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CALL FOR PAPER

Landscape & Archaeology

Uniscape En-route international seminar in Flaminia
23rd - 24th - 25th June 2016
Fano, Fossombrone, Cagli
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Preamble

The ancient consular route Flaminia was one of the most important connections between Rome and the towns of Fanum Fortunae and Ariminum on the Adriatic coast. The lands buffering the remnant itinerary is still today a remarkable territorial setting (i.e. archaeological remains, outstanding rural and natural landscapes, ancient and modern infrastructure and heritage). The memory of the ancient Roman Empire is still rooted in this territory, as witnessed by the rich archaeological heritage and the predominant buildings along the way. The need to foster and to maintain such outstanding common patrimony has been motivating for local politicians and public administrators to begin a series of actions highlighting its Roman past. Thanks to the engagement of the centre of Vitruvian Studies (CSV), local administrators acknowledged a joint initiative to start smart cultural and rural-environmental tourism activities. This also raises important questions concerning the revitalisation of territories and their historical heritage, on the demand for a sustainable development and maintenance, in order to strengthen the relationship between dwellers and the palaces they live.

The Uniscape En Route seminar “Landscape & Archaeology” will focus on smart and sustainable initiatives in landscape & archaeology.
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Between Archaeology and Landscape. Analysis, Conservation and Valorisation of Early Christian Hypogean Complexes of the South-Eastern Sicily

Alessio Cardaci*, Antonella Versaci**, Luca Renato Fauzia**

* Università degli Studi di Bergamo  
** Università degli Studi di Enna “Kore”

KEYWORDS: archaeological landscape, conservation, 3D survey, Syracuse, Sicily

ABSTRACT

The Hyblean plateau, located in the south-eastern part of Sicily, is characterized by human presences that identify a complex and layered landscape, within which a prominent place is occupied by the archaeological remains of the rock culture. Such heritage, placed in an interior area of the island, little interested by tourist flows, require new and more in-depth studies and investigations. From this point of view, it seems imperative the implementation of updated and accurate measurements – not least through the use of 3D representations to understand its complex morphology – and the critical analyses of its conservation status. The aim is to support archaeological research and to increase the interest and curiosity on these valuable pre-existences currently unprotected and, in some respects, very difficult to manage and enhance. The numerous examples of underground funerary complex in Sicily, all afflicted by the same problems – hard accessibility, poor visibility, small recognition of their historical and architectural value – impose a serious reflection on the challenges and requirements needed to ensure both preservation and revitalization of such a heritage made up of isolated goods. This contribution, focusing on two early Christian necropolis of the province of Syracuse – that of San Martino (Ferla) and that of Cozzo Guardiole (Canicattini Bagni) – aims to bring out the peculiarities of these archaeological remains, which may become effective resources if properly safeguarded and revalued.

Introduction

The feeling associated with the first sensory contact with the landscape of Hyblean Mountains is a pleasant ‘stunning’ generated by the deep contradictions of this land. First of all, that visual inconsistency determined by the concomitant presence of the dry and rugged rocky plateau burnt by the sun and the sirocco wind, and the blue-green hue of rivers that flow into deep ‘hollows’ covered by a lush vegetation.

Moreover, the contrast between the smooth and the rhythmic planning of the new towns – embellished by a sumptuous Baroque architecture – and the simple rural settlements that merge and blend into the natural environment, offering a valuable record of a deep-rooted bucolic culture. Finally, the discrepancy of a place that is able to convey the consciousness of an ancient past through the richness of its necropolis and numerous stone churches but which is, at the same time, a symbol of modernity denounced by the presence of many industrial plants on the coast (Fig. 1).
Fig. 1. Ferla, Canicattini Bagni and the specificities of the Hyblean landscape.
An articulated ‘archaeological landscape’ considered in its broadest sense of diachronic investigation extended from the ancient to the modern period, and applied to a multi-layered context (Cambi, 2015) that can be understood only through its overall reading as a great a unitary system. Landscapes, in fact, – and this in particular – propose an ideal and meaningful picture of their innermost essence. A *genius loci* that corresponds to specific features that must be known and respected before establishing any intervention, and that precisely because of its peculiarities is able to influence the men who, over the centuries, lived there. A common geographical and cultural idea built through the contribution of each part (Maderuelo, 2013). The archaeological sites in the Hyblean region have not always been studied in a systematic and homogeneous way. Shared and shareable policies aimed at their preservation and enhancement still seem to be lacking. The territory consists of already known areas, such as the Necropolis of Pantalica – inscribed since 2005 on the UNESCO World Heritage list along with the city of Syracuse –, the reserves of Cava Grande and Cava d’Ispica. Yet, it also contains significant evidence, such as the territories of Ferla and Canicattini Bagni: obscure Sicilian villages still waiting for those archaeological and numismatic investigations, which alone would be able to shed light on their birth and evolution (Garro, 2013).

Here, numerous collective underground burial sites or hypogea with great historical and cultural values can be found, unfortunately, plagued by problems related to difficult access and poor visibility. Their current state of neglect, isolation and almost deliberate concealment by the few local scholars, is likely to affect forever their maintenance and transmission to future generations. It imposes a serious reflection on the concrete difficulties related to the preservation and revitalisation of isolated cultural goods.

This work aims to bring out the uniqueness of these archaeological remains, which may become effective resources for the preservation of cultural identity if properly preserved and revalued. The opportunities and potentialities that stem from the appropriate hypothesis of promotion, integration, and connection of the sites were then considered. Based on specific planning policies, they found in the use of the web-based virtual exploration. Resources respectful of the countless meanings guarded by a territory where natural and anthropic factors come together to give life to a palimpsest made by the continuous unfolding of relations and mutual and integrated transformations between the environment and man.

**Survey and knowledge of Canicattini Bagni and Ferla sites**

The widespread archaeological heritage together with the specific nature of the agrarian tradition and preserved natural features, are the most characteristic aspects of the ‘cultural armour’ and identity of Hyblean landscape. In particular, the landscape of the excavated architecture is depicted in several sites of this area located between the Sicilian provinces of Catania, Ragusa, and Siracusa.

The two case studies, focusing on the San Martino necropolis in the district of Piano Braida in Ferla and that of Cozzo Guardiole near Canicattini Bagni, are ‘monuments’ of great sig-
nificance for the understanding of the region’s settlement dynamics. They are part of a rich heritage constituted of several examples, which depict a historically stratified ‘grotto’s landscape’ – oven tombs dating back to the Castelluccian facies, chamber tombs from prehistoric, rock settlements – whose value is currently little known and/or recognized (Nucifora, 2008). This is mainly linked to the absence of a comprehensive database overcoming administrative distinctions, able to provide consistent and organized information on a dispersed heritage, for the most part not yet filed. Actually, the few studies carried in the field out refer to historical surveys realised at beginning of the 20th century (Fuhrer, 1907).

Fig. 2. The survey of Dionisio grotto, in the necropolis of San Martino (Ferla)
This awareness addressed the objectives and methodological aspects of the study conducted on the architectural features of the Hyblean countryside, with particular reference to those less known. The first site consists of one hundred caves – many small – that, with the irregular course, occupy the entire rock spur from the valley floor to the summit. Among them, the so-called ‘Cave of Dionysius’ is of great importance for the presence of an inscription that qualifies it as a burial place for Christian worship (Garro, 2013).
The second considered one of the oldest examples in the hinterland of Syracuse, stands on a rocky hill on the top of which there is a vast early Christian burial ground, maybe founded on an earlier Greek necropolis, consisting of numerous sub divo tombs. On the wall sides, partly hidden by the vegetation, numerous caves rise. Among them, the most important in both size and architecture houses many arcosolia polysomes and traces of a canopied tomb (Cugno, 2015).

In both places, signs of the oldest layers and a continuity of both land use and underground spaces can be easily identifiable. The most extensive and morphological complex tombs, originally made by more simple spaces and content, are the result of changes and rooms additions occurred in subsequent stages. The cavities, actually, from initial shelters to escape the persecution of the invaders, were largely used as Christian catacombs in the Byzantine period and adapted to the needs of the community. During the medieval era, they have been abandoned or reused for agricultural purposes such as warehouses or shelters for animals (Messina and Di Stefano, 1997; Messina, 2008).

This cultural heritage, located in an area not so much interested by tourist flows and, in general, little known, has been the subject of in-depth geometric and constructive analysis, for the first time conducted by the authors of this work (Fig. 2-3). The metric and material survey, until now missing, was the first fundamental act pursued. Activities which have been undertaken also using three-dimensional representations and primarily aimed at the production of drawing documenting their state of conservation, today seriously compromised by the action of the weather, vandalism, and human carelessness (Fig. 4). It would also be the indispensable support to the still needed archaeological investigation.

Fig. 4. Axonometric section of Dionisio grotto, detection of conservation vulnerabilities
Actually, if many authors already conducted a thorough study of the written sources and on toponymy, so providing a satisfactory overview of the historical processes and settlement mechanisms, it has, unfortunately, to be noted that there is a lack of excavations, direct surveys of sites and archaeological deposits. In particular, it is to highlight the almost total absence and the inadequacy of the caves’ documentation – to date limited to photographs and incomplete and inaccurate planimetric sketches – as well as of their critical examination. A serious morphological study of underground spaces should instead be tailored to recognize the constructive singularity and conducted according to rigorous and clear measurement procedures, never simplified. Their geometric survey is hardly feasible with the traditional techniques because the volumes are not amenable to regular surfaces. Also, their representation poses considerable difficulties in the graphic transcription of the metric and formal data and appears often insufficient to convey the complexity of the internal space (Patti, 2013).

The use of 3D laser scanning technology and photogrammetric applications of image-based reconstruction now consent to perform accurate and rapid acquisitions, so constituting a valuable research support. The obtained model – the so-called ‘point cloud’ – is a vast digital archive that allows an unquestionable ease in the elaboration of orthographic projections of complex surfaces. The irregularity measured by the laser scanner, which results in greater flexibility in the representation in plants and sections as well as in volume, is therefore not a marginal element but a feature that must be cultured and enhanced because very useful in the interpretation of working signs on the surfaces.

For a digital use of the Hyblean archaeological landscape

The cataloguing of rock sites in the digital age cannot ignore the three-dimensional documentation of their morphologies and the web sharing of geo-referenced models. Virtual elements searchable by the user who, in an interactive way, can translate and rotate the object to better understand its geometry and obtain various information (typological definitions, names, dating, references to the relevant literature, texts, photos, movies, etc.) associated with parts of the underground complex to bring out particular stratigraphic evidences or conservation criticalities (Cardaci et al., 2015).

Many museums and cultural heritage administrations have already understood the benefits of the three-dimensional digitization of rock sites and then created web portals where, through virtual reality, the use and dissemination of goods often inaccessible in safety or the conservation of which could be compromised from large flows of visitors, is ensured. However, in the case of Hyblean, we can currently enumerate only some sporadic experiences (mostly University’s dissertations) focused on the development of GIS portals on limited administrative portions and declarations of intent by local associations.

To achieve the purpose of a comprehensive and shared classification, in the last decade, especially in the field of archaeological research, it has been paid particular attention to the creation
of 3D GIS platforms. These tools aim to integrate databases – related to archaeological excavations or, more generally, to the census of goods in the area – in the three-dimensional digital reality. It is a field of research that nevertheless presents some critical aspects and limitations to be addressed, particularly related to the problems connected to create an effective 3D GIS. It is for example necessary to better define the data structure, the complexity of the topological relationships in the transition from 2D to 3D and its effective interoperability, through which then make accessible and updatable 3D data models, also on the web (Scianna et al., 2016).

This study has led to the creation of three-dimensional models of the caves from the integration of laser scanning surveys and digital photogrammetry techniques. This activity allowed the necessary updating of the early 20th century surveys, unreliable and incomplete, reaching a very detailed three-dimensional models, which were used to simulate the implementation of web data (Fig. 5a). This process will allow implementing a platform developed by the web player 3DHOP (3D online Heritage Presenter), with other three-dimensional models of the rock sites of the region and its information content. In this way, users would also able to download other multimedia content such as movies and 360-degree panoramic photo. This will agree to freely dispose of 3D data, for example, for the production of physical models of the caves with reverse engineering techniques or to create an immersive experience via the ever more widespread VR viewers (Fig. 5b).

Fig. 5. Potentiality of the archaeological heritage digitization: a) web-sharing of 3D model of the caves; b) 3d printing of a dismountable model of Dionisio grotto
The goal is still to create a database that would virtually connect the popular rock sites in the territory, facilitate the study activities aimed at the research and landscape planning, and make any effective protection and exploitation of the large area. The ability to quickly access all of this information, which constitutes the analytical data to understand the cultural aspects, the exceptional nature, and vulnerabilities of the local landscape, it is necessary for a choral vision of planning actions. This will constructively overcome the debate between scholars and technicians who observe and prepare their assessments and proposals (outsiders) and those who live and continue to build the landscape (insiders) (Gambino, 1997).

The collection of archival documents and literature sources, the field survey, the cataloguing and the digital content production, are the prerequisite to support the growth of this platform that would serve as the tool for a holistic approach to knowledge and dissemination.

Bibliography:


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Preamble
The ancient consular route Flaminia was one of the most important connection between Rome and the towns of Fanum Fortunae and Ariminum on the Adriatic coast. The lands buffering the remnant itinerary is still today a remarkable territorial setting (i.e. archaeological remains, outstanding rural and natural landscapes, ancient and modern infrastructure and heritage). The memory of the ancient Roman Empire is still rooted in this territory, as witnessed by the rich archaeological heritage and the predominant buildings along the way. The need to foster and to maintain such outstanding common patrimony has been motivating for local politicians and public administrators to begin a series of actions highlighting its Roman past. Thanks to the engagement of the centre of Vitruvian Studies (CSV), local administrators acknowledged a joint initiative to start smart cultural and rural-environmental tourism activities. This also raises important questions concerning the revitalisation of territories and their historical heritage, on the demand for a sustainable development and maintenance, in order to strengthen the relationship between dwellers and the palaces they live.

The Uniscape En Route seminar “Landscape & archaeology” will focus on smart and sustainable initiatives in landscape & archaeology.
The “En Route international seminar” series is a tool to promote the European Landscape Convention to both the European-wide academic community and local stakeholders (institutions, politicians and economic actors). This provides local landscape actors the opportunity to raise the questions they are facing at home to a wider European context, as well as providing academics the opportunity to present their research to a new audience within a specific landscape context. Thus, by reaching out towards local landscape actors and combining the more academic activities with other thematically related events (site visits, film screenings, exhibits, etc.), the seminars will offer a concrete opportunity for “awareness-raising” (Chapter II-Article 6).

Presentation

In many European countries local cultural heritage is a powerful driver for developing various economic activities related to tourism. Management and open access to cultural heritage are challenges in enabling local communities to conserve their resources.

There are three main pre-conditions for the development of sustainable tourism of cultural heritage:

a) good knowledge of cultural heritage; b) strong awareness of local people for their protection in economic activity; c) access to innovative and creative ICT tools to design tourism solutions with a low impact on the environment and a relevance for local identity.

This Uniscape En Route seminar will investigate how it is possible to increase cultural identification tourism in the region, thanks to the knowledge, representation and valorisation of architectural and archaeological heritage, conceived in a broad sense. A main goal for the “Landscape and Archaeology” conference is to share and compare positive experiences in several working fields involved in tourism, dissemination of landscape & archaeological heritage. In particular, the event will discuss how it is possible to make the pre-conditions and their results SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time related).

The seminars provide a forum conducive to sharing best practices (by researchers, designers, SMEs) from their real experiences. The “Landscape & archaeology” seminar will deal with the following four topics.

Smart Landscape

The very concept of Smart Landscape, underlined in this initiative, is of particular interest to people in starting up economic activities and new enterprises linked to agriculture. Such a return to agriculture is marked by the need of people to express new ways of creating agricultural enterprise, through new “smart” management frameworks, able to combine new technologies with the preservation of rural resources (landscape, biodiversity, food quality and safety). The multifunctional services provided by the sector (environmental, social and cultural services) represent an important opportunity for traditional rural areas and the new emerging contexts of peri-urban and urban fringes.

A new and interesting concept gaining ground in urban planning research concerns the “playable city”, that is, a creative, homely and attractive city, which is able to captivate both its resources and citizens in a shared process of giving new meaning to its landmarks. Here great attention is paid to people, hospitality and openness, because they are the key factors in reconfiguring urban services, places and stories.

“Playable city” could appear as a counterpart to “smart city”, because the idea of creative territory seems opposed to functional and technological aspects. Nevertheless we are deeply convinced that the two features should be reasonably kept together in order to trigger effective and positive changes. The broad and open theme of playable city is, moreover, fits perfectly with the European Landscape Convention’s principles.

Disseminating measures aimed at enhancing and developing smart and playable culture in our territory makes it a qualified theatre for our action. In recent years, it seems possible to promote a local development based on tangible and intangible cultural values and ICT tools, increasing the competitiveness and attractiveness of rural, suburban areas and towns. Heritage and cultural identity become catalysts for creativity and innovation.
Archaeology and digital documentation
Smart archaeology is framed in a complex of activities regarding the whole process of conservation and engagement of archaeological evidence. All these aspects are closely related. In recent times, archaeological remains have been involved in several kinds of investigation: form preventive archaeology to excavation, to virtual archaeology or cyberarchaeology.

The seminar will share experiences of sustainable tourism and archaeological heritage protection and will analyse partnerships among several subjects involved in dissemination and safeguarding activities (research institutions, governments, sponsors, cooperatives).

A specific aim is to make archaeological science more accessible in order to improve engagement through the use of digital tools (3D model, 3D reconstruction, VR & AR or experimental archaeology. These kinds of technologies are effective for researchers or non-archaeological data: single artefacts, archaeological complexes or cultural archaeological landscapes.

Due to EU policies on cultural and creative industries (Green Paper on the potential of CCIs) involve the digitalization and virtualization of archaeological heritage. According to the idea of archaeological landscape and evidences as heritage, new life can be breathed into cultural landscapes arising from new functions and values, and contributing to the sustainability of heritage.

Smart Industrial Archaeology
Technical and productive innovation, often real deindustrialization processes, which affect modern post-industrial societies are a key issue on local agendas (management, development, cultural heritage, etc.).

In particular the sprawling Italian landscape masks a complex of different layers (proto paleo-industrial, infrastructural, manufacturing plants), which are specially dense along the historical roads and networks of communication. This situation is often found in rural areas, where the lack of ancient cultural heritage, tradition and identity presents challenges for the policy makers. Careful restoration to preserve the identity of places in rural settings could provide an opportunity for the renewal of a symbolic past - paper mills, kilns, mills, warehouses for goods, customs, etc. A renewed social, cultural and territorial context could help to stimulate tourism and preserve important aspects of the cultural landscape of many territories.

Heritage sustainable valorization and cultural districts
The use and re-use of cultural heritage will address the challenges of economic impact and sustainable tourism. This kind of economic growth arose thanks to the increase in culturally-centred business embedded within the territory and the local community. They are developing through new management techniques, devoted to the tourism experience.

The discussion over strong and weak points of the extra urban cultural districts (E-UCD), especially prevalent in Mediterranean countries, is central to the “Landscape and archaeology” seminar. This concept is not exclusively rural, since it contains small towns, usually important in terms of heritage and traditional countryside distinguishes itself for its valuable landscapes and traditional agricultural or food production (DOCG, designation of origin etc.). Furthermore, in recent years E-UCDs became destinations for cultural tourists interested in a holiday experience that combines entertainment, culture, relaxation and also fine cuisine. For this reason, the local supply has been usually developed towards tourism services and the organization of events.

Best practices often show a public-private partnership with some SMEs engaged in technological and heritage exploitation, developing the concept of cultural districts. Using landscape and cultural identity as a framework, the cultural districts can be a way of overcoming the fragmentation of initiatives.
labs; development of cross-border integrated strategies to manage natural and cultural revitalisation of local economies.

**Participants**
Scholars
Researchers
Academics
NGOs Associations
SME or start-up specialized in the I&C technologies
Public Institutions involved in Touristic activities
PhD students and students
Representatives of some projects (tourism-landscape-archaeology - ICT) developed at international level

**Preliminary scheduling of seminar**

**23rd June 2016**
Arrival of participants at FANO, registration

**Key note speech: Salvatore Settis** *(title TBD)*

indoor seminar: first session of presentations (morning)
indoor seminar: second session of presentations (afternoon)

**24th June 2016**

**En-route seminar along Flaminia**
Exploring the archaeological sites and the landscape along the Flaminia road (morning and early afternoon).
Starting point Fano, end point Fermignano (around 50 km). Intermediate stops: Acqualagna, Gorge and Cagli. Transport media: cycle, bus or car. Along this route, three or four stops will be made with three or four En-route sessions (seminars “en plein air”) with the participation of local people, administrators, experts.

Conference or Round table at Fossombrone.

**25th June 2016 - CAGLI**

**Key note speech: TDB**

indoor seminar: session of presentations
early afternoon: Conclusions
Topics

T1-Smart Landscape
T1.1. Rural Tourism an opportunity to foster local economy
T1.2. Ecoservices and multifunctionality of rural landscape
T1.3. Landscape management and maintenance
T1.4. Rural Urban partnership: increasing competitiveness of rural and urban spaces
T1.5. Improving the quality of urban and rural spaces involving citizens
T1.6. New territorial instruments (ITI, CLLD; etc.) to improve attractiveness of rural and urban spaces
T1.7. Open Spaces and ICTs (geospatial technologies, Drones, Beacons, etc.)
T1.8. Monitoring of Urban, Rural and intermediate landscapes: the role of Landscape Observatories
T1.9. Landscape in action: ecomuseum and participative processes

T2-Archaeology and digital documentation
T2.1. Digitization of archaeological heritage
T2.2. Remote sensing techniques in the archaeological field
T2.3. 3D reconstruction
T2.4. Point cloud analysis
T2.5. 4D modelling
T2.6. Predictive and preventive archaeology
T2.7. GIS and related databases
T2.8. Virtual archaeology
T2.9. Web archaeology
T2.10. Virtual and Augmented Reality applied to the visualization and conservation
T2.11. Monitoring and conservation of archaeological remains
T2.12. Archaeology of architecture: methods and interpretations

T3-Smart Industrial Archaeology
T3.1. Industrial landscape of historical routes and traditional roads
T3.2. Archaeology of transports and road infrastructures
T3.3. Industrial heritage and industrial location: the role of land transport
T3.4. Industrial heritage and Roman consular roads: fractures and continuity in the long and very long term
T3.5. Contributions of the industrial heritage to the enhancement of the historic and cultural routes (archaeological, artistic, religious, food, etc.)

T4-Heritage sustainable valorization and cultural districts
T4.1. Cultural districts
T4.2. Strategic actions for territorial development
T4.3. Policies and regulatory framework in archaeological exploitation
T4.4. Tangible and intangible heritage
T4.5. Valorisations of ancient routes
T4.6. Compatible re-use of archaeological sites
T4.7. GIS tools and applications
T4.8. Portals and Digital Libraries
T4.9. Mobile applications
T4.10. Remote sensing applications for cultural heritage
Publications
The Flaminia En-route seminar will accept only original, unpublished work.

All accepted papers or abstracts will be published in UNISCAPE En-route: I Quaderni, a special series of the Quaderni di Careggi.

Each accepted paper needs at least one paid registration fee.

The 10 best submitted papers will be published in the Journal SCIRES-IT (SClentific REsearch and Information Technology), e-ISSN 2239-4303 (http://caspur-ciberpublishing.it/index.php/scires-it).

Committee

Program committee
Paolo Clini, Andrea Galli, Ramona Quattrini

Scientific committee
Alonso Addison, Berkeley, University Of California
Fabrizio I. Apollonio, Alma Mater Studiorum-Università Di Bologna
Cristiana Bartolomei, Alma Mater Studiorum-Università Di Bologna - SCIRES-IT
Stefano Bertocci, Università Di Firenze
Carlo Bianchini, Università La Sapienza, Roma
Howard Burns, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa
Francesco Chiapparino, Univpm, Aipai Mual
Michela Cigola, Università di Cassino
Augusto Ciuffetti, Univpm, Aipai Italia
Paolo Clini, CSV-Univpm
Livio De Luca, CNRS, Marseille
Patricia Duff, University of Cambridge
Francesco Paolo Di Teodoro, Politecnico di Torino
Maurizio Forte, Duke University
Nicoletta Frapiccini, Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Ancona;
Marco Gaiani, Alma Mater Studiorum-Università di Bologna;
Andrea Galli, Univpm-Cirp,
Enrico Giorgi, Alma Mater Studiorum-Università di Bologna;
Pierre Gros, Università Aix En Provence, Marseille;
Eva S. Malinverni, Univpm-Cirp;
Ernesto Marcheggiani Univpm-Cirp/Kul-Ees
Antonio Monterosso Checa, University Of Cordoba
Conor Newman, National University of Ireland, Galway
Mario Pagano, Soprintendenza Archeologia delle Marche;
Juan M. Palerm, UNISCAPE
Bas Pedroli, UNISCAPE
Sofia Pescarin, CNR-ITABC, Roma
Valeria Purcaro, Università Carlo Bo, Urbino
Fabio Remondino, FBK, Trento
Organizing committee
Ramona Quattrini
Francesco Leoni
Adriana Formato
Anna Paola Pugnaloni
Laura Bertuccioli
Laura Invernizzi
Arianna Trifogli

Important dates
29th January 2016: Abstracts Deadline

The “Landscape & archaeology” seminar accepts English or Italian written abstracts. Each abstract should not exceed 500 words. In the abstract, the author’s name and institution and general and specific topic will be indicated.

Send a PDF file (first-author_etal.pdf) via email to en-route@uniscape.eu

22nd April 2016: Notification of Abstract Acceptation and Selection Poster/Paper Best Papers Selection during the seminar

October 2016: Quaderni di Careggi Publication

December 2016: Journal Publication
a re pleased to announce CALL FOR PAPER Landscape & Archaeology Uniscape En-route international seminar in Flaminia 23rd-24th-25th June 2016 Fano, Fossombrone, Cagli www.centrostudivitruviani.org/landscapearchaeology

Patronage
UID (Italian Drawing Union)
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TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage)
Sponsor
City of Fano, City of Fossombrone, City of Cagli

Preamble
The ancient consular route Flaminia was one of the most important connections between Rome and the towns of Fanum Fortunae and Ariminum on the Adriatic coast. The lands buffering the remnant itinerary is still today a remarkable territorial setting (i.e. archaeological remains, outstanding rural and natural landscapes, ancient and modern infrastructure and heritage). The memory of the ancient Roman Empire is still rooted in this territory, as witnessed by the rich archaeological heritage and the predominant buildings along the way. The need to foster and to maintain such outstanding common patrimony has been motivating for local politicians and public administrators to begin a series of actions highlighting its Roman past. Thanks to the engagement of the centre of Vitruvian Studies (CSV), local administrators acknowledged a joint initiative to start smart cultural and rural-environmental tourism activities. This also raises important questions concerning the revitalisation of territories and their historical heritage, on the demand for a sustainable development and maintenance, in order to strengthen the relationship between dwellers and the palaces they live.

The Uniscape En Route seminar “Landscape & archaeology” will focus on smart and sustainable initiatives in landscape & archaeology.