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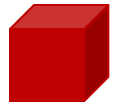
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## Investigating Cultural Sustainability. Does “Territory” matter?

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Sustainable Development Research Area

COST ACTION IS 1007 – Investigating Cultural  
Sustainability  
University of Coimbra  
May 14-16, **2012**



## Frames of references:

Place-based sustainable development



Territory, territorialisation



Social Territorial Capital (STC)



## Method and techniques of territorial analysis



## Some GIS applications of territorial analysis



**THE “ERD”  
PARADIGM**

(Van der Ploeg et  
al., 2000)

**THE “SLOT” MODEL**

(Dematteis,  
Governa, 2005)

**THE “LIVELIHOOD”  
MODEL**

(Chambers,  
Conway, 1992;  
Scoones, 1998;  
2009)

**“NEW GROWTH THEORY”  
Endogenous regional  
development**

**(Stimson, Stough, Nijkamp, 2011)**

**THE “THEORY” OF  
LOCAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

(Magnaghi, 2000;  
Dematteis, 2001)

**THE MARSHALLIAN  
DISTRICT MODEL**

(Beccattini, 1987;  
Bellandi, 2001;  
Rullani, 2003)

**THE “GREMI”  
MILIEU INNOVATEUR  
MODEL**

(Aàdalot, 1986;  
Perrin, 1989)

# Concepts: *TERRITORY*

## LAND

relation of property, a finite resource that is distributed, allocated and owned. It is a resource over which there is competition

## TERRAIN

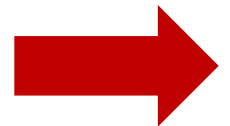
relation of power, with a heritage in geology and the military, the control of which allows the establishment and maintenance of order

# Concepts: *TERRITORY*

## TERRITORY

Is something that is both of «land» and «terrain» but more than this. Territory must be approached in itself (neglected) rather than to them and in relation to the process of «territorialisation».

WHY IT IS  
RELEVANT FOR  
OUR TOPIC?



# Concepts: *TERRITORY*

**Territory is a crucial concept if we are to make sense of endogenous sustainable development. Development needs to “take place”. But how it “takes place” cannot be explained as when abstracted from its basic territorial form but in relation to the social process occurring within “territorialisation”**

# Concepts: TERRITORIALISATION

**Rational Control**

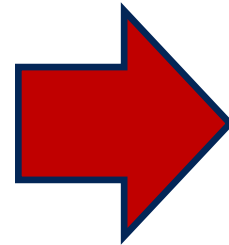
**symbolisation**

**Referent: *space***

**Denomination**

**Allocation of  
symbols**

**Mythical  
representation**



# THE TERRITORIALISATION PROCESS

Rational Control

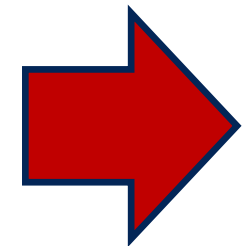
**Material Control**

symbolisation

**reification**

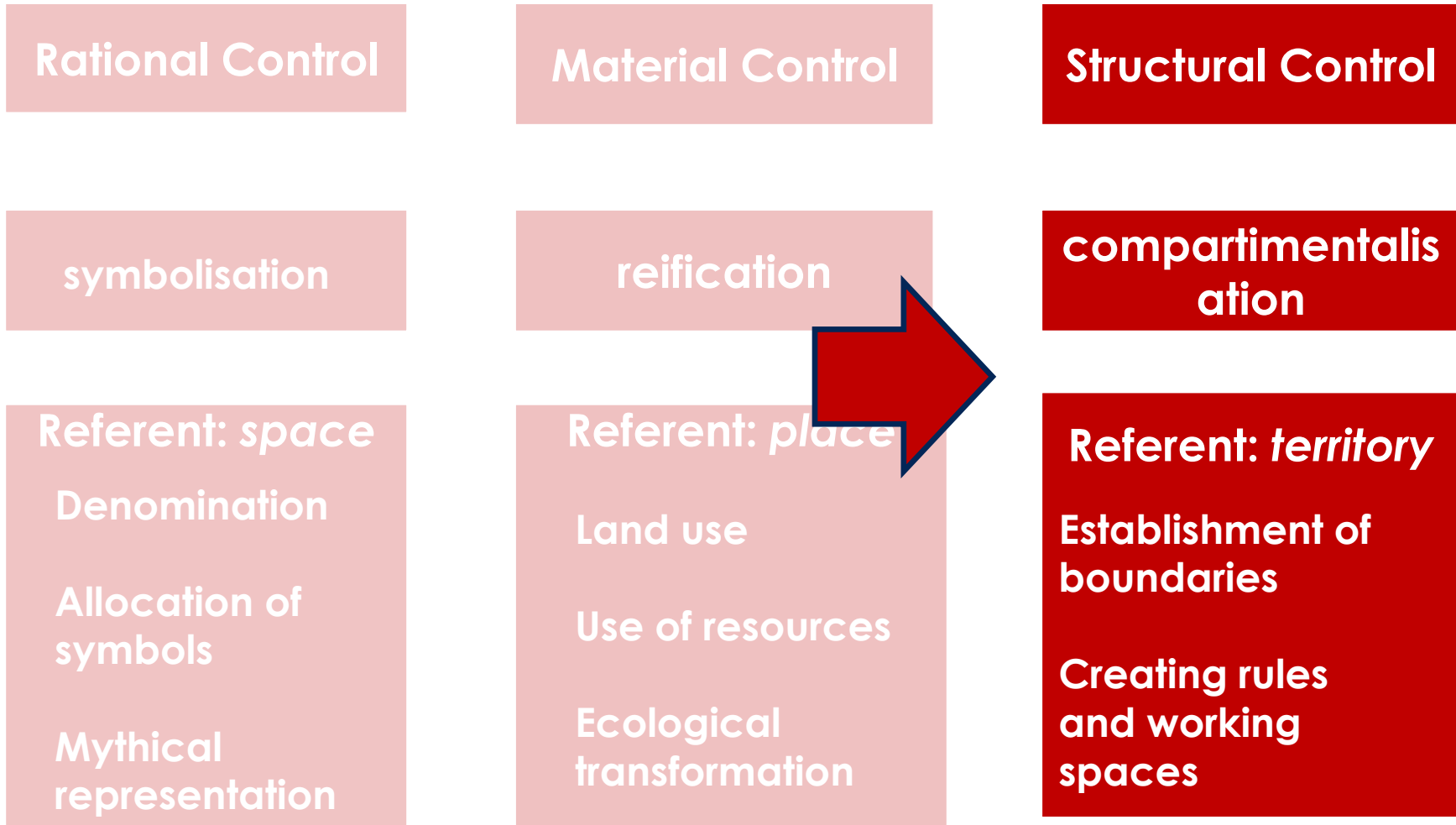
Referent: *space*  
Denomination  
Allocation of symbols  
Mythical representation

Referent: *place*  
Land use  
Use of resources  
Ecological transformation





# THE TERRITORIALISATION PROCESS

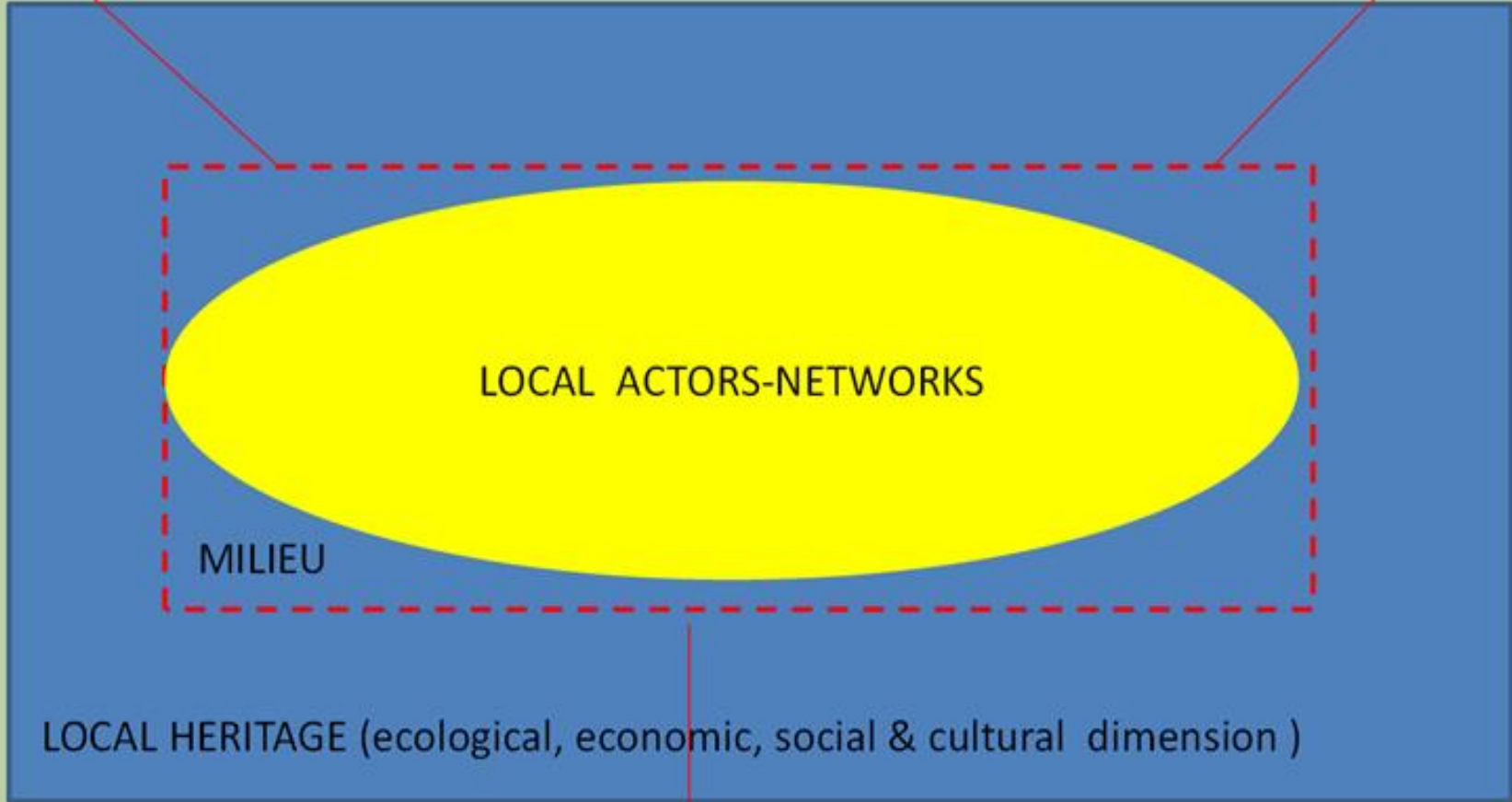


## Concepts: SOCIAL TERRITORIAL CAPITAL (STC)

The problem in social and human science with the conceptualisation of "territory" stems from the difficulty of conceptualising the interplay between physical space (nature) and the organisation of relations and functions that comes along with.

Value attributions

Perceptions



LOCAL ACTORS-NETWORKS

MILIEU

LOCAL HERITAGE (ecological, economic, social & cultural dimension )

Heritage management:  
innovation – conservation policies

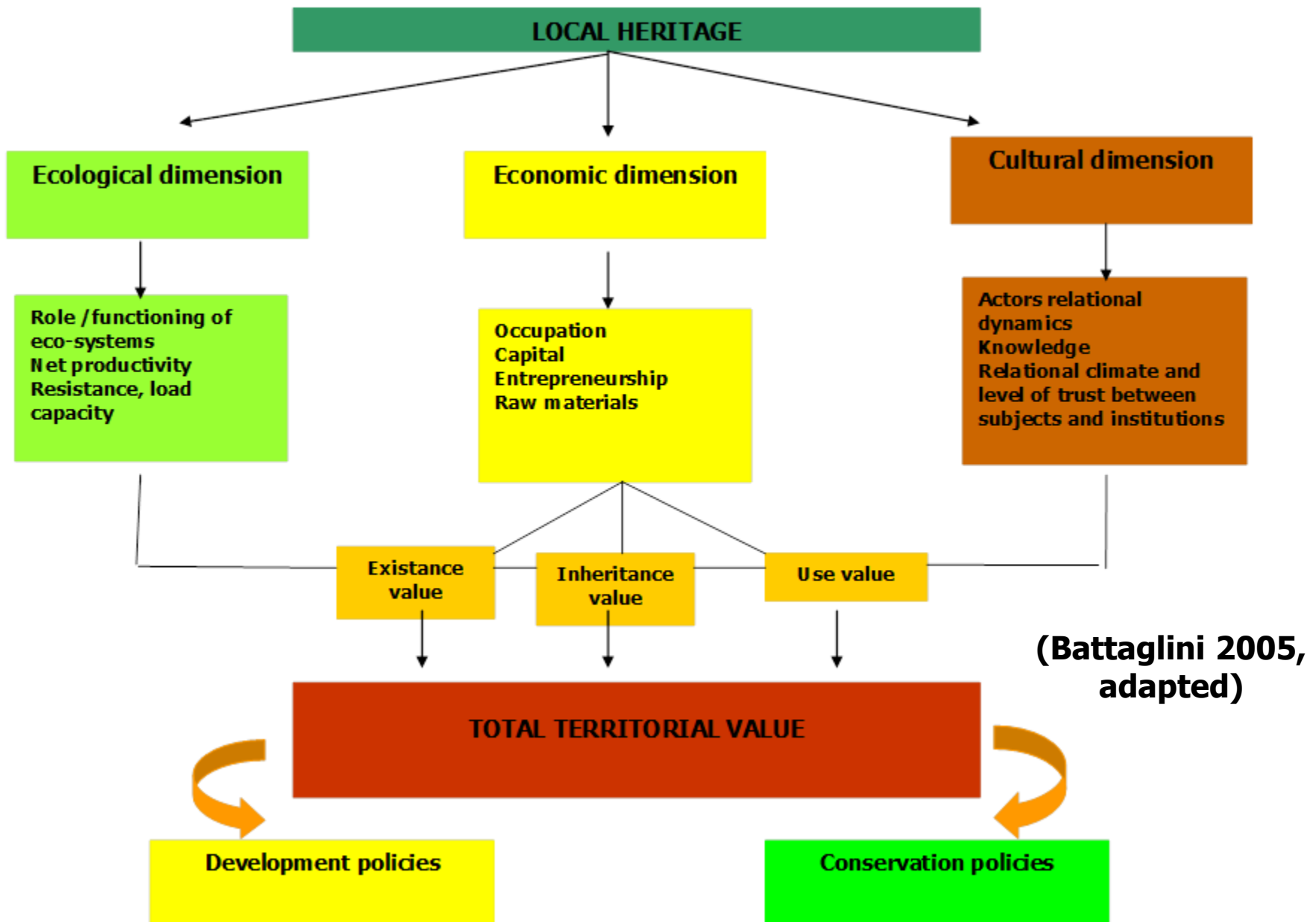
## Method and techniques: TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

- **Morphological component:** the way in which the essential social dynamics are distributed on the territory and how they vary over time.
- **Demographic component :** how a territory is organised at spatial level: its geographic-, historical-, cultural- dimension.
- **Ecological component:** how ecological features are distributed on the territory and how they vary over time.
- **The organisational component:** how the institutional, organizational and social life elements are distributed on the territory. It needs a descriptive analysis of the interactions' levels and complexity.

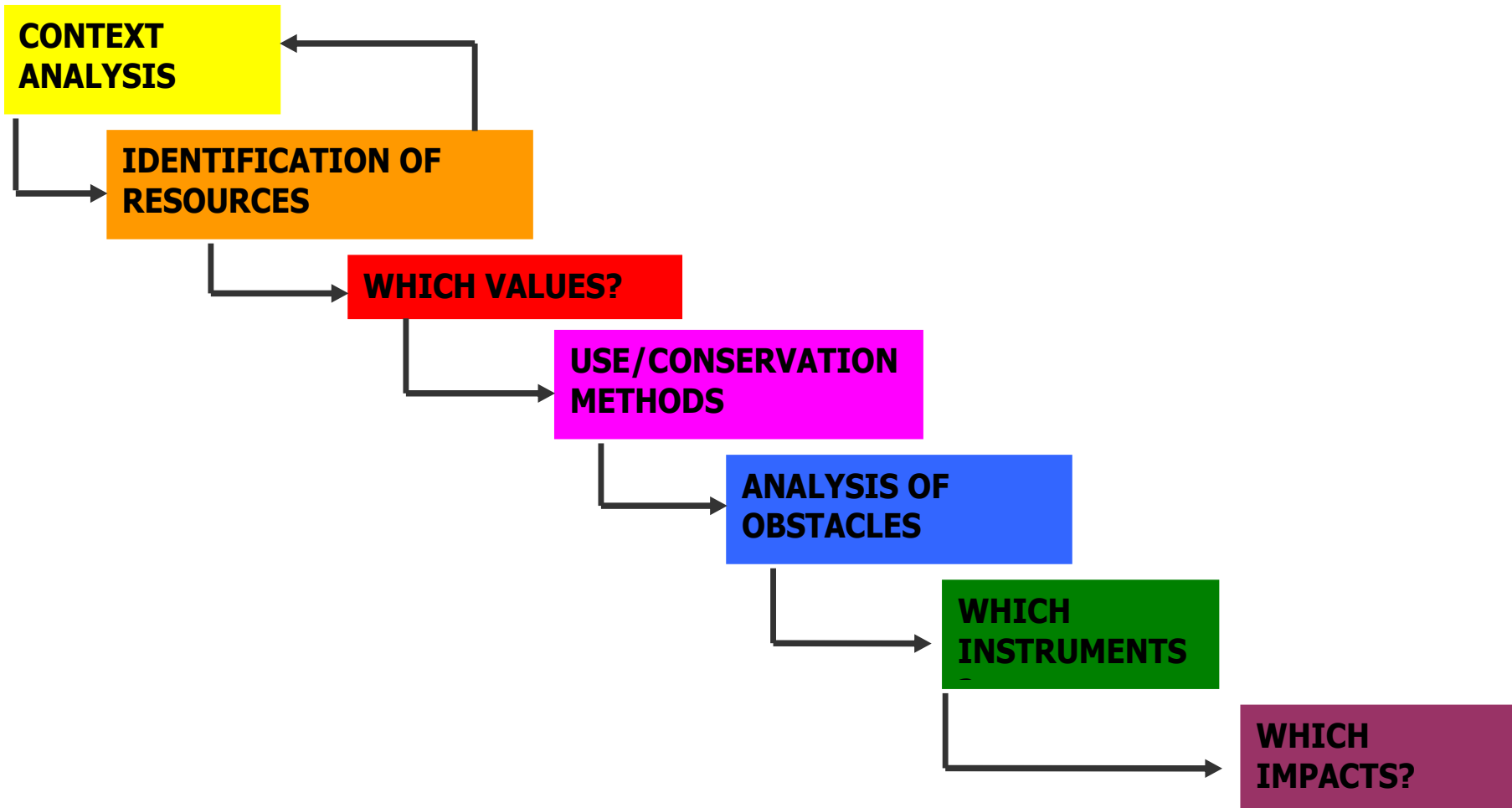
**PRIMARY & SECONDARY  
DATAS THROUGH DIFFERENT  
TECHNIQUES**



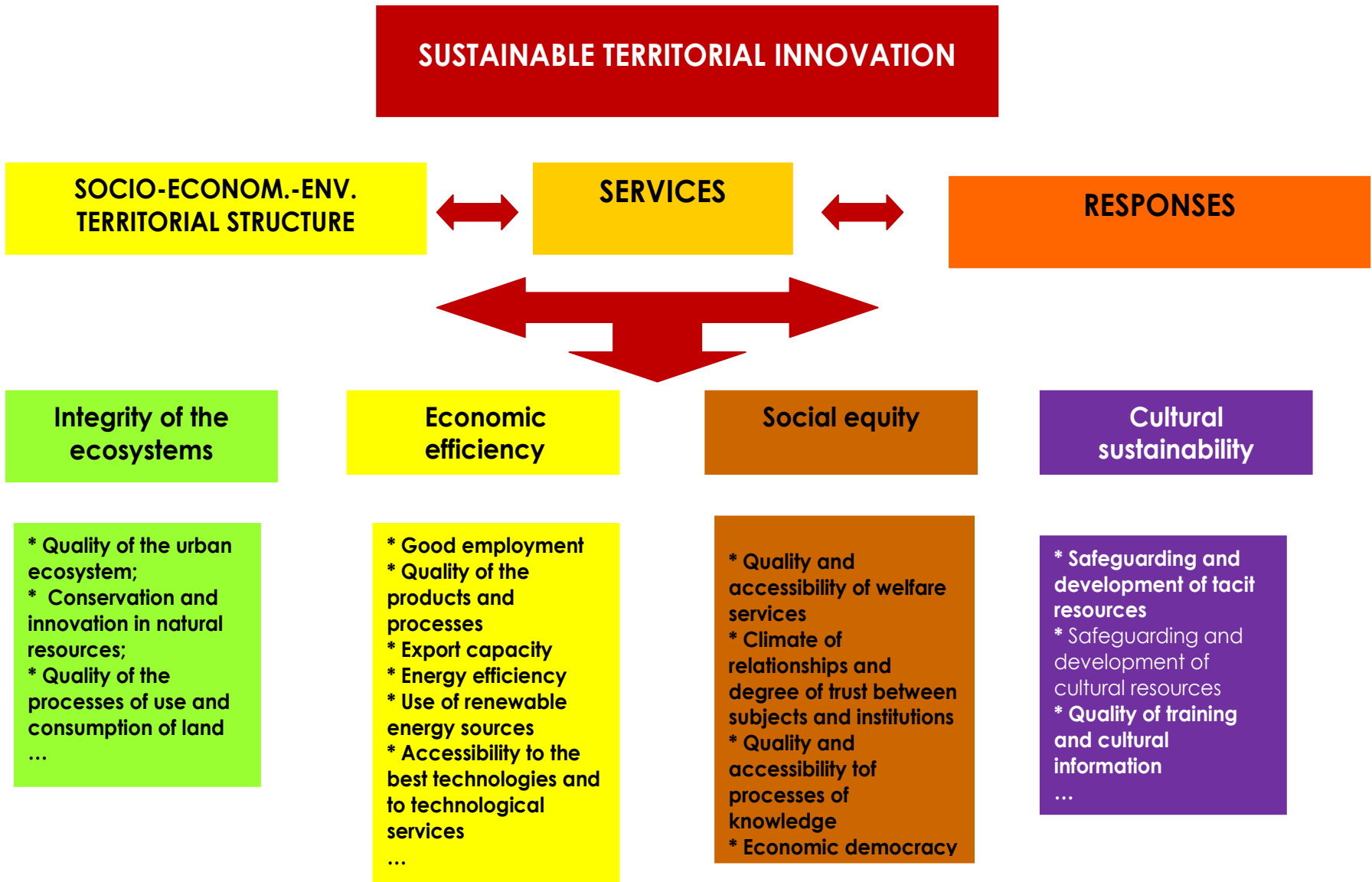
# OUR EXPERIENCE ON TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS



# *Our model operationalized as action-research*



# A descriptive application of our model

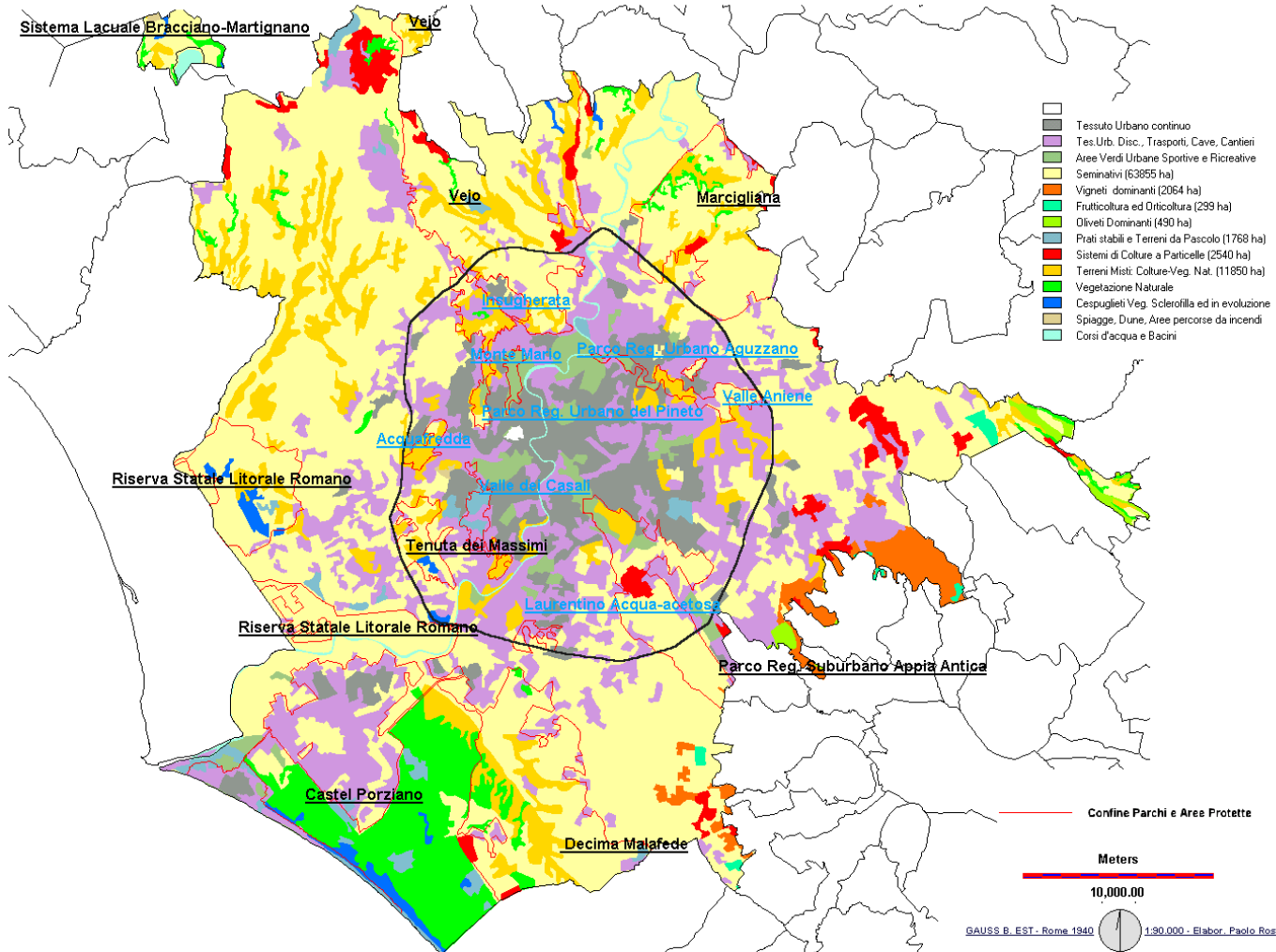




# Territorial analysis applications compared

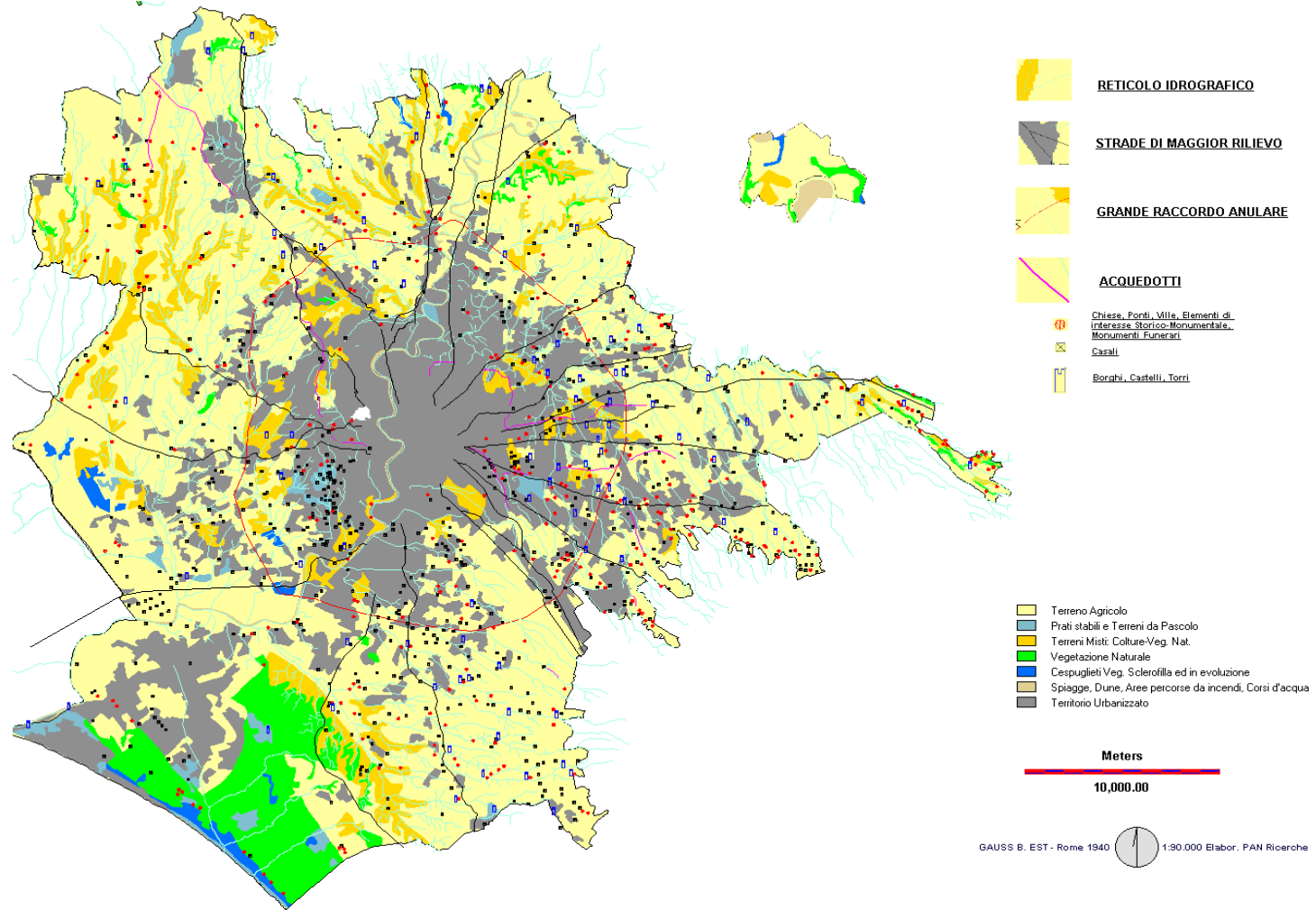
PROGRAMMA ADAPT - IRES ECOMED

Networking for Regional Innovation Processes towards Agenda 21  
AREE PROTETTE E USO DEL SUOLO CORINE

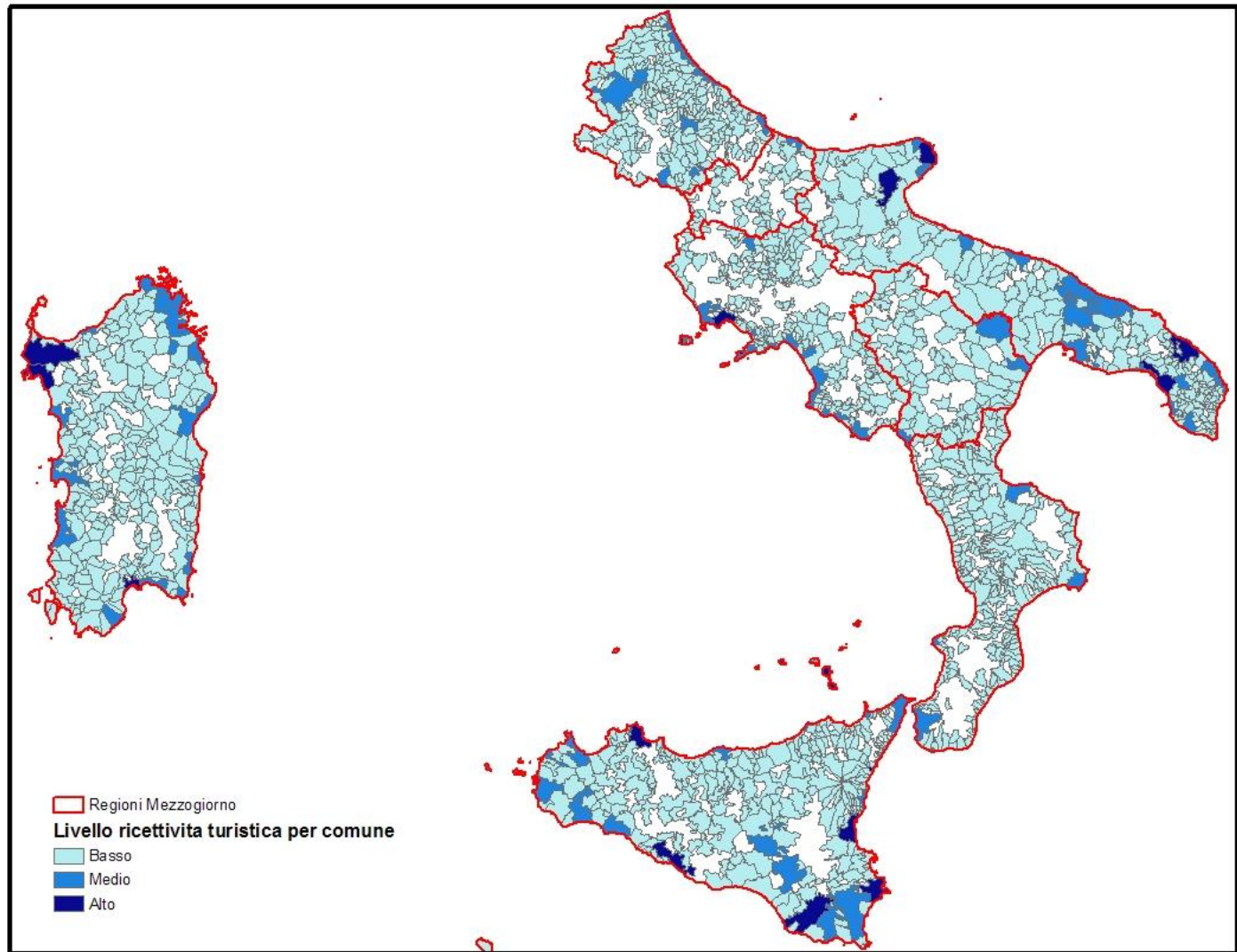


# Territorial analysis applications compared

**PROGRAMMA ADAPT - IRES ECOMED**  
**Networking for Regional Innovation Processes towards Agenda 21**  
**SISTEMA AMBIENTALE E BENI STORICO-PAESISTICI**

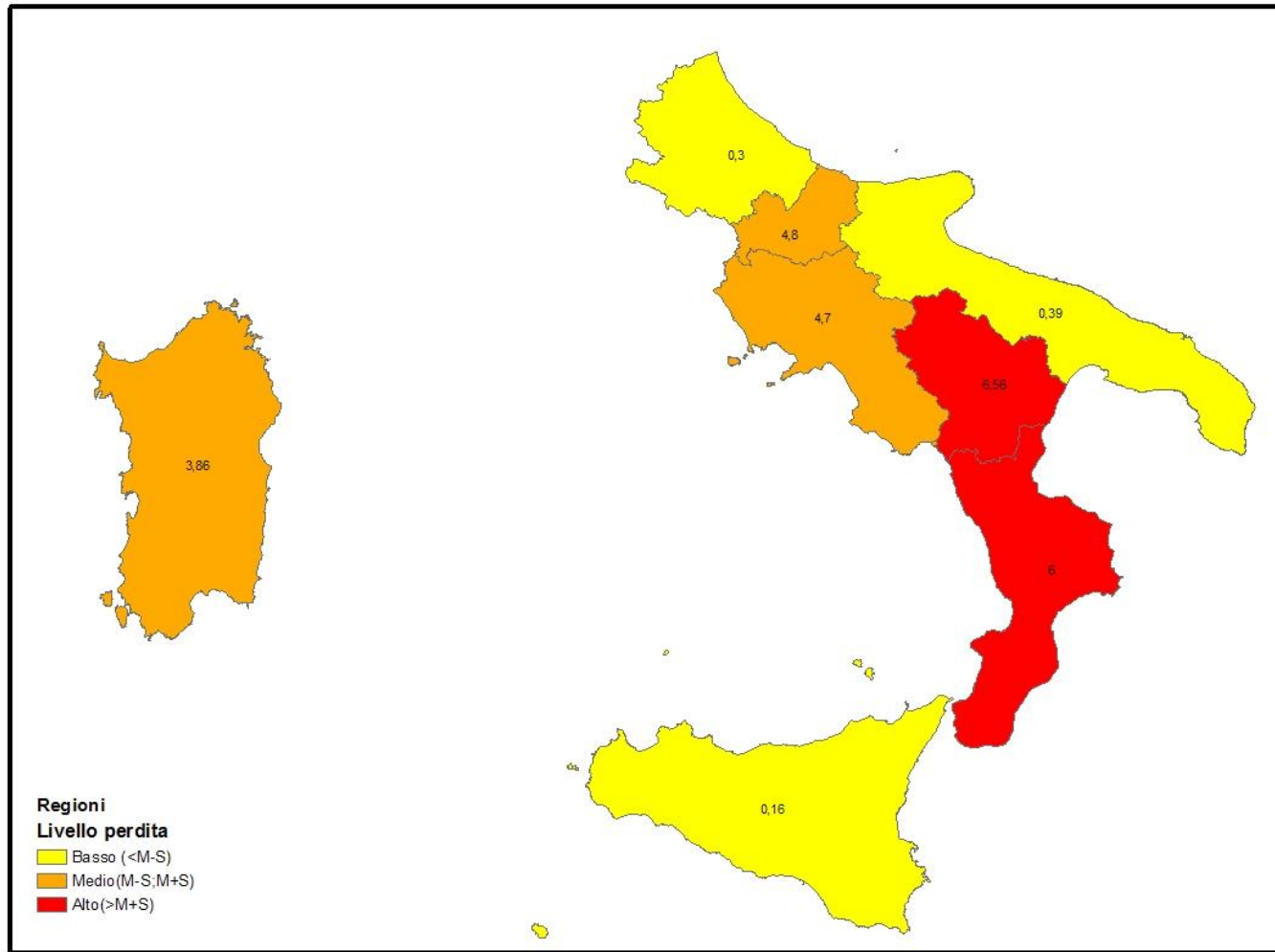


# Territorial analysis applications compared



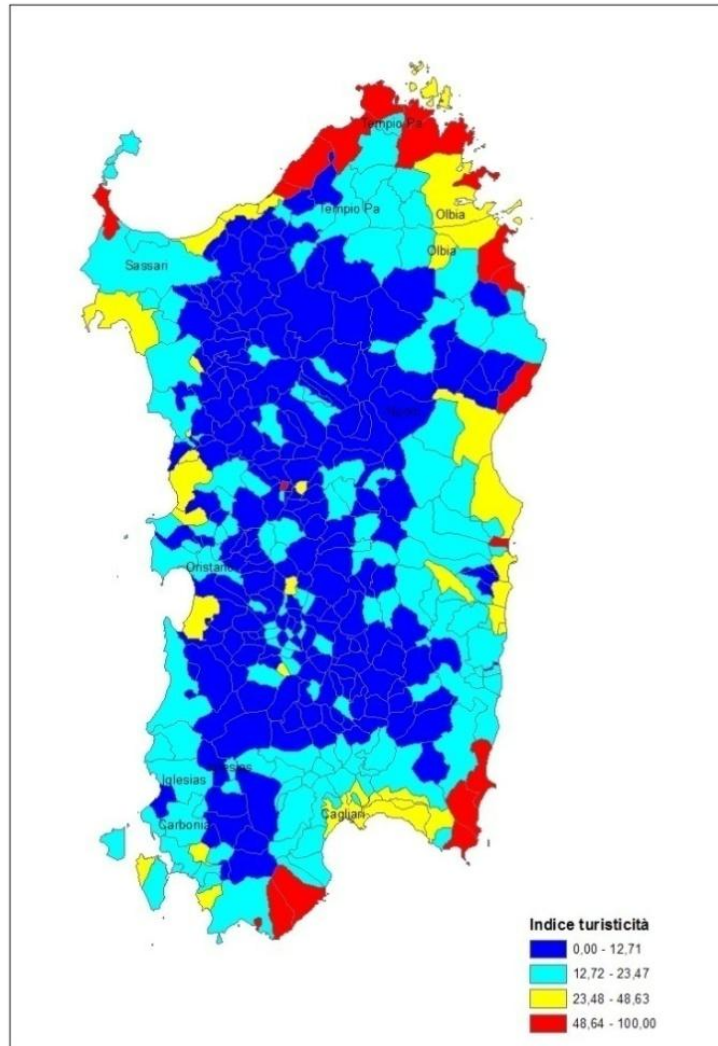
**Level of tourist receptivity. 2009 (IRES elaborations on IRES-EBNT Observatory data)**

# Territorial analysis applications compared



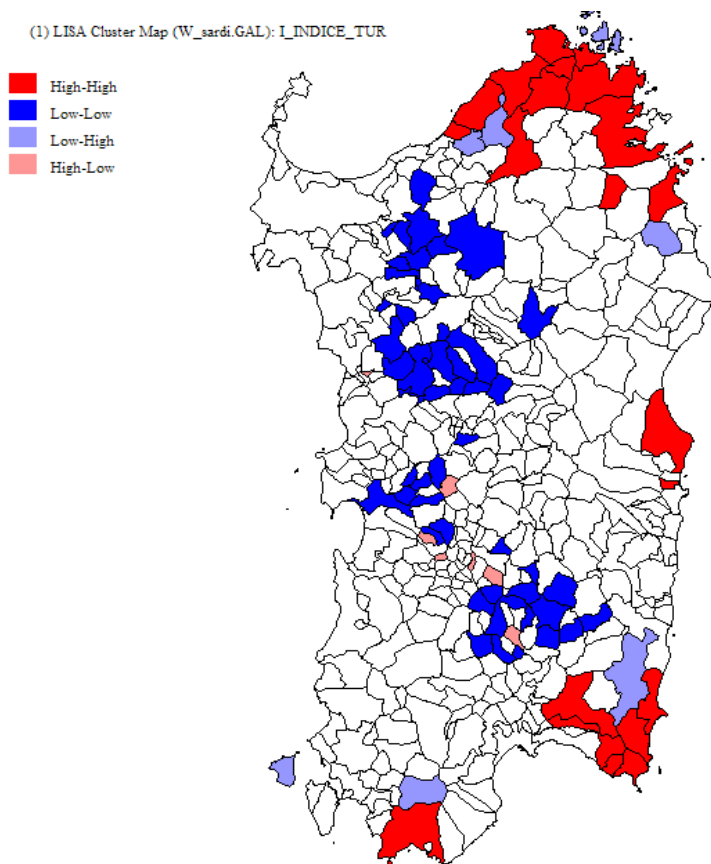
**Level of transformation of use of land in the South (IRES elaborations on Corin LandCover data 1992-2002)**

# Territorial analysis applications compared



**Level of tourism in Sardinian municipalities.2008 (IRES elaborations on IRES-EBNT Observatory data)**

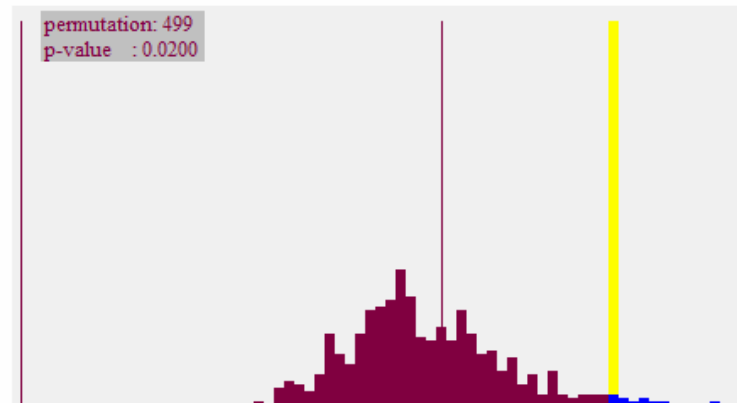
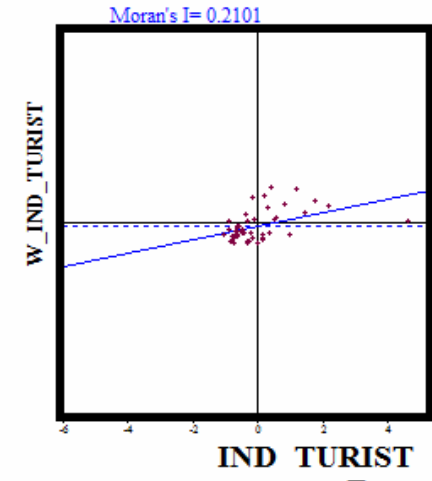
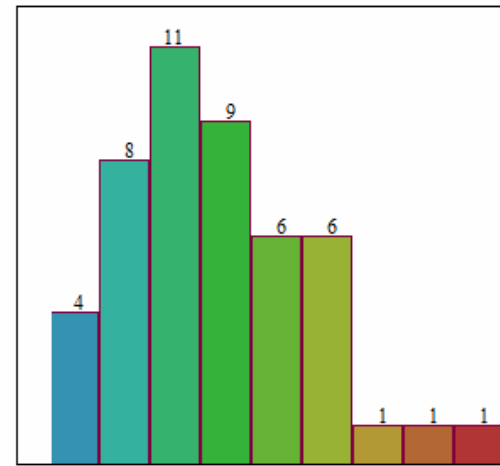
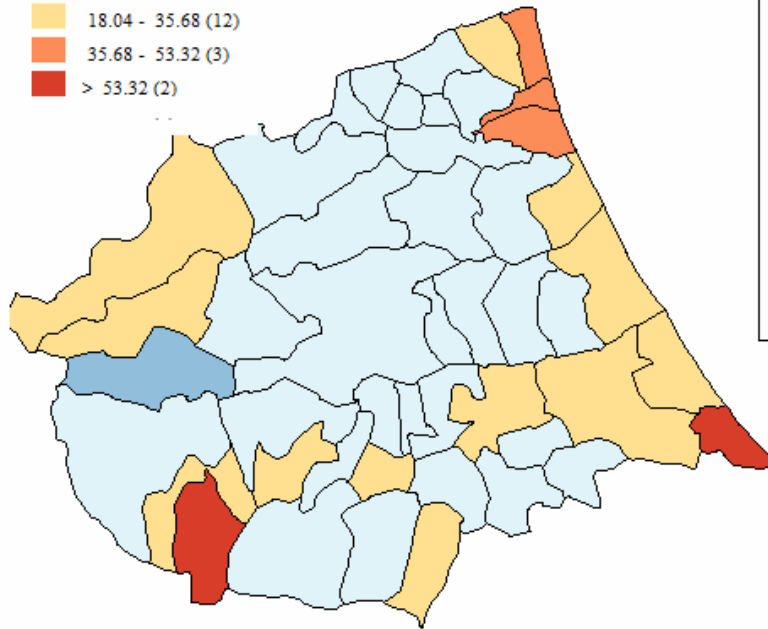
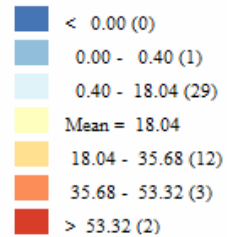
# Territorial analysis applications compared



**The spatial correlation of tourist receptivity between Sardinian municipalities according to the local Moran index (LISA). 2008 (IRES elaborations on IRES-EBNT Observatory data)**

# Territorial analysis applications compared

Std Deviation: IND\_TURIST






The spatial correlation of tourist receptivity among the municipalities in the Province of Teramo according to the Moran index, Jenks technique. 2008. (IRES elaborations on IRES-EBNT Observatory data)

## Some concluding remarks



The inclusion of the spatial dimension (namely “territory”) in the analysis of development, as my contribution has attempted to argue, presents elements of great interest both with reference to the research output, as well on the applicative level in the orientation of the public territorial policies:

-  It is the territorial scale which allows macro interventions that are more meaningful in terms of efficacy on the level of sustainable development.
-  It is the territorial scale which provides a greater challenge to the socio-economic actors in terms of being proactive in the governance of the trajectories of economic development that is participatory, endogenous and based on the quality of the products and processes of territorial innovation.
-  It is the territorial scale, finally, which allows the decision-makers to adhere more closely to the needs of those they represent, namely workers, citizens and consumers.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**  
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