



Conference on Natural and Cultural Capital: the Future of Europe

Botanical Garden of Rome, Italy. 24 November 2014

Natural and Cultural Capitals

Transdisciplinary strategies for *community-based processes* towards sustainable and inclusive development

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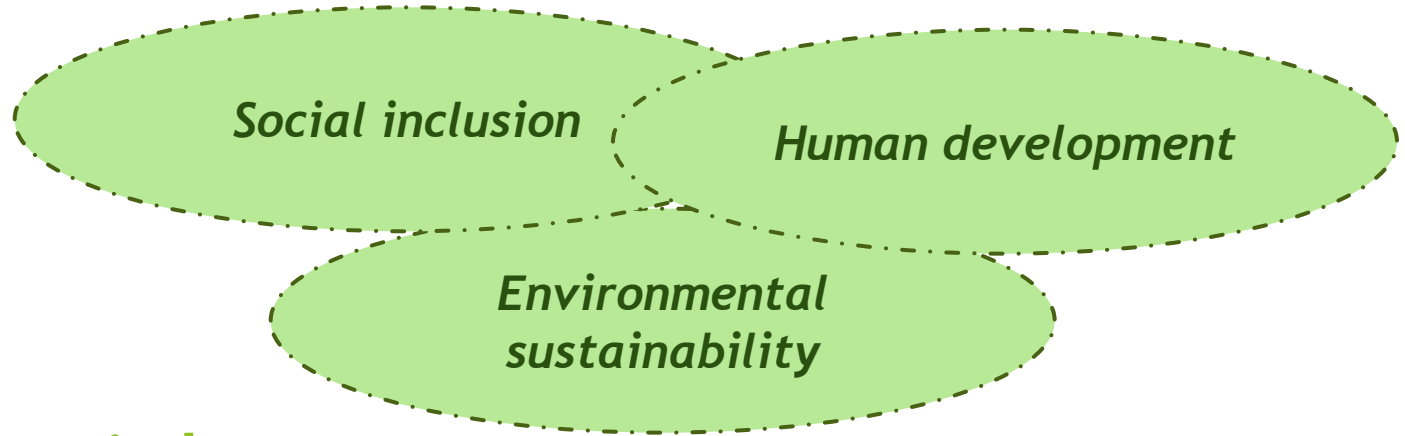
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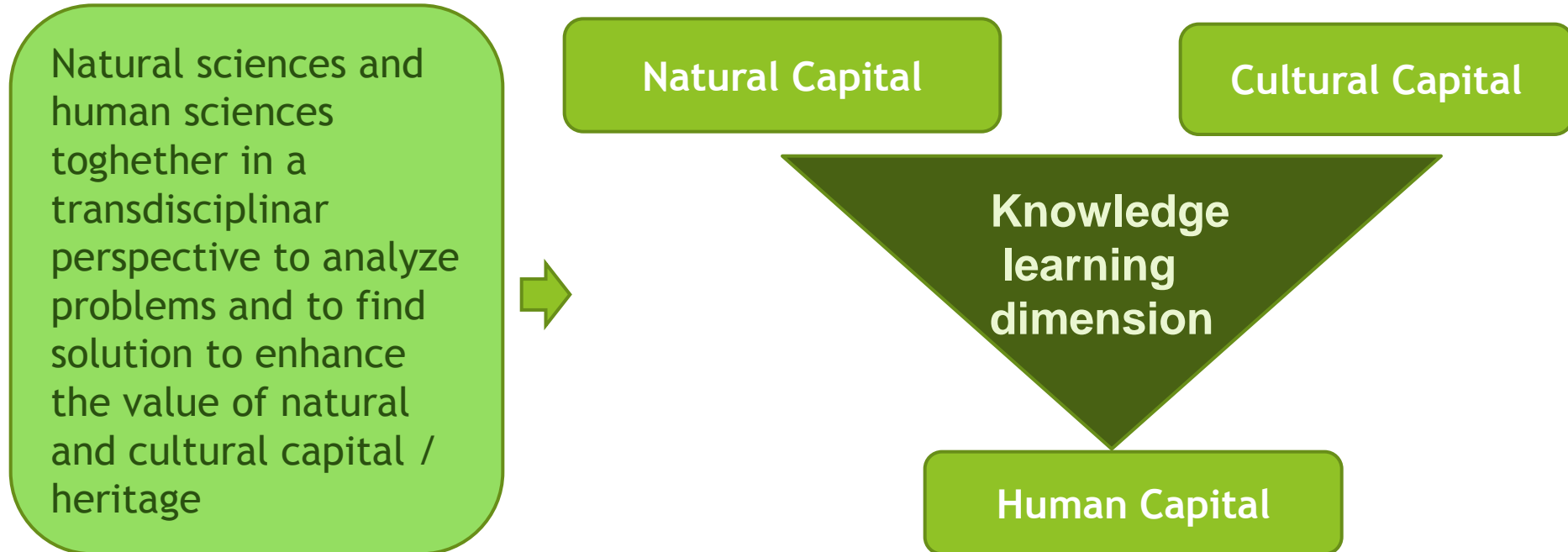
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The problems



The potential

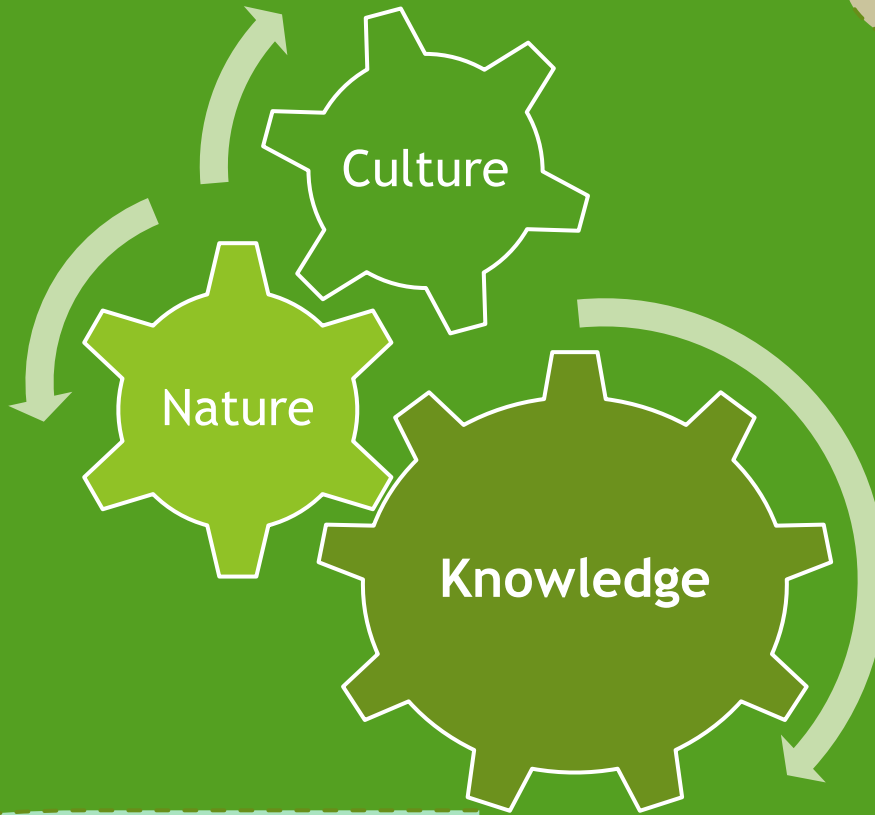


Traditional and empirical know-how

Heritage communities

scientific framework

learning processes



enhancement and promotion of the potential of knowledge expressed by natural and cultural capitals

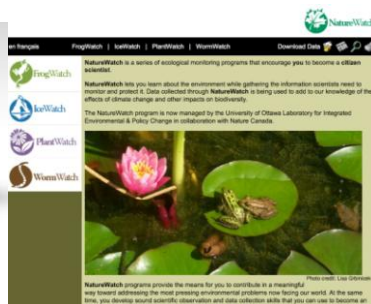
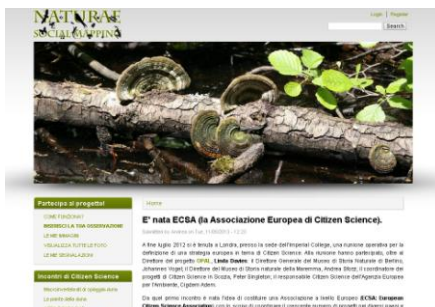
institutional, productive, associative and non-profit components

Political strategies and measures

Traditional and
empirical
know-how

A way Citizen Science

Citizen science is defined as organised research where the balance between scientific, educational, societal and policy goals varies across projects. It is a growing worldwide phenomenon recently invigorated by evolving new technologies that connect people easily and effectively with the scientific community. New technology provides a valuable tool for citizens to play a more active role in sustainable development. Through collaboration with scientists in research projects citizens can contribute valuable information that can be used to develop and deliver policies, improve understanding and respond to many of the challenges facing society today.



Key points for research projects

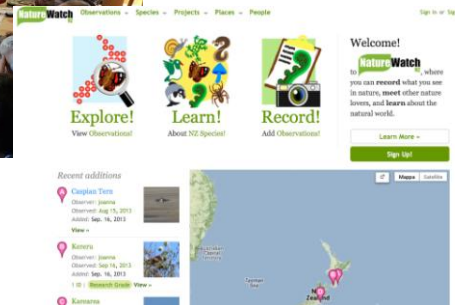
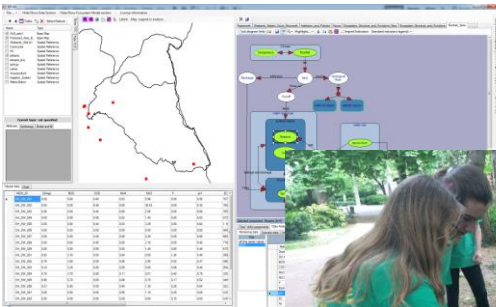
- Mapping, researching and documenting - **participative methodologies** - local cultural and natural heritage,
- **Participatory governance** for the heritage
- Policies for new forms of **dynamic safeguard**, working to build new "**ecosystems of digital cultural and natural assets**"
- Technological models for the recognition of **citizens as resources** for the definition and management of new services (from models of value chain to new models of *prosumer*), engaging and proactively involving European citizens in such activities and services

Key points for researching

- experimental model of **research / monitoring / learning**, for the management of natural and cultural capital in a lifelong learning perspective,
- test of **appropriate regulatory instruments** to drive the changes and adjustments required by international conventions;
- **new professional profiles and competencies** for production of environmental goods and services in a sustainable and inclusive economy (tourism, culture and environment; assessment, monitoring and training; ...) including well-being and social prosperity;
- **“collaborative construction space”** in which to provide and share cognitive tools developed within the **human sciences and the natural sciences**

New technologies

- ▶ Linking Natural and Cultural capital
- ▶ Making the best use of traditional and scientific knowledge
- ▶ Increasing the capacity of using the acquired knowledge to promote sustainable development and deal with environmental issues
- ▶ Engaging and proactively involving European citizens in such activities



From Experiences to Best Practices

- ▶ **SmartEcoPhone project, between research and enterprise. Enhancing the natural and cultural capital of Rome**
- ▶ **Cocullo 2013 as innovative space of safeguard**
- ▶ **Study Circles - cross border laboratory Italy-slovenia , development of human resources and cooperation networks promoting natural and cultural capitals**

SmartEcoPhone project, between research and enterprise. Enhancing the natural and cultural capital of Rome



Historical parks



Historical gardens



19th century square gardens



Archeological sites
Archeological sites

Aims

an application in English and Italian for smart phones and tablets (both iOS and Android systems) dedicated to the historical parks and gardens of Rome, which has been developed through a joint venture between public institutions and private enterprises within the framework of an EU-funded project.

- ▶ Spreading the knowledge of the Parks among citizens and tourists by interactively exploring the cultural and natural heritage
- ▶ Building the cultural identity.
- ▶ Monitoring and reporting to the responsible institution



Functionalities

Villa Lazzaroni
Via Appia Nuova 520, 522, via Tommaso Fortificca 25,27 e 31,71 (ingressi al parcheggio) - 00179 - 00181 Roma
3 km from me

Discover Explore

Info Ville di Roma Map

Hyb Std

Info Ville di Roma Map

Cultural heritage

Villa
Fontane
Reperti archeologici
Grotta belvedere

Info Ville di Roma Map

Convento di Santa Sabina

Vedi in mappa

Il 16 febbraio 1877 la Giunta Liquidatrice dell'Asse Ecclesiastico consegnò al Comune di Roma il terreno compreso tra il convento di Santa Sabina e quello di Sant'Alessio, come attuazione di quanto previsto dalla legge del 1866. L'area assegnata comprendeva la maggior parte del fabbricato del soppresso Convento della Congregazione Somasca in Sant'Alessio e il grande giardino con il cortile. Il giardino, che insiste su un'area rettangolare, è delimitato su uno dei lati maggiori dal prospetto laterale del confinante convento di Santa Sabina. La chiesa di Santa Sabina fu fondata nel 425 da Pietro d'Illiria, mentre il Convento fu fondato da San Domenico nel 1219, quando papa Onorio III (1216-1227) lo donò, con l'attigua rocca dei Savelli, al Santo per il suo ordine domenicano. Negli anni 1936-39 il convento fu interessato da grandi lavori di restauro, dell'edificio originario si conservano la Sala Capitolare, il Chiostro del XIII sec. la

Info Ville di Roma Map

Plants

Acer campestre L.
acero campestre, acero oppio

Acer pseudoplatanus L.
acero di monte, acero fico

Albizzia julibrissin (Wild) Durazzini
albizzia, gaggia di Costantinopoli

Araucaria bidwillii Hook
bunya pine

Catalpa bignonioides Walter
catalpa

Cedrus atlantica (Endl.) Manetti
cedro dell'Atlante

Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) G. Don
cedro dell'Himalaya

Celtis australis L.

Info Ville di Roma Map

Cupressus sempervirens L.
cipresso mediterraneo

Vedi in mappa

Nome scientifico: *Cupressus sempervirens* L.
Famiglia: Cupressaceae.
Area di origine: Grecia, Creta, Turchia, Cipro.
Descrizione: albero sempreverde, snello e slanciato a colonna, alto 15 m o più, con corteccia bruno-grigia solcata da linee spiralate poco profonde.
Foglie: piccole, squamiformi, lunghe circa 1 mm, disposte sull'intera lunghezza dei rami, di colore verde-grigio molto scuro.
Eti: coni femminili globosi a squame pentagonali molto appiattite, fiori maschili disposti all'apice dei rami.
Eti: i semi sono racchiusi in un gabbio legnoso (4 x 2,5 cm), subgloboso, prima verde poi giallo-grigio, con 8-14 squame a scudo, che contiene numerosi semi alati.
Altre notizie: il legno è duro e molto resistente, fortemente aromatico;

Info Ville di Roma Map

Animals

Bufo bufo (Linnaeus, 1758)
rospo comune

Carduelis carduelis (Linnaeus, 1758)
cardellino

Falco tinnunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)
gheppio

Hemidactylus turcicus (Linnaeus, 1758)
geco verrucoso

Hirundo rustica (Linnaeus, 1758)
rondine

Iphiclus podalirius (Linnaeus, 1758)
polidario

Luscinia megarhynchos (Brehm, 1831)
usignolo

Panilio machaon (Linnaeus, 1758)

Info Ville di Roma Map

Carduelis carduelis (Linnaeus, 1758)
cardellino

Ascolta il verso

Nome scientifico: *Carduelis carduelis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Uccello molto diffuso con un piumaggio inconfondibile e la testa cerchiata di rosso, sedentario e nidificante nell'area romana. Predilige gli ambienti prativi e gli incolti, ma non disdegna talvolta le aree densamente antropizzate, dove molto spesso rintraccia fonti di cibo alternative a quelle che naturalmente ricerca. Il curioso nomignolo in italiano deriva dal fatto che il cardellino si nutre con gliolosità dei semi del cardo, soprattutto del cardo rosso. Facilmente avvistabile a Roma, in inverno talvolta assieme ad altri passeriformi come il verdone e il verzellino. Specie ormai abituata alla presenza dell'uomo, rintracciabile a volte anche all'interno di giardini privati o di spazi aperti molto frequentati.

Info Ville di Roma Map

Cocullo 2013

- ▶ Cucullo is a good example of action research: a "community of practice" and knowledge, between nature and culture, is active in a joint work with anthropologists (a plan to protect the rite) and herpetologists (a plan to protect the species) with the support of local policy makers, protected areas, mountain communities, inspired by the international conventions (Convention for the Safeguarding of ICH, the Convention on Cultural Diversity, Convention on Biodiversity).



Study Circles - cross border laboratory Italy-slovenia

- ▶ Study Circles in Italy-Slovenia is a cross border laboratory for the development of human resources and cooperation networks promoting local resources (European territorial cooperation Programme Italy Slovenia 2007-2013, Axis 2 - Increase competitiveness and development of a knowledge-based society.)
- ▶ The project is a lifelong learning project aimed to support the endogenous natural and cultural potential: it does not propose “pre-packaged” activities but rather stimulates the involvement of local actors to invest in their own territory. Adapting population coping strategies toward social change can be fostered through an enlarged educational supply and demand the same time Nesting of initiatives based on self-organisation and closer to local culture in the frame of adult education is therefore expected .



Study circle and local knowledge



- ▶ Study circles have been facilitated on several subjects: to mention a few, a study circle on the production of fruit-vegetable gardens (<http://www.study-circles.eu/it/frutta-dal-giardino-dellimperatore-rifioritura-della-frutticoltura/158>) , on the protection of biodiversity and landscape (<http://www.study-circles.eu/it/circolo-di-studio-biovagando-tra-saperi-e-sapori/256>) as well on local agricultural products.



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Different disciplinary glances can definitely be an asset in their interweaving ... the road is long but fascinating!

Thank you for your attention!