NESTING PADULI
ideas competition
alternative strategies for living in nature

3rd edition 2015
THE BOLLENTI SPIRITI URBAN LAB
“LIVING THE PADULI” AS PART OF THE
“GAP, il territorio come Galleria d’Arte Partecipata” Project

CALL FOR ENTRIES

3rd edition 2015

NESTING PADULI
ideas competition
alternative strategies for living in nature

Design and self-construction of a refuge for a future temporary and biodegradable hotel
**Guide lines:**

The first part of this document consists of the notice in which the procedures and rules of participation are laid out.

The second part includes attachments to the notice that describe the premise of the competition, the local context, the ongoing participatory activities, and the shared viewpoints and objectives of this competition.

All documentation relating to the Paduli Territory has been produced from 2003, the year in which the first Urban Lab was launched, with data collection running through until 2011, when the Integrated Program of Territorial Regeneration was drafted, pursuant to LR n.21, 2008 (Regional Law No.21, 2008).

More than 500 people have contributed to the documentation, including residents and specialised technicians, whose contributions have made the designing of alternate forms of development, enhancement and innovation possible in this area.

All related documents are publicly available online at the following sites:

http://www.parcopaduli.it
http://www.abitareipaduli.com
http://www.creaturedeipaduli.it
ABSTRACT

Nesting Paduli, 3rd edition 2015” (original: Nidificare i Paduli), is a competition of ideas and a workshop based on self-construction and sustainable housing. It aims to collect contributions that experiment with, and, realise one of the guiding principles as nominated by the Integrated Program of Territorial Regeneration: a temporary hotel that is biodegradable and that can be diffused across the Paduli. The competition is financed by the Puglia Regional Government’s Political Sector for the Promotion of Territory, Knowledge and Talent, the Fondazione con il Sud, under the GAP project Galleria d’Arte Partecipata: (the territory as a participatory art gallery), and in collaboration with the urban laboratory Abitare i Paduli, the Puglia Regional Government’s Department of Youth Politics and Social Citizenship and the union of Middle Earth municipalities (original: l’Unione dei Comuni delle Terre di Mezzo) (San Cassiano, Botrugno, Nociglia, Surano, Giuggianello, Supersano e Sanarica in the Province of Lecce).

The goal of the competition is to generate community involvement through the experimentation and application of best practice as related to hospitality and eco-sustainable tourism in the Park, to be achieved through creative activities and youth engagement in the context of the appreciation and development of the territory.

The aim of the competition is to select ideas and design teams that will participate in a workshop on the creation of a shelter in the form of a temporary and biodegradable hotel for the Paduli. The competition, now in its Third edition, retains its intent in searching for alternative forms of conventional tourism and hospitality, occurring within a widened review of agricultural best practice in the Park, and an integrated system of services to encourage use of an area which is unique for its quality and resources.

The biodegradable, temporary and diffused Paduli hotel will welcome students, cycle tourists and visitors, and will be equipped with communal spaces for activities that are open to the public within an agricultural park where visitors can move on foot, on bikes or on horseback, and where sustainable agricultural practice that focuses on local production and consumption, whilst also considering educational and recreational aspects, occurs.

NESTING PADULI

Nesting Paduli is a competition of ideas and a workshop based on sustainable housing. As in the 2013 edition, this competition focuses attention on two particular areas of interest: the language of art and architecture in service of multifunctional agricultural landscapes, and the potential in reusing agricultural by-products as base material for the construction of structures. The original experiment with a biodegradable hotel was realized within a publicly owned olive grove, purchased with the aid of the territorial regeneration program, and that today constitutes one of the key ties in the interconnecting slow mobility system established between the ten municipalities of the agricultural park.

Within the olive grove, an antique casecchera (agricultural shed riparo), restored in 2013 and converted to a passive house with zero emissions, guarantees services to the surrounding temporary structures: the nests.
Since 2013, three nests have been built:

“Lovo” (the 2013 competition winner), is a shelter, designed for the contemplation of the Park during the seasons in which the olive plantations rest. Born from an interesting reflection on the seasonal and multifunctional character of agriculture, it is built with the cyclical reuse of nets otherwise used for collecting olives, that, at the end of the olive harvesting season, are used once again to rebuild the shelter.

The “Nest”, (2013 runner up) establishes an osmotic relationship with the olive grove, that it embraces and becomes a part of. Built through the technique of weaving common hemp (arundo donax), it respects the completely biodegradable nature of the refuge.

“La Tana” (2014) is a refuge realized with the Creature dei Paduli laboratory (http://creaturedeipaduli.it/), who have used a range of natural materials, predominantly branches found amongst the refuse left behind from pruning and cleaning the canals and fields, that sprung from the collaborative effort of locals and non-locals who reworked Faber Magister, by developing the fantastic draft versions of burrows and refuges left behind from DEM’s stint as a resident artist. (http://demdemonio.org/).
All of the shelters are illuminated by oil lamps (lampante), the main export of the antique Paduli economy. The experimentation of the three temporary nests has taken on a more profound significance, in which artistic practice and architectural research have been reinterpreted as tools that service both landscape and community, and in this case, sustainable tourism and the direct use of naturalistic traditions.

In recognition of the potential this event represents for the Municipalities of the Multifunctional Paduli Agricultural Park, the local stakeholders decided to give life to a commendable process that harnesses external expertise in the planning of a completely sustainable project.

LUA, the open urban laboratory, (original: LUA, Laboratorio Urbano Aperto), and the managing authority of the Middle Earth urban laboratories – Living the Paduli, (original: Laboratori Urbani delle Terre di Mezzo – Abitare i Paduli) is coordinating the entire process, which it has coordinated and promoted since 2003. Sustaining the initiative is the Living the Paduli lab, a collective of informal groups born from the regional program Bollenti Spiriti, who are experimenting with best practice for managing agricultural goods, and who will participate in the logistical, organisational and promotional phases of the workshop for the self-construction of the project winners.

As occurred in the past, once again, the process will encourage experimentation in the form of collective ideas of sustainability and innovation in the appreciation of our local territory.

The process that is suggested here sets out:

1. a competition of ideas, which will culminate with the collection of ideas for the construction of one concept
2. a workshop/event, that will culminate with the realisation of the winning ideas, under the supervision of a tutor and technical and professional support from expert craftsmen to test and improve construction techniques
3. the event/trial of the refuge and its promotion as a tourist lodging amongst the various offers in the use of the Park

For these reasons, this won’t be a conventional competition, but rather an experiment in collective creativity for the development of the area.
PART ONE: THE COMPETITION

Article 1 – THEME
Fondazione con il Sud with its GAP project, the Puglia Regional Government’s Political Sector for the Promotion of Territory, Knowledge and Talent, LUA, the Living the Paduli lab and the Union of Middle Earth Municipalities are promoting an ideas competition for the design and self-construction of a refuge/shelter for the future biodegradable and temporary Paduli Hotel under the title Nesting Paduli: alternative strategies to housing in nature.

The competition will culminate in the selection of a project and the subsequent self-construction of “prototypes” of low cost, temporary shelters that experiment with innovative language, research on the concept of essentialism within the context of the Paduli agricultural environment, through the use of existent resources (straw, cane – arundo donax, dirt, leaves, wooden by-products from the pruning of olive trees, stone, etc.) and through the reuse of traditional techniques and in response to the morphology of the location (natural shelters, nests, grottos, caves, burrows, hollows, towers).

Article 2 – GUIDELINES
Participants are asked to design and then create an inhabitable shelter not more than 16 square metres in floor area, organized into a singular or multiple spatial form. The construction must respect the principles of recycling natural agricultural by-product materials, as well as those of self-construction, and, convey the specific criteria of sensitivity to landscape as relevant to the context.

Small, light and self-constructed shelters will be aggregated to form tiny villages, each shelter able to accommodate two people and be replicable for small groups or communities of tourists, students, scholars or ordinary visitors who choose to relax, explore, observe or otherwise use the local territory. The choice of living in these sites, equipped with temporary structures, is not intended as a game of survival but rather one of the construction of a new relationship with the natural habitat which has strong landscape characteristics.

Article 3 – LOCATION
The Paduli olive grove is the reference area for the ecological refuge concept. In particular, the area of the intervention as (described in the attachments of this document) is located amidst a publicly owned olive grove that extends to around 3,000 square metres, along the Vicinale Campine, one of the paths identified by the project as being the nexus of slow mobility in the Park.

The communal olive grove is equipped with essential amenities (toilets, water and electricity) via a small, and recently restored agricultural dwelling (caseddha).

Article 4 – ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA
The competition is open to Italians and foreigners: students, creatives, graphic artists, artists, architects, designers, craftspeople etc.

Applicants must be organised into informal groups of at least two individuals, the median age of whom, at the deadline of this competition, must not exceed 30 years of age. Individual participation is not permitted, by penalty of exclusion.

Interdisciplinary proposals will be regarded favourably, with priority given to groups that ideally are able to incorporate different skill sets into their design and make up.

The competition is not aimed at any one particular group of professionals. As such, membership to any particular professional association is not specifically requested nor required.
Each group must list a group member as a contact person for the managing authority as described in Attachment B. All group members will retain ownership and any other intellectual property rights over the any proposals made as part of the competition. Individual participants cannot belong to more than one group.

Article 5 – INELIGIBILITY
The following people are not eligible to enter this contest:
- Members of the jury, their spouses and their relatives including and up to the third degree
- Members of the steering committee, council members, members of the assembly, and/or staff of sponsoring institutions
- Employers, or anyone who has any kind of employment or ongoing collaboration in connection with members of the jury

Article 6 – JURY CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
The following people are not eligible to act as members of the Jury:
- Contest participants, their spouses and their relatives including and up to the third degree
- Employers, or anyone who has any kind of employment or ongoing collaboration in connection with the contest participants

Article 7 – SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS
The competition will select one winning project from one group, who must communicate, no later than July 13, 2015, via fax or by certified email to the managing authority, any waiver of the prize, and therefore, their inability to realize the project at the publicly owned Paduli olive grove, which in turn will result in their disqualification and exclusion from the competition. The jury reserves the right to select other groups in the competition, in line with the availability of resources, in order to offer free workshop participation and accommodation.

By midday, June 22, 2015, as explained in article 8, interested parties must submit the requested materials to the managing authority in order to be considered for the selection process.

Article 8 – ENTRY INSTRUCTIONS
Applicants must comprehensively state their idea and proposal and send it in a properly sealed and anonymous, unmarked package containing:
- An anonymous rigid A1 panel containing designs, illustrations, graphic plans and texts that fully describe the proposal: an anonymous, descriptive report of the proposal, not more than 6 horizontal, A3 pages in length: an anonymous CD ROM on which the comprehensive details of the above documents have been formatted into JPEG and/or PDF files, with a maximum 300 DPI.
- An anonymous and completely sealed envelope (an “A” envelope) containing a completed application form (Attachment A)
- The appointed contact person and commitment to complete participation, to be stated on Attachment B
- A statutory declaration in lieu of an affidavit (Attachment C), is to be completed by each group member and accompanied by photocopies of their respective identity documents.

No additional or different documents are permitted, under penalty of exclusion.

Entries must be received at/delivered to the offices of the managing authority at LUA Laboratorio Urbano Aperto, c/o Comune di San Cassiano, Piazza Cito, ufficio protocollo, cap 73020, San Cassiano Lecce. Entries must be received no later than midday June 22, 2015.

Any lateness or difficulty in delivery will not be justified in any way.
Article. 9 – CALENDAR
- Publication of notice: April 24, 2015.
- Submission deadline: midday, June 23, 2015.
- Deadline for any requests for further clarification June 1, 2015.
- Conclusion of Jury proceedings: July 4, 2015.
- Communication of competition results: July 6, 2015 on the http://www.parcopaduli.it website.
- Deadline to withdraw from the award: July 13, 2015.
- Exhibition of all submitted projects: July 27 to August 2, 2015.

Enquiries and requests for clarification can be directed to abitareipaduli@parcopaduli.it
Communication of the competition results will be published on the http://www.parcopaduli.it website and communicated to winners via registered or certified mail.

Article.10 – ATTACHMENTS AND SUPPORT MATERIAL
Preliminary material is available online at http://www.parcopaduli.it, on the page dedicated to the current competition. The LUA laboratory archives on the territory, dating back to 2003, will also be accessible.

Article.11 – EXTENSIONS
The managing authority may exceptionally extend the competition deadline in order to achieve the best possible outcomes for the competition.
Any extension will be published and communicated on the http://www.parcopaduli.it website with ample notice time, in any case, occurring before the halfway mark of the original fixed submissions deadline.

Article.12 – JURY COMPOSITION
The jury will be composed of five effective members with voting rights, and two supplementary members.
The jury will enact the following competencies:
a. deciphering the quality of the project proposals
b. verifying their pertinence to, and potential synergy with the territory

The jury will be composed of (a):
• Representative of the local Landscape committee
• Territory stakeholder (LUA member)
• Departmental representative from the Assetto del Territorio Regione Puglia (Territorial Assets, Region of Puglia)
• Representative from GAL (Local Action Group Terre D'Otranto)
• Widely known expert

Jury meetings are valid when attended by all members. In the case that an effective member gives notice of unavailability (due to unforeseen circumstances or other reasons), the meeting will proceed
with an alternate, supplementary juror. In the event that this occurs for two successive sessions, the supplementary jurist will permanently replace the original juror. The secretary of the organizer serves as a non-voting member. The Jury’s decisions are taken by majority vote: in the case of a hung vote, the President’s vote will prevail.

Article.13 – EVALUATION CRITERIA
The jury will evaluate proposals, awarding points using the following criteria and scales:
- Working group composition (from 0 to 5 points)
- Relevance of proposed solution to competition objective (0 to 20)
- Feasibility of the proposal (0 to 20)
- Level of innovation and technical construction (0 to 15)
- Coherence with the landscape and territory (0 to 10)
- Potential to use recycled material or territorial agricultural by-products (0 to 15)
- Quality and comfort of the proposal (0 to 15)
Jurors will additionally express a qualitative assessment of each submitted proposal.

Article.14 – CLASSIFICATION AND AWARDS
The jury will award a cash prize of €7,000 (all inclusive), to the winning project in recognition of the quality of the idea and towards the participation at the workshop and realization of the prototype. A merit ranking of the proposals will be published on the http://www.parcopaduli.it website, and the winners will also be notified via email. Once the contest has ended and the winner has been announced, an exhibition of the submitted proposals and the workshop will be launched. Accommodation for a total of 7 days for the winning group will be provided at the managing authority’s expense. The managing authority also reserves the right to invite what it deems are other worthy participants, and provide for free accommodation and the necessary materials for the construction of their refuges at its own expense.

The workshop is free and also open to other contestants, though without any coverage of expenses.

Article.15 - JUDGING
The jury, to be convened with at least 5 days’ notice, will begin its work by the tenth day after the deadline of submissions has passed, and must complete its deliberations by July 4, 2015.

Before judging commences, a preliminary phase will occur in which the jury will check compliance to the requirements of the competition, and the completeness of all required documentation, whilst maintaining emphasis on keeping the envelopes containing personal participant data sealed and intact. After this initial phase, the Jury will move on to evaluating the proposals during a number of sittings, assessing each proposal and creating an overall ranking.

Jury proceedings will be secret, and the secretary of the managing authority will maintain the records in a report which will be in the custody of the President for 60 days from the announcement of the winners. Once the entry requirements have been verified, as indicated in articles 4 and 5 of this notice, the Jury will then proceed to evaluate the accepted proposals, and, as per the definitions of the evaluation criteria, indicate the winning project.
Article. 16 – EXHIBITION AND PUBLICATION OF PROJECTS
The managing authority reserves the right to publicise the projects through public exhibitions of the projects, and/or the eventual triennial publication of the competition results. Submitted works will not be returned to the entrants.

Article. 17 - OBLIGATIONS
The managing authority and the entities promoting the competition, in addition to awarding the prizes and guaranteeing the sum to realize the winning project, have no contractual obligation with the winners.

Article. 18 – PERSONAL DATA
The entrants, in participating in the competing, consent, in accordance with the Legislative Decree 30 June 2003, No.196 of the ‘Code regarding the protection of personal data’ and subsequent amendments and additions to the legislative decree, to the treatment of the personal data provided. In compliance with Article 2 of the above mentioned legislative decree, the processing of data provided by contestants is conducted with respect to the rights, fundamental freedoms and dignity, with particular reference to confidentiality, personal identity and the right to the protection of personal data. Any refusal by the competitor to provide the required data for the accomplishment of activities implies they are unable to participate in the competition. The agreement holder is l’Associazione Laboratorio Urbano Aperto (LUA).

By registering and sending proposals, candidates agree to the acceptance of the conditions set out in this announcement of the competition and to the decisions of the jury.

Article. 19 - CONTACTS
- LUA Laboratorio Urbano Aperto, c/o Comune di San Cassiano, Piazza Cito, ufficio protocollo, cap 73020, San Cassiano Lecce;
- Email address: abitareipaduli@parcopaduli.it
- Certified email address: associazionelua@pec.it
- Fax: 0836992100
- Website: http://www.parcopaduli.it
- Facebook page: laboratorio urbano aperto, parco paduli
PART TWO: ATTACHMENTS

1. PROMOTERS
This competition arose from the needs of the territory, and has been propelled by the synergy created amongst residents, associations, local government, the regional administration and private foundations.

Promoters:
Urban Laboratory, Bollenti Spiriti of the “Middle Earth”
The Municipalities of San Cassiano, Botrugno, Nociglia, Surano, Giuggianello

Urban Laboratory, Bollenti Spiriti of the “Middle Earth” was established in 2011, with the project “Living the Paduli”, which experiments with new forms of neo-ruralism and engages local knowledge, expertise and institutions in a single idea of the Paduli Multifunctional Agricultural Park.

Currently, the area exists in a state of persistent abandonment, linked to the deep crisis facing the agricultural sector and its location at the margins of the tourist phenomenon that is otherwise concentrated on the Adriatic and Ionian coasts of the Salento. The goal now is to re-weave the intricate relationship between agriculture, economy, history and hospitality in a cultural and eco-sustainable tone.

The laboratory is conducted by around 30 structured and informal youth associations. The lab activities are divided into the following thematic workshops:
• LAB.1 Widespread hospitality
• LAB.2 Soft mobility and territory
• LAB.3 Taste
• LAB.4 Agriculture and the environment
• LAB.5 Paths and cultural heritage

Each laboratory focuses on one specific theme, interacting with the others as well as with the Paduli territory. Activities have taken many forms: the establishment of a roving temporary/permanent hotel, the organization of alternate forms of mobility, the identification of thematic paths and new ways of enhancing the landscape and the public good, the spread of organic farming and the implementation of new ways of caring for the environment, through hospitality, research, documentation, communication and the promotion of the territory.

Since 2013, The Fondazione con il Sud and Puglia Regional Government’s Political Sector for the Promotion of Territory through its GAP project (Galleria d’Arte Partecipata), financed under the scope of its Progetti Speciali e Innovativi 2010 initiative, have supported the experimental activities of the Park, with particular care taken to address the delicate relationship between art, community and landscape.
Objectives:
• create a model of sustainable tourism, based on a coherent local and regional basis, as an alternative to the traditionally accepted models
• Create best practice that raises the territory to international levels

Managing authority:
The cultural association L.U.A., (Laboratorio Urbano Aperto), the managing entity of Urban Laboratory, Bollenti Spiriti of the “Middle Earth”
The cultural association LUA, Open Urban Laboratory, was formally established in San Cassiano (Lecce) in 2005.
In addition to the association's core founders revolves a varied group of people, all enriched by the same mission that they each contribute to and enrich through the application of their respective backgrounds, commitment, sensitivity and skills.
LUA's main aim is the construction of urban and social transformation through user involvement.
Since 2003, the LUA has coordinated the involvement of people and institutions around the themes of harnessing and developing the Paduli territory. It has also coordinated the technical panel for the preparation of the Integrated Program of Territorial Regeneration PIRT.
LUA is the project coordinator.

Objectives:
• identify innovative uses of structures that have been reclaimed through regional funding and municipal co funding
• preserve the local patrimony of the initiative and ensure the medium and long term sustainability of the project
• transform the Paduli into an area recognised for its cultural heritage
• harness the local culture, traditions and professionalism/expertise
• promote the economic development of the territory

Institutions involved:
• Fondazione con il Sud
• Puglia Regional Government, the Political Sector for the Promotion of Territory, Knowledge and Talent
• Puglia Regional Government’s Department of Youth Politics
• Union of Municipalities of the Middle Earth (Unione dei Comuni delle Terre di Mezzo)
• The Municipalities of San Cassiano, Botrugno, Nociglia, Surano, Giuggianello, Supersano and Sanarica.
The Paduli municipalities, in addition to their role as co-promoters are also the main beneficiaries of the project.

Objectives:
• complete the process of redevelopment
• create receptiveness to and cultural appreciation of the territory,
• identify a sustainable and long term model for the existing agricultural heritage

2. OBJECTIVES
Neo-ruralism is a specific and contemporary socio-cultural trend. It is a phenomenon that can be summarized as an increased “desire for the countryside”. Nowadays, a growing number of people are seeking refuge in rural areas to find a deeper meaning and rhythms in healthy, rural life. An addition, numerous people frequently visit the countryside nowadays for recreation and fun.

But in the face of the agricultural sector’s profound crisis, the question of how to support a territory arises.
Nesting Paduli is a neo-rural project that experiments with the multifunctional aspect of agriculture, in the spirit of triggering new modes of eco-sustainable activities to support a territory that is otherwise slowly being reduced to a state of abandonment. This, therefore is where the idea arose from. Due to its uniqueness, its history and the importance of its landscape, the area of the Paduli represents an ideal workspace to experiment with renewed connections with its inhabitants, new approaches to caring for the land to stop further decay and to test old and new approaches to its use that are compatible with its uniqueness. The passion for country life and eco-friendly habitats, the desire to live in solitude or in small eco-communities or in biodegradable structures and to cultivate strictly organic products forms the basis of the choices that have steered the project. These choices are aimed at designing and constructing a biodegradable, temporary and dispersed hotel in the Paduli, made of light, self-constructed shelters, that like little nests, will co-habit with the majestic olive trees, the farms, hunting lodges, dolmens and menhirs in an area of significant historical, cultural and landscape value.

Harnessing the use of technologies and environmentally friendly and biodegradable materials: often agricultural by-products (straw, wood, reeds, soil, leaves, etc.): these shelters will be self-built in the Park and connected to each other, and to urban centres, through a system of bicycle paths and pedestrian walkways.

The competition aims, therefore, to select projects that contribute to the development of healthy and eco-sustainable accommodation, that weave art, architecture and the creativity of the inhabitants together. Projects that also contribute to new forms of eco-sustainable tourism, edutainment, and experimental agricultural process with the key objective of putting a face to the long term future of the Paduli, based on the cooperation of local and non-local resources.

Different layers co-exist in this project: the history and memory of the places and the inhabitants’ knowledge, marked as they are by the agricultural sector’s crises: the slow abandonment of a place for which deep affection remains: a fragile environmental system of great historical importance: landscape, and, a contemporary plan that aims to restore the agricultural park to the centre everyday social life.

Specific Objectives:

1. Generate an innovative view
   Although the perception of the territory is supported by the inhabitants, the current view doesn’t do justice to the complexity and potential of the area. The objective of the competition is to explore hospitality and protection while demonstrating that they can only be achieved by activating relationships between the subjects, activity, place and institutions. This vision is was the starting point for this process, and this competition offers the vehicle through which community needs and uses can emerge.

2. Respond to project needs
   To generate a diffused hospitality model through the construction of temporary concept shelters within the wide scope of experimentation of agricultural multifunction, that is also in line with the best practice as put into place with the Living the Paduli project. This is to be achieved whilst also making reference to the interconnection of slow mobility and the services already present at the park. Themes behind the management of the Park’s services and activities are linked to slow mobility, diffused hospitality (both temporary and permanent), agricultural experimentation and the defence of the landscape though organic farming. For more information about these activities see www.abitareipaduli.com, or https://it-it.facebook.com/ParcoPaduli).
3. Respond to specific objectives
Develop activities related to:
• temporary residence in support of the diffused hotel and permanent residences,
• services for the use of the territory (its centrality is key in the historical, agricultural and cultural contexts and within the slow mobility network) and identifying a involvement patterns of local knowledge.

The inhabited park will be used by diverse populations: locals who will benefit daily from a walk with their children, from buying vegetables and cheese, to cultivating olives and producing oil: the hotel who visitors who’ll be able to reach it on foot, bicycle on horseback from the park gates and go on to walk, observe, study, cultivate and play: the farmers and breeders who can directly sell their products: innumerable daily visitors, who, on weekends can arrive from Lecce, Otranto and Gallipoli, as well as by the south east railway, connecting on to the network of cycle paths in the park.

3 PURPOSE OF THE COMPETITION
Nesting Paduli involves the structuring of a series of small, self-constructed shelters for temporary residence within an olive grove, (3,000 square meters), that is publicly owned and located along one of the main paths of the park (Vicinale Campine). End users of the shelters are likely to be students, hikers, professional cyclists and other visitors.

A ruin restored with a biocompatible approach is placed within this olive grove, in which all the temporary hotel's useful services will be located.

The shelters, self-constructed with local materials, will respond to basic needs of summer period accommodation, internal layout, aggregation of units, organized in a space characterized by majestic olive trees, while services and facilities will be located inside the ruin. The preferable approach for the shelter is to adopt the philosophy of the nest, the burrow. The parts that compose it must be designed so as to facilitate transport, self-construction, self-supporting, disposal, and shall not require installation of fixed structures, in order not to alter the state of the area and at the same time increase the seductive character of the landscape.

In addition to being a land-art intervention in the Paduli, the project aims to promote a sustainable model of temporary residence (temporary biodegradable and widespread hotel) within the Paduli, capable of intercepting a healthy and ecological form of tourism in the middle seasons.

In addition to being a form of land art, the project has the goal of promoting sustainable models of housing (through the temporary, biodegradable and diffused hotel) in the Paduli, capable of offering a healthier and ecological style of tourism in the mid seasons.

4 THE PROCESS
The Municipalities of San Cassiano, Botrugno, Nociglia, Surano and Giuggianello (Middle-Earth) along with the Municipalities of Scorrano, Maglie, Sanarica, Muro Leccese and Supersano in the Province of Lecce, began, in 2003, a long process of listening to the residents as well as analysis,
observation, planning and sharing models for the development of the territory with external experts. New forms of neo-ruralism, economic remodelling, and considerations of history, agriculture, and hospitality formed the basis of these models and reflections on “rural landscapes”, taking the dual considerations of productivity and contemplation into account. This process, has resulted in experimentation with the territory which is amidst a deep crisis, and testing of new forms of care utilizing the knowledge of locals, experts and the institutions that have been united under the idea of the Paduli Multifunctional Agricultural Park. The Park of the Paduli, although not being an established “farm park”, has been recognized through the willingness of the ten Municipalities, the Integrated Program of Urban Regeneration “Land of Paduli among olive trees, stones and icons” adopted by those Municipalities in July 2011 and by the new PPTR Landscape Plan of the Puglia Region, to identify the park as a Pilot Project to test practices related to multi-functionality in agricultural land. It has now been nominated by the Ministero dei Beni Culturali to represent Italy at the 2014-2015 Landscape Awards run by the European Council in Strasbourg. The Paduli Park comprises 5,500 hectares with majestic olive trees, stone walls, pajare (trulli shaped houses), farms, hunting lodges alongside crypts, dolmens, menhirs and karst caves. It is bordered by the Municipalities of San Cassiano, Nociglia, Botrugno, Surat, Maglie, Muro Leccese, Sanarica, Scorrano, Giuggianello, Supersano. The Park is located between the Adriatic and the Ionian seas, crossed by canals and roads, temporary ponds and lakes, from North to South by the “market road” SS 275 (State Road 275), and by the South-East rail line, which connects the city of Lecce with Otranto, Leuca and Gallipoli. The olive tree is the unifying element of the landscape, whose importance is based not only on agronomic and economic reasons, but also on reasons relating to the sphere of values and local traditions. The area is currently in a state of degradation linked to the profound crisis in the agricultural sector, and also to its marginalization from the tourism, which has mainly been focused on the Adriatic and Ionian coast of the Salento. Nevertheless, due to its geographical location (linking the Ionian and Adriatic coasts), and its landscape value (listed by authorities as a multifunctional agricultural park to be appreciated), the Park represents an excellent opportunity in experimenting with new forms of eco-tourism in support of the agricultural sector. In support of this heritage, in recent years the Municipalities of the Paduli have adopted a common territorial program, which was the first on a list of projects eligible for attention from the Urban Regeneration (2011) scheme, and that has led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Puglia Region’s Territory Department for the “joint and shared experimentation of the new PPTR (Landscape Territorial Regional Plan).”

The program also includes a redevelopment project of agricultural and goods architectural elements, especially those of significant historical and cultural value, through the recovery plan of the articulated infrastructure of roads of the Paduli (underway). The design of an interconnected network of the smaller villages within the Park intertwines the preservation and protection of the historical and cultural heritage of the territory with the protection of the economic function of agriculture that has marked the history of economic development in this area. It is a project that takes into account a growing social demand for open spaces that are accessible and rich in cultural values, all within the context of a disadvantaged rural area when compared to the two nearby coastal systems. The project is therefore inspired by the intention to “integrate” the spontaneous use of communities, services (Urban Laboratories Bollenti Spiriti), and production activities related to agriculture, architecture, history, popular culture and the landscape through a singular plan.
The pathway becomes the place where all the territorial goods are conserved, protected, collected, and shared. This applies both to the tangible goods (woods, olive groves, crypts, farms, squares, service areas) and the intangible ones (tales, historical, archaeological, architectural, anthropological, sociological, botanical and agrarian research, produced during the participative Laboratories from 2003-2009) and it thus offers the user an innovative path of knowledge.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCAL CONTEXT
The municipalities of San Cassiano, Supersano, Surano, Nociglia, Botrugno, Scorrano, Sanarica, Giuggianello, Maglie and Muro Leccese, belong to a context characterized by the intermingling of two geographical areas that are deeply interconnected for physical, morphological urban and environmental reasons as well as due to landscape, historical and cultural considerations. They are further characterised by a significant road infrastructure of strategic importance, the SS 275 that, although physically dividing, at the same time, unifies them, lending maximum visibility to the two areas.

On one side, the area located to the East side of the road within which the Municipalities of Sanarica, Giuggianello and Muro Leccese, mutually intermingling, are precursors to the system of Serre Salento hills; while to the West of the SS 275 lies the Paduli area, formerly occupied by the Belvedere forest, whose existence has historically influenced the life and activities of the urban centres and that previously encompassed much of Sanarica, Giuggianello and Muro Leccese.

The Municipalities that more strongly mark the interconnection between the two areas are Scorrano, Maglie, Botrugno, Nociglia, San Cassiano and Surano, whose urban centers are close to the East side of the SS 275, but whose territory extends into the heart of the Paduli.
5.1 THE ROCK LANDSCAPE

The Eastern landscape, partly due to the extinction of the Belvedere forest, the healthiness of the land and the most intense urbanization brought on by the construction of a dense road network, is mostly identified as the “rock landscape” and it represents the unifying element of a context whose morphology is characterized by rough and rocky outcrops and by an agrarian landscape with modestly sized particles, divided by dry stone walls. The presence of the Serre, mainly in the areas of Giuggianello and Muro Leccese with a maximum altitude of 123 meters in the territory of Giuggianello, provides a sort of natural boundary to this area, corresponding with the West side to the Serre in Supersano.

The territory, from the SS 275 to the East goes from the Paduli to the Serre hills, hosting all sorts of combinations of geology, geomorphology, soil and vegetation, and bearing signs of land use, field structures and human settlements that have created a diverse landscape, where human activity is more visible, since this area of the territory has historically been more accessible and attractive from an urbanization standpoint, due to its distance from unhealthy areas subject to flooding such as the Paduli, whilst being protected from the heights of the Serre, and that has certainly been more hospitable, as evidenced by the numerous Neolithic and Protohistoric remains found mainly in the territory of Muro Leccese and Giuggianello, where the Collina dei fanciulli e delle Ninfee (Hill of Children and Nymphs) dominates.

This results in a tight, agro-pastoral mosaic, where agricultural areas interface with semi-natural spaces and habitats typical of the grazing areas defined by the geometry of stone walls and characterized by the recurrent presence of numerous stone shelters such as pagghiare, furnieddhi, chipuri. The olive trees that represent the unifying element of most part of the territory, become thinner here than in the Paduli area, particularly between the axis between the SS 275, Muro and Sanarica. They then become more consistent again on the East, near the Serre, where larger runs occur and demonstrate their aged grandeur.

The land use in the range between the two above mentioned axes, is characterized by the presence of arable and fallow areas that are sometimes interrupted by sparse olive groves, that instead gather where infrastructure and buildings are less common. In contrast with the Paduli area, which adheres to the tendency to be more urbanized, this area is more natural and fragmented, consisting mainly of grassland that is interspersed with arable areas. The network of practically non-existent surface water here corresponds to a rich, underground quantity, as witnessed by the presence of numerous sinkholes.

Urban centres located in this part of the territory such as Sanarica, Muro Leccese, Giuggianello, Botrugno, Nociglia, Surano and San Cassiano already belong to the surprising amount of small settlements, set on a dense road network which shows that, despite current trends in conurbation, polycentrism is still present in a rural context where the direct link between town and country appears more sharply. The road network, basically functional in its connection of urban centres, does not appear to branch out into other directions to access other rural areas that are otherwise closer and interconnected with the urban centre.

The towns of Muro Leccese and Sanarica, are punctuated by the South East Rail stations and track, and have built up areas that stand mainly along path roads that connect them to Maglie. From its distribution of built-up areas, Muro results in having a more decontextualized urban function and dispersal into rural areas, and in that way is closest in character to Maglie. This phenomenon is less obvious in Sanarica and Giuggianello where, as in much of the province, the historical margins of the village show proliferations that penetrate the landscape to reach the roads linking such centres. This also appears evident on the arteries linking Muro Leccese and Scorrano, between Muro and Maglie, as well as between Sanarica and Botrugno. Additionally, the presence of paths to the West side of
the Paduli, acts as an impediment to any expansion, and has meant that the villages of Scorrano, Botrugno and San Cassiano, have instead expanded eastwards along the links with centres located in that direction.

The characteristic of urban centre margins of Muro, Sanarica and Giuggianello, mentioned above, which actually distinguishes these places in their relationship with the agricultural areas, identifies “the limited countryside”: the small wedges of agricultural land that envelope the outskirts of the urban areas, where the city and the countryside figuratively renew their relationship.

The historical accessibility and liveability of the area, has traditionally characterised this part of the territory and left behind a significant historical, artistic and cultural heritage. Dolmens, menhirs, stone structures such as specchie, and archaeological sites culminate in Muro Leccese’s surrounding wall, which once encased the largest Messapic city known in the Salento.

5.2 THE PADULI

To the west of the SS 275, the rural area of Paduli dominates, around which numerous urban centres are located, characterized by a landscape mainly dominated by extensive and majestic olive groves. Flat ground extends to the West up to Supersano, and covers an area historically occupied (until the end of 1800) by a thick forest of oaks, belonging to the ancient Belvedere forest, whose existence is only attested to today by a few trees rising near the dense network of roads.

The area of the Paduli is in a settlement system which consists of a few urban centres aligned along the sub-hilly central area of the Serre, sparse rural settlements (farms) and mixed large agricultural areas standing where the ancient forest once did. A run of olive trees is bordered to the West by the Serre of Supersano, with a variety of natural elements (pine forests) and anthropic elements (farms) that also enhance the landscape. These are the most significant viewing points for the Paduli. To the east, the SS 275 represents the biggest interruption to the large olive grove area and its eventual replacement by the urban centres that surround or cross it. This road axis represents the rupture from the centers of Muro Leccese, Sanarica and Giuggianello that historically would have absorbed parts of the ancient forest into their municipalities. To the North, the Provincial road that connects Maglie to Collepasso represents a passage between the Paduli and the northern rural areas, which are much more urbanized. To the South, in the Municipalities of Ruffano, Miggiano and Montesano the area demonstrates a more widespread urbanization trend that gradually leads to the loss of rural character.

The olive tree remains the unifying element of the landscape, and its importance is based not only on agronomic and economic reasons, but also on reasons relating to the sphere of values and traditions.

The history of the Paduli ensured that this area can be considered as a relevant agricultural area in which there are no external elements to agricultural activity.

The Paduli represents an area in that has been progressively marginalized in part as a result of the widening of the Nardò-Leuca and Leuca-Maglie axes and of the strong allure of nearby urban centres and coastal areas. It is not a not very populated area in the provincial context, and in some ways has almost been “forgotten” by urbanization. It is also not characterized by public spaces, but by areas divided into a myriad of small and large areas of private property, perhaps less attractive because of its distance from traditional places of coastal tourism and more concentrated visitor and production centres. Since the disappearance of the Belvedere forest, replaced mainly with arboreal crops, it has never been attractive in terms of urban sprawl, also because it is subject to flooding and seems unsuitable for building. Instead it has remained a merely rural landscape-environmental
area subject to little pressure by human activities. Only some natural strips of the Belvedere forest remain visible to the naked eye, emerging at times over the olive groves, or sporadically occurring in the form of woods, one of which, near the town of Scorrano, is a SIC (site of community importance). The agricultural activity, that has taken place in the area over the last two centuries in the face of the deforestation that occurred, has played an important role in the conservation of the landscape and biodiversity. Farmers, who conducted specific types of interventions such as the dry stone walls to mark the land, the pagghiare to house farming tools, and canals for irrigation and farms, also performed a function of maintaining a presence in the territory and, therefore, preventing further land degradation going beyond the mere activity of construction to effect an ongoing maintenance of the visible, aesthetic values of the area.

At the same time, interventions of this kind, have given continuity to the local culture, renewing traditions, and the production of typical and traditional products which have significant territorial connotations, both because they are linked to the cultural background of the people living in the area and because of the relatively high level of quality of raw materials produced in these areas.

The villages of the Paduli appear to be more similar to “rural villages” surrounded by cultivated land rather than centres with a strong urban characters, with the exception of Maglie and Muro Leccese that are more similar to a model in which the “rural background is changing rapidly and is accompanied by the spread of small and medium-sized enterprises not related to, or only partly related to agriculture”.

Therefore, what characterizes the “crown” urban centres (but is also a very common feature in the Salento) is “the direct relationship between the building and roads and the lack of open common spaces” that create “a contact between public and private space without any mediation”. Generally small roads transition between the edge of the city and the countryside, and seem to represent the real collective space that outweighs the obvious lack of green and collectives spaces within the city. The care of the Paduli undertaken over the years by the inhabitants of these centres that have been naturally preserved and defended from expansion and the profusion of building development, reflects a way of life that is centred on a city that provides essential services and the countryside that represents the “garden”, even if fragmented into a multitude of small private properties.

To the east, in particular, the presence of the SS 275, as already mentioned, has created a deep gap between some of these centres and the countryside, with the roadway becoming a new settlement of facilities due to easier accessibility. Along this axis “there is a double facing of production buildings, some of which are very recent, separated from each other by agricultural areas” that appear intended to be gradually replaced by exhibition buildings, connoting the SS 275 as a “street market”, the route of which will soon be doubled in some parts, consequently strengthening its function. This, however, has “stopped” the potential expansion of these centres placing it along an infrastructure axis which does not interact with the area of the Paduli, but seems to act as a resistance to urban expansion.

Parallel to SS 275, the Via Vecchia Lecce runs to the west, at the edge of olive groves, representing a tangible and historical sign of movement in the area as the area is characterized by the presence of numerous farms and specchie, as well as evidence of being the preferred route for pilgrims. In spite of the many roads, trails, and paths that run through the Paduli area in transversal directions, there are not as many paths that cross in a longitudinal direction with the exception of the above mentioned Via Vecchia Lecce, which can be considered a margin rather than a real crossing path. To the west, the area is bordered and marginally crossed by the other longitudinal connection between Cutrofiano and Ruffano (SS 476), marked instead, where it does not cross the urban centres, by the presence of farms and sites of archaeological importance.
In the centres of Supersano, Scorrano, San Cassiano, Nociglia, Botrugno and Surano there is no sign of the “confined countryside” because their centres are small, have been minimally expanded when compared to other towns and are oriented in the opposite direction to the agricultural areas of the Paduli. Over the years planning choices have been made, consciously and unconsciously, aimed at respecting and protecting the rural reality that surrounds them, which did not result in the formation of irregular urban fringes, but rather the close proximity of urban spaces to agricultural spaces in most cases. In fact, it is still possible to recognize the old boundaries between city and countryside, where farms, trees, country roads and the networks of rural roads begin, signalled by a change of scenery.

Of particular note is the compactness of the built areas that overlook the Paduli: it is the image of a reality in which the countryside is immediately outside the centre, with its the olive grove and arable land representing “other and diverse territory.” These characteristics are related to the historical use of Paduli, which from the wooded area that was fundamentally used for hunting and grazing through to the fruit tree species that once characterized it became an agricultural area with the planting of olive trees, the establishment of certain farms, for the most case visibly, delineating its boundaries. There has witnessed over time to phenomena of intense building, even for the presence of numerous phenomena of flooding and waterlogging. Over time it never witnessed the phenomenon of intense building, partly due to its susceptibility to flooding and waterlogging.

These phenomena have accompanied the life of local people and have been documented by many travellers since the seventeenth century. Even today, heavy rains bring flooding to many areas of Paduli countryside, although the presence of a dense network of canals has contributed to better disposal.

Here and there though, there is still some permanence of water at small depressions fed by superficial layers, for example within the Belvedere forest area and the Sombrino lake in the Supersano area. The intensive farming has led to the increase in the road infrastructure to support commerce. There are still some historic streets with particular reference to the current Provincial Road linking Scorrano to Collepasso and that historically represented the main link between Gallipoli and Otranto, as appears in historical cartography.

The other historical axis, as mentioned above, which runs in the longitudinal direction with respect to the area, and used until the construction of SS 275, is the Via Vecchia Lecce which runs parallel to SS. The articulated infrastructure of roads of the Paduli consists predominantly of narrow paths and some still unpaved roads. In principle, such paths allow easy accessibility, but due to its labyrinth nature, they are known by only those who attend the areas regularly.

To complete the picture of the complexity of the Paduli, there are geomorphological components to consider such as sinkholes, historical artefacts such as farms and hunting lodges, and sites dating back to prehistoric times, byzantine and the medieval era, as well as a large spread of typical dry stone walls and pagghiari. It should be noted that the historical artefacts and architecture appear mainly in areas outside of the very heart of the area, a sign of the inaccessibility caused by the phenomena of waterlogging, unsanitary conditions and the presence of the old Belvedere forest. The unifying element of such “episodes of anthropologic civilization” is constituted by olive groves that extend almost seamlessly.

The agricultural use of the land has also led to the creation of numerous canals for irrigation and that at present, partly due to the initial phenomena of abandon, are taking the shape of natural irrigation
projects with spontaneous marsh vegetation being drawn to its margins. Historical sources, however, show that there were small river networks naturally built by rainwater in this area, that converged in the ground. Given this hydrographic surface network, the Paduli are characterized by a large and significant underground water presence.

The area, therefore, is characterized by landscape and environmental emergencies and heavily serviced due to its links with farming activities and the makeup of its slow traveling roads in comparison to the longitudinal axes and the Maglie-Collepasso axis, strongly retaining its environmental characteristics through the enacting of many activities and social customs.

The slow speed encourages the perception of the different, pervasive assets in addition to a more articulated concept of roads and pathways as places designed for different practices. The proximity of urban centres, the location of some of which are beyond the SS 275, permits reconnection into a single integrated system of living places and places of agricultural production, which have historically been interconnected.

These places can widen “the breadth of the local coastal tourism”, and move it towards the inlands of the Salento, presenting themselves as rural places of high environmental and landscape quality which integrate the traditional beach tourist destinations and activities with integrated rural functions related to high-quality agriculture. In this view, the urban centres represent the hubs of an urban network connected to the coastal settlements.
5.3 COMPONENTS OF THE PADULI LANDSCAPE

5.3.1 Cultural and historical components

The area is characterized by the presence of some historical and cultural characteristics typical of the agrarian Salento landscape, with the presence of farms (masserie), the phenomenon of land division (appoderamento) dating from the fifteenth century until the beginning of the last century and that has affected this part of Puglia, together with a profusion of stone artefacts used in support of agriculture. The presence of large landowners also determined the presence of a few large architectural pieces in agricultural areas while the more recent phenomenon of property division has led to the widespread diffusion of small shelters for farming tools.

Surveys have permitted the categorization of certain types of artefacts which are significant due, not only to their architectural and functional connotations but for the way their characteristics represent the rural Salento:

- **Dolmen and Menhir**
  The megalithic dolmens and menhirs are present in various areas of the European, African and Asian continents. These monuments are characterized by simple architecture and their unrefined shapes and materials.
  Dolmens are burial chambers with a perimeter of stones inserted into the ground as walls and a monolithic slab ceiling. Menhirs are made of a single cylindrical or parallelepiped stone at the top, ranging between one and ten meters in height. Their function seems to be related to funerary, religious or celebratory purposes, despite the absence of inscriptions or paintings.
  The dolmens are sometimes covered with earth to form artificial hills and are often surrounded by other megaliths, and, unlike menhirs, were mainly isolated.
  In Puglia, few but significant examples of dolmens have been found, whereas the menhirs defined by the locals “buried stones”, are quite common.

- **Masserie**
  The Masseria (farm) is the expression of a geo-economic settlement related to the Latifondo (large estate), a typical landholding that fuelled the revenues of the aristocratic classes and the bourgeoisie. The farms were therefore the expression of huge farms, but were also smaller, and inhabited, sometimes even by the landowners, whereas the rural constructions also included the houses of farmers and, in some areas, even seasonal stalls, deposits and forage crops.

  The establishment of these farms was often the product of colonization between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries of abandoned and uncultivated baronial areas, when Spain, in return for supplies of cereals, granted the nobles of the kingdom license to repopulate, a phenomenon that gave led to the emergence of real villages in the area surrounding the original building.

  The typical pattern of the farm included a main building closed to the outside and with the openings all facing onto the court or a large courtyard. The perimeter walls, without openings, acted as protection against intruders and attackers and assaults by bandits. A large entrance door blocked
by a sturdy door allowed access to the large courtyard for carriages and freight wagons. Usually a part of the building was dedicated to residential purposes with one or more upper floors where the “master” lived with his family. The lower floors were used as residences for farmers and depositories for provisions. Inside the courtyard were stables for the horses or mules as well as places to breed chickens, rabbits and various birds. Other rooms were used for storage of tools and carriages. According to B. Spano, who studied the settlements and rural dwellings of central and southern Puglia, the farms of the Salento are significant. Masseria in the Salento had predominantly small plants (Masseriola), with reduced outdoor space focusing on the functional exploitation of land and breeding resources.

- **Caseddhe**
  Square, stone buildings, dry or with mortar, that are quadrangular in shape and were covered with shingles or thatched and reed roofs.

- **Pajare**
  Dry constructed and trulli shaped buildings that were used as temporary or daily shelters by farmers. The pajare, have square or round layouts, with a pyramidal, truncated cone or a truncated pyramid shape, either built singularly or in pairs, in isolation at the centre of land units or situated on the borders so as not to use space dedicated to crops. Often flanking the pajara were dry stone fences with reverse access from the pajara, and used as a refuge for animals. A henhouse built as a trulli shaped construction has been found near a pajara, but was smaller and with a low entrance at the surrounding ground level. The presence of the pajara is a phenomenon of cultural stay in the region and a construction technique that, since its inception in ancient times, has remained almost unchanged.

The architectural technique with which the Salento trulli are constructed derives from the “exhaust triangle” system, while the dome and the barrel vaults derive from the round arc. Therefore, the architecture system, which may apparently seem complex, is actually basic.

The construction process has a few variations, with a hammer used as the only tool, but with dual function: to settle and to slightly shape the stones. These stones are never cemented (dry buildings) and, generally, not boxy (because the type of limestone used is difficult to cut into regular shapes). In the chosen location, the farmer or an expert manufacturer, who earned higher daily fees than farmers, had to draw the floor plan of the shelter directly onto the ground. In the case of emerging rocks, he paved accordingly to create the ground plane and the floor, or removed the layer of earth covering the limestone rock and began building the walls that were drawn vertically in height up to about 1.5 or 2 meters.

Between the inner and outer wall a gap (muraja) was left, depending on the size of the shelter (generally a couple of meters), then filled in with smaller stones mixed with earth. The larger buildings reach heights of 14 meters and have 6 metre muraje.
Successive layers of stone were arranged with a slight inward incline (from the outside wall), and bulging false (to the inner wall). The stones of the same layer, which laterally contrast constituting a virtually rigid ring system, even without reinforcement or mortar, support each other exclusively through the contrasts and with the force of gravity.

The later, and therefore overlying rings, as said, slightly project inwards thanks to the use of longer stones, thus having a diameter which is progressively reduced, until reaching a length of 30-40 cm. At this point a large slab (Chianca) was positioned, carrying out a key function for the entire structure and covering the opening.

The pajare are all fitted with one or more external spiral stairs, formed by the thickness of the muraja. The importance of the presence of the stairs is linked to the possibility of drying figs, peppers and other food under the sun, and to the need to carry out maintenance work on the roof, but, mainly, stairs would appear to be a necessary element during the construction of the shelter, because as the structure stood vertically, the manufacturer could carry the material up to pajara itself using the stairs he had constructed.

- **Puddharu**
  Tulli-shaped constructions built using the pajara method that in their most sophisticated forms were covered by Tholos. The low entry denotes its function as a house and shelter for the hens. They are often associated with barnyards.

- **Spasa**
  Bed stone built near the shelter and near the points most exposed to the sun, mostly used for drying figs and other fruits.

- **Dry stone walls**
  From simple stone embankments marking individual properties, the small walls have took on more defined shape and size over the centuries. They became more streamlined and gradually “enriched” by the peculiarities and specific functions depending on the purpose for which they were built up to the point of requiring a specialist in their construction, “lu paritaru.”

Integrated into the agricultural landscape of the Salento, these walls are an important cornerstone of the whole historic settlement and environmental system. Regardless of the state of preservation, the structural characteristics, of the presence of dating material and of other components involved in making the product more or less interesting, the dry stone wall is important for the preservation of a strong and recognized territorial icon. It is the uniqueness and the setting of the walls that strongly symbolise the Salento image.
Additionally, the historical path that was used to link S.M di Leuca to Lecce and crossing the territory of five of the ten municipalities (Scorrano, Botrugno, San Cassiano, Surano and Nociglia) has been identified. Now partly replaced by the construction of the SS 275, it is still present in the West area of the SS 275, as can be verified by consulting the cadastral maps and mapping as shown in the PIRT (Territorial Regeneration Integrated Programme).

The ancient road connecting Lecce has a high landscape value. It intercepts most of the farms built in this part of the territory and crosses through the south western area of the Paduli villages. The olive grove area is characterized by the presence of centuries-old trees that alternate with more recently planted areas to create a complex historical, geographical area of flora and fauna with strong values and connotations of identity. Inside the “Paduli” routes of particular environmental interest have been identified that form, with the surrounding Municipalities, a network of crossings and connections to nature and historical farms that today are used in a spontaneous way for leisure and for sport.

5.3.2 GEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS – THE LAND

Red Earth
Sedimentary cover is detectable in the Calcareniti, and is usually modest in thickness and of secondary origin, consisting of reddish-brown clay known as red soil, a mostly lumpy structure containing pisoliths and bauxite nodules (cucule) that vary in diameter from a few millimetres to a few centimetres.

The pisoliths and nodules that occur are generally rounded and very consistent with a variable colour range that runs from yellow to red brick; they are clearly visible on the soils of the limestone rocks where the clay fraction was partially washed away.

The thickness of this sedimentary cover is generally limited to a few centimetres, but can reach several metres.

The red soils occur granulometrically as a silt-clay and have a mineralogical composition that generally consists of abundant iron and aluminium, hydroxides, little crystalline and clay minerals, illite and kaolinite. They also contain a lesser extent, quartz, feldspar, mica, pyroxene, apatite, rutile and zircon.

The genesis of the red soil and of the bauxite is directly related to the limestones. The latter, during long periods of continentality that characterized the carbonate platform, were subjected to physical and chemical surface water that carried it away by dissolving the soluble fraction, creating colloidal suspensions and forming the insoluble and non-carbonate residue. The flocculation process would cause the forming of colloids and then the bauxite, whose nodular nature was determined by mechanical transport.

The suspension of the insoluble limestones, underwent transformations due to the phenomena of lateralization, and would give rise to the red earth.

The processes of mechanical transport would then be concentrated in the more depressed areas or in the cavities of the limestone, karst and bauxite as well as in the red soil. These deposits, as attributable to the Cretaceous age, were then covered by sediments in later sedimentary cycles.

Additionally, there are sometimes associated levels of lignite in the bauxite deposits and top layers.
5.3.3 Botanical and Vegetation components

The landscape is the result of human activities that for centuries have modified the original landscape and its vegetation, which is now almost completely destroyed and remains relegated to areas only considered to be of limited use for any economically profitable activity.

Currently, most of the territory is made up of an agricultural landscape characterized by fragmentation that is divided by dry stone walls and dry stone construction types, with predominant olive crops and arable crop areas.

Of great interest, and worthy of a detailed program for the protection and enhancement is the area called “Paduli” (Agricultural Park), which is characterized by the presence of olive trees organised by rows together with nut trees and isolated oak trees (quercus tree, quercus ilex) that help in defining the landscape. This characterization also happens in areas closer to urban centres, where the relationship between urban and countryside seems unspoiled, as generally otherwise happens in the Salento through recent urban expansions that tended to ignore the landscape.

With a view to enhancing and more properly managing the land through the creation of bike paths and trails, the area has a few sights in which the morphology of the landscape allows extensive views of the rural landscape. Therefore, it is desirable that such sights are taken into account in choices for future planning.

The very low wooded areas are the result of artificial systems present in confined areas and private property (closed forests), there is a small presence of trees that can be considered as having originated from the oak Belvedere forest and from the Mediterranean sclerophyllous that once covered much of the Salento peninsula. There are mainly small wooded areas with predominantly non-native tree species such as eucalyptus (eucalyptus canaldulensis), cypress (cupressus sempervirens, cupressus macrocarpa) and Aleppo pine (pinus halepensis).

The territory to the north east is characterized by a larger number of areas of arable crops (wheat, oat), where there is little presence of olive groves. The significant presence of rocky outcrops, sinkholes and depressions has meant that in some areas herbaceous vegetation has remained characterized by weeds and synanthropic plants, but in areas less disturbed by fires and grazing, elements remain from the Mediterranean vegetation, although degraded and in more simplified forms such as the garrigue cyst, Pugliese Heather and thyme shrub.

The edges of the roads and rural areas and plots left fallow feature rich spring blooms of invasive and synanthropic species characterized by showy flowers such as yellow chrysanthemum (chrysanthemum coronarium), the wild mallow (malva sylvestris), wild carrot (daucus carota), borage (borrago officinalis), wild oats (avena barbata), poppy (papaver rhoeas) and wild marigold (calendula arvensis).

Woods have a timberline mainly characterized by holm oak (quercus ilex). The lack of land management has led to a gradual development of the undergrowth, characteristic in forms of the oak forests in the Mediterranean environment.

Relevant arboreal-shrub plant species are:
- Quercus ilex
- Quercus coccifera
- Pinus halepensis
- Pinus pinea
- Ruscus aculeatus
Laurus nobilis
Pistacea lentiscus
Myrtus communis
Arbutus unedus
Phlomys fruticosa
Rhamnus alaternus
Asparagus acutifolius

The artificial woods
Arboreal artificial and fenced plants.
Prevalent tree species are:
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Pinus halepensis
Pinus pinea

The road Woods
Arboreal plants consisting of considerably sized trees. The landscape around the wooded areas is of particular value due to the presence of olive groves and rows of olive trees that draw the landscape, but also for the presence of farm buildings that have structural characteristics linked to local traditions and that are therefore worth of preservation.
Dominant tree species:
Pinus halepensis
Quercus ilex

photos of Alberto Caroppo and Francesco Buccarella (VHS)
3rd edition 2015

NESTING PADULI

ideas competition
alternative strategies for living in nature
ATTACHMENT A

Associazione culturale LUA Laboratorio Urbano Aperto
c/o Comune di San Cassiano
Ufficio Protocollo
Piazza Cito,
73020 San Cassiano (Lecce)

Object: Nesting Paduli, 3rd edition 2015

I ………………………………………………………… born in………………………….…………..
(state/province). ……………………………………………………………….on…..…/……./…….and
residing at ………………………………………………………………………………………………
and in the capacity of contact person for the group informally composed by:

1. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………………Degree/Profession…………………………………

2. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………………Degree/Profession…………………………………

3. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………………Degree/Profession…………………………………

4. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………………Degree/Profession…………………………………

5. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………………Degree/Profession…………………………………

As the group making this formal application we
HEREBY REQUEST
To be included in the public competition as stated, with the proposal as described in the
attachment(s).

Place and date       Signature
……………………………………………… `  ……………………………………….

The undersigned:

6. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………Signatur……………………………………………………………

7. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………Signatur……………………………………………………………

8. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………Signatur……………………………………………………………

9. Name…………………………………………………………………………………,
Surname……………………………………………………………………………..,
Born in ………………………..……………………. on ……………/…./……….
Residing at ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
Fiscal code……………………Signatur……………………………………………………………

NOMINATE Mr./Miss./Ms./Mrs……………………………………………………. as the appointed contact person for the managing authority (as per article. 4 of the competition regulations)

AND DECLARE, above and beyond the conditions laid out in article 7 of the said competition, declare that in the case of winning, we commit to participating in the workshop to realize our proposed project.

INDICATE THE FOLLOWING EMAIL ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDANCE:
…………………………………………………………………………………………………

THE FOLLOWING E-MAIL ADDRESS FOR CERTIFIED EMAIL CORRESPONDANCE:
…………………………………………………………………………………………………

AND THE FOLLOWING POSTAL ADRESS:
…………………………………………………………………………………………………

Place and Date ………………………………………………………………………
STATUTORY DECLARATION/ AFFADAVIT (Art. 47 D.P.R. 28 dicembre 2000, n. 445)


The undersigned:

I ………………………………………………………… born in…………………………………………………..(state/province). ……………………………………………………………….on…..…/……./…….and residing at ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………

aware of the penalties otherwise, in the case of false declarations, or the use of falsified documents, in accordance to (legal art. 76 del D.P.R. 445 del 28 dicembre 2000)

DECLARE
1. to be in possession of the characteristics as indicated in articles 4 and 5 of this competition
2. to know and unconditionally accept the rules and regulations of this competition
3. that all information indicated on this form is true
4. that the candidate is fully able to exercise their rights, neither currently or in the past has been subject to proceedings of bankruptcy, liquidation, or other penal proceedings,
5. that the candidate accepts that the Managing Authority, at any time, may verify any of the declared information provided by the candidate. The candidate agrees to abide by the provisions of the Legislative Decree 163/2006 in the case his/her proposal otherwise contravenes its values.
6. declares that they have been informed, in accordance with the Legislative Decree 30 June 2003, No.196 of the ‘Code regarding the protection of personal data’ and subsequent amendments and additions to the legislative decree, and that the personal information they provide will be exclusively used, even electronically, within the context for which this declaration is being made.

Place and date Signed

……………………………………………..   ……………………………………………..

Attach a copy of the identity document valid