



Landscape Evaluation Plan (LEP) *Common Methodology*

One of the most relevant outcomes of the international partnership is the common methodology, which was worked out after intense cooperation and comparison between different competences, sciences, and points of view represented within the “Landsible “ sub-project. The methodological approach to the project’s topic may be summarized as follows:

- the scientific and cultural assumption;
- the methodological approach – steps of the project: contents and goals;
- the pilot-project.

1. Scientific and cultural preliminary remarks

Recent disciplinary debate have assumed the landscape diversity as a richness to be preserved. Landscape identity and recognizability represent a fundamental element of places’ quality and are related with the population’s life quality (see the *European Landscape Convention*). Nevertheless, in many cases the decisions of territorial and urban transformation do not take into account such aspects. The loss of quality, of variety, and of differentiation of landscapes is in many cases associated with the loss of identity of places and of the population’s sense of belonging. These elements threaten the security and relationship between different territorial subject and populations. Moreover, it is nowadays evident that an inadequate governance of territories and landscapes often causes economical poverty and loss of competitiveness. As a result, the qualitative development of a territory is thwarted. Recent policies are at the present oriented towards excellent and extraordinary landscapes and are often reduced to conservative actions.

But the territory is constantly changing, and the landscape transformations can not be avoided, but they have to be consciously addressed, and this means that they to be oriented and managed with coherence. Not just to insert the interventions in the overall landscape frame, but to enhance and preserve the historical and landscape potentials as crucial elements for the territorial competitiveness and for sustainable development strategies. It is therefore necessary to move from a sectional to an integrated approach, which ought to be able to interpret the landscape evolution as a complex system, where the ecological and natural components are related with the urban, economic, social and cultural ones. These changes ought to happen because of the direct participation of local stakeholders of a certain territory. Stakeholders are, as a matter of fact, persons or boards which have an interest in a territory and in the way it may be managed.

Each transformative process, as every new intervention, changes the surrounding landscape strengthening or de-structuring the relationships between the constitutive elements (landmarks and/or significant). Physical transformations, in the past as in the present, are the results of different behaviours towards the places where they occur: they could have a positive relation with the natural, architectural, cultural, historical and with landscape’s characters or overlap them without care. Being aware of that, means



that one should interrogate about how to make explicit the relationship between plans, forecasts and the idea of landscape behind them. The fact is that in many cases local populations and, generally, the stakeholders have lost their cultural awareness about these topics. An attempt to solve these problems may come from the identification of methods for communitarian communication and confrontation upon the landscape characters (landmarks and/or significant), that population have inherited from their ancestors, and upon the ones they will transmit to the future generations.

From a cultural point of view we agree with those who consider places as the results of age-old activities of transformation and maintenance by mankind, transformations which are intertwined with the natural events and with the unceasing activity of nature. Therefore, places, which are constantly evolving, could be interpreted and planned as “opera in fieri”. The places’ knowledge and awareness is, thus, the fundamental feature to be achieved, in order to plan aware transformations of what has been inherited. Therefore, conservation, re-qualification, management principles and the practical choices of landscape policy have to be enforced with reference to systems, ambits and elements, as it has been done in this study report. In this research we tried to assume a scientific-cultural setting which, in order to define the criteria for the foreseen landscape sceneries and for implementation activities, proposed the integration of territorial and urban sectional policies. This in reference to the methodological elaboration and practical and scientific experience already matured within integrated planning. However, we were also aware of the fact that these aims had to be gained *with* the population’s involvement and sensitization. These activities may realize the following aims or assume the following aspects: identity recovering, valorization and community affirmation, identity re-interpretation for several social and cultural groups, as it could happened in areas with rapid social and physical transformation caused by changes in the social status and in the activities carried out, etc.

In any case, the previous and direct involvement of population and of local stakeholders intends to move in the direction of their regaining possession of the landscape as a common good. Landscape, as a matter of fact, is a good which requires enhancement and public governance, and that therefore requires citizens to be aware of. Moreover, it requires their willingness to be involved in a public work of public responsibility, and in concrete and specific actions aimed to gain knowledge, re-qualification, and good practices of landscape governance.

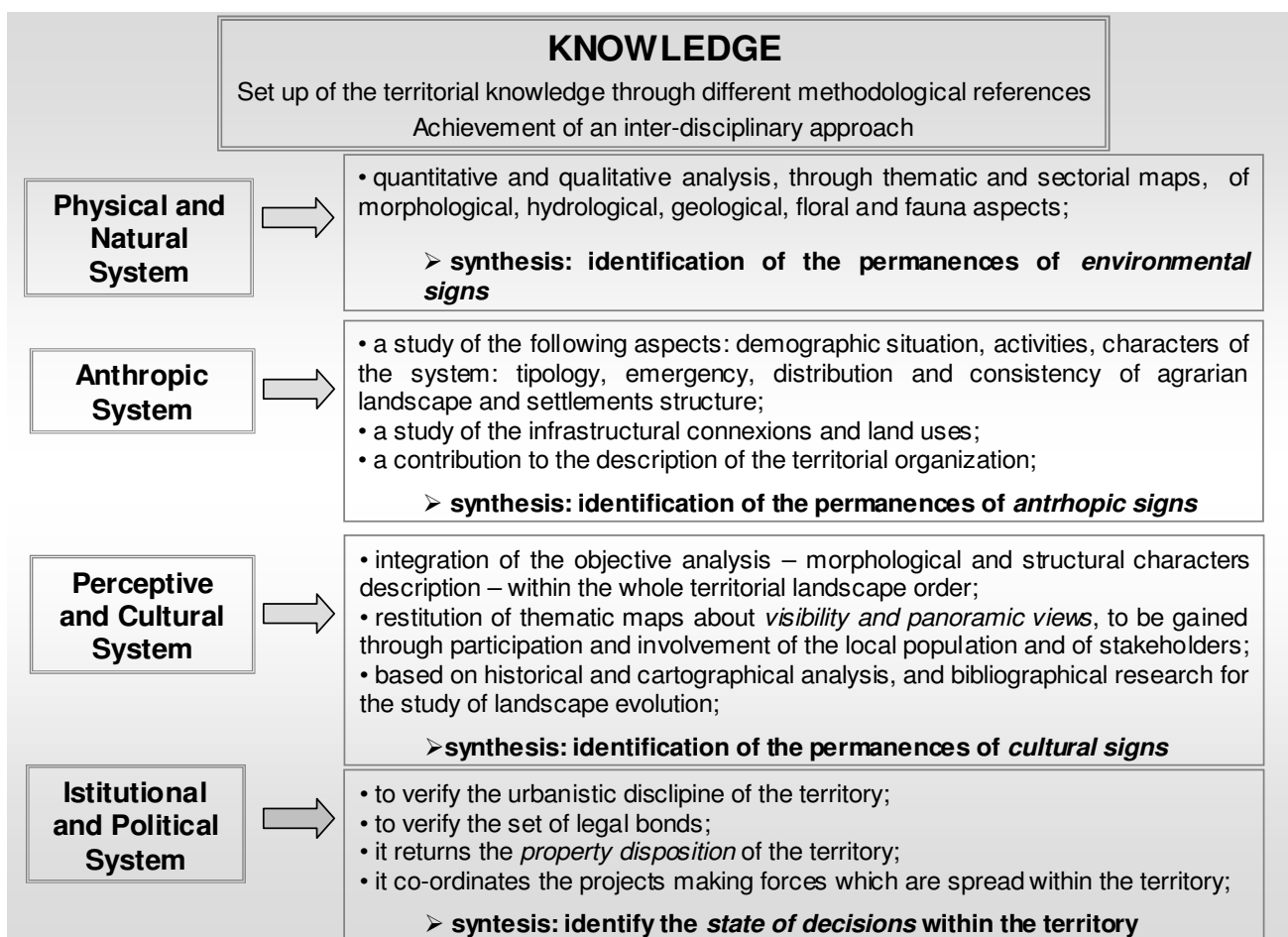
All these aims ought to be locally declined. This underlines the landscape reading as the central moment of the project: the present methodological study evaluates the historic value of the landscape context, the results of the urban planning and its implementation. Moreover, it takes account of the actual state of places and of their trends, and it seems to make the following questions, referring to the ideas of “landscape”, “identity” and to the policies of conservation/transformation: which landscape have we? towards which landscape are we going? which landscape do we want?

However, because of the above-mentioned relevance of involving population and stakeholders in these operations, we have once more the confirmation that landscape acknowledgment operations cannot succeed without their concrete and effective participation. Already the taking place of this involvement operation, could testify a gained result: the fact that a group of local stakeholders has been actually involved in a process of awareness regaining about cultural, social and political motives and about territorial knowledge. For this purpose, the following methodology – which constitutes the main structure of each activity which took place within the “Landsible” sub-project – may in the future be also applied to other specific local necessities and problems eventually put in evidence by partners.

2. The methodological approach – steps of the project: contents and goals

The proposed methodological approach is characterized by the following steps, derived from a classification of known and consolidated processes¹:

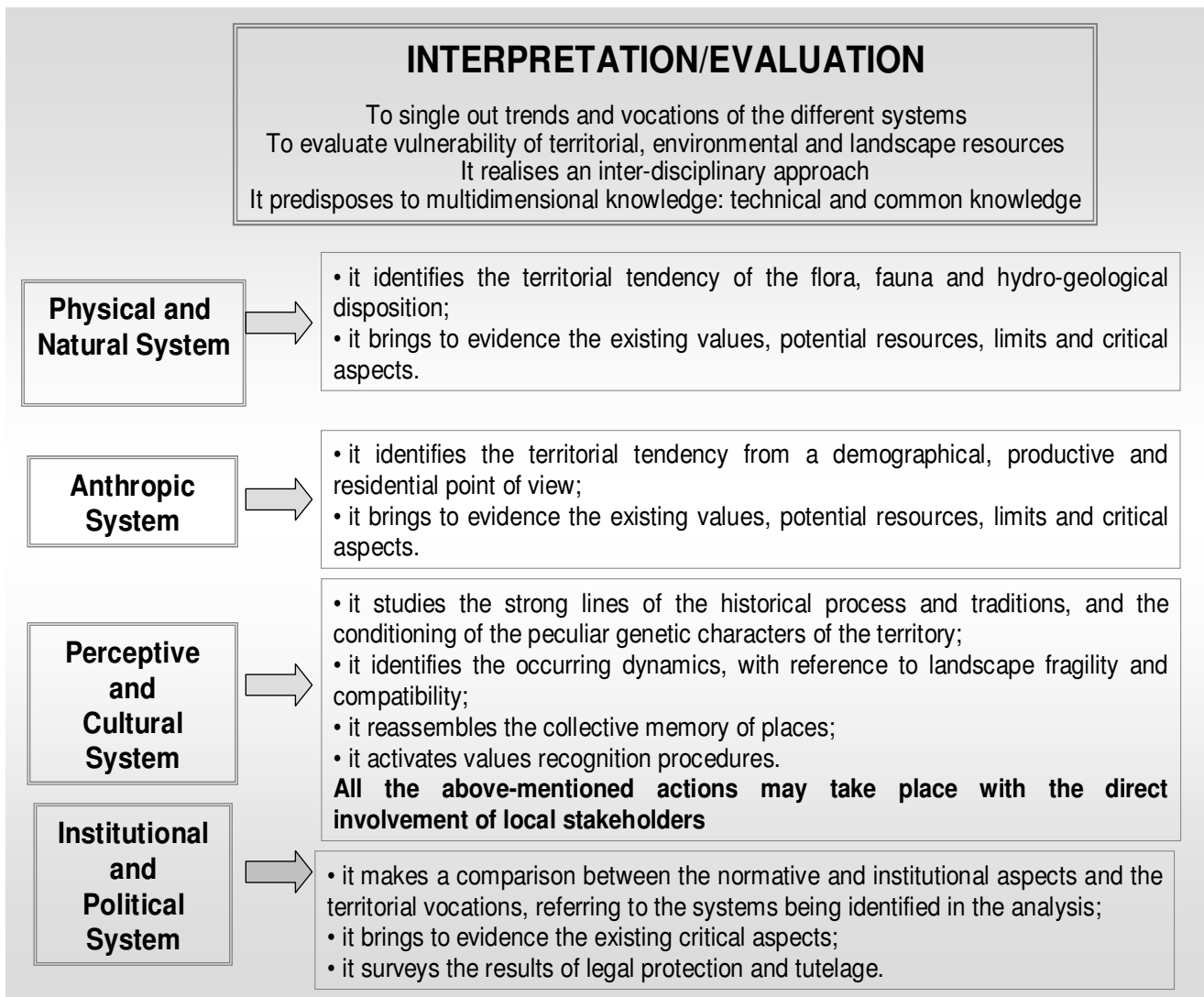
1. **first phase** with descriptive contents, reading of the territory's structural characters and of the pressures and dynamics which modify them;



2. **second phase** with interpretative/evaluative contents, crossed and comparative reading of the previous phase elaborations in order to achieve a synthetic reading of the environmental structure, of the values, risks and vulnerability of the landscape, presenting in a synthetic but careful way the

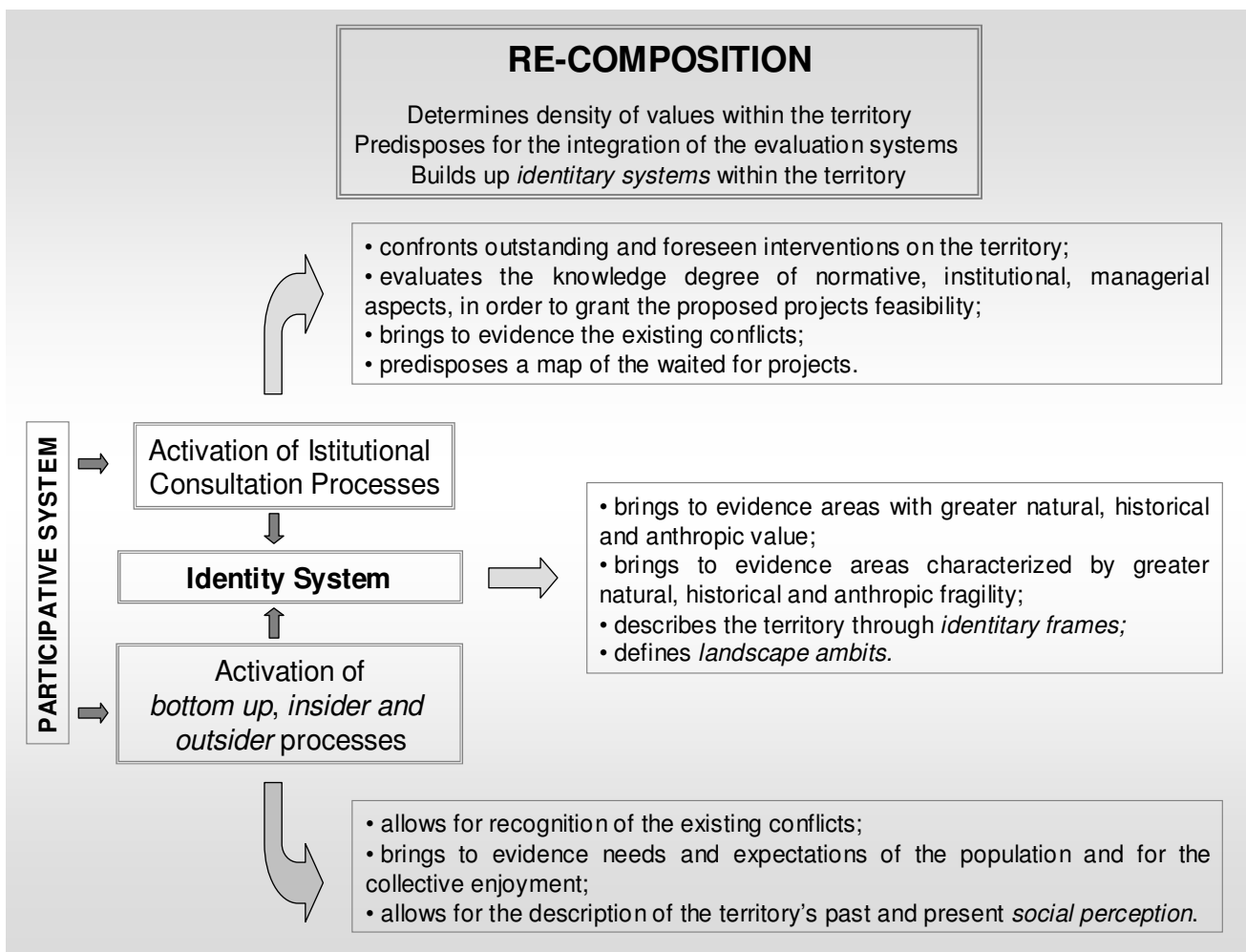
¹ See General Bibliography at p. 12.

characters of the studied context; the evaluation phase concerns the state and quality of the landscape, through the definition of integrity and relevance degrees, and of the criticism and fragility, on one side, and of its potentiality, on the other side;



3. **third phase** for the re-composition analysis through the individualisation of territorial values (both for systems and isolate elements) in confrontation with emerging questions, conflicts, and potentials; the aim is to move towards the activation of participative processes in order to construct identity systems (see “re-composition” table);
4. **fourth phase** for the recognition of the homogeneous ambits/units, in order to define trends, directions and regulations for the territorial and urban planning and set the particular norms and containing a

proposal for interventions, also with reference to the diversification of the existing bonds (see “scenery” table).





SCENERY

Identifies different managerial and development prospects to which alternative possibilities of territorial transformation are referred
Elaborates *projects' suggestions* at the local scale

- On the basis of the re-composition's results, the following aspects are identified:
- transformations consistent with the conservation of the recognized resources and values;
 - times for the processes activation and needed investments;
 - modalities and forms for the management of conservation and development policies.



Formulation of a *scenery's map*

3. The pilot-project

Specific phases: contents and goals

Starting from the cognitive scheme and arriving to the data analyses, with reference to the total extension and scale of representation, the pilot-project presupposes the following methodological process reducing to three the elaboration's phases:

1. **description and interpretation:** it describes the chosen territory-landscape organizing the available data and integrate the sectional report concerning three ambits: environmental and ecological sector; urbanity, anthropic and relational sector; perceptive and symbolic sector. For each sector the actual state, the occurring pressures and the transformation dynamics are represented and interpreted;
2. **critic and evaluation:** it describes forms and functions of the territory-landscape, including values, risks, vulnerability, confronting and summarizing data and elaborations concerning air, water and soil quality, natural areas, biodiversity and ecosystems conservation, safety and quality of settlements;
3. **proposal and project:** through the confrontation of the synthetic results with the general goals of the preliminary document, the pilot-project defines homogeneous Landscape Ambits/Units and Landscape Quality Objectives, creating the presuppositions for the definitive project.

In order to realize each of the above-mentioned phases the cooperation, participation and involvement of local stakeholders and of local population may be strongly required. The process is synthetically illustrated in the following tables:

CASE STUDY APPLICATION

ANALYSIS	OBJECT	LANDSCAPE FRAME	LANDSCAPE UNIT	DETAIL
	INDIVIDUALIZATION of the area RECOGNITION characters	Scale 1:50000, 1:25000 Hydrographical structure and geomorphology	Scale 1:50000, 1:10000 Individualization of physiographic characters Ident. unifying/dividing borders	Scale 1:10000
	NATURAL SYSTEMS	Geo-morphological and hydrographical main characters	Geology, geomorphology, hydrology. Climatology. Phyto-sociology, Ecology (individualization of ecosystems...)	Natural characters
	ANTHROPIC SYSTEMS	Typology of localization of settlements. Land use. use. Main road net	Settlements (localizations, characters ...). Roads and agricultural settlements	Building and anthropic characters
	VISIBILITY	Visual emergencies, visual barriers, elements of visual trouble	Spots, fields, courses visually considerable	Plans of view. Areas with relevant visual openness
	INTERRELATION BETWEEN ANTHROPIC AND NATURAL SYSTEMS	Relations between geomorphology, vegetation, localization courses and settlements, land uses...	Valley-versant relations, slope abandonment, vegetation, settlement systems, agricultural crops	relationships between built spaces and open spaces
	TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES	Historical evolution of the landscape; Ongoing transformations	Historic evolution of the landscape. Ongoing natural transformations Ongoing anthropic transformations	Historic evolution of the landscape. Natural and anthropic transformations
	LEGAL BOND	Widespread bonds	Bonds of areal middle extension	Punctual bonds

CASE STUDY APPLICATION

EVALUATION	OBJECT	LANDSCAPE FRAME	LANDSCAPE UNIT	DETAIL
	EMERGENCES, PECULIAR CHARACTERS, EXISTING VALUES AND RESOURCES	Individualization naturalistic-ecologic, historic-cultural and economic elements of value	Exceptional elements Characterizing elements	Exceptional elements Characterizing elements
ELEMENTS AND AREAS WITH ONGOING DEGRADATION, DETERIORATION	Individualization vulnerability and degradation, improper uses, disarrangements...	Elements and areas with degradation, in abandonment, manufactured articles and areas at risk	Elements in abandonment, degradation, risks	

GUIDELINES	OBJECT	LANDSCAPE FRAME	LANDSCAPE UNIT	DETAIL
	ORIENTATIONS FOR PLANS AND PROJECTS	Individualization of trends and orientations for plans and projects (in coherence with the studied area's structural characters) Individualization of strategies for sustainable development, preservation and resource management	Individualization of compatible typologies of intervention and orientations for resource management, development, plans and landscape exploitation	Individualization of landscape, settlement and building characters. Guide lines

Analysis scheme for the **detail level**:

COGNITIVE ANALYSIS at the DETAIL level

Referring scale: Mountain and hill 1: 5.000/2.000; plain landscape 1: 500/200

Aim/Object	Analysis
IDENTIFY landscape portions at the detailed level	- identification of natural, semi-natural and anthropic features which characterize the studied landscape portions
NATURAL SYSTEMS	- Identification of the specific landscape characters within the natural system: prevailing exposition and inclination, morphologic conformation, particular floral components an element, ecosystems
ANTHROPIC SYSTEMS	- identification of specific landscape characters within the anthropic system: - toponomy individuation - land use individuation, prevailing cultivations and uses, kind and structure of settlements, roads, spatial organization, materials for construction, decoration, furniture, etc.
VISIBILITY	- analysis of landscape visual characters
INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN NATURAL AND ANTHROPIC SYSTEMS	- study of the relations between anthropic and natural systems - interrelations between landscape and the studied detailed area - definition of kind and intensity of the existing relations - landscape ecology studies - economic evaluation of the outstanding and possible transformations
TRASFORMATION PROCESSES	- analysis of the historical evolution, natural, semi-natural and anthropic transformations with reference to changes occurring in elements, characters and typology
SYNTESIS OF COGNITIVE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES	Individualization of: - natural, ecological, historical, cultural and economic elements and systems of value - emerging natural elements with ecologic, scientific and didactic value - emerging architectural and archaeological elements with historical and witness value - emerging degraded elements evaluation of values, vulnerability and consistency
LEGAL BONDS	- environmental, historical, architectural...
GUIDELINES	- definition of guidelines for intervention: individualization of compatible typologies of intervention and directions for development management

Methodological scheme to fill the tables of **cognitive analysis**:

LANDSCAPE EVALUATION	
Peculiar characters, existing values and resources	Individualization of elements and areas as existing values and resources
Elements and areas with ongoing degradation and deterioration	Individualization of landscape punctual and areal degradation (risks,...)
CONTROL OF VALORIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND TRASFORMATIVE ACTIONS	
Guidelines and directions for planning and projects	Individualisation of trends and orientations for plans and project, in coherence with the area's structural characters Individualisation of strategies for sustainable development, resource management and preservation



The **landscape value** is assigned – possibly after having consulted and involved in this process local stakeholders – on the basis of the natural and historic characters, which means with reference to the relevance and integrity of the ecological and natural values and socio-economical, historical and cultural components. The **set of values** could be synthetically lead to:

- **Positive values:** the geological monuments and stable natural ecosystems, semi-natural or traditional agricultural environments, woods and pastoral environments regularly used, with high biodiversity, areas and elements of great naturalistic interest; cultural goods, building and road of great historical and cultural interest as identity manifestations; possible areas born for economical factors, endowed with socio-cultural relevance, and respectful of previous and structural significants of the local landscape and territory;
- **negative values:** every kind of pollution, natural and anthropic action, which compromises the ecological equilibrium and the territorial resources' balance, or which changes historic conditions of stability between the environment and the human activities, as perceived by the population; interventions which threaten cultural and historic goods' integrity and their perception; transformative action of the territorial morphology, abandonment of the routine maintenances for agricultural, pastoral and hydro-geological defence; presence and/or settling down of activities contrasting with the urbanity regulations; lack of precautionary measures for the construction and use of technological installations and services for the distribution and supplying net, and lack of mitigating interventions due to the effect of such installations on the population's health and on the landscape perception. For this purpose, the partnership decided to assume as a methodological scheme the outlines already worked out by several Italian Universities within their "Scuola di specializzazione in architettura del Paesaggio", and, from that point on, to develop the project according to the specific local scales.

Methodological scheme for the identification of **landscape values and qualities**:

Individuation of landscape values and qualities	
VALUES	EVALUATION CRITERIA
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL VALUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presence of structures and hand-made buildings, agricultural and productive elements with historic-traditional and/or artistic-architectural value - presence of social and community values - presence of local identities, traditions, collective memory, sense of belonging
NATURALISTIC AND ECOLOGICAL VALUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flora and fauna richness, biodiversity - geo-morphological, fauna and flora peculiar characters - best rational use of air, water and soil resources - ecosystems stability, energetic saving, waste recycling - reduction/elimination of pollution's sources
ECONOMIC VALUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural, profitability with reference to the local condition, land and road, services and infrastructural net accessibility - urban, agricultural, areas value with reference to the existing normative, bonds, property regime, market and environmental conditions, and visual characters - touristic and agro-touristic activities profitability with reference to the local condition, land and road, services and infrastructural net accessibility - potential additional value deriving from landscape re-qualification intervention
LIFE QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - climate quality - landscape quality - infrastructures and facilities quality - road net and public transportation closeness - air, water, and soil quality - services and commodities quality - work place closeness
IDENTITY/ LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - peculiar characters' presence that distinguish the examined landscape from the neighbouring ones, from a natural, historic, economic, cultural point of view - landscape diversity - loss of identity/diversity caused by landscape degradation and exploitation
LANDSCAPE RECOGNIZABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - population's consciousness of the place's peculiar characters - accessible reading and comprehension of the landscape characters from the inhabitants and occasional users (tourists...)

Since **landscape diversity** is assumed as a cultural resource, it is extremely important to single out the main principles which lay behind the historical equilibrium between environment and human activities. It is also important to maintain, ameliorate and reconstruct a functional ecological net, securing the maintenance and strengthening of the identity characters and urban re-qualification. According to the different degree of *landscape value*, the plan ascribes **Landscape Quality Objectives** to each ambit/unit for the following aspects:

- conservation and tutelage of "relevant" landscapes;
- management and valorisation of "ordinary" landscapes;
- recovering and re-qualification of damaged landscapes.

Each ambit, besides the general homogeneous characters, may internally present elements and areas presenting values substantially different from the ones generally referred to the same ambit. In other words, each area/ambit may present several vulnerability sub-conditions (this is due to the complexity of the landscape topic). It is therefore necessary to assign specific **Landscape Quality Objectives** *within* each ambit



among the suitable ones. Naturally, behind such a definition, there is the assumption of the prescriptions deriving from the legislation that individualizes:

- **Ambits and elements of the “relevant” and “exceptional” landscapes:** it concerns excellent ambits or elements, characterized by different systems of relations between identity values, systems of historical and cultural permanence, physical and natural resources, functional settings, and social and symbolic resources, to which positive values and tutelage and conservation objectives are attribute;
- **Ambits and elements of the “ordinary” landscape:** it concerns environments, as normally exploited for living and producing, that went through sustainable transformations; therefore, they present historic and cultural values and residual natural elements to which it is important to attribute positive values. To such ambits are associated objectives for a proper management, allowing for re-qualification of natural, social and cultural components; such objectives include air, water and soil quality; they also include the safeguarding of standards of urban quality and of environmental-ecological quality, as well as the elimination of eventual negative elements and factors for the environments and landscapes.
- **Ambits and elements of degraded landscape:** it concerns environments such as forests, where degradation processes are occurring as a consequence of abandonment or economical activities not compatible with the local historical and natural characters; it also concerns almost artificial anthropic environments, with physical and environmental degradation, sources of landscape and environmental degradation to be considered and classified as negative, deduction elements.

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