

# The planning of the Periurban Parks: Frontier's problems between urbanized areas and natural parks in southern Italy

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**Abstract**— Nature conservation in the world shows a diverse series of intervention, organized on multiple layers of protection and with different degrees of social impact, appears inconsistent and fragmented. This diversity is not only due to the levels of human permanence due to climatic conditions, but also the cultural approach of the individual country that in the way of life, have very marked peculiarities. In this sense in densely populated areas like the Mediterranean, which also combine urbanity with alternating split us cities small and fragmented, are the framework within which the park is a national environmental emergency often besieged, usually urgent in the institution and its fortification. Which is often not the case in the new continent because population densities are high but concentrated in large urban areas. In this situation the south of the Mediterranean regions of Europe offers an example of purity of nature next to the small an numerous villages and towns that mark its territory. This implies that within the entities mentioned, those of ordinary town and country are found in intermediate situations, not always identified in the conventional model of city's plan. The periurban parks, in this sense are oasis of integrity adjacent to densely populated areas, with which they are related to and which are interwoven and continuous exchanges of user flows. In the general situation of the south of Italy, with the presence of large national parks in the planning of such parks with over-regional extension, this show characters that go beyond the border of the park itself, and touch on the relationship between this and the surrounding area.

Do not allow the two entities remain wary neighbors but can establish relations between them that can generate in the concerned territory some form of sustainable development, is the most immediate and urgent action should be prepared to ensure the survival of the populations settled in the parks, and those placed immediately out in a common framework of mutual existence on the background of virtuous processes of sustainable development.

This related to the south of Italy is particularly compelling in view of the importance of the parks present there, and also considering that, as has been demonstrated, the induced economic over the years would bring a good policy in the parks in those regions would exceed benefits, so far as they did in the years that industrial policies have succeeded in the south of Italy.

**Keywords**— Planning of the parks, periurban parks, local development, sustainability, biodiversity, greenways, parks' frontiers.

## I. INTRODUCTION

A privileged relationship exists between the metropolises and the neighboring territory that often for the stratified conurbations, in the mosaic of the zonings they come to lick up

portions of territory preserved and intact. The double distinction between metropolis and country leaves out all those situations that for characteristics and logistics, they don't specifically reenter in the two great categories that have been for years to the center of the cultural debate on the government of the territory. But in the areas of greater residential pressure, like the north Mediterranean or western America areas and in general around the areas to greater demographic density it often happens that the population gravitate or live inside protected areas. This is the confirmation that sometimes the city, linear or multicentric ends where the parks begin. The different European experiences matured in these years in the field of the protected areas situated in proximity, in the contours or inside the urban systems, it makes these problem a theme of important comparison, that it is inserted in the *querelle* on the models of development and sustainability of the cities and the metropolitan systems. Verified the existence of the casuistry it is immediate to notice that if also focused on systems in contiguity, the process of planning of the city and the parks is largely and structurally divergent. The thematic one has become larger if we include in the middle of these two, the system of the periurban parks that, for his intimate nature, is very different from the conventional parks, and this not because in the first case is possible some protectionist disengagement, but because the city and the park were born and were developed in direct relationship with the city, strongly conditioned and naturally woven with it. To move the block of the consolidated routines in the planning of the canonical parks on the urban parks is equal to indiscriminately associate untouchable reserves, almost independent for genesis e structure, to spaces and portions of territory that they are on the contrary tightly reported to the urban center. Such perception diffused rarely bring to an operative reason for the question, because putting in system the two quoted entities, rarely brought to a greater effectiveness in the projects. The contemporary city with his centralizing role of functions but not of roles to the spaces that can define places, has made to lose the relationship between this and his immediate countryside, and therefore in the dual distinction between metropolis and country remains forcedly out all those hybrid situations that, for natural conformation, they didn't so clearly graft it in the categories and in the conventional models of design of the territory. Despite the grasp nearness to the city the periurban park is perceived as a discontinuity, something different from the urban centre which it also differs in the

urban tools that govern it.

For this reason the parks, at least those periurbans, should evolve from the status of inaccessible reserves, from institutional utopias or not places, to physical spaces and efficient poles of the metropolises, making to enter their identity in the urban aggregate as not substitute or forcedly diversified parts of the territory, becoming center of collectivity and common functions, also over the *public use, resort and recreation*. In the idea that the park cannot be relegable to an escape from the city neither that it can be reduced to an extra-ordinary experience; the protected areas must be remodeled for the primer of a daily flow of users, that penetrate inside it to profit of the functions that there are distributed. But does the flow imply the infrastructure, that once created it is not sure that will be enjoyed and then how to physically unify these two entities also connecting the social part? A solution could be realize a protected areas that is the social component of local development. The conception of the parks in fact, far from the concept of strong enclosure or forcedly castled oasis respect to the external meddling, it's daughter of an ecologist imprint that already from the years 70th started to manifest his limits. From that moment began a slow conceptual elaboration that, in antithesis with a conservatism conservationist, set the bases for a new approach to the protected areas. The conceptual revolution for which was proclaimed that how much more the territory is exploited the man cannot be excluded in the relationships with it, on the contrary in that places to greater human aggression more urgent is the necessity to found the guardianship; brings as a result the necessity to build relationships around the parks between him and the rest of countryside. This concept has been in the facts slowly absorbed by the operators of the sector that however, with difficulty they have succeeded in translating in concrete the new ideas, from that moment tried to change the way of planning of the parks. All of this, transposed to the demand of guardianship in high demografic density areas, it inevitably reveals that a change of rout, not in the ways of conceive the protection of the nature but in the possible action to explane inside the nature, must be encouraged and supported. It emerges strongly the third element of the treatment that is the role of the periurban parks; the protected areas cannot be confined to the guardianship of the nature but they have to take place in actions that move economy. How to manage the pushes of the population situated in the parks that, opening to a new phase of dialogue for the definition of the protected areas, to the same they ask specific engagement and addresses in the planning? It manifests then a diversified approach of the problem, and in the optics of the mutual permanent osmosis between city and urban park, finalized to the raising of the levels of quality of the life, this demands diversified way of territorial's government. The territorial imprint of the plans of the parks generally englobes the double aspect expressed by the protectionist propensity and by the managerial organizational level of the plans of development . This double conformation that the practice procedures, almost

set in antithesis between the public appeal and the private demands, it becomes important for the problems of coordination and management. For strategic themes as the biodiversity, the maintenance of the nets and the environmental qualification of the installations, it is impossible to proceed for separate approaches in the planning of so different systems at the same time densely adjoining. In this type of territorial continuity where often served to almost strengthen the ties for reaction to the urban aggregate, these spaces could become laboratories or places appointed to the experimentation of models of efficient integration. The mutual between metropolis and park, could be better governed by a redefinition of the protected enclosure considered not as congelation of an area, but as guarantee of sustainability in the processes of development that there can coherently get inserted. If the metropolitan parks cannot be divided from the cities on which they were grafted and with which are always in contact, they are able however to become center of processes of participated management that can redefine, departing from the potentialities of the area, new criterions of maintenance and sustainable use of the territories. In these zones where exchange with the city have always been present, new forms of planning and even coherent appropriation, together with the greenwayses, cycle paths and sustainable mobility, could create flows of mutual penetration between metropolis and protected areas able to bait virtuous phenomenons of managing of the territory. A system of mobility, that could structure in a territorial scale through the green corridors or slow mobility paths able to already lace the park with natural road inside the urban nucleuses, melting public green and protected area. But to connect the two entities is not sufficient to create the flows between one and the other, it needs that to the street follows a destination or at least a destination that integrates relaxation and function, itinerary and resources. An attractive value that makes ordinary and daily such runs, in the optics of a systematicity of the mobility that imposes itself as alternative and competitive in comparison to that conventional. To makes desirable these types of runs, the functions to put in evidence or as intermediary points in the itineraries, they could find outlet in the specificities and in peculiar characters of the park. This last especially in the external zones around the integral reserve, where the agriculture and the breeding are developed and where numerous autochtonous specificities can be tracked down, it could make a system of marked and guaranteed products by the special marks of the park, sold inside the protected area, near or in proximity of the green infrastructure. his also could represent a valid alternative to the purchase in the extra-urban commercial centers that so much engrave on the economic levels and on traffic in the areas which are situated. In an epoch in which the farmers market and the zero km agricultural products continue, for costs and genuineness, to reap successes and to develop it as alternative market; to give the possibility to shop in the park, with the products of the same one, situated in the perimeter's park, attainable through runs to sweet mobility, it can be a valid

system to guarantee echo-compatibility in the transits, in the moves and in food shopping. The integrated development of the infrastructure and the centers of production, the realization of paths with the characteristics of sustainability and promiscuity of the fruition, and also the quality and guarantee of the production, they are all activities that would reciprocally sustain as parts of a same local market. The general plant would guarantee the survival of the activities inside the under-protection areas as the survival of the communities situated in the same, and it would reduce all the physical and economic distances between places of production and consumption of primary assets. The mass online of all these resources it would contribute to create a constant flow of commodities and consumers, without issues neither distributors, stimulating frequenters and consumers, involved on intermediary levels of effectiveness integration.

## II. DIRECTIVE ON PLANNING, INSTITUTIONS AND PARK'S MANAGEMENT

The process of planning, creation and park's management of national importance is relative to four phases: the evaluation of the feasibility, the planning, the creation and, finally, the management, that also includes the evaluation. This directive constitutes the base for the promoters of the parks' projects for the elaboration of the documents during the different phases. The directive is also useful for the formulation of the questions for the global financial helps and for the proposals related to the questions of conferment of the Park's mark.

The directive will be only in electronic form. Specific documents exist for every category of park. The users have, at first, to choose the category of park desired; subsequently they will be driven through the single phases of the trial. For every phase of the trial they will have the available documents and the necessary tools. The phases are the same for every categories of the park but the documents are different for each. The phases related to the constitution of a park are five and each phases involves a product:

1. *Feasibility study*: It is a study necessary to inform the region on the feasibility of the institution of a new park of national importance.
2. *Phase of project*: During project's phase is elaborated a plan of management for the realization of the park and for the first concrete measures with the share of all the involved actors.
3. *Phase of institution*: Realization of the first concrete measures and editing of the park's paper with the share of all the actors.
4. *Management*: After the recognition of a park and the conferment of the Park's mark from the Confederation, begins the phase of management of ten years. In this period of time the necessary measures must be effected to reach the established objectives in the Park's paper.
5. *Evaluation*: Before the end of ten years, it's made an evaluation of all the developed activities. This evaluation is

necessary for the Paper's revision, essential for the concession's renovation of the park's mark.

## III. BRAND FOR PARKS AND PRODUCTS

A project of park becomes a park of national importance when the Confederation confers it the mark "Park." In this case the park also has the right to attribute a mark to the enterprises and the people that will ask it for determined products or services (mark "Product" of the park). Mark "Park": For the management, the UFAM confers the mark "Park" to the projects of park of national importance, guaranteed for a long time and that they satisfy the requisite established by the Confederation.

Mark "Product": The responsible of the park can confer the mark "Product" to the people or firms if the commodities are produced in criterions based on sustainability defined and in the park's territory. The mark "Product" it promotes both the exploitation of the traditional knowledge of the region and the regional innovation.

## IV. THE ISSUE OF THE CURRENT LAW

The aims of the specific laws on protected areas and parks are:

- Conservation of animals and plants' species, geological, paleontological and biological communities, biotypes, natural processes, hydraulic, hydrogeological and ecological balances;
- Application of management's methods or environmental restoration act to achieve an integration between man and natural environment, also through the safeguarding of anthropological, archaeological, historical and architectural values and agro-forestry-pastoral activities;
- Promotion of education's activities, training and scientific research, also interdisciplinary;
- Defense and recovery of hydraulic and hydrogeological balances.

The Environment Minister promotes for each of parks' territorial systems of the Alps, Apennines, Islands and Marine protected areas, some programs agreements for the development of sustainable economic activities with particular reference to agro-pastoral-traditional activities of environmental tourism with the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Labor and Social Security with regions and other public and private subjects. The natural protected areas can be divided into:

- National Parks;
- Regional Parks;
- Nature Reserves Regional;

- Natural Monuments;
- Protected Landscapes.

The principal guidelines relative to natural and environmental values are taken by the President of the Council of Ministers, on proposal of the Minister for the Environment. The “Nature Charter” is prepared by the national technical services integrating, coordinating and using available data relating to the whole aims of the laws. This “Nature Charter” identifies the state of the natural environment in Italy, highlighting the natural values and the territorial points of vulnerability. About the parks’ safeguarding are prohibited outside of town centers and, for serious reasons of environmental protection, the implementation of new constructions and transformation of existing buildings; it is also prohibited any change of the territory’s use with different targets from the agricultural and anything that could affect the area status and its topography, ecological, hydraulic balances. In case of necessity and urgency, the Minister for the Environment, for justified reasons, may decide the safeguard measures, requiring the implementation of appropriate works to safeguard the integrity of the places and the natural environment. The planning instruments of the park are:

- Plan Park;
- Rules of the Park;
- Plan multi-year socio-economic for the activities development.

The *Park Rules* is relative to the exercise of permitted activities within the Park and it is adopted by the Park Authority together with approval of the park’s plan and not later than six months after the approval of the same. The rules governing the park include:

- a) types and methods of constructions;
- b) movement of the people by any type of transportation;
- c) how to perform sporting, recreational and educational activities;
- d) how to conduct scientific research;
- e) limits on excessive noise, light etc..
- f) accessibility in the territory of the park through trails and facilities for people with handicap.

The park’s regulation also enhances uses, customs and traditional activities of the populations residing in the territory and their cultural expressions of identity and characteristics of local communities providing for their protection also through provisions authorizing the pursuit of particular activities related to the uses, customs and practices described above. In the parks are prohibited the activities that can affect the preservation of the landscape and natural protected habitats in particular are prohibited the activities that can affect the preservation of protected flora and fauna and their habitats:

- capture, kill, damage the animals that live in the park;
- opening and operation of quarries, of mines and landfills, and removal of minerals;
- modification of the water system;
- to conduct advertising activities outside of urban centers, and not authorized by the Park;

- introduction and use of instruments that can destroy or alter the biogeochemical cycles;
- introduction, by individuals, of weapons, explosives not authorized;
- use of open fires.

Regulation of the Park is approved by the Environment Minister, after consulting the Local Authorities. The protection of natural values and of environmental, historical, cultural, anthropological values traditionally is pursued through the instrument of the Park’s Plan. The Park’s Plan is relative of general territory organization and of territory division into areas (zones) or parts characterized by different forms of use. The Plan considers protection constraints, targets of public or private use, systems of vehicular and pedestrian accessibility in particular it considers the access and facilities for people with handicap, systems equipment and services for the management and the social function of the park, museums, sightseeing, information offices, areas camping, agri-tourism activities guidelines and criteria for work on the flora, fauna and the natural environment in general.

#### V. THE ITALIAN PARK’S GENERAL LAW; INTEGRALS RESERVE AND BUFFER ZONES

- **ZONE A** (*nature reserves*): The natural environment is preserved in its integrity;
- **ZONE B** (*general oriented reserves*): It is prohibited to build new buildings, expand existing buildings, perform activities by transforming the territory. On the contrary, they are permitted constructions that are strictly necessary, and interventions of natural resource management by the Park
- **ZONE C** (*security zones*): In accordance with the institutional objectives and in accordance with the general criteria established by the Park can continue, according to the traditional practices, or according to organic farming, the agro –pastoral activities. Can continue, also the activities of fishing and gathering of natural products.
- **ZONE D** (*areas to promote economic and social activities*): They are part of the same ecosystem, the more extensively modified by the processes of human settlement, in which activities are permitted consistent with the institutional purpose of park and they are aimed to improve the socio-cultural life of local communities and better enjoyment of the park by the visitors.

There are two procedures for the Park Planning:

*Procedure of Plan 1:* The plan is prepared by the Park within eighteen months from the establishment of its organs in accordance with the criteria and objectives of the laws. The Park’s Community participates in the definition of the criteria

concerning the preparation of the park’s plan indicates and gives its opinion on the plan. The plan, approved by the Governing Council, it is adopted by the Region within ninety days of its submission by the Park.

*Procedure of Plan 2:* The plan adopted is registered for 40 days at the mountain communities of the Regions. Within the next 40 days anyone can submit written comments, on which the Park Authority delivers its opinion within thirty days. Within 120 days of receipt of this advice, the region have to decide on the comments made and, in agreement with the Park Authority will issue its decision.

If the plan is not approved within twenty-four months after the establishment of the Park, the region is replaced by a committee of representatives of the Environment Ministry and representatives of regions and autonomous Provinces. The Plan is modified by the same procedure required for its approval and it is updated at least every 10 years with identical procedure. The Plan has the effect of general public interest and declaration of emergency for interventions that are foreseen in it and it replaces in each level the Landscape Plans, the Urban and Territorial Plans or other Planning Tools.

The grant of licenses or permits for these interventions, facilities and operations in the Park are subject to pre-authorization of the Park. The permission will verify the conformity between the provisions of the Plan and the regulation. The intervention is made within 60 days of the request, after this period the permit means consent. The monitoring in the territories of protected natural areas that are of national and international importance is exercised by the State Forestry.

VI. AN EXAMPLE OF PARK IN ITALY:  
PARK OF DIANA AND CILENTO



Fig. 1 Position of Cilento park in Italy

The Cilento includes the whole southern portion of the Province of Salerno. It occupies a central position in comparison to the whole Mediterranean basin. It represents a place of threshold and zipper, that facilitates (and it has always facilitated) contaminations and exchanges, both from the natural point and from that anthropological point.

Good part of the territorial surface is included in the National Park of the Cilento and Valle of Diano, one among the vast parks of east Italy. This park is surrounded to east and south by the Basilicata and it is limited to north by the course of the river Sele, to east from the river Tanagro.

The coastline Cilentana has a clear tourist vocation and it constitutes an economic reality consolidated to protect, to promote and to develop according to perspectives of sustainability. They are, in fact, territories characterized by a seasonal bathing tourism, to reconvert or to integrate thanks to the existing cultural and naturalistic supply, also of the most inside areas.

It’s necessary to retrain the system of the tourist services on the coastal band and to promote the integrative and diversified supply of the most inside areas, in which to calibrate interventions of new receptive equipments and to stimulate the birth and development of a supply linked to the endogenous resources (residence, bed & breakfast, houses vacations, country house etc) privileging the recovery of the historical building patrimony.

The inside areas of Cilento have to pursue the development of a tourist supply, integrated to the mark of quality represented by the National Park. It is necessary to develop a naturalistic and cultural tourist supply, linked to the discovery and promotion of the environmental, landscape and anthropological resources, as well as of the products of the local tradition. In this sense it is necessary to pursue the development of tourist structures linked to the agriculture and the citizenship, and at the same time to promote the birth of calibrated new tourist installations that propose a diversified and integrative supply of the bathing tourism.

The areas of the high and Middle Sele and Vallo of Diano

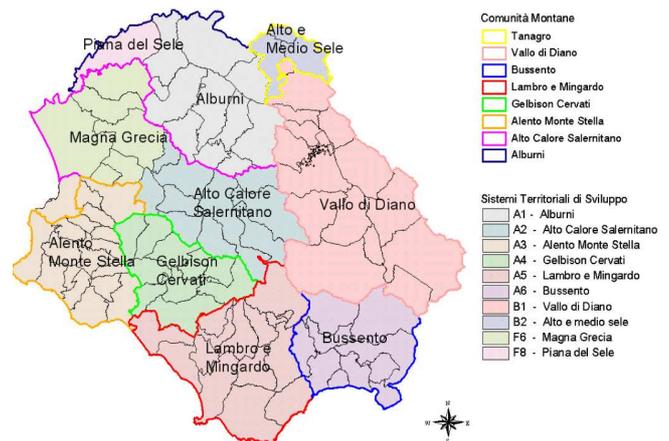


Fig. 2 Position of Cilento park in Italy

can aim to the promotion of an integrated tourist supply, founded on presence of important cultural and tourist resources, of thermal installations, as well as on the existence of a net of historical nucleuses of cultural value and on the existing relationships with sites of elevated environmental merit. The diffusion of opportune forms of coordination in the politics of promotion, accompanied by some important

interventions of urban retraining and realization of tourist installations, it could be the road to follow for making the tourism an important element of the territories' development, opposing in this way the actual diffused phenomenon of marginalization.

The development of Cilento foresees:

- Local Mountain Community;
- System of the Job
- Integrated territorial projects (industry and tourism);
- Integrated territorial projects (nature and culture);
- Propose Territorial Systems of development from PTR;
- Sectors P.I.R.;
- PSR and strategic plan for the agriculture Salernitana;
- Planning Territorial Systems of Development.

## VII. THE OPPORTUNITIES AND THE PROBLEMS OF CILENTO PARK

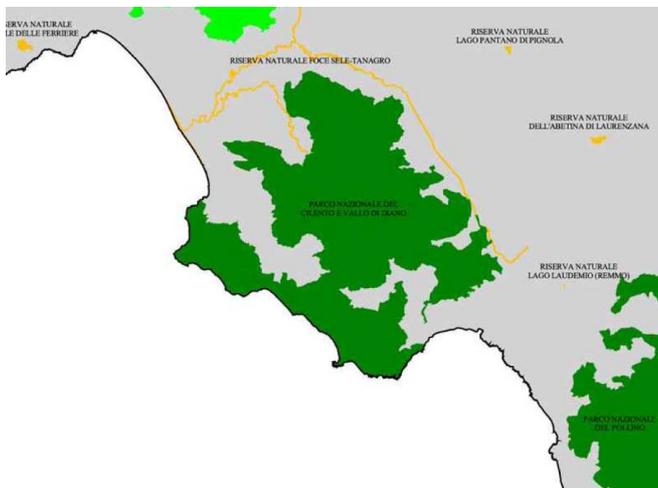


Fig 3: The position of Cilento park

The PNCVD is a valid instrument for the integrated exploitation of a context territorial rich of peculiar and problematic characters. It represents an opportunity of development for the area, for two reasons: on one side, it can compete to the strengthening of the local identities improving the visibility of the local resources; from the other, it competes to the insertion of the area in the economic circuits and cultural international partner. The strategic position of the PNCVD makes the Park a fundamental point for the construction of the regional and national ecological net and it is an important element to European level. Its position along the Appennino puts it in relationship with the project APE (Appennino Park of Europe). The Appennino, interests one of the longest mountainous systems of the continent, it can assume a crucial importance, like Alpine system, in the construction of the European Ecological Net (Econet) and, in general, in the European strategies of ecological equilibrium. Further to be one of the principal branches of the European net, the band appenninica represents the fundamental auction of connection

of Central Europe with the Mediterranean Arc. The exploitation of this band is an important occasion also for the economic raising of the Mediterranean area.

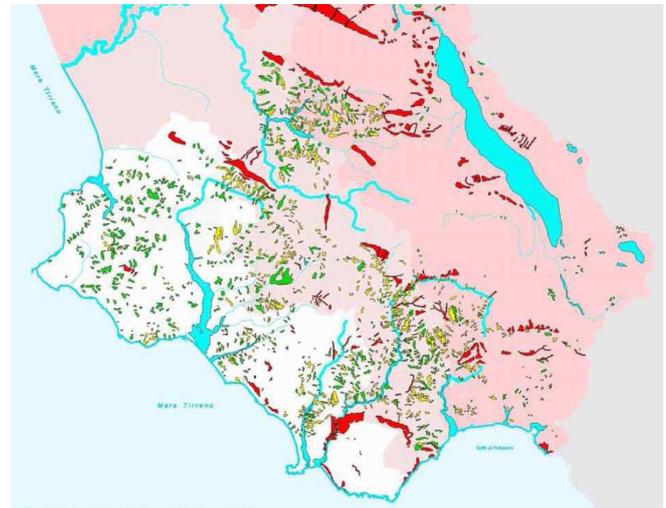


Fig 4: Problems of Cilento area

The area of Cilento has also areas subject to seismic and hydrogeological risk like we can see in the figure 4. In the map we can primarily see area in red, blue white and green. The red area are subject to shift, they are active with signs of reactivation. The areas in green are subject to muddy rapid drain. The areas in orange are subject to drain inactive without signs of reactivation. The areas in blue are subject to collapses and the white areas are areas of back ground valley. We have also area in pink that put in evidence the seismic risk. In general we have to consider problems of management of natural patrimony like:

- Scarce management of the forest patrimony
- Progressive abandonment of the agricultural activity
- Tourist pressure along the coasts
- Bad accessibility to the natural resources

Problems about local development like:

- Marginalization of the traditional economies
- Progressive depopulation of the smaller centers
- Economic decline
- Shortage of the tourist development, that determines elevated environmental costs to forehead of not comparable benefits for the local economies

Problems of maintenance and exploitation of the cultural patrimony:

- Sectorial strategies, deprived of an integrated logic of complex system
- Marginalization of the small centers of the inside
- Difficulty of access and use of the resources, that determines a difficulty "permeability" and "legibility" of the territory
- Progressive loss of the "historical-cultural memory".

### VIII. THE PROBLEMS OF THE PARKS IN STRONGLY BESIEGED FRONTIERS: THE CASE OF THE POLLINO NATIONAL PARK

The park of Pollino is one of the new national parks, and was established by Presidential Decree 15/11/1993. Includes the territories of 56 municipalities: 32 in the province of Cosenza, 22 in the province of Matera. Many are his records: it has an area of 192,565 hectares making it the largest protected park in Italy and has a population of 170 000 inhabitants. The entire area subject to special protection, has among the highest peaks in southern Italy, snow-covered for large periods of the year, from November to May. And its peaks above 2200 meters above sea level are visible from the valley below.

The Tyrrhenian coast to the west and east of Belvedere Marittimo the Ionian coast of Sybaris and Metaponto. Set amidst the majestic peaks of the park circling one of the many important animals of the Pollino, the imperious eagle and kicking a relic of the last ice age, a rarity, the symbol of the park, "Pino Loricato. The largest protected area in Italy is located between Calabria and Basilicata, offering the most diverse landscapes. The programming environment of the park is aimed primarily at protecting the environmental resources that are numerous, sometimes valuable to rare. The development, based on conservation, implements specific actions to defend the diversity of natural systems, their ecology and biology, their functions to ensure the sustainable use of renewable resources, ensuring environmental carrying capacity in balance with the possibility and the Limits of Nature.



Fig. 5 Position of Pollino park in Italy

Situated on the northern edge of Calabria, in the territory that from the Crati Valley climbs to the peaks of the Pollino, the park is located between two regions, all within the province of Cosenza, Basilicata to the plain of Sybaris without, however, lick the two seas. The range of altitude from 200m to about 2,000 M, passing through the line of the rural villages, all

located among between the presence of the Olive and Chestnut on a straight line marking the transition from the suburbs, the old mountain's natural heritage landmarks.

Some of these, in a state persistent population decline, are characterized by the historical presence of ethnic arbëreshë (Italo-Albanian).

The level of accessibility infrastructure is guaranteed for the lower part of the territory, the A3 highway, which bisects the park of Pollino from north to south, and the highway SS 19, which crosses the same, and the SS 504 and the Ss 105, which engage the Tyrrhenian Sea, and the SS 653 and SS 52, which reach down to the Ionian Sea. Although there is a regional railway network, the most important railway routes are on the coasts and, consequently, the nearest stations are Scalea, Paola and Sybaris, on the part of Calabria, in Policoro and Maratea, on the Lucania. There are also a number of regional disused stretch of railway, which represent a significant asset, particularly with regard to any possibility of reuse. According to a preliminary assessment of the demographic trends in their report to the institution of the park in 1994. The total population of about 170,000 inhabitants, after 1994 remains substantially the same with slight decreases, and increasing by only 1% in major urban centers near but outside the park. The decreases are strongest in their municipalities completely inside the park, balanced by the growth of cities like Castrovillari, the main center of the Calabrian side. The area in question reflects the reality of so-called *mountain lands*, which are known the problem of demographic decline due to emigration, aging and constant negative demographic balance, with the consequent negative effects for the local economy. The centers that gravitates around or that are inside the parks, were, however, the scene of some civic vitality that has been, unfortunately, gradually weakened.

The fact that subsequently the border area but does not touch the two seas in which it stands, it makes the attractive power of the party plan boosted enormously, partly a consequence of the fact that areas of the plains as well as providing a climate less impervious and without the constraints of the natural park, have the characteristics of the urban, which obviously can not offer the park. An other problem is that today after a history lasting for years Pollino National Park was not yet approved the plan of the park, what about the difficulties relating to the community that the park should participate in the approval procedures. The story of this institution is very long. The 1958 can be considered the year in which the great natural and cultural values of the Pollino look out for the first time on the national scene. In fact in this year is submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a law for the development of Pollino mountains and in August the same year was celebrated in the park the seventh national holiday in the mountains.

The Pollino has been the battleground of many environmental battles, especially for the WWF. In February 1968 the new association presented a proposal to set up a national park of Pollino between two regions, Calabria and Basilicata.

At the same time the idea was proposed by the WWF presented the project POLLINEA by the Consortium for the core of industrialization of the Gulf of Policastro, which provided more than unlikely to sky resorts, construction of roads at high altitude that if implemented would have broken up the core of the park. This first attempt to speculation it happens another in 1970 with the draft submitted by the company OTF Group EFIM-Insun. A project submitted, set with views of Pharaonic, comprised the entire mountain of snow in a big city. As often happens in Italy must have touched the worst to engage in virtuous procedures and in the same year the National Research Council instructs a team of distinguished naturalists of the WWF, including Valerio Giacomini, Franco Tassi and Fulco Pratesi, famous exponents of Italian environmentalism, for the development of a plan of Calabro-Lucano arrangement territorial nature of the national park of Pollino. The project developed, in addition to grade the land into different levels of protection and security, demonstrated for the first time through careful cost-benefit analysis, such as the conservation of nature was more profitable than the speculative projects mentioned above. This experience will then lead to what is considered by many as the sacred text of the planning of parks in Italy, "People and Parks" of Giacomini and Romani, that has influenced much of the political debate. As often the case was discussed for a long time but then nothing happened. Many year later the establishment of the national park will happen with Article 18 of the Finance Act n.67 of 1988. Two years later in 1990, a ministerial decree will set the trial and the provisional safeguard measures. The Pollino National Park, however, went on to become a reality only in 1993 with the establishment of the Authority and in 1994 with the establishment of management bodies.

Beyond the economic problems there is no doubt that the park has greatly contributed in establishing his career in the national debate and to cover large areas, but do not come to lap the shores. This lack, especially in comparison to what happened in the park of Cilento will score even more the separation of nature protection policies that often occurs when there is no need to leave it in the margins strongly attacked places and contexts.

Having ignored the issue of coastal erosion. Often a direct continuation of the mountain slopes that reach up to lick the sea, which are subject to the transit of protected species, and in the quality of the fauna and flora have nothing to envy to the park itself are left to the government of individual municipalities, to short, just consumed the territory on the coast, will invade the slopes of this natural paradise where sea and mountains meet in a unique setting and unique environmental characteristics.

#### IX. THE OPPORTUNITIES AND THE PROBLEMS OF POLLINO NATIONAL PARK.



Fig 6: The position of Cilento, Pollino and Sila National Parks

The plan of the park is a very valuable Instrument of government of a vast area, which delayed its approval is delaying the benefits that the territory could have all not only for all that regards the protection of nature, but also for the economic development of an entire area. In fact, the major part of the plan of the park is not only the definition of homogeneous areas with different degrees of protection, but also the management plan, which should contain guidelines for the optimization and development of land resources of the park. This is even more urgent when we consider that out of the park there is a whole world that this does not have any type of relationship is maintained even in cold strong discontinuity. A different way to manage the relationship among high urbanized areas and the adjacent parks, and in the optics of the mutual social exchange between urban and protected areas, with the aim of increasing the general quality's life, it requires quickly different rules of government's territory. It follows a new approach for the areas under protection, especially for those of the south of Italy, that with their elevated grades on conservation, can be considered as a virgin territory on which to experiment innovative ways of local development's processes.

In this sense the parks, at least those periurban like the Pollino or the Cilento, can evolve from the status of inaccessible reserves to physical spaces and dynamic poles of the city with which is in strongly contiguity. It's possible, therefore, in a global approach to the contiguities rural-urban, to abstract an integrated vision of the urban planning and the planning of the periurban parks. In the case of Pollino park the connections to between this last and the urbanized areas, could relate to the system of the urban green and the ecological nets like pedestrian paths, and the cycle footsteps. All this could evolve in specific greenways that, in a systemic model of mobility, they would give access to the park inside the city.

But this is not all, the policies of Branding of the products of the parks could associate the great quality of the productions of the park with the necessity to raise the economic conditions of the territories that are home to the park. But how is possible to introduce this kind of product inside the city? Probably bringing the cities in the park with the greenways, the horseways, the pedestrian and the bicycle paths that from the cost, come inside the protected areas through the intermediate zone, the frontier between park and cities. To make desirable these types of runs, the functions to put in heading or as intermediary points in the itineraries, they could find outlet in the specificities and in peculiar characters of the park. This last especially in the external zones around the integral reserve, where the agriculture and the breeding are developed and where numerous autochthonous specificities can be tracked down, it could make carrier of a system of marked and guaranteed products by the special marks of the park, sold inside the protected area, near or in proximity of the green infrastructure. This also could represent a valid alternative to the purchase in the extra-urban commercial centers that so much engrave on the economic levels and of traffic in the areas which are situated. In an epoch in which the farmers market and the zero km agricultural products continue, for costs and genuineness, to reap successes and to develop him as alternative market; to give the possibility to shop in the park, with the products of the same one, situated in the perimeter's park, attainable through runs to sweet mobility, it can be a valid system to guarantee eco-compatibility in the transits, in the moves and in food shopping. The integrated development of the infrastructure and the centers of production, the realization of paths with all the characteristics of sustainability and promiscuity of the fruition, and also the quality and guarantee of the production, they are all activities that would reciprocally sustain as parts of a same local market. The general plant would guarantee the survival of the activities inside the under-protection areas as the survival of the communities situated in the same, and it would reduce all the physical and economic distances between places of production and consumption of primary assets. The mass online of all these resources it would contribute to create a constant flow of commodities and consumers, without issues neither distributors, stimulating frequenters and consumers, involved on intermediary levels of effectiveness integration. The territorial imprint of the plans of the parks generally englobes the double aspect expressed by the protectionist propensity and by the managerial-organizational level of the plans of development. This double conformation that the practice procedures, almost set in antithesis between the public appeal and the private demands, it becomes important for the problems of coordination and management. For strategic themes as the biodiversity, the maintenance of the nets and the environmental qualification of the installations, is impossible to proceed for separate approaches in the planning of so different systems at the same time densely adjoining. In this type of territorial continuity where often served to almost

strengthen the ties for reaction to the urban aggregate, these spaces could become laboratories or places appointed to the experimentation of models of efficient integration. The mutual symbiosis from contrary corporate body between urbanized areas and park, could be better governed by a redefinition of the protected enclosure considered not as plastered congelation of an area, but as guarantee of sustainability in the processes of development that there can coherently get inserted. If the great parks of the south of Italy cannot be divided from the urban areas on which they were grafted and with which are always in contact, they are able however to become center of processes of participated management that can redefine, departing from the potentialities of the area, new criterions of maintenance and sustainable use of the territories. An intermediary level emerges in the considered planning of the rural-urban system, that it is the level of periurban parks. The second Italian national conference about the protected areas, sanctioned the real difference between these and the ordinary natural parks, or among unharmed oasis aseptically independent and the metropolitan parks on the contrary deeply related to the history of the cities. This diversity can produce, in the link among park and city and between Park and Park, as in the case on Pollino and Cilento, the birth of processes of sustainability in all the phases of the planning of a territory that contains the presence of a great Park.

#### X. CONCLUSION.

Typologies and forms of tourism have gone changing and enriching itself during the time, determining different types of demand and different behaviours of the consumer tourist. Tourism constitutes a non transferable economic good and strongly of relationship. The tourist sector has a transversal character in comparison to other economic activities and with these it has many interdependences. The planner has to not only consider the forms of permanent tourism, but also those of dynamic tourism. The tourist exploitation of a weak territory has to proceed in the same way of the present activities' development on the territory. In the marginal areas with weak economy it is important to operate for a homogeneous diffusion of the development on the territory. In the our case for the Cilento area we have to define a system of integrated tourist development, according to which the inside zones contribute to solicit the birth of new forms of tourism and it is opportune to create a link between tourist systems and endogenous development. For these reasons became very important to aim to the territorial Cilento competitiveness of the whole system through the local potentialities (natural, cultural and landscape) currently available, to assemble the portions of territory that they are actually divide because of the geomorphology, location, activity and services and at the end promote forms diversified of tourist supply.

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