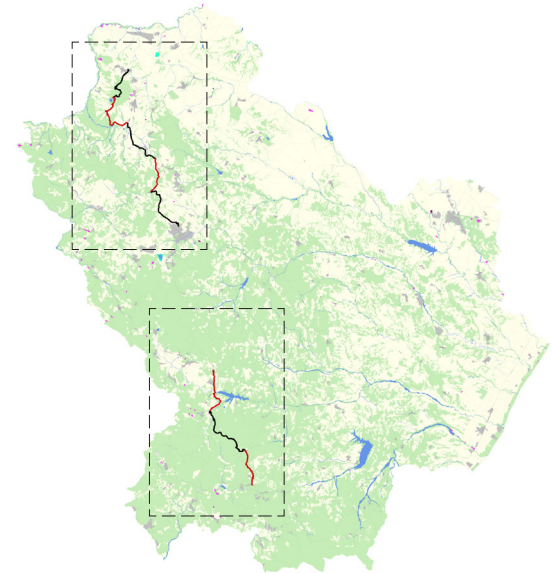
*Rivers and lakes*



*Wood land*



*Agricultural land*



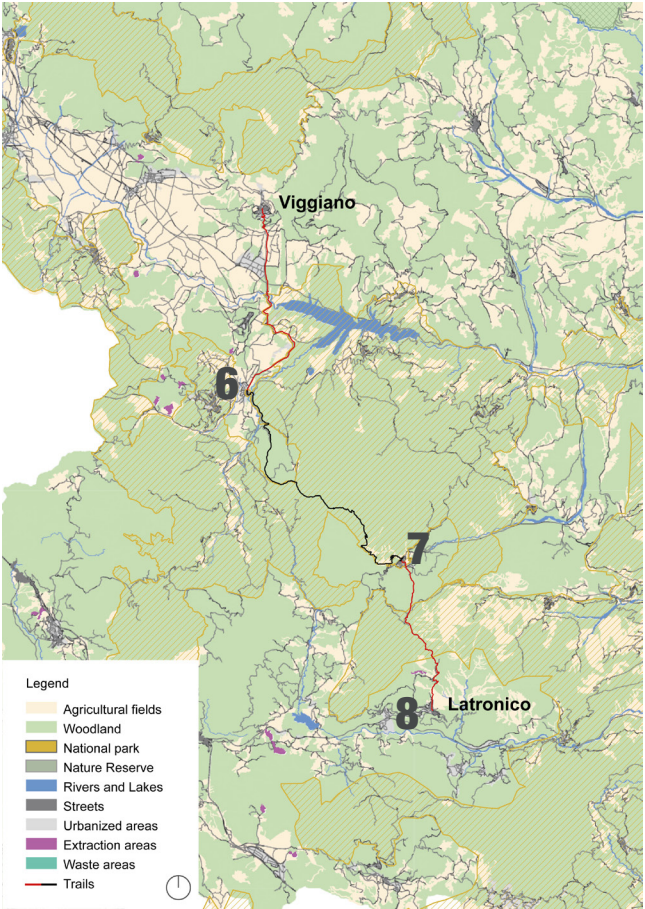
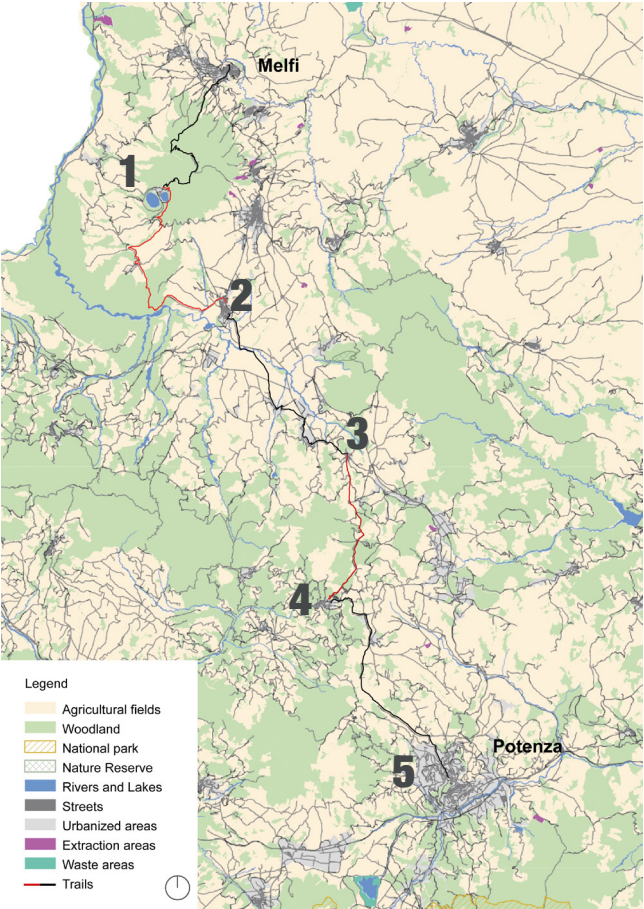
*Final Base map*

We consulted the Basilicata regional database, downloaded the land-use shapefiles and other elements and finally processed the maps in Qgis and Illustrator.

All this was done in order to understand the territory and its elements, and to prepare to use these maps during the walk to make maps along the routes of the various days.



Carthography for the walking days





## Regional parks and protected areas

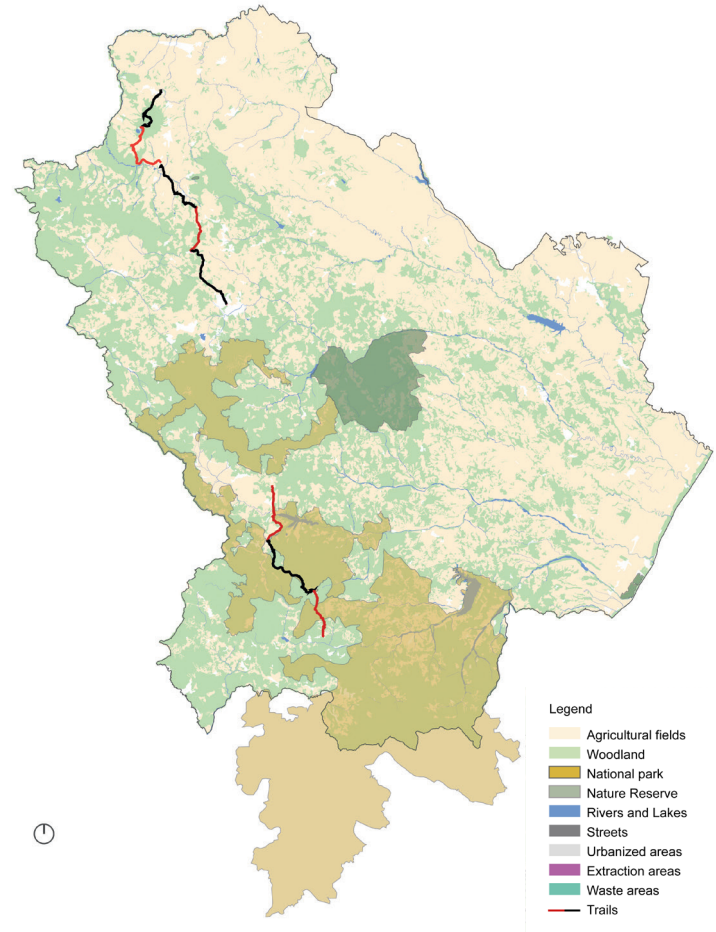
In addition to downloading the basic elements and georeferencing the routes we would take along the way, we also included the regional parks and protected areas of Basilicata.

This then led us to associate these parks with the areas where wind turbines, or oil plants, were being built.

We also have to report that the regional landscape plan of Basilicata (PPTR) is not yet available, because it has not yet been approved, and has been delayed in its drafting and publication for more than a decade.

This testifies to a lack of planning on the part of public administrations, and consequently a disregard for the territory to which they belong. The landscape plan would serve to manage and protect all the territory, in particular the agricultural and wooded areas, and areas that are particularly important for the regional landscape.

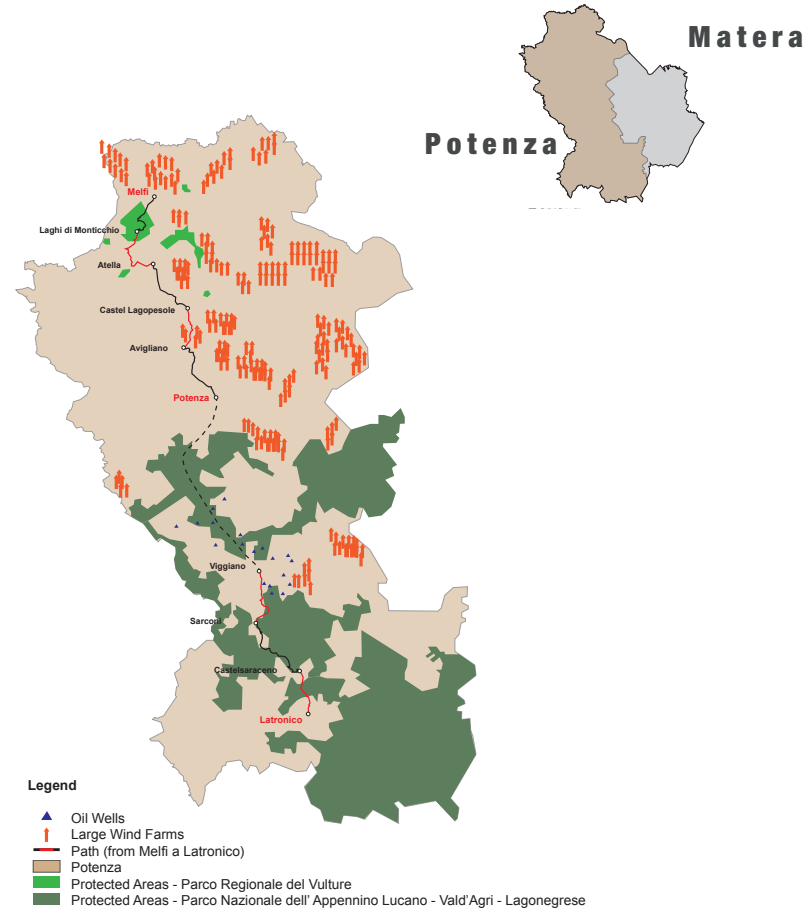
The lack of PPTR is probably one cause of issues and conflict that are concerning the energy industry in Basilicata.





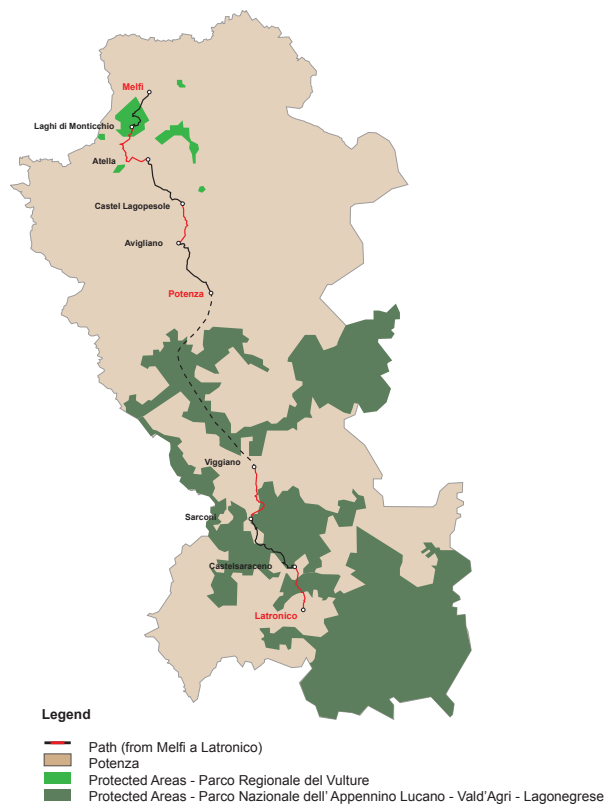
## The Correspondence between “Protected Areas” and location of Large Wind Farms and Oil Wells

Through the analysis of the Basilicata Region, we discovered that it is the only part alarmed by the territories subject to landscape constraints, because the large wind farms and oil extraction wells are located slightly outside the borders of the regional and national parks which are the unique protection system, and in this area there was no PPTR (Piano Paesaggistico Territoriale Regionale/Regional Territorial Landscape Plan)

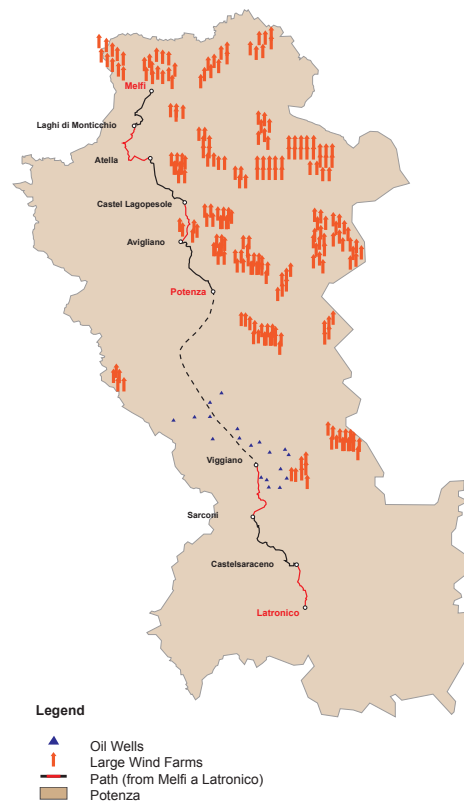




## Protected Areas



## Location of Large Wind Farms and Oil Wells





# FROM THE WEB: EJ ATLAS — GLOBAL ATLAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

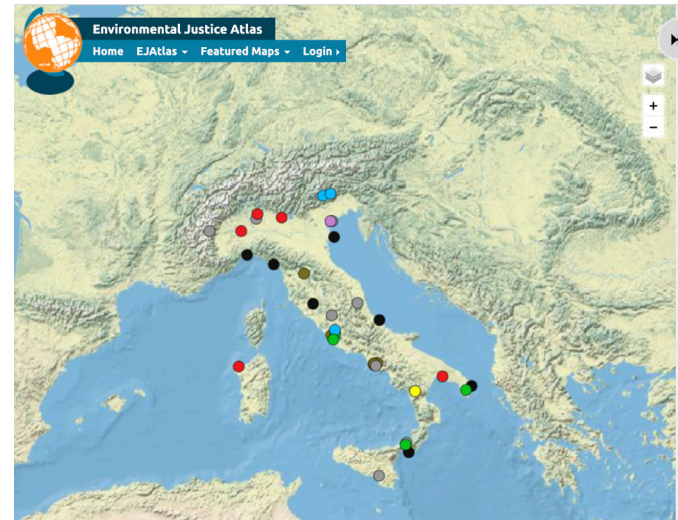
The EJAtlas (Global Atlas of Environmental Justice) is a collaborative research and dissemination project between activist groups and scientists. It documents and catalogues these conflicts on an online interactive platform. The Atlas is directed at the Institute of Environmental Science and Technology (ICTA) at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

## Case Study about Energy and Conflicts.

**Name: ENI hydrocarbon extraction in Val D'Agri**

### Background

In the territory of Val D'Agri, inland area of the Lucanian Apennines, is the largest hydrocarbon field in continental Europe, whose exploitation by ENI (formerly the National Hydrocarbons Authority)



<https://ejatlas.org/country/italy>

started in the 90s. In 1998, the agreement between the national and regional government on the development of the oil program was signed and the first agreement was signed between the State, the Region and ENI for the exploitation of the field, which was updated in 2012.

**Location of the conflict:** Municipalities of Val D'Agri (eg. Viggiano), Province of Potenza, Basilicata Region, Italy

**Conflict start date:** 01/01/1996



**Conflict intensity:** Medium (protests, visible mobilization)

**Type of conflict in 2 levels:**

Level 1: Energy (fossil, renewable and climate justice)

Level 2: Oil and gas exploration and extraction, Gas flaring, Oil and gas refining, Creation / conservation of natural reserves / parks

**Impacted population:** 48,000 (inhabitants of the municipalities of Val D'Agri)

**Resources:** Natural gas, Oil

**Project area:** 60,000 ha



*We are recording noise from COVA*

**Investment level:** € 2.7 billion

**Companies involved (private or public):** Ferrero International S.A. from Italy; Shell (Shell)

**Environmental impacts:**

Air pollution, Food insecurity / damage to agricultural production, Global warming, Noise pollution, Oil spills, Deforestation / loss of green areas / vegetation, Contamination of surface water and deterioration of water quality, Contamination of aquifers / reduction of basins water, Loss of biodiversity, Contamination of soils, Impacts on the hydrogeological system, Reduction of ecological / hydrogeological resilience

**Health impacts:**

Accidents / injuries, Occupational diseases and accidents at work, Other diseases related to environmental contamination, Exposure to uncertain or unknown risk factors (e.g. radiation)

**Socio-economic impacts:**

Loss of means of subsistence, Loss of traditions / practices / knowledge / cultures, Expropriation of land, Deterioration of the landscape / loss of sense of place, Abandonment of cultivated land and agricultural activities; Decrease in the tourism economy; Depopulation.



### Project details:

Nel 1981, ai piedi della montagna di Viggiano viene scoperto il giacimento ad olio leggero “Trend 1” o “Val D’Agri” per il quale l’Agip ha ottenuto nel 1984 il permesso di coltivazione dal Ministero dell’industria. In 1981, the “Trend 1” or “Val D’Agri” light oil field was discovered at the foot of the Viggiano Mountains, for which Agip obtained the cultivation license from the Ministry of Industry in 1984. Development of the Val D’Agri field began in the 1990s.

The Oil Center began operations in 1996 and, it was expanded in 2001 taking the name of COVA, “Centro Oli Val D’Agri”. Full production has been underway since 2005. Since 2011, negotiations are underway between ENI, the State and the Region to increase the nominal base production of the Viggiano Oil Center up to 129,000 barrels.

In 2014, the Alli 2 well came into operation in Villa d’Agri, 300 meters as the crow flies from the town and 800 from the local hospital.

Meanwhile, several oil companies continue the applications for research permits for the cultivation of hydrocarbons in Basilicata, ENI’s extractive

activities - according to data provided by Unmig (National Mining Office for Hydrocarbons

and Georesources) involve 38 wells, of which 22 are in production and 16 are non-supplying ones.

According to the data provided by the company report in 2014, the daily production in Basilicata was 3.98 million cubic meters of gas and about 83,000 barrels of oil per day

Still today, the nominal treatment capacity is 104,000 barrels of oil / day (corresponding to 16,500



*The photo was taken at the entrance of COVA*





COVA - Centro Olio Val d'Agri



Cadastral plan of COVA

cubic meters per day) and 4,660,000 Sm<sup>3</sup> / d (standard cubic meters per day) after the completion of the 5th gas line.

**Current status of the project:** Operational

### **Result of the conflict / Response:**

Compensation, Enhanced Participation, New Environmental Impact Assessments and other studies

### **Development of alternative proposals:**

The associations and committees active in the area have proposed, on several occasions:

- 1) the definitive blocking of regional and now national authorizations, which are leading to an increase in mining activities in Val d'Agri
- 2) the implementation of daily environmental monitoring and epidemiological investigations on residents managed by third parties;
- 3) the full enhancement of the area affected by a national park, sites of community interest, special protection areas and biodiversity areas recognized by major environmental protection bodies, in order to focus on tourism, landscape resources and organic farming.





## INTRODUCTION

Our mind map is reflecting our thinking process and integration of collected information by creating thoughtful bridges between them before walk. It is started with the examination of conflict types related to energy production areas with their social, economic and environmental results. These types are mainly: functional, spatial and institutional conflict types.

### 1.Functional Conflicts:

Functional conflicts generally refer to productional processes which also include demand and supply cycles of consumption cycle. With the “power to -x-” extension, it is emphasized that the transformations and functional uses of energy are varying and these are creating different results. These are directly representing the economic outputs and inputs which are seriously affecting producer and consumer groups’ expediciencies

as one of the the main causes of the conflicts.

### 1a) Demand and Supply Relation:

These demand and supply cycles also create the need of the synthetic production which we can exemplify with the today’s new energy production studies and scientific quests. So as the semantic explanation of the “functional” types of conflicts, its technological and machinery aspect which refers to these new production applications can be given as example.

### 1b) Main Problems Causing Conflicts:

Also in mind map, it is linked with the inevitable problems as reasons of these functional conflicts such as: unspesific production incentives, unspesific spatial goals, lack of national level applications, no clear goals with potential ecological and economic risks. These reasonal problems also connected with the institutional conflict heading with the common point of “crisis management”. Which is underlining the important aspect of conflicts management especially in political aspect.

### 2. Institutional Conflicts:

Institutional conflicts are mainly referring to the







political processes which are creating core point of the conflict and people concept. As the social aspect of the conflict, problem solving and **crisis management** abilities are determining the fate of the problems between people and authorities. In this aspect we considered the most responsible political groups as municipalities and local interest groups which have the power of direct or indirect applications and socially influential works such as small scale applications, informing, protests or increasing awareness.

### **2a) Initial Solutions for Institutional Aspect of Conflict:**

Additionally, as a response to the conflict resulting problems we proposed the solutions that can effectively solve the conflicts and be beneficial for both sides of the discussions. These solutions can be: development of modeling of energy landscapes which will provide more data so more accurate applications, improving forecasting methods in terms of social, cultural and economic future goals, increasing local coordination between authorities and local people by distributing the responsibilities and increasing the awareness related to environmental and social roles and duties. Also as a key point doing activities and informing events that

will develop the mutual trust between the actors who are energy producers, consumers, authorities, farmers etc. are very effective solutions.

### **2b) Infrastructural Applications and Environmental Aspect:**

Moreover, as an arm of municipal cooperations, we emphasized the importance of infrastructural applications that are crucial for creating change in the energy production systems . These are also connected with the functional aspect of conflicts such as industrial, transportation, heat related or agricultural use of power. So with the popular phrase of **“Think Global, Act Local!”** we also underlined the main conflict laying under the municipal applications and environmental protection goals which are connected with environmental conflicts.

### **3.Spatial/Environmental Aspect:**

In spatial conflicts heading, we can give the examples of land consumption and planning processes mainly. Especially conflicts between agricultural production fields' owners and their decisions' importance in the process of transformation to photovoltaic energy production systems is crucial. So the conflict about their own fields, energy production need and possible pressure of authorities are all components



of spatial conflicts in energy landscapes. In terms of environmental aspect, also it can be referred to the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) of United Nations which seriously encourages the transformation of energy production from fossil fuels to renewable energy systems. Depending on these targets also **“Zero Hunger Goal”** is reflecting the importance of the future of the agricultural production fields which are directly the main source of the nutrients needed and again make us question the land consumption problem as a result of energy farms. Additionally, as the main goal of the SDG’s 2050 zero carbon emission target, we defined the seriousness of renewable energy transformation process and its potential to increase the number of conflicts in the future.

### **3a) Spatial/Economic Aspect:**

As spatial/economic aspect we referred to the land consumption problem of renewable energy systems and their efficiency. Wind farms and photovoltaic energy production systems are creating the key point of land use aspect of the spatial conflicts which cause serious agricultural and residential land use problems with the demand of energy.

### **3b) Futuristic Expectations and Land Consumption:**

Also future expectations of energy production technologies (like hydrogen and solar energy studies) directly made us question their storage related and infrastructural problems. As connected with these land use issues we also took landscape as an indicator and linked it with the spatial/social aspect of environmental problems. In this part advantages and disadvantages of stakeholders, investors, local authorities, neighbours and suppliers with consumers create NIMBY and YIMBY aspects which are directly referring the different perspectives of different people groups. NIMBY as the acronym of “Not In My Backyard” aspect, YIMBY refers to “Yes In My Backyard”. These two attitudes are directly pointing two opposite aspects as one of the concrete phenomena of spatial/social aspect of conflicts.

People defending **NIMBY** do not accept proposed development around their houses or living environments whereas **YIMBY** defending people accept these developments under the scope of the development and growth of the city or their nation. While they can be compared with people’s attitudes in Basilicata region, also these aspects are connected with the crisis management idea and complete all mind map as a circular system of conflicts referring all of our initial brainstorming and thinking activity with diverse point of views.



# INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH — SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals (169 targets) designed to be a “shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future”.

The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly (UN-GA) and are intended to be achieved by 2030.

Based on the site visits (Basilicata-Italy), combined with our theme(Energy and Conflicts), we found the following SDGs with targets (SDGs 3-6-7-8-11-13-14-15)







**Some background and reasons**

Oil extraction will cause climate and environmental problems. Heavy oil extraction and use will increase carbon dioxide levels in the air, cause global warming, increase sulfur in the air, cause acid rain, and cause damage to land, plants, and living things, and destroying the soil can be fatal to them and ultimately leads to changes in biodiversity

Oil extraction caused the ground to fall. In severe cases, local stress changes on the surface, causing fractures or earthquakes

Oil extraction can cause serious health problems, and emissions from water wells and Oil Center are harmful to agriculture, humans, and biology, The resulting diseases may be: asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases; lung and throat infections and various cancers. Increased risk of tuberculosis; heart attack and so on



3

## Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

6

## Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping

7

## Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.A** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

11

## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.6** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management



**8**

## **Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

**8.4** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

**8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

**13**

## **Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

**13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

**13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

**14**

## **Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

**14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

**14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

**15**

## **Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

**15.5** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species



# 04

## ***DURING THE WALK***

*The second part of the methodology concerns a series of activities carried out during the journey that started in Melfi and ended in Latronico. During these days we had the opportunity to go through the places we had been studying from a distance until a few days before, and to get a better sense of what the area was really like from various points of view.*

*Along the way, we used different tools to understand the territory. It was very useful for us to conduct interviews, which turned out to be very important for the topic of conflicts and know people experiences.*

*We took pictures and looked for ways to capture the conflicts that the territory showed us. We tried to give back the conflicts through sketches that in an allegorical way represented certain elements of the territory that help us remember the theme of conflicts. Finally, we tried to capture sounds and noises that recall the conflicts.*







# INTERVIEWS OF KEY INFORMAT

## Introduccion

As for the interviews we conducted, we mainly focused on two activists for the protection of their territory, but we also collected the testimony of a citizen.

The interviews included a series of basic questions about age, name, and role/job. And based on the person, we asked about their role related to energy and conflict. This was followed by questions related to and appropriate to the previous answers.

Two interviews were conducted by telephone and video call, and another in person. The purpose of these interviews was to understand mainly whether there were energy-related conflicts in the Basilicata region and in what form they were manifested and by whom they were undertaken.



*Asking questions to a local Architect at Avigliano*



## INTERVIEW A: Tiziana Medici

Tiziana's interview took place by phone call during the walk, precisely during the sixth trail. So while we were walking, we tried to contact Tiziana.

She has been an activist for 10 years, founded the 'Piani del Mattino' committee (Potenza) and is involved in good practice in the planning and design of renewable energy installations, especially wind turbines.

In particular, she and others are very attached to their territory and have seen it transform very quickly in recent years, especially concerning the installation of wind farms.

### COMITATO CITTADINO



**PIANI DEL MATTINO**  
E ZONE LIMITROFE - POTENZA

*Local Comitee of Piani del Mattino Neighbourhood*



*Tiziana Medici photo profile*

One of her first sentences was this:

**“We have decided to set up a committee and join forces to say no to wild wind power, not to simply say ‘no’ to wind power but to the way it is implemented in the territory”.**

**“We have always insisted on the regulation of renewable energy, which would allow for renewable energy. Those who live in the countryside and have made a choice like ours**



**would like renewable.”**

Then she continued saying many interesting informations about the installations of wind mills and how regulations are divided.

**“The problem about regulation is upstream: the first distinction is mini-wind, big wind. We in our area (Potenza, Piani del Mattino) have small blades. These two types have different regulations”.**

**“In Basilicata, mini-wind power has been chosen to circumvent the law. Because if a company goes to the Basilicata region with a ‘wind farm’ project, which means more than one blade, be it mini or large wind, it faces a series of bureaucratic obstacles, due to good regulations, good information (observations), environmental impact assessments and controls during implementation”.**

**“Instead, some companies do not decide to do a wind farm, but mini wind, which allows you to simply go to the municipality (not region), ask for permission on a single blade. If, as a company, I apply for one after another, in neighbouring parcels, and I come with other names of other companies, or fictitious companies, in the end I still end up with the wind farm, but which has not received the environmental impact assessment,**



*Manifestation of Piani del Mattino Comitee angains “Wild Eolic” and for which there is no possibility to make comments or citizens observations”.*

She openly denounced that companies that install wind turbines, especially small wind turbines, circumvent the law in order to set up their ‘wind farms’. These are very heavy and significant statements.

**“So the neighbourhood ended up with more and more wind turbines until there were 12 blades. This is intentional on the part of the construction companies, who wanted to go up to 57 blades (many close to houses)”.**

**“But we managed to stop them from installing anymore and to contain this invasion. We managed**



to show that it was a game of Chinese boxes, these companies changed their names, but the owners remained the same, that there was a buying and selling of plots. This cost us a lot in terms of court cases, which started in 2014 and ended in 2018”.

She then points out the shortcomings and limitations of the region and institutions in general in governing and protecting the territory.

**“We are leading a battle to bring about changes in upstream planning. It is very serious not to have a landscape plan that has been waiting for 12 years to be implemented and approved”.**

**“It is unthinkable that the region does not go and plan the land on energy installation zones. This way the companies with the anemometer choose the areas with the highest energy yield. But there must be intervention by the region and its instruments to protect certain valuable areas.”**

**“So we are the ones who say “Yes” to renewable energy but not as a form of speculation because the benefits of them accrue to everyone but not the citizens. The landscape, however, is always transformed by man, so we don’t say “No” regardless, but we get angry because they make us out to be those who say no, but we are for**



*News about citizens protests to protect environment*

**legality. The only interest of the companies was to make profit, legitimate, but this is a different historical moment, there are other ways now to make renewable energy...”**

In the end, we asked a very direct question on the subject of energy-related conflicts in Basilicata. Asking if she considers the Basilicata region to be full of conflict.

**“If I think about the almost 10 years of political activism on energy issues, I would say YES, but if I shift my gaze to the conflict, which has a moment**



of explosion, a moment of crisis that should generate a break and then generate a change, I would say NO”.

“No, because we are influenced by large masses and movements like climate change protests, for instance, Friday for Future manifestations of students coming out of schools”.

“But when we went there to talk to them, I said that the protest should be done in Val d’Agri or Tempa Rossa. But it’s like there’s a kind of dissociation. I am fighting for a generic climate change, but there is a lack of awareness of what the problem is in the region. There is a lack of information, which then generates awareness, from there you can act in two ways, accept or not accept the current situation.”

“The conflict is not there, not because people don’t care, but there are several problems: first of all there are only 500.000 inhabitants in Basilicata, a neighbourhood of Naples, on the other side there is a very large extension of the territory, and there is not an important centre where forces can be channelled”.

“Then there is the issue of depopulation, we suffer a constant loss of inhabitants, especially young. The older generations do not have the strength to be able to implement a conflict”.



*Friday For Future protest at Potenza*



*Meeting organization focusing on Wild Eolic*



## INTERVIEW B: Porzia Fianza



Porzia Fianza

She belongs to the EHPA association and the Antigone 2 Association of Oppido Lucano.

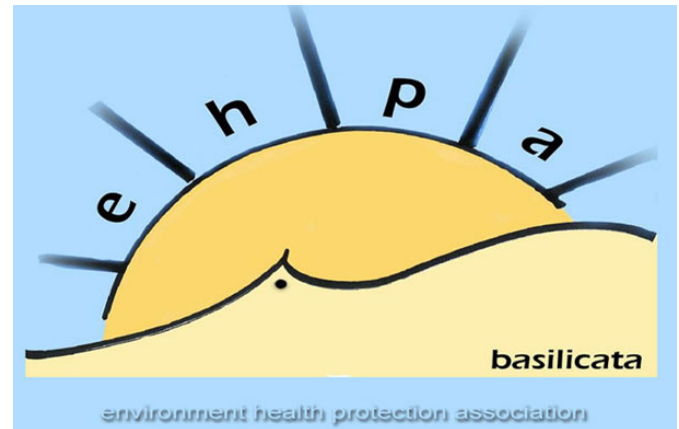
The interview was done via video during the walk, and she told us about the general situation in Basilicata regarding the social and energy environment.

**“Here we are besieged, vandalised and even subjugated, the social conflict is growing exponentially, we have made complaints”.**

**“Me, as a simple citizen, managed to get the Minister for Ecological Transition, Minister Cingolani, to pull out of a drawer some paperwork**

**from the Ministry of Ecological Transition, which certified, by ministerial decree, that a power line could not be built in Basilicata. Instead, the companies continued undeterred with the project, and did what they wanted on a land that was not theirs.”**

**“I was there a year ago to protest against all this, we also reported it to the public prosecutor’s office, and now there are investigations underway, but these continue to go ahead. Because many people are persuaded to voluntarily give up their land for a plate of lentils, and then those who oppose are persecuted as is happening to us.”**



EHPA Association Icon



The interview continued talking about the idea of having renewable energies in Basilicata, how she considers developing them, and how instead institutions dealt with them.

**“We are not against (renewable energy), but we would like to see the planning of what is being planned at the energy level given the latest conditions. Because as long as uncultivated land is used, that’s one thing, but if land with high agricultural production is used...that’s the end.”**

**“Despite the IPCC saying that every region has to make a climate plan we have not yet made a climate emergency plan.”**

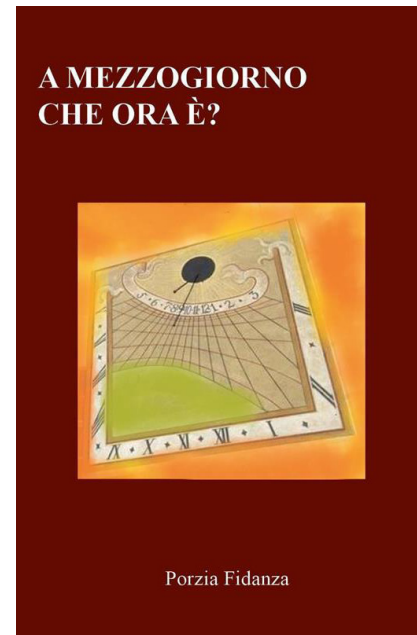
In the end, she also thought to introduce us to her new book. It was written to raise meridional citizens’ awareness of their opportunity and possibility of being energy independent.

**“To raise awareness for the awakening of the South, I wrote this manuscript (At noon what time is it?) in the form of a novel, but 70 per cent of what is narrated in the novel is true, much of it is real-life news.”**

**“We southerners do not want to be an assisted people, we want to lift ourselves with our wealth,**

**we are very rich here and we are very poor, we have all the raw materials we need, oil, water, sun and wind”.**

How would you define the term conflict, related to your role as an activist?



*Porzia Fianza's last book - "A Mezzogiorno che ora è?"*



**“Conflict, for us, means a clash of unequal arms. We demand respect for the legality, they attack materially with the silence of the institutions.”**

In your opinion, can it be considered an active conflict, that is present in the territory or not?

**“Active in the sense of actions introduced? On the part of the institutions and companies, the actions are of strong closure and arrogance towards the aggrieved citizens, even though EU regulations require consultation with the communities”.**

**“It is a policy of colonisation, those who oppose become objects of retaliation. Since 15 April, together with Oppido’s minority councillors, we have asked for an audience with the third Environment Commission of the Basilicata Region, for a month and a half with the regional Environment Councillor, and nothing, closed doors everywhere”.**



## INTERVIEW C: Angelo



*Angelo's photo profile*

This interview was conducted in person, with Angelo, the owner of a bar in the Avigliano area. He is a simple citizen but knows a lot about the wind energy issue in that area.

So we first asked if Mr Angelo had had any experience with the energy mode in Basilicata, especially wind power. He replied unexpectedly.

**“No, I don’t have wind turbines, but I have a lot of lands, if a company came they could buy it all, but unfortunately they don’t buy the land, they rent it for 2.500 euros a year”.**

**“That’s not good for me, because afterwards, it’s a discomfort for me, afterwards I’ll have to pay ICI and other taxes on the wind turbine. It’s also not good because many people no longer receive the money they are entitled to. After all, companies change name and owner, or go bankrupt”.**

**“So windmills are bought by another company, but that company will not pay the money that the landowner should have received. Also, if you own the land, when a windmill is no longer in use, the landowner has to dispose of it by law, together 10 metres of concrete that support it. So it’s extra costs and extra hassle.”**

**“For example, one gentleman did not receive the fees he was being paid for five years, and out of spite he rent a crane to have the two shovels he had on his land dismantled”.**

What do you think about the fact that companies pay little rent (EUR 2,500) or no rent at all?

**“For small wind farms they pay little or no rent,**



but for large wind farms you get up to 20,000 euro a year. At this point I think it is better to put one big blade rather than 50 small ones, in terms of landscape it is better, it has less impact.”

“Another story is about a man who died recently, he had 12 wind turbines, they never gave him anything in compensation. M paid taxes to keep the blades on his plots. He is a man who died of despair because he no longer received any money”.

Regarding the noise nuisance, what do you think?

**“It is real, the blades bother us especially at night, even if you keep all the windows closed the noise is still audible and constant. That’s why people leave the region and its cities. The municipalities do nothing about it, they take commission money, but do not implement policies for the citizens. The only benefit we citizens have is to sell our land and try to make a profit”.**

Why do many people continue to put shovels on their land, do corporations force citizens to do so?

**“Yes the corporations, who install the big shovels, pay you a lot and ‘force’ you to give up your land. But citizens can still refuse if they want”.**



*Doing the interview in Angelo's bar*

**“A gentleman near here, about eight days ago, refused to lease the land, asking the companies to buy the land at the price he wanted, because he owned the land and he had to decide the selling price. The company in question threatened him with expropriation, but he still refused to give in”.**

This last statement remind us something about conflicts, but in this case the conflict is not related to a group of people, but it is isolated in just one person.

So, we cannot talk about a real conflict even in this case.



# CAPTURE CONFLICTS WITH CAMERA

Along the way, we were able to observe the area and be able to grasp some of its details that referred back to the theme of conflicts.

Being an abstract theme and not very relatable to the territory or anything very practical, it was complicated to be able to interpret the territory from these perspectives. We made a considerable effort to capture some meaningful shots to tell the story of the conflicts of the territory crossed.

Here we have included some of these shots, but in the next succeeding chapters, there is a section devoted to the analysis of photos, accompanied by meaningful words that addresses the theme in detail.

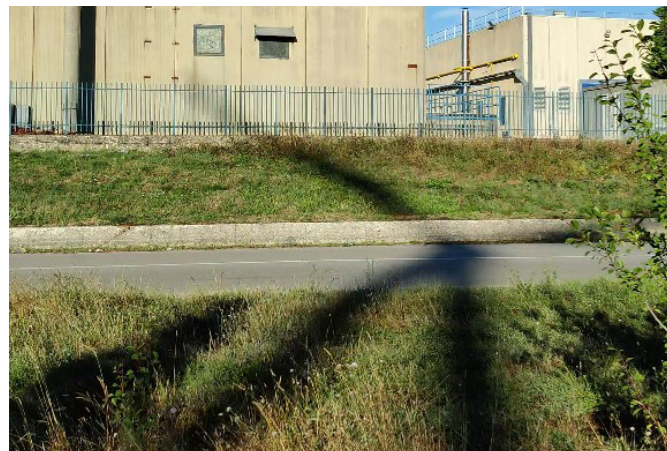


*Group learning photo skills by experts*





*Anemometer to measure wind power*



*Shadow Flickering of windmills*



*Extensive windmills park and uncultivated lands*



*ENI Oil Centre surrounded by trees and coloured fences*

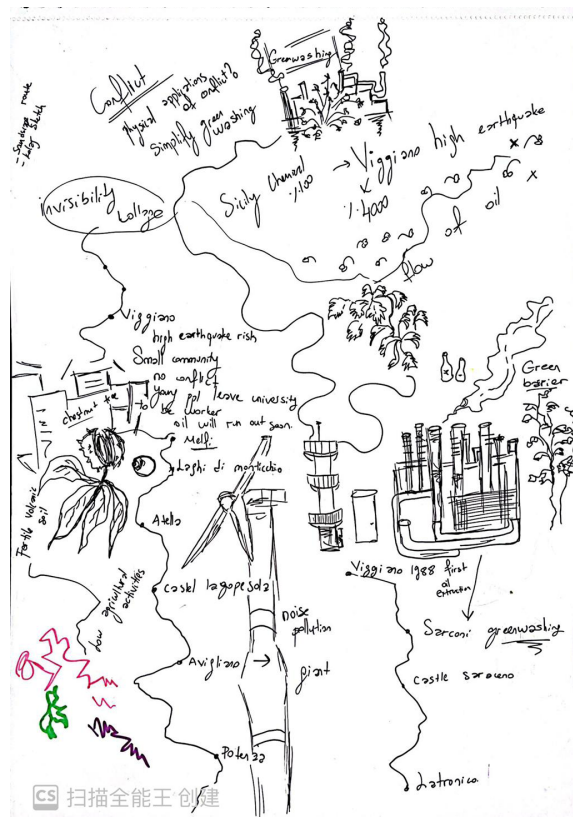


# SKETCHES

The drawings and sketches we made along the way represent spontaneous thoughts of creativity that emerge when we observe something that particularly amazes us about the place.

Drawings have the power to not only visually capture elements, but also to be able to pre-predominantly express the feelings of those who draw.

Unlike photos, drawings give us a more subjective view of reality and, in this case, of the subject of conflict.

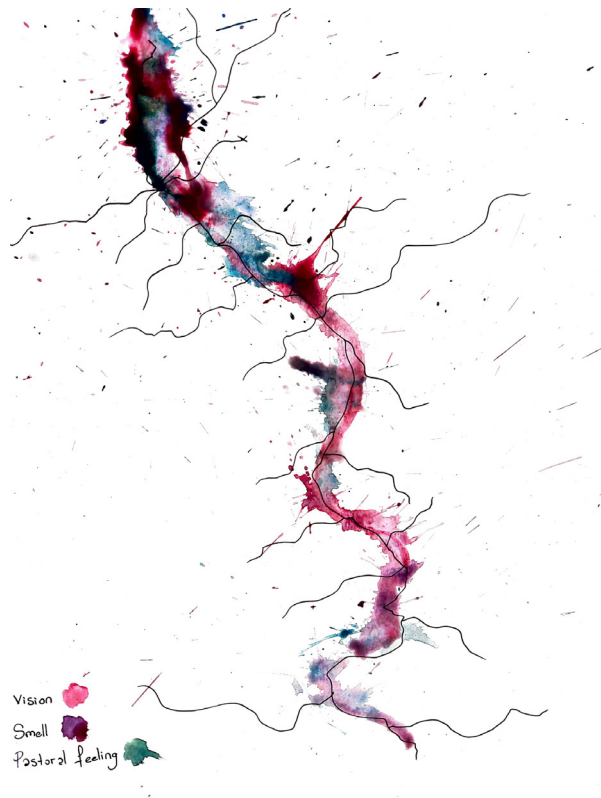


Along the path we designed a particular wood landscape that figure out flowers and tree trunks in the background



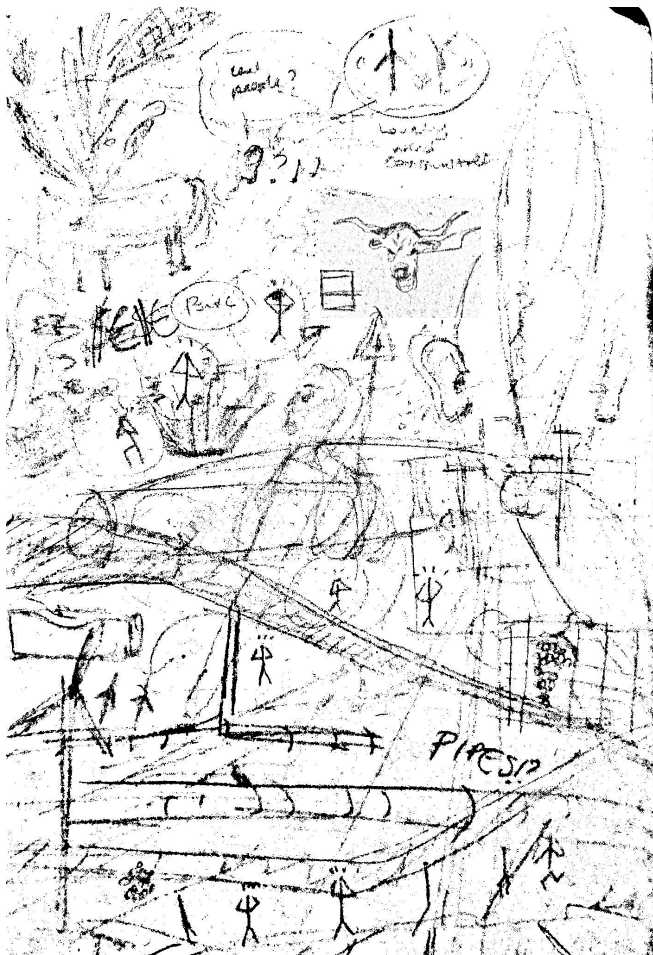


Along the path we designed a particular wood landscape that figure out flowers and tree trunks in the background



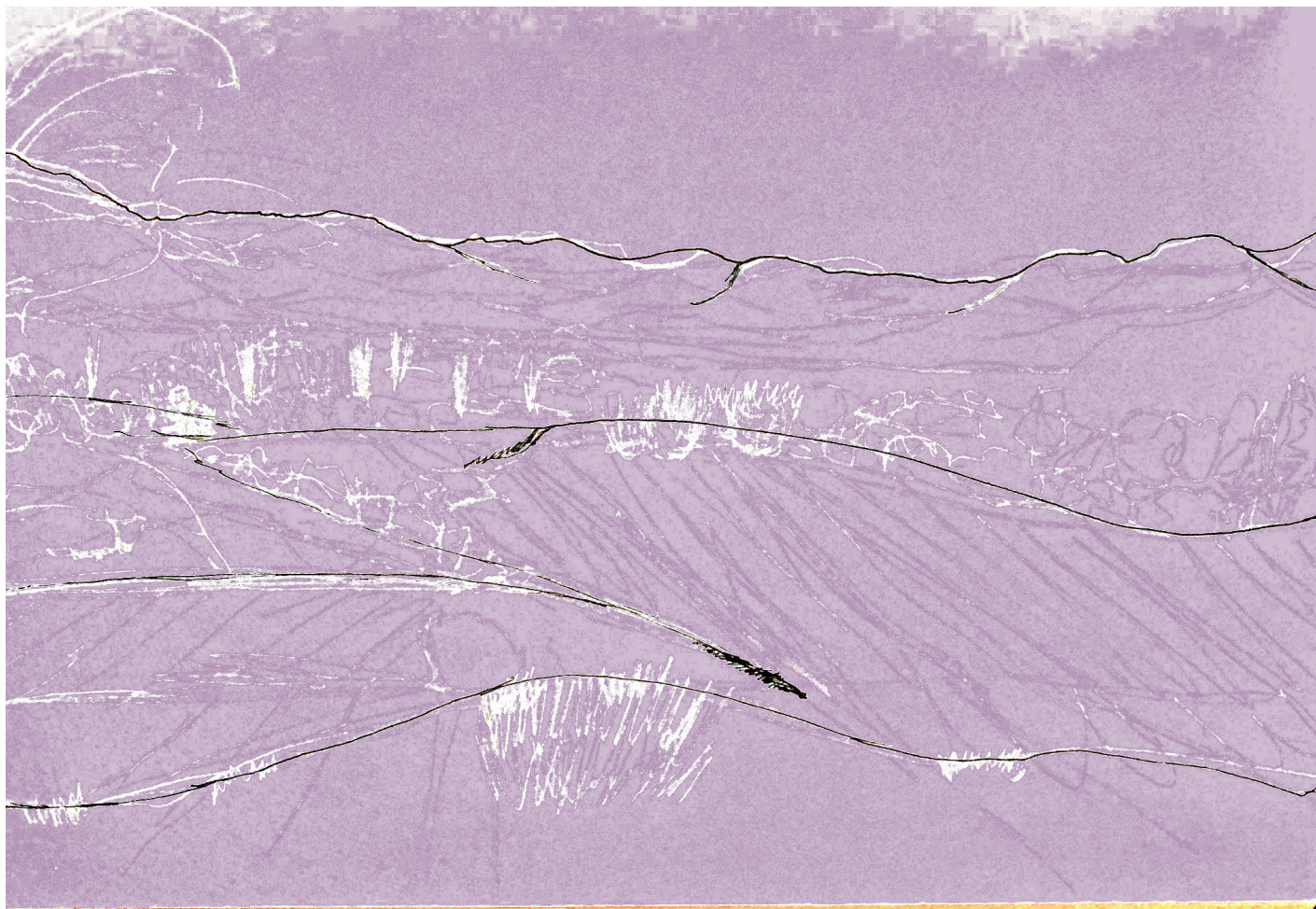
A sensory map that describe with three colours what we saw, smell and the pastoral feeling.





Some sketches that showing the most memorable things from the walk with the questioning of conflict in the Basilicata. The collage of the initial ideas and observation as an subjective explanation of conflicts in Basilicata (left), train lane observed while walking (above) and one of the fields representation as the question behind the conflict: **What is the invisible?** (right).











These are the characteristic elements that observed. Oil plant, livestock animals, spider wires (left) and the sign of underground pipe network (right) as an indicator what is laying underground which is not visible...





# S

## SOUNDSCAPES

### Small 'covered' old-generation wind turbine



Day 4

Date: 2-9-2022

h: 11.49

Left



Right



*Small wind mill "covered"*





*Small wind mill "uncovered"*

## 15 m old generation 'uncovered' wind turbine



Day 4

2-9-2022

h: 12.04

During the walk, we had the opportunity to get close to some working wind turbines and record their noise.

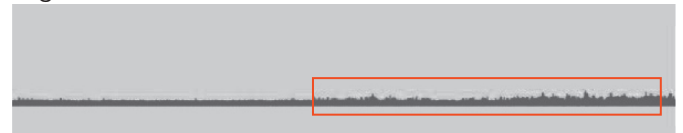
It is now reported here for evaluation.

The first example presents a very clear spectrum of sound, in fact, a regularity of sound can be discerned, also quite fast in frequency. Visible in the sound spectrum and highlighted in the red box. The second blade also had a regularity in the sound, but this time there was an increase in the intensity of it, a sound that became sharper as time passed.

Left



Right









The other soundscape we recorded was that of the COVA oil centre in Viggiano. The first at a distance of about 5 metres from the wall, the second from about 15 metres.

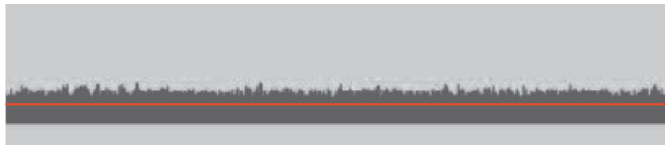
These two are quite similar, but what is interesting is the intensity of the sound, and its constancy over time (see red line).

### COVA machinery sound - 5 meters away



Day 7  
Date: 5-9-2022  
h: 9.22

Left



Right



### Soundscapes aims

Recording the sounds in this case of the wind turbines and the COVA oil centre helps to better understand the origins of possible conflicts, and the causes of their occurrence in the area.

Through sound, one perceives more deeply the atmosphere of the territory and the sensations it conveys.

### COVA machinery sound - 15 meters away



Day 7  
Date: 5-9-2022  
h: 9.20

Left



Right





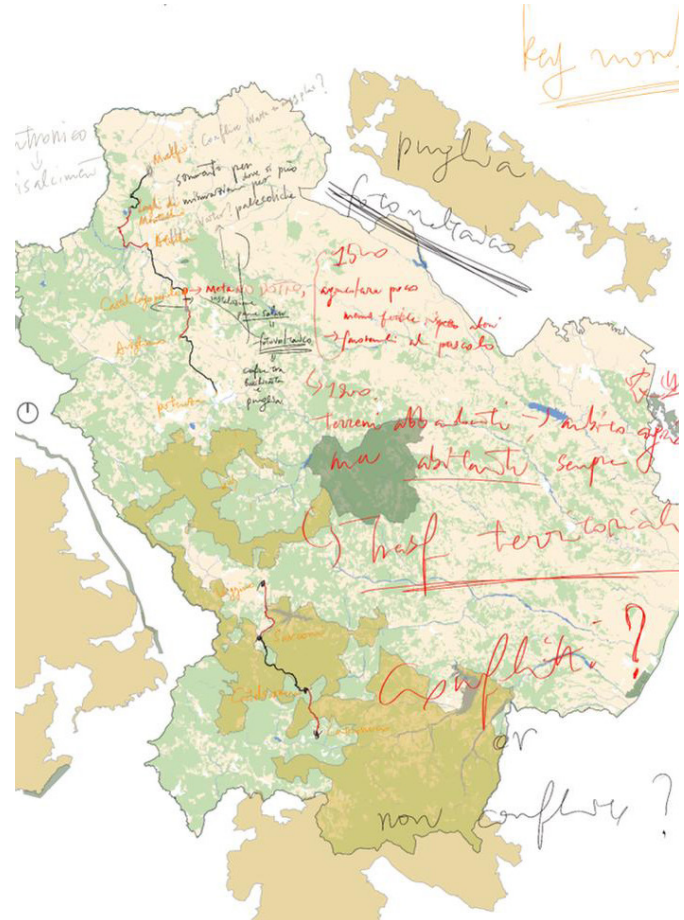
# MAPPING CONFLICTS

Another useful tool for understanding the territory was to map some elements we observed that were related to the theme of conflict.

We printed out the maps we had produced before the walk and enriched them with the elements we felt needed to be represented.

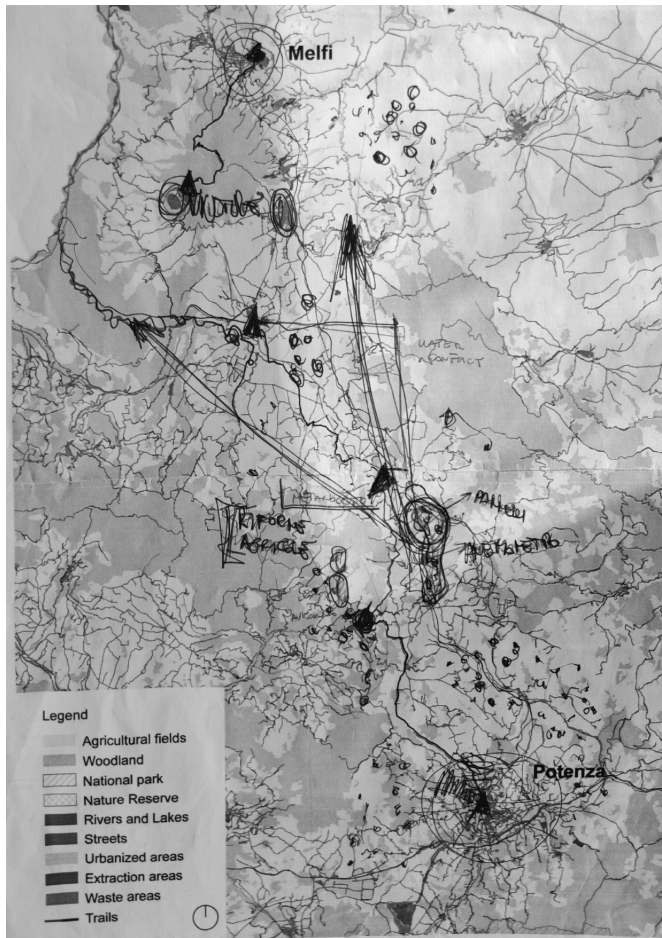
Mapping the conflicts along the territory was not easy as they are difficult to identify and especially to spatialize, but we tried with sketches to represent them on maps.

Also through the explanations of the guides or citizens, we managed to send back a general view of the territory and its conflict elements.

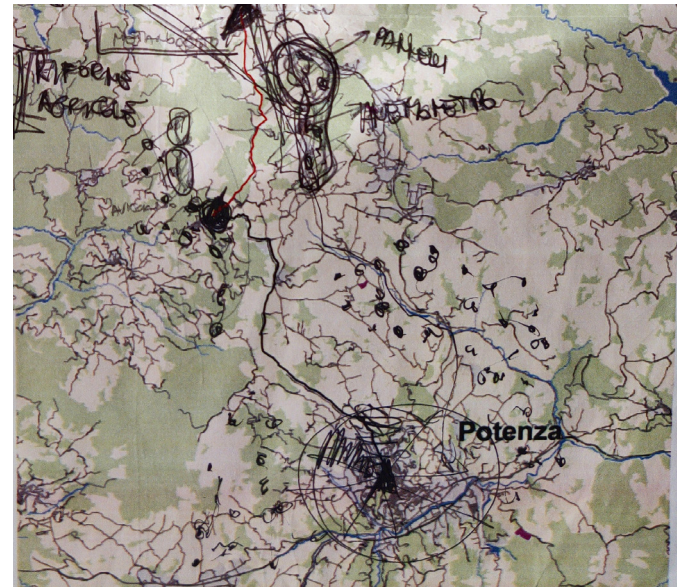


Sketches and texts written along the trails





Map with design of wind mills and particular elements



Focus on a designed map



# 05

## ***THE APPEARANCE OF WHAT CANNOT BE SEEN***

**Armin Linke**

*In this chapter, we would like to represent the territory through some significant pictures we took along the way.*

*We believe that photos are a very effective way to represent some of the issues related to conflicts in the territory.*

*For this reason, we have selected a few pictures that represent some of the issues that are important to our theme.*

*They are photos that metaphorically represent certain themes through the landscape or particular elements that we noticed.*







## AIM OF PHOTOS

The photos are intended to give a meaningful rendering of some key aspects that we have observed in the area. The photos make it possible to visually communicate the issues of conflict-related energy

## TOPOCS RELATED TO PHOTOS

The themes we want to represent are as follows:

1. Abandonment
2. Bigness of windmills
3. Individuality
4. Lack of Awareness
5. COVA and Val d'Agri
6. Shadow Flickering
7. Invisibility



*Visual and noise pollution*



## ABANDONMENT



*Agricultural fields are abandoned and replaced with massive extension of windmills*



## BIGNESS OF WIND MILLS



*Lots of giant windmills and uncultivated lands*





*A more than 40 metres of windmill*



*Very far big windmill compared to a house*



## INDIVIDUALITY



*For sale sign*



*For sale sign (close to the previous one)*



## LACK OF AWARENESS



*Hills covered by windmills and a crooked sign of "Stop"*



*Empty house of ENI property that cultivate lavender*



## COVA and VAL D'AGRI



*The Cova oil centre that cover its visibility by trees and high fences*





*Cova oil centre in function and the city of Viggiano in the background*



## SHADOW FLICKERING



*Wind mills shadows that create an "X"*



*Shadows above buildings*





*Visual noise and annoyance*



*Big shadow covering*



## INVISIBILITY



*Landscape on a foggy day in Basilicata*





*Anemometer to study and measure wind*



*Fog that surround natural environment*



# 06

## **INVISIBILITY OF CONFLICT**

*The theme of the invisibility of conflicts emerged during the walk, and then during a series of processes and discoveries made directly on the ground. Before walking through Basilicata, we had a different idea of what conflict was in this territory, once we did the 'active' workshop we had to change our minds.*

*All this stems from the materials and documentation gathered during the walk, especially from interviews and testimonies of actors involved in the topic of energy and conflict.*

*We have therefore come to understand that conflict in Basilicata is to be considered invisible, the reasons for which are explained in this chapter.*

*What is Invisibility?*

*Invisibility means that incapability by nature of being seen (like being not perceptible) by vision especially with its synonym of "hidden".*

*In the definition of Invisibility, it is emphasized that the object actually exists but cannot be seen, and this is the cornerstone of our concept.*

*The definition of invisibility opens wide doors for investigating the reasons why something existing cannot be seen and/or covered, discovering connections and trying to find out what is behind the invisible.*





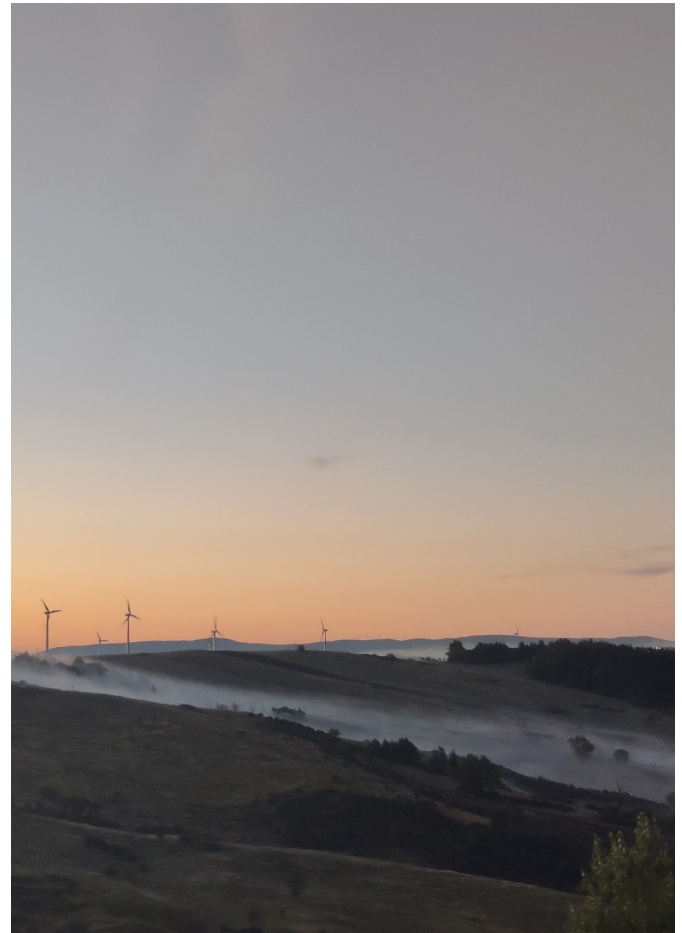


# INVISIBILITY UNDERSTANDING

## Calvino's Invisibility

The layered and masked expression of semiotics, which Calvino used in his 1972 novel *Invisible City* concept, offers us the opportunity to make connections with the concept of invisibility of conflicts. As Calvino describes 55 cities visually and fictionally, we investigate the factors that create imaginary expressions in the concept of conflicts, try to understand the invisible by tracing them, and examine the chronological scenarios.

Using what our senses express to us during the walk and maintaining these, using items such as sketches and photographs, we try to express invisible conflicts as in Calvino's fictionalization of



*Early morning fog cover the hills but windmills are clearly visible*



invisible cities. Therefore, the principles of culture, landscape and temporality used by Calvino express the three main themes that we experienced during the walk and used while revealing the hidden face of conflicts.

### **Conflicts with Culture, Landscape and Time Emphasis**

The change of culture has been directly affected by changing energy production landscapes and their political implications. The fundamental change in livestock and agriculture that we experienced on the route between Melfi-Latronico leads us directly to the conclusion that all cultural aspects of Basilicata, especially economically and socially, have changed along with its energy landscapes. The concept of landscape, just like Calvino uses, directly determines both our vital and functional capabilities and limits with the indisputable effect of nature, which reduces us completely to concrete.

For example, nature determines the place of anemometers in the landscape, and we emphasize the fact that human is a tool here. With the principle of time, like Calvino, who emphasized that cities exist under the influence of the past, present and future and are actually timeless, we also examined

the change of conflicts between the past, present and future, and most importantly, we reached the hidden layers in all of these processes.

### **Invisibility of Conflicts as Our Main Concept**

After all of the findings, experiences and discussions on the main concept; it is found that conflict is “hidden” in Basilicata. This secrecy is emerged by some human made and intentional applications and some more general region based reasons.

Especially some of these human made applications that create power inequality between conflicting groups and make the conflicts invisible by reflecting one side more dominant are determined. It is found that any kind of evidences of negative situations or disagreements are covered up by 4 main ways: greenwashing methods and benefiting from the passiveness of people, lack of regional landscape plan in Basilicata (Piano Paesaggistico Territoriale Regionale) and incompleteness of shared data.

Before these reasons’ explanation it is crucial to understand the four main arguments that is determined in the interviews and researches which



are about Basilicata region related to the lack of active population and the reasons that cause vagueness of the existing conflicts.

### **Main Arguments of Passiveness of People and Greenwashing Methods:**

The first argument is supporting the fact that there is lack of community sense in Basilicata region. It is understood that the number of population living in a vast territory as Basilicata which is nearly 500.000, is seriously affecting the unity sense of people who live in here. Especially in terms of landuse distribution and huge empty areas between living areas which broke the connection between people both physically and socially directly cause isolation and disconnection between actions, thoughts and ideologies which create the main components of the conflict created by the social groups.

As second argument, it is found that there is no big city center in Basilicata and this is causing lack of socialization and communication between masses of people who share same thoughts under similar circumstances. Especially, when it is compared with the regions with very large city centers, the importance of the central areas which conserve serious social and communicative potentials come

forward with their improved social and economic facilities. With the support of interviews that have done, as the third argument it is understood that young population is leaving Basilicata and adults and elderlies are creating majority of the population. This data directly reflecting the fact that there is lack of active population in the region so the conflicts and actions related to their transmission also are weakening. Elderlies are generally not so willing to make themselves heard by authorities or other people because of their physical and mental situations however young generation always carry the main responsibility about taking action for defending their thoughts and resisting against unfair situations.

As the last argument it is found that there are some consciousness and awareness problems because of the lack of general information. It can be said that to inform locals is mainly duty of the municipalities and the suppliers which are directly responsible for the applications that affecting people. So the disconnections between authorities and their unwillingness to work in detail with locals generally causing lack of knowledge and understanding between people. As a result generally, the existing complaints and protests of people are not





*Fog cover the wood and try to make it "invisible".*



directly pointing out the serious problems of the environment. As an instance, international climate action “Friday for Future” protests which are done by teens can be an evidence for this lack of awareness situation especially in Basilicata. As it is understood, it turned into an action which is done for popularity perception of teenagers rather than for protesting harmful environmental applications and urge of saving future.

Therefore, the reason why this work is handled with the title of **“invisibility of the conflicts”** is; to reveal the existence of conflicts that have lost their visibility due to the communities of people who did not resist and were removed from the center of the conflict. Afterwards, our aim is to produce sustainable solutions to the conflict-creating factors in the Basilicata region by seeing the reasons and results behind the factors that create this uncertainty and invisibility, such as greenwashing methods and power inequality between suppliers and consumers. We believe that rising these factors to the surface will provide Basilicata, its needed power to resist and transform into a better region in terms of social awareness and environmental quality. As an instance, international climate action “Friday for Future” protests which are done by teens can be an evidence for this lack of awareness situation

especially in Basilicata. As it is understood, it turned into an action which is done for popularity perception of teenagers rather than for protesting harmful environmental applications and urge of saving future. So as these arguments point out, especially spatial and demographic reasons lead to the invisibility of conflicts in Basilicata region. Moreover, as mentioned at the beginning, greenwashing applications of local energy companies the environmental, social and economic effects of ongoing energy production processes are being covered up. As an example, the lands around the production areas and around the Oil/Fuel Separation Plant, one of the examples we have experienced, are purchased by the plant owners, reducing the population living there first. In addition, the number of people is very low, with people who do not want to live around these facilities due to especially noise and air pollution. Later, the producers plant lavender in these lands and home gardens, and the odor of particles that are harmful to the environment and human health such as sulfate released into the air are tried to be suppressed. Also by planting trees around the oil plant is another kind of greenwashing application which tries to hide the sound of the working plant with its visual pollution.



## **Invisibility of Datas and Regional Landscape Plan**

In Basilicata it is found that there is lack of institutional governance and their applications in local scales. There is no Regional and Territorial Landscape Plan in Basilicata region without the first one which is work-in-progress. It is very serious problem related to the land use and land consumption aspects of the situation. Regarding to the institutional aspect as we mentioned in our mind map, it includes the bridge between locals and authorities and their knowledge. Also, awareness problems and lack of data are some of other problems that are related with lack of institutional governance quality in Basilicata.

For the data invisibility, we can give the example of our inaccessibility to number of wind mills. We could not access their exact number and the maps that showing the number is not completed. So even though it is the duty of the authorities, they did not share or represent the datas. This causes also inability of people who want to work on this situation with their private interest and also uncertainty of the transformation process of energy production landscapes which affect also local people. They do not know the data so they do not have the future vision about their lands, energy consumption or

environmental effects. So, all of these are reflecting the seriousness of the lack of data and lack of landscape plan problems.

## **Conclusion of Invisibility as our Interpretation**

Such as in the oil plant example, the sulphate smell which the cultivated lavender fields cannot suppress and the noise in the environment and the absence of conflict due to the absence of people makes the irony here more and more stronger. Additionally, lack of institutional governance, data knowledge and locals inaccessibility of the future visions encourages the invisibility and we start to not see any conflict. Therefore, the reason why this work is handled with the title of “invisibility of the conflicts” is; to reveal the existence of conflicts that have lost their visibility due to the communities of people who did not resist and were removed from the center of the conflict. Afterwards, our aim is to produce sustainable solutions to the conflict-creating factors in the Basilicata region by seeing the reasons and results behind the factors that create this uncertainty and invisibility, such as greenwashing methods and power inequality between suppliers and consumers. We believe that rising these factors to the surface will provide Basilicata, its needed power to resist and transform into a better region in terms of social awareness and environmental quality.



# INVISIBILITY ON DATAS

The concept of invisibility also emerges from a more objective point of view through the georeferencing map data of wind turbines.

As a first step, we consulted the geoportal of the Basilicata region to collect existing data on wind turbines in the area.

We then used georeferencing tools to georeference the elements, which were mapped and compared with satellite photos (ESRI Satellite).

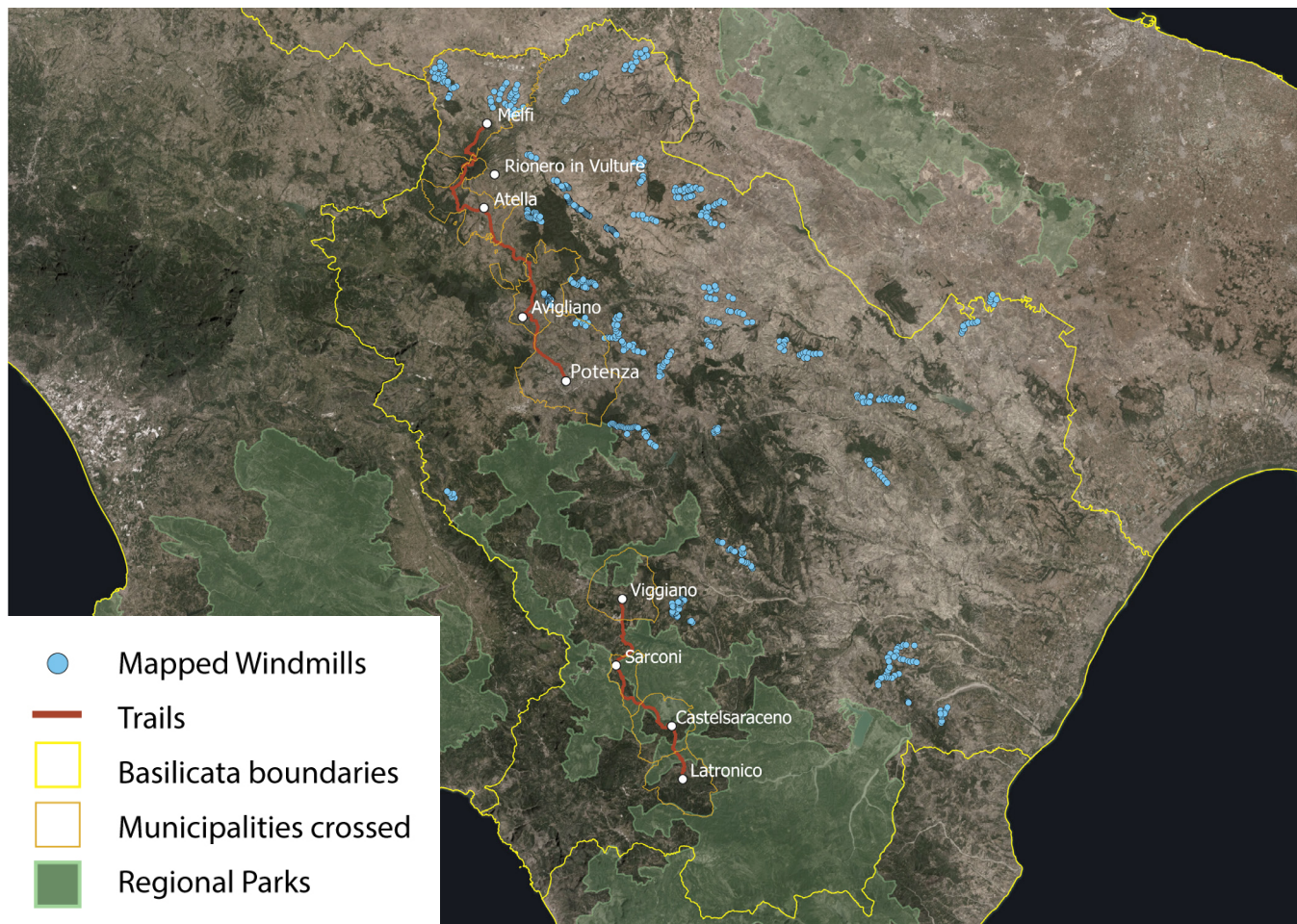
We then noticed that some of the wind turbines seen from satellite, especially through shading, were not mapped and included in the geoportal.

This shows us a lack (invisibility) of available data, a lack of up-to-date data, which is probably a symptom of the very rapid implementation of entire wind farms.



<https://rsdi.regione.basilicata.it/>







## AVIGLIANO





## AVIGLIANO





## MELFI





## RIONERO IN VULTURE





# 07

## ***AFTER THE WALK***

*In this chapter we tried to sum up the big amount of feedbacks that we got from the territory and its inhabitants and thinking to some possible scenarios that can be developed.*

*With the post walking production researches and while walking experiences it is found that local scale energy production solutions would be very effective in terms of reaching future's renewable energy targets and today's hidden conflicts in Basilicata region.*

*We especially proposed the idea of energy communities and reported the good practice of Sasso di Castalda municipality.*







# THE VISION OF SASSO DI CASTALDA

## The Vision of Sasso di Castalda

The 'Action Plan for Sustainable Energy' of the municipality of Sasso di Castalda, located in the province of Potenza, is a local example of how to implement sustainable energy communities.

The plan, in fact, set a vision for 2020 for energy self-sufficient housing. To equip apartments with thermal insulation, biomass boiler or fireplace and photovoltaic panels.

This overall SEAP project carried forward with its 'vision' foresees a further final evolution with the concept of a 'smart grid'. i.e. with the physical-electrical connection of all renewable energy production equipment to form an independent and self-sufficient grid, i.e. an energy community.



[https://mycovenant.eumayors.eu/docs/seap/3312\\_1354026891.pdf](https://mycovenant.eumayors.eu/docs/seap/3312_1354026891.pdf)



This example is very stimulating and useful especially to all those 'PAES' of the Lucanian municipalities in the areas of oil extraction, where the energy companies, operating there, must somehow compensate and balance the environmental impacts and will certainly be able to take charge of this new evolutionary process.

What we have learned from this case study is that can be perated in the Basilicata Region, since it was applied in a very similar territory.

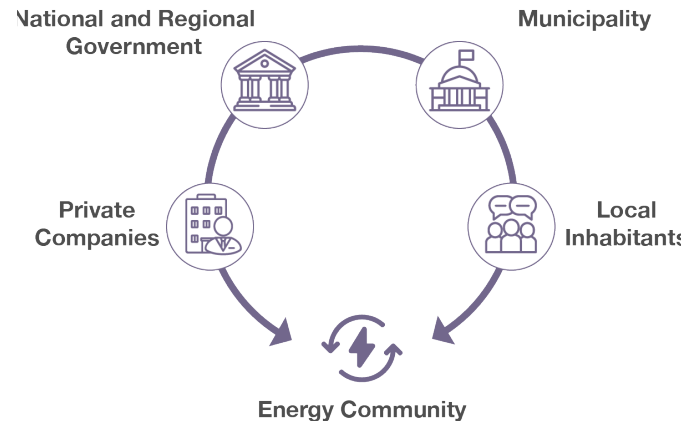
But most of all the fact that energy communities can be a possible key that can bring together private interests (eolic, solar, oil companies) and the collective interests of citizens and local communities.

Indeed, there can be a relationship of greater and clearer communication between the various bodies involved in the planning of energy plants.

National and regional institutions can have more decision-making power, and monitor more closely the relationship between municipalities and private companies for the construction of wind farms for example.

And citizens, who have always had disadvantages, can feel more involved in the decision-making processes of energy planning, and see for themselves the positive effects of renewable energy.

### **Relations and dialogue between energy community actors**





# **B** **BEYOND CONFLICT: SELF-SUFFICIENT ENERGY PRODUCTION MODEL**

With the post walking production researches and while walking experiences it is found that local scale energy production solutions would be very effective in terms of reaching future's renewable energy targets and today's hidden conflicts in Basilicata region.

According to the findings obtained from the interviews, the self sufficient energy production model that the "Solar Community" group worked on was considered as the most applicable basic energy production proposal in Basilicata.

Self Sufficient Energy Production is the key concept to provide sustainable and applicable

future solutions for supplement of energy demand in Basilicata region. This model proposes a much smaller scale (residential or neighborhood scale) energy production and consumption of this energy in itself than national or large regional energy production and distribution models, and proposes a clean energy cycle that can be reduced even to each family and per household.

In addition to the fact that this model is analytical at a scale that can be reduced to per residence, this proposal necessitates social and economic co-operative elements and energy communities in the model. This makes the proposal completely sustainable and enables self-sufficient consumers to connect the invisible gaps between producer and consumer groups as mentioned in the concept of invisibility of conflicts.

Subsequently, the integration of power efficiency based knowledge network between users, especially of renewable energy systems, which are in transformation process, strengthens the model by creating an information linkages among users. Supporting the detection and conscious sharing of the existing data of already developed fields such as scientific forecasting methods and wind energy



datas with technological and digital studies also strengthens this proposal in terms of technical aspects and its applicability.

Since forecasting methods are based on advanced technology and these datas are available to experts, integrating it into local people scale is one of the main cores of the model. Since the user will know the scope of production/consumption, the need for incentives and social organization required by traditional energy systems will be replaced by mutual trust between the actors and will provide appropriate environment for consciously maintained energy production and consumption cycles of future which is needed.

Another strength of the model is that it creates a free environment where there is equal power distribution by eliminating the power inequality between the actors, which is the most common in the conflicts concept and allows it to be covered. The idea of self-sufficient production strengthens the social connection and will also strengthen the unity sense with the common goal motive of people under the same conditions. In this case, the local people will be able to claim their rights with equality of power in a more basic and useful model instead

of a complex political system where they will conflict with producers who work completely independently of them due to the search for their own interests and benefits.

As a result, "Self Sufficient Energy Production Model" is proposed with its high applicability potential and usefulness in terms of its environmental, economic and social proceeds which are predicted. Depending on the overall study it is expected that small scale energy production and its cyclical use in the same scale of its production would provide cleaner, equal and sustainable environment for people in Basilicata region. So the invisibility factors which hide the reactions of people and nature in Basilicata related to its energy production inputs and outputs are examined in a detailed way and these details bring us to the final solution as importance of self sufficiency.



# 08

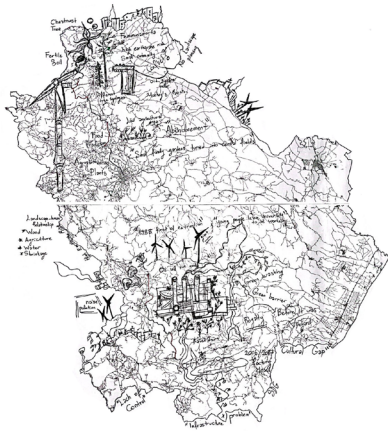
## **DIARY MAP**

*Our diary map reflects our own interpretation with the key concepts of our walking experience. We tried to emphasize the windmill visuals and their distribution with its impact in our memories with other elements of landscape such as mushrooms, chestnut trees and lavender fields. We also emphasized the impact of oil plant we observed in Viggiano and wind mills sound pollution in Avigliano.*

*It is tried to find the invisible conflicts by collecting small evidences from people, landscape and datas that we found.*

*All of our senses and experiences worked as tools for explanation of the map and also added a sensory painting which reflects our dominant feelings and combined it with all other representations to reflect our exact experience.*

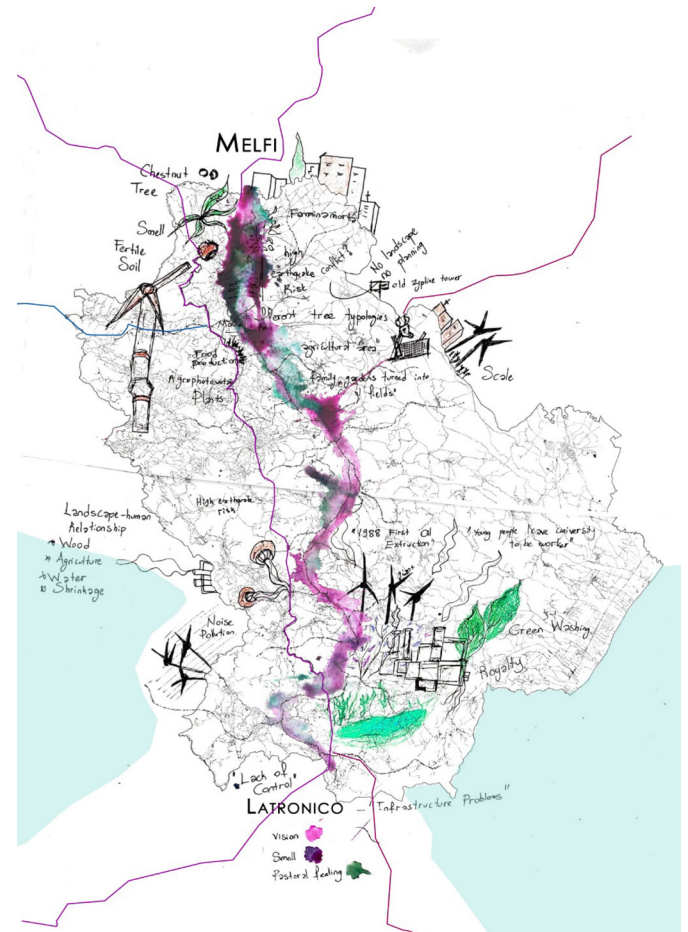




First version presented at Latronico 8-9-2022



Intermediate version



Last version



## REFERENCES

Calvino, I. (1978). *Invisible cities*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (ed. orig. 1972)

Dalby, S. (2003). *Environmental Insecurities: Geopolitics, Resources and Conflict*. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 38(48), 5073–5079. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4414345>

Edensor, T. (2010). *Walking in Rhythms: Place, Regulation, Style And The Flow Of Experience*, *Visual Studies*, 25:1, 69-79, DOI: 10.1080/14725861003606902

Hamlyn, D. & Deleuze, Gilles & Lester, Mark & Stivale, Charles & Boundas, Constantin. (1992). *The Logic of Sense*. *The Modern Language Review*. 87. 669. 10.2307/3732932.

Kühne, Olaf. (2020). *Landscape Conflicts—A Theoretical Approach Based on the Three Worlds Theory of Karl Popper and the Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf, Illustrated by the Example of the Energy System Transformation in Germany*. *Sustainability*. 12. 6772. 10.3390/su12176772.



O'Neill, John & Walsh, Mary. (2000). *Landscape conflicts: Preferences, identities and rights. Landscape Ecology*. 15. 281-289. 10.1023/A:1008123817429.

Scheffran, Jürgen & Singer, Clifford. (2004). *Energy and Security – From Conflict to Cooperation. INESAP Information Bulletin*. 65-70.

Truman, Sarah & Springgay, Stephanie. (2016). *Propositions for Walking Research*.

Truman, Sarah & Springgay, Stephanie. (2018). *Walking Methodologies in a More-than-Human World: WalkingLab*. 10.4324/9781315231914.

## **WEBSITES**

<https://www.basilicata24.it/tag/friday-for-future/>

<https://ugeo.urbistat.com/AdminStat/en/it/demografia/dati-sintesi/basilicata/17/2>

[https://www.citypopulation.de/en/italy/17\\_\\_basilicata/](https://www.citypopulation.de/en/italy/17__basilicata/)

[https://circabc.europa.eu/webdav/CircaBC/ESTAT/regportraits/Information/itf5\\_pop.htm](https://circabc.europa.eu/webdav/CircaBC/ESTAT/regportraits/Information/itf5_pop.htm)  
[https://mycovenant.eumayors.eu/docs/seap/3312\\_1354026891.pdf](https://mycovenant.eumayors.eu/docs/seap/3312_1354026891.pdf)

[http://rsdi.regione.basilicata.it/Catalogo/srv/ita/search?hl=ita#%7Cr\\_basili:7aec1a4c:16ff0f3a799:4f6c](http://rsdi.regione.basilicata.it/Catalogo/srv/ita/search?hl=ita#%7Cr_basili:7aec1a4c:16ff0f3a799:4f6c)

<https://www.basilicata24.it/2014/03/sasso-di-castalda-scommette-sullenergia-sostenibile-12844/>

<https://liberosservatoriovaldagri.wordpress.com/>

<https://ejatlas.org/country/turkey>

<https://it.ejatlas.org/>

<https://www.oecd.org/cfe/regionaldevelopment>

<https://becultour.eu/pilot/basilicata-italy>



*So.A.V.e. Camminare nei paesaggi della produzione energetica*

*Group 5 - Energy and Conflicts*

*Beyond invisible conflicts. Walking in the energy landscapes in Basilicata*

*Gianfranco Eportentosi, Karya Oner, Melike Yildirim, Yunan Xie, Esin Tekin*

*Laboratorio del Cammino*



*Universities Network:*





## Coordinamento

Luca Lazzarini e Serena Marchionni

## Comitato Scientifico

Anna Maria Colavitti e Sergio Serra (Università di Cagliari); Cristiana Rossignolo e Ilaria Tonti (Politecnico di Torino); Marco Mareggi, Chiara Merlini, Andrea Rolando e Luca Lazzarini (Politecnico di Milano); Flavio Stimilli e Massimo Sargolini (Università di Camerino); Filippo Schilleci e Annalisa Giampino (Università di Palermo); Antonio Bocca (Università di Chieti-Pescara); Maria Valeria Mininni, Ina Macaione, Chiara Rizzi (Università della Basilicata); Stefania Rössl e Elena Mucelli (Università degli Studi di Bologna), Hatice Karaca (Bilkent University); Serena Marchionni e Daniele Cinciripini (Ikonemi); Daniela Allocca (EPP/Progetto Fiori); Marcella Turchetti (Associazione Archivio Storico Olivetti); Maria Teresa Silvestrini (Liceo A. Einstein); Michele Cerruti But (Fondazione Pistoletto), Massimo Sordi (OMNE).





