

Scienze del Territorio, n. 4
“A comeback to the mountains”
Call for papers - Deadline: November 30th, 2014

Over the latest years, mountains in Italy and throughout Europe have witnessed a significant change in the way they are considered by public opinion. This has questioned the usual stereotypes that the mountain is a sombre and harsh abandoned place, as opposed to the dynamic and creative livelihood of cities, full of opportunities.

First of all this U-turn expresses a change in the depopulation trends that seemed to be the inevitable destiny of the internal mountain areas - less touristy, marginal and fragile. This new phenomenon is not due to an increase in birth rate, but to the arrival of new residents. At the moment this number is low and limited to certain territories, however it is a significant change for the repopulation of certain villages and alpine towns (Bender, Kanitscheider, 2012; Corrado, 2010, 2013; Dematteis, 2011; Moss, 1996; Perlik, 1996; Pettenati 2010; Varotto, 2012; Zanini 2010, to quote some).

A recent European Project, *Policies against Depopulation of Mountain Areas*¹, analysed this phenomenon in five European mountain areas: France, Italy, Spain, Norway and Switzerland. It shows how people are interested in moving to the mountain (Corrado, 2013) for very common reasons, such as the desire of a higher quality of life (safer, quieter in contact with nature), the opportunity to find or create their own job, the possibility to do outdoor activities while enjoying an outstanding natural environment.

The comeback to the mountains is different compared to migrations in the past, especially if compared to the expansion of the alpine perimeter due to the inhabitants of the lower valleys commuting to the urbanised foreland centres. This research shows more awareness within the people, their choices are often based on an innovative life project, that takes into consideration the various opportunities offered by mountain areas as opposed to the urbanised foreland. It is a new way of conceiving the mountain environment as a place to settle down permanently, for working or simply as a temporary stay for recreational reasons.

During resettlement programmes, the new inhabitants favour the creation of new settlement forms, which, just like in a complex musical score, the contraction and dilation of spaces used, the alternation of empty and full spaces, followed by long pauses, fugues and refrains, adagios and veloces. Desert places opposed to areas with a high population density create the rhythm and the structure of the composition. In this score, silent spaces can finally be enhanced and appreciated.

Who are these people coming to live in the mountain? And, moreover, are the results of the studies and practices analysed sufficient to call for a comeback to the mountains?

This issue intends to analyse the above mentioned theme in more depth, illustrating the new settlement trends and the use of the territory, particularly through contributions that highlight the following aspects:

- *Integration of new and old inhabitants.* The new phenomenon of mountain repopulation (revitalisation of small villages, new services, tourism, rediscovery of old professions, etc.) contributes to the creation of new forms of mountain territories. However, what kind of relationship is there between old and new inhabitants? Conflictual or integrative? Are the new practices accepted? Are innovative projects well accepted by the local people, regardless of the fact that they respect the territory, the landscape and its environment?
- *Relation between the areas where settlements take place.* Due to the recent resettlement dynamics, what is the effect that these people have on the places themselves and the local history? What idea of the mountain emerges from this phenomenon? Are these settlements the result of an idealised image of the mountain or a realistic one? What relation can these new settlements create with the deep territorial heritage (history, memory, morphology, environment, etc.)?

¹ Interreg IV C, PADIMA: www.padima.org

- *Economic opportunities and economic context.* What are the new contextual economies emerging? The natural environment, the landscape, the know-how, what kind of role do these things play in repopulation? The possible specialisations and their connection to the local natural and cultural resources. What kind of innovations do the new economies bring to the traditional ones? Do they exclude each other? Is it more appropriate to talk about retro-innovation (Stuiver 2006)?
- *Relation between the leading mono-economies and the integrated local ones.* Does mountain repopulation thrive on a leading economic sector (tourism, alternative energy sources, agro-pastoral activities, renovation of building heritage, etc), or on the integration of different sectors? How is the ambiguity of the tourist sector handled? Tourism is both a factor of cultural innovation and economic and social regeneration and the cause of landscape and environment disintegration and destabilisation? Can mass tourism destroy fragile realities such as high mountain areas? Are there ways in which tourism can be an added value for the territory? Are there examples of integration between responsible tourism and local communities?
- *Environmental opportunities and ecosystem services.* Mountain depopulation is one of the major causes of ecological and hydro-geological disasters in Italy. New agro-sylvo-pastoral controls in the mountains could certainly help to change this trend. What kind of contribution can the repopulation of rural mountain areas provide for the safeguarding of hydrogeology on the territory, to keep biodiversity in ecosystem services and the production of renewable energy sources?
- *Relation between the mountain and the city.* Does returning to the mountains mean the rejection of city life, on an equal basis, or does it require more cooperation between the urban community and rural mountain? What do we intend by mountain urbanization, not in the sense of buildings and constructions but of behaviours and communication, or better, the creation of meeting points for citizens?
- *Territorial services for the community.* What solutions have been identified and experimented to preserve human settlements and encourage mountain repopulation concerning the services offered? Can new technologies be a solution and to what extent? Is it possible to build a complex efficient system of services compatible with the current cuts?
- *Conservation/Innovation.* Settling in the mountain requires the development of infrastructures (material and immaterial) which can guarantee a high quality of life. At the same time it is necessary to find the right balance nature/culture, innovation/conservation. What actions, instruments and politics can be used to repopulate mountain territories and protected areas without distorting its nature. How can we manage migratory processes in these territories where ecosystems are fragile and at risk?
- *Public policies to encourage mountain repopulation.* Which policies can encourage mountain repopulation at different levels: local, regional, national and European? Are there policies regarding reception, incentives and financial support at local level? What's the difference between "mountain areas" as in Article 44 of the Constitution (according to the ISTAT, it makes up 35% of the Italian territory) and "internal areas" as defined by the Ministry of Territorial Cohesion, 64% of the national territory?
- *Local actions in the view of the new 2014-2020 Programme.* How are mountain territories preparing for the next programme, considering that structural funding is oriented towards specific mountain programmes? How can these be used to make the mountain more attractive for families and businesses?
- *Institutions and representatives.* The revival of the mountain never features in electoral campaigns mainly because the number of citizens living in the mountains with the right to vote living is small and often, because of the way constituencies are divided, they never succeed in electing one of their representatives. How can this problem be solved? Are there more efficient types of political and institutional representation?

Deadlines, submission and acceptance procedures

Papers should be sent, via e-mail only, to the following address: rivista@societadeiterritorialisti.it

The deadline for first submission is November 30th, 2014.

Papers not matching the editorial standards specified below will be rejected. Once verified such compliance, articles will be sent for assessment to referees.

A confirmation of acceptance and/or an amendment request will be given by **February 28th, 2014**. The deadline for final delivery - with an English version, to be evaluated by the editors - is **April 15th, 2014**.

Submission guidelines

Information for contributors

Submitted articles should present a clear consistency with the Journal's aims and with the issue's core theme, and use a language suitable to be enjoyed not by experts only, but also by all who expect to get practical information on their contents. They can be theoretical reflections, critical or reasoned reports on case studies, or narrations about research/action experiences. Once received by the editors, they will undergo an external peer review process.

Always maintaining a personal style in presentation and argument, the articles should all have the following features, intended as assessment criteria for referees:

- originality, innovativeness, relevance and autonomy of the presented scientific thesis
- methodological rigour
- arguments clarity
- trans-disciplinary orientation
- mastery of the relevant literature
- effectiveness in raising awareness and in transmitting knowledge to active citizenship
- effectiveness in raising awareness and in transmitting knowledge to politicians, administrators and technicians.

Articles can be written in one of the following languages: Italian, French, Spanish, English, and once accepted, they should be translated into (British or American) English. The English version suitability will be checked by the editors: in case of negative check, the article will be rejected; possible Italian translations are by the editors.

Texts should be maximum 20,000 characters in length, spaces and footnotes included, and may be accompanied by pictures, photographs, drawings, figures, charts, tables; in order to promote a non-generic reading of the context of study, a minimum of 2 images accompanying the text is always required. In exceptional cases, for experiences which are particularly significant or hard to summarize, they may reach 25,000 characters in length, including spaces and notes.

All articles should be followed at the text bottom by:

- a 1,500 characters abstract (spaces included), written both in the selected language and in English;
- 5 keywords (in both languages) apt to position the work within the proper thematic area;

Darkening authors' data

The authors should submit a 'blind' paper where any information and content that may lead to their identification have been removed: personal data, contact details, acknowledgements, indication of projects, research programmes or other contexts featuring the authors and related to the paper. All such information must be deleted from the paper and included by the authors in a title page to be sent together with the blind paper (an [example](#) is attached in Italian and English). Therefore, the title page should contain:

- authors' personal data (names, affiliations, qualifications, bio-data - max. 300 characters including spaces);
- contact details (postal and e-mail addresses, phone numbers);
- possible acknowledgments;
- any possible indication of projects, research programmes or other contexts featuring the authors and related to the paper;
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Editorial standards

1. Articles should be submitted in their final version in a single editable digital file (Word or Rich Text Format, *not* PDF), including all text parts that are being submitted for publication.
2. In typing, Authors must carefully avoid: irregular margins or returns, insertion (even automatic) of spaces before and after paragraphs and changes in line spacing, dimension or position of characters, as well as the insertion of non-textual objects as smart tags, drawings, graphics, and any type of hyperlink.
3. Text organisation:
 - the text has to be written in Garamond font, size 12;
 - the paper title should be written in size 14, **bold**, flush left, followed at the next line by first and last name of the Authors (listed in alphabetical order by last name), size 14, normal, followed in turn by four blank lines; e.g.:

Landscape agriculture as an antidote to landscape trivialisation: the case of Fosdinovo in Tuscany

Giovanni W. Adorno, Filippo Baudo

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- section titles should be numbered and written in **bold**, size 12, preceded by two and followed by one blank line, e.g.:

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1. Section title

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Blablabla blabla arrtioerwohergoihweò oijevàoejæwpiorjàw pejwùpojwàoit jòwo4ijwòo4ijhwoòij

- subsection titles should be numbered, as well, and written in *italic*, size 12, preceded by one blank line, e.g.:

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1.1 Subsection title

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Blablabla blabla arrtioerwohergoihweò oijevàoiejàewpiorjàw pejwùpojwàoit jòwo4ijwòo4ijhwoòij

4. Quotations, in text body or footnotes, must be written between high English quotes: “ ”; in all other cases (such as to mark a slang expression or words taken from other thematic context), quotation marks to use are the single English: ‘ ’. Extended quotations (more than 3 lines long) should be reported without quotes, all in *italic* and preceded and followed by a carriage return; omitted parts are indicated by [...].
5. Footnotes - reserved for explanatory necessities or to illustrate details that the authors don't intend to insert within the text - are not used for bibliographic references. Their reference mark must be affixed systematically *after* punctuation marks.
6. References, both in the text body or in footnotes, are shown in brackets, indicating the author's last name in SMALL CAPS followed, without punctuation, by publication date and, if necessary, starting-ending page of the quoted passage preceded by a comma: (ROSSI 1995, 234-236). For two authors, their names are separated by comma (MAGNAGHI, FANFANI 2010), for three or more the ones after the first are grouped under “et Al.” (SANDERSON ET AL. 2002); several consecutive references in the same brackets are separated by semicolon: (ROSSI 1995; SANDERSON ET AL. 2002).
7. The term “*ibidem*” after a quotation refers to the text mentioned above, and is followed by the page indication in case of a different one (*ibid.*, 23); it is used alone in case of the same page (*ibidem*).
8. Acronyms should always be given in SMALL CAPS: IGM; VAT; in the text as well as in the references, the initial capital letter for extended names of organisations and institutions should be limited to the first term in the locution: (EUROPEAN COMMISSION 2012), Department of architecture.
9. Using **bold** or underlined is *not* allowed in the text body, whereas the use of *italic* is exclusively reserved to:
 - expressions which have to be highlighted;
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 - foreign terms not of current use in the selected language;
 - ancient languages terms.
10. Graphs and tables should be inserted in the text and numbered consecutively (Table 1, Table 2, etc.); names and possible captions go *above* with respect to each entry.
11. Mathematical expressions, numbered consecutively in brackets on the left side, must be submitted with the utmost clarity and reduced to the essentials. Except for the numbers, all letters of those expressions, including those mentioned in the text, are in *italic*.
12. Images should be numbered consecutively in the order they appear in the text: Figure 1, Figure 2 etc.. They should not be included in the text file but sent separately, each one in a digital file, TIFF format, denominated only by this consecutive numbering: Fig01, Fig02 etc. (thus having care of adding a 0 prefix to the serial numbers of a single digit). Their resolution, at the print size, can not be less than 300 dpi (800 dpi for line drawings).
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15. There is no general bibliography, but only references to the texts cited in the articles. The references, placed at the end of the text, follow the alphabetical order for the authors and the chronological order for the publication of each item. In case of more items by the same author in the same year, a letter in alphabetical order is added immediately after the publishing year (ROSSI 1995a; ROSSI 1995b, etc.), both in text body and footnotes. In any case, for printed works, the date to affix is referred to the actually

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- volume: SURNAME N. (year), *Title*, Publisher, Place;
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 - article in book: SURNAME N. (year), "Title", in EDITORSURNAME N. (ed.), *VolumeTitle*, Publisher, Place, pp. xx-xx;
 - article in journal: SURNAME N. (year), "Title", *Journal*, vol. x, no. y, pp. zz-zz.

Examples:

- DEMATTEIS G. (1985), *Le metafore della Terra. La geografia umana fra mito e scienza*, Feltrinelli, Milano.
- FRABBONI F., GAVIOLI G., VIANELLO G. (1998 - eds.), *Ambiente s'impara*, Franco Angeli, Milano.
- HALSETH G., DODDRIDGE J. (2000), "Children's cognitive mapping: a potential tool for neighbourhood planning", *Environment and planning B*, vol. 27, pp. 15-23.
- VALENTINE G. (1997), "«Oh yes I can». «Oh no you can't». Children and parents' understandings of kids' competence to negotiate public space safely", *Antipode. A radical journal of geography*, vol. 28, n. 1.
- KUHN T.S. (1969), *La struttura delle rivoluzioni scientifiche. Come mutano le idee nella scienza*, Einaudi, Torino (orig. 1962).
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Modello di title page da allegare al paper

Titolo: Paesaggio rurale e indicatori di qualità

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Eventuali ringraziamenti:

...

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Esempio 1) "Il paper si basa su uno studio etnografico, condotto dal settembre 2004 al dicembre 2005, che ha avuto per oggetto le pratiche di vita, gli immaginari, le rappresentazioni di un gruppo di senza fissa dimora ospiti di un dormitorio comunale, il rifugio notturno XXX YYY, ubicato a ridosso della Stazione Centrale di Bologna".

Esempio 2) "Il paper presenta gli esiti conseguiti da una ricerca svolta nell'ambito degli studi per il Piano Paesaggistico della Regione Toscana. Il gruppo di lavoro, del quale fa parte l'autore, è composto come segue. Aspetti strutturali e morfologici: XXX YYY (Univ. di Firenze, coordinatore) e ZZZ JJJ (Univ. di Firenze); aspetti funzionali e gestionali: KKK HHH (Univ. di Pisa, coordinatore), FFF LLL (Univ. di Pisa)".

Qualunque altra informazione che contribuisca a rendere identificabile l'autore

Title page model (to be attached to the paper)

Title: Rural landscape and quality indicators

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Possible acknowledgments:

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Possible indication of projects, research programmes or other contexts featuring the authors and related to the paper

Example 1) "The paper is based on an ethnographic study, lasted from September 2004 to December 2005, dealing with life practices, intuitions, representations of a group of homeless people hosted in a municipal doss-house, the night shelter XXX YYY, close to Bologna Central railway station".

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Any other information that may help identifying the authors