

**Seminario di Pastorizia Urbana e Periurbana
II Ed. Novembre 2017
Seminar of Urban and Suburban Pastoralism
2nd Ed. November 2017**



***Exploring the Linkage between
Cultural Heritage,
Historical Viability and
Pastoralism.***



Roma, 24 Novembre 2017 ore 9:30
Parco Regionale Appia Antica
Cartiera Latina, Sala Cederna
via Appia Antica, 42

Seminario di Pastorizia Urbana e Periurbana - II Edizione Novembre 2017
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*Exploring the Linkage between
Cultural Heritage,
Historical Viability
and Pastoralism.*

Book of Abstracts

Simona Messina



Parco Regionale Appia Antica

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Editor's note

Simona Messina

In November 2016 we arranged the first Edition of the International Seminar on Urban Pastoralism at the headquarter of Parco Regionale dell'Appia Antica in Rome, to explore the cultural and historical roots of pastoralism and farm breeding in the context of Mediterranean Transhumance. Thereby, we presented the results of a research on the linkage between the landscape of the Campagna Romana (Roman Countryside) and the extensive land use by pastoralism of traditional transhumance. By means of interviews with local shepherds and farm breeders, as well as the official database on the livestock population in the area, we explored the state of pastoralism in the outskirts of Rome. The resulting scenario highlighted the survival and persistence of this traditional practice as a profitable resource, and the opportunities that are provided by contemporary urban culture, leading a strong demand for ethical and environmental sustainability of production and chain mode, as well as animal welfare and nutritional quality of food.

The first Edition of the Seminar has been attended by local public authorities, researchers and scientists from Italy, Spain, France and Sweden, thus giving rise to a network focusing on these topics. Hence, the idea of organizing the present Second Edition, to explore the linkage between cultural heritage, historical viability and pastoralism.

In the frame of this line of research, we had the chance, earlier this year, to engage twice with our european partners. In April in Tenerife (Spain), we attended the celebration of the XIIth Edition of La Rota de Hermano Pedro. During this, we joined in a conference and a round table on the cultural heritage of historical viability linked to transhumant pastoralism (University of La Laguna);

Later, in August in Sweden, we joined a trip study through the region of the Swedish Archipelago, thus discovering some brilliant projects of landscape restoration by means of grazing flocks (Härön Island); land consolidation and recover of traditional herding and farming by means of live

experimental archeology (Äskhult); integrating herding and cultural activities, such as seasonal open air exhibition of contemporary sculptures (Pilane), reminding us to the taste for bizarre of the baroque garden in Bomarzo; attempting to enhance the family business by the touristical, cultural and educational opportunities provided by the traditional herding (Öströo Fårfarm).

In fact, the legacy of itineraries and cattle tracks, is a peculiar topic shared not only by Mediterranean Europe, particularly Italy and Spain, but also by Northern European countries, as exemplified by the different kind of pastoralism which are to be found in Sweden, from the seasonal migration of reindeers still practised by the Sami in the North, up to the traditional extensive grazing in the Swedish Archipelago.

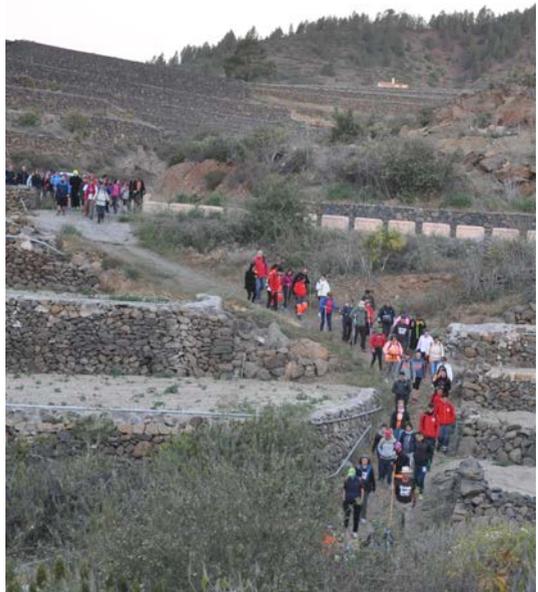
The present Second Edition aims to promote a scientific cooperation and a partnership between Italy, Spain and Sweden for a Network of European Itineraries of Transhumance, and issue of programmatic guidelines for the development of the project, to be carried out through progressive steps and further meetings in the selected Countries. We have spread this Second Edition on four days, including, beside the international conference, different purpose activities, such as working meetings, field trips, produce tasting and music. Thus meaning to provide to our guests a full experience of the authentic rural world, which still survives in the outskirts of a contemporary metropolis such as Rome.

Least but not last, the international conference on friday, November 24th, provides an excellent forum of discussion in order to explore the further opportunities provided by the increasing demand for cultural and sustainable tourism. However assuming that, in order to preserve the heritage and the traditional background of extensive pastoralism, we first need to provide the best practices, strategical support and policies which are needed to grant the surviving of extensive grazing and herding in the contemporary urbanized contexts and becoming a profitable choice also for future generation of shepherds.

In fact, extensive herding has been the keeper of the *Paesaggio del Morso* (Grazing Landscape), the landscape of the open horizon, which is rooted in the European cultural history.



Sweden, landscape restoration and enhancement of the traditional grazing land use.



Tenerife, the XIIth Edition of "La Rota del Hermano Pedro".



Abstracts and participants

Migrations with reindeer in Northern Sweden

Kjell-Åke Aronsson

The mountains of northern Sweden are often described as the last remaining wilderness in Europe. However this area is also home to living Sami culture and an environment strongly subjected to the influence of this culture. One of the biggest changes to prehistoric life in this region was the transition from hunting wild reindeer to the husbandry of domesticated reindeer. At some point in the first millennium AD this transition started. During migrations between different pasture grounds domesticated reindeer were useful. In the summer the reindeer could be used as pack animals for the transportation of burdens, and in the winter they could pull sleds. Domesticated reindeer could also be used as decoys when hunting wild reindeer. Another advantage with domesticated reindeer was that the milk from the reindeer cows could be used. Gradually reindeer herding developed. The forests are winter pasture land for the reindeer and the mountains are the summer pasture land. On the winter land where market places situated. An example is the famous Jokkmokk Winter Market which has been going on for more than 400 years. Although modern technics are used nowadays the migrations between the winter and summer pasture grounds is still going on and the old trails are followed.

Key words: *Reindeer, landscape, herding*

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Pastoralism And Urban Development

Barbro Santillo Frizell

”The history of sheep is the history of man” (M. Ryder)

The impact of the pastoral economy in shaping the cultural landscape and social structures in the Mediterranean area has been immense throughout history. In Italy the cultural process started as soon as man began to breed cattle during the Neolithic period when domesticated animals first were introduced in the peninsula. The origin of Rome was already during antiquity perceived as strongly rooted in a pastoral community. Varro, politician, author and a great landowner who also invested capital in the transhumance economy, gives the reader a highly educated lesson on the cultural impact of animal breeding. He points to the fact that the latin word for money is derived from cattle, (pecus) because ”cattle are the basis of all wealth.” (On Agriculture, II, 1. 9-12). He describes the seasonal migrations of herders and flocks, and the symbiotic relationship between mountain and coastal land. His sheep were driven on the longest transhumance route of Roman Italy, from Reate, north of Rome to Apulia. Many of the roads leading from the city of Rome, like Tiburtina and Salaria, still in use today, have originated as cattle trails. Markets in the border-zones between mountain and plain, like Tivoli and Palestrina, developed into important sanctuaries and towns; Forum Boarium (the cattlemarket) still dominates the urban landscape of Rome. Only Via Appia with its central position in the Roman Campagna has, like the landscape of ancient Arcadia in Greece, turned into a ”hyperplace”, an ideal pastoral landscape deeply rooted in our collective cultural memory. Artists, writers and travelers have contributed to a very particular urban development making Via Appia the most emblematic and wellknown of all roads.

Key words: roads, markets, “hyperplace”

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Notes on the natural History of the Italian Transhumance

Francesco Spada

Pastoralism induced major changes in the plant cover throughout W Eurasia since the onset of the agricultural era. Although abnormally emphasized, due to an apparently ethnocentric focus on the impact of the earlier Mediterranean civilizations on the primeval landscape of the region, pastoralism undoubtedly contributed to the process of deforestation since the Chalcolithic over large areas in temperate and Mediterranean Europe.

Vast expanses of secondary, anthropogenic grasslands spread where once forest grew. Nevertheless, these earlier pasturelands apparently clustered around areas of less dense forests, on outcrops of shallow or dystrophic soils or badlands. On these sites, the herbaceous flora of steppes and semi-deserts of central-Asian affinity, which dominated the European and Mediterranean landscape during the last pleniglacial, had survived in small *refugia*, as islands in the primeval forests which established during the postglacial climatic amelioration in W Eurasia since Mesolithic times. The domesticated livestock of the first pastoralists concentrated in these areas and gradually enhanced the steppe-character of pasturelands, giving origin to the historical mosaic of semi-natural grasslands, which persists up to present times. Transhumance, traditionally connecting distant areas of winter pastures along the coasts of the Mediterranean peninsulas, with summer ones above the local tree-line, established during the early stages of the agrarian colonization and gave origin to large, open cattle tracks (Italian *tratturi*) across intermediate forest and cultivated areas. These celebrated prehistorical tracks are likely to have followed alignments of small spots of refugial, stands of natural, open grasslands, scattered on geo-morphological heterogeneities along the altitudinal gradient. Today they are documented by

Key words: *pastoralism, pastureland, plant cover, tratturi*

populations of *Artemisia*, *Stipa Achnatherum*, *Helianthemum*, *Festuca* and *Andropogoneae*, i.e. the legacy of the glacial landscape which hosted the roaming large game and the pre-domestication faunal assessment.

In this sense, the pastoral landscape, steadily preventing trees encroachment, has favoured the persistence of remnants of the late glacial grasslands along these tracks. Their cultural relevance is therefore as important as their conservational and biogeographical value in reconstructing the local vegetation history during the Holocene.



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Suburban Pasture Land

Simona Messina

Every landscape has a history to tell. The statement fits perfectly for the Roman countryside, the *Campagna Romana* celebrated by the pictorial iconography of the cultural season of *Grand Tour*.

The open landscape of the Campagna Romana is to be regarded as a cultural landscape, because it combines the work of nature and the work of man, by means of the extensive land use of herding and transhumant grazing which has been endured throughout millenia, in continuity with the traditional practice. The suburbs of Rome still offer large fragments of this pre-industrial landscape, which preservation owes much to the endurance of extensive herding and grazing.

In the frame of recent national Act 154/2016 and regional Regulation 11/2017, the regional protected area of *Parco Appia Antica* in Rome promotes the institution of a Land Bank with the aim of providing and classifying all the available areas which are suitable for pasture, aiming to set up a public platform where availability and demand can easily match. Private landowners will beneficiate of a granted income while through the public brokerage access to pastureland will be enhanced, as a prior target. Besides, the Land Bank project for *Parco Appia Antica* is meant as a prototype that can be taken over by all the public protected areas that interact with the area of Rome, hence providing a strategical tool for manageing the suburban pastureland and the available land resources.

Indeed, traditional herding can foster interesting economic opportunities linked to touristic, cultural and educational purposes, in association with high quality primary produce and dairy production, particularly in the frame of protected designation of origin mode and farmers' market strategies.

Key words: *grazing landscape, herding, suburban, Land Bank*

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Human Transhumance and Outdoor education

Sandra Chistolini

The idea of human transhumance arises from the teacher training experience to school culture in the lawn. More and more often it happens that 3-10 years old children do not have direct contact with nature and everything in nature that speaks to the human being. Animals, plants and stones are the children's centers of interest but they are marginalized and reduced to virtual knowledge. Hence the image of transhumance, as migration from university to lawn and from lawn to school. Teachers who have direct experience of the meadow understand the importance of living their pupils in outdoor learning as a first step towards education for environmental sustainability and active citizenship. The Roman countryside offers green areas where it is possible to observe strength and beauty of nature by learning to recognize the traces of a common history from which scientific discoveries have become world heritage. The displacement of students from the open air campus hall aims to promote the pedagogical reconstruction of environments that in the past have represented a revolution in the concept of contemporary education, and in the present promise to become fertile humus for the regeneration of vital moments without which no being can grow and progress. The Meadow School project belongs to the field of the outdoor education studies. In its specific identity it is just started and the enthusiasm with which the students, young teachers, are welcoming it, confirms its validity and constitutes the foundation for a true transformation of the way of teaching.

Key words: *Meadow school, pedagogy of nature, sustainability, active citizenship, outdoor education*



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Sandra Chistolini, graduated and specialised in Social Sciences and Pedagogy, is active as full professorship at the University of Rome Tre, Italy. Her recent epistemological investigation regards progressive education in new humanist and personalist perspectives defined as Pedagogy of nature related to outdoor learning studies.

Rural Landscape and Tourism

Gabriella Bonini

In recent decades, tourism demand has changed in terms of many aspects; tourist groups have different purposes, so different segments exist within the tourist market. In particular, there is an increased interest in active participation; the holiday is not simply passive leisure: discovering different cultures; learning about local practises; encountering languages, dialect and music. tasting local food. At the same time, modern people define and choose holidays in relation to their interests, passions and “vocations” to pursue their own individual and social identity. In any case, tourism increasingly connotes experience. Within this dynamic framework of tourist behaviour, the focus on the countryside has increased, for the specific natural, cultural, material and immaterial elements that determine its identity.

Rural tourism is based on natural and man-made elements, material and immaterial factors that characterise rural areas. Rural tourism is referred to rural community, its activities (not only agriculture), its environment and landscape, its life and history. Tourism presents opportunities for rural regions; many of the regions’ natural and cultural resources are conducive to the implementation of a particular type of rural tourism that could be attractive to post-modern tourists. They are interested in spending activity-based holidays in the countryside but the basic potential of resources is not sufficient to fulfil tourists’ expectations. Specific touristic supplies have to be constructed, taking also in account the specific compounds of the countryside.

One of these is the landscape. The landscape connects people towards the community and its history; the landscape is the “expressive face” which tells the culture of a territory. Understanding the landscape “lived” by inhabitants is the only way to understand a whole territory. This is the new face of rural tourism.

Key words: *Rural tourism, Cultural tourism, Rural landscape*

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Walking Under and Over the Surface.

Fabrizio Santini

The Parco Nazionale delle Colline Metallifere was established in 2002, its territory is located in the Province of Grosseto (Tuscany) and extends on a total area of 108,700 hectares. The area is of great geological and geominerary interest for the presence of copper, lead, silver, zinc, pyrite, alum, lignite and geothermal fields, that have strongly characterized the settlement's dynamic and shaped the history of the landscape from the proto-historical period to our days. The Park was born as a cultural district: a geological, mining and industrial archeology park whose sites are integrated with natural and landscape resources, with museum structures, ancient architectures and medieval art.

Since 2010, the Park is part of the Global Geoparks Network with the name of TUSCAN MINING GEOPARK. Since 2015, the Network has become part of the UNESCO International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP). 127 Geoparks from 37 countries around the world are part of this prestigious UNESCO Geoparks Network, all of them with a geological heritage of exceptional value and working for the sustainable development of the territory.

In 2014, the Park became a Charter Park Area by obtaining the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas (CETS). CETS is a participatory process promoted by Europarc Federation, which allows the development of a common strategy and a sustainable development action plan for the Park's territory, involving all stakeholders and finalized to a continuous improvement of tourism management in the protected area for the environment, local population, businesses and visitors

The Park's hiking trail draws on many phenomena that have defined it on the traces of various human activities of the past: sheepdogs, mining trails since the Etruscan period, work in the woods (woodcuts, caravans and carbonis), hunting wild boar, swamps and currently outdone activities of various kinds.

With a network of thousands of kilometers, the Park has had to make choices of selection and valorisation. One of the main features of our Park is to work on the valorisation of the trails not only to attract the usual sports and outdoor

***Key words:** Geopercorsi (geotrails) ; Digital Tracks and maps; Arts and trekking*

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The Recovery of Traditional Roads

Felipe Monzón Peñate

The recovery of traditional roads can have a positive impact on the local development processes of those communities in which actions have been implemented aimed at their recovery, conservation and valorization, confers a new meaning and Use to these patrimonial elements.

Is necessary to undertake rescue, conservation and maintenance processes carried out with technical criteria, In which, also, it is fundamental that the involvement of the surrounding communities takes place.

Key words: *Traditional roads, local development, heritage roads and trails*



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The heritage of (the traditional) roads of Tenerife

José Juan Cano Delgado

The work that we will present in the II Seminary of Pastorizia Urbana e Periurbana, is based on the analysis, study, conclusions and proposals derived from the doctoral thesis with international mention entitled: "**The recovery of road networks: instruments for territorial development in the Island of Tenerife**", presented in 2016 in La Laguna University.

In the scope of the study there are a series of environmental, historical and socio-cultural features, as well as territorial ones, that we will present and that make Tenerife a true laboratory for the study of heritage related to traditional roads and cultural itineraries and that, in different European, African and American fields, have been the subject of our comparative study and analysis. On this occasion we will be able to know how the enhancement of historical roads can be a factor of territorial development and a cultural tourism resource.

Key words: *heritage, road (path), territorial development, cultural tourism, cultural itinerary.*



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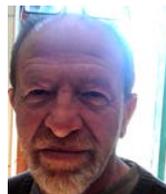
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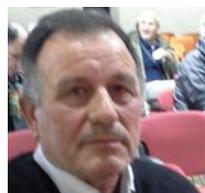
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