



## Landscape analysis matrix

Starting from the abovementioned questions and horizon of the problem, the international partnership entered the topic of landscape by pointing out its conceptual essence. In this sense, landscape actually corresponds and consists (but it doesn't exhaust itself) in a representation of the reality by a subject. Yet we could ask if and in what sense the way subjects see things corresponds to something real. The answer to this question came in the 50s from the geographer Herbert Lehmann<sup>1</sup>. Starting from the reflection of the philosopher Georg Simmel, Lehmann maintains that it is possible to individuate in the real world an **objective** framework of characters for each landscape (tonality, atmosphere, etc.), that means a set of formal<sup>2</sup> characters, on which specific **cultures** work in different ways and build symbolical and immaterial meanings. Landscape is made of **dynamical** and **articulated relationships** that link objective elements (natural and anthropic) with cultural-subjective elements.

In order to express graphically the dynamic relationship and double essence of landscape (objective and subjective), partners tried at first to build a matrix of landscape analysis. On the objective side, landscape features consist in naturalistic-environmental aspects (to be described for each reality and partner) and elements deriving from anthropization, such as historical-artistic heritage. On the subjective side, subjective features consist in stakeholders involved at different levels in landscape use, management, deterioration, modification, and life. It's important to notice that both objective and subjective features are spatially and temporally stratified, and therefore intrinsically complex to analyze.

The specific goal of building such a matrix is to point out and valorise the **specific character** (close to a person's face) of specific landscapes in/upon which partners of Landsible will work. Important to note is that not all relationships between subjective and objective, contribute to the emersion of this specific landscape character; many relationships, on the contrary, contribute to the deterioration and mystification of identity and of landscape values. Therefore, partners involved need to individuate which relationships contribute to this research (and have to be stimulated) and which ones, on the contrary, create landscape risks (and have to be modified and corrected). Partners have to investigate which landscape policy to adopt, according to a preliminary quantitative and qualitative analysis.

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<sup>1</sup> Cfr. Herbert Lehmann [et al.], *L'anima del paesaggio tra estetica e geografia*, a cura di Luisa Bonesio e Marcella Schmidt di Friedberg, Mimesis, Milano, 1999.

<sup>2</sup> Landscape is, as a matter of fact, an object presenting a logic of forms.

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<p>The matrix represents graphically the essence of landscape's relationships <i>La matrice serve a rappresentare graficamente l'essenza relazionale del paesaggio</i></p>		<p><b>OBJECTIVE LANDSCAPE FEATURES<sup>3</sup></b> <b>ASPETTI OGGETTIVI DEL PAESAGGIO<sup>4</sup></b></p>	
		<p>Naturalistic-environmental Aspect (to be described or listed specifically) <i>Aspetto naturalistico-ambientale (da descrivere o elencare specificamente)</i></p>	<p>Elements from anthropization (historical-artistic heritage) (to be described or listed specifically) <i>Elementi di antropizzazione (patrimonio storico-artistico, ecc.) (da descrivere o elencare specificamente)</i></p>
<p><b>SUBJECTIVE/CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES (Actors, Stakeholders, Powers)</b> <b>ASPETTI SOGGETTIVI DEL PAESAGGIO (Attori, Stakeholders, Poteri)</b></p>	Public administrators Amministratori pubblici	<p>This grey area expresses both the area of the stakeholders' (singularly considered or cooperatively) <b>space-temporal relationships</b> relative to landscape objectives/aspects considered and the whole of territorial elements, which are recognizable as "<b>Landmarks</b>" (see following definition). Relationships have to be firstly <b>described</b> and then <b>analyzed</b> considering the quali-quantitative aspect by using appropriate methods and indicators (which will be precisely defined in the <b>Step 2</b> of the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the <u>quantitative</u> aspect of relationships concerns the status, the trend and the answer;</li> <li>the <u>qualitative</u> aspect derives from a preliminary (general and generic) analysis of needs and expectations of partners concerning their participation to the project.</li> </ul> <p>[In this sense, each partner should use materials already published at his local scale concerning these topics].</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Questo riquadro grigio esprime, per un verso, l'area delle <b>relazioni spazio-temporali</b> intrattenute dagli <i>stakeholder</i> (ciascuno indipendentemente dagli altri oppure cooperativamente) rispetto all'aspetto o agli aspetti paesaggistico/i oggettivo/i considerato/i e, per altro verso, l'insieme degli elementi territoriali riconoscibili come "<b>Landmarks</b>" (vedi definizione che segue). Le relazioni vanno dapprima <b>descritte</b> e successivamente <b>analizzate</b> sotto l'aspetto quali-quantitativo secondo opportuni metodi, parametri e indicatori (li si delinea nello <b>Step 2</b> del progetto). In merito alla descrizione delle relazioni, qui di seguito se ne presenta una possibile articolazione:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>l'aspetto <u>quantitativo</u> delle relazioni riguarda lo stato, il trend e la risposta<sup>5</sup>;</li> <li>l'aspetto <u>qualitativo</u> deriva da una prima (generica e generale) analisi dei bisogni e delle aspettative dei partner relativamente al progetto.</li> </ul> <p>[A tal fine potrà essere utile per ciascun partner utilizzare materiali che siano già stati pubblicati e/o prodotti localmente in materia].</p>	
	Public decision makers Decisori pubblici		
	Entrepreneurs Imprenditori		
	Students Studenti		
	Associations Associazioni		
	Experts Esperti di settore		
	Citizens Cittadini		
	Other Altro		

<sup>3</sup> GIS could be useful for this purpose.

<sup>4</sup> Il GIS potrebbe a questo proposito rivelarsi utile.

<sup>5</sup> Cfr. Regione Piemonte, *Metodologie per il recupero degli spazi pubblici negli insediamenti storici*, Artistica, Savigliano, 2005, pp. 36-37.