FIELD TRIP MANUAL
Bari and Puglia Region, Italy

Table of Contents
Tentative schedule ........................................................................................................... 2
1. Field Trip Objectives & Learning Outcomes .................................................................. 7
2. Fieldwork Assessment Instructions .............................................................................. 8
3. Destinations .................................................................................................................. 12
   3.1 The Puglia region ...................................................................................................... 12
   3.2 Overview of Bari ....................................................................................................... 14
   3.3 Introduction of Field Sites ....................................................................................... 21
      3.3.1 Norman-Swabian castle (Bari) ................................................................. 21
      3.3.2 Gravina in Puglia .......................................................................................... 23
      3.3.3 ‘Granoro’ pasta manufacturer ......................................................................... 24
      3.3.4 Borgo Egnazia resort ....................................................................................... 25
      3.3.5 Ostuni (historical town) ................................................................................... 27
      3.3.6 Alberobello (UNESCO site) ............................................................................ 29
      3.3.7 ‘Eurosa’ floriculture industry ........................................................................... 32
      3.3.8 ‘Cantine Due Palme’ winery ............................................................................ 33
      3.3.9 ‘Sant’Angelo di Piccoli’ farmstead (Alta Murgia) ........................................... 35
      3.3.10 The Sassi and Park of Rupestrian Churches of Matera (UNESCO site) ....... 36
      3.3.11 ‘Torre Guaceto’ Nature Reserve ................................................................... 40
   3.4 Fieldwork Methods ................................................................................................... 43
4. Exercise .......................................................................................................................... 53
5. Guidelines and Important Notes on Fieldwork Safety and Photography .................... 61
## Tentative schedule

**Date:** Day 1 – Arrival at Campus Hotel, Bari

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ARRANGEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8:00 | BARI Campus Hotel (BCH) Via Celso Ulpiani, 11-13 Bari | - Gathering and departure point each morning at hotel lobby. **Please be punctual.**  
- Lunches and Dinners are self-paid. Students may choose where to dine in Bari or select places suggested by the staff. **Please buy your own water for the field trips.**  
- Bring a form of ID with you **always.** |

### WEEK 1

**Day 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ARRANGEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-10:00</td>
<td>University campus</td>
<td>- Briefing at Department with Profs. Raffaele Lafortezza and Wendy Chen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-12:00</td>
<td>University of Bari (Main Building in downtown Bari)</td>
<td>- Tour of Main Building of the University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-17:00</td>
<td>Tour of Bari - old city</td>
<td>- Visit to principal monuments; stroll the alleys, meet and interact with local producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 2</td>
<td>10:30-13:00</td>
<td>Gravina in Puglia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>Gravina in Puglia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>10:00-12:00</th>
<th>Granoro pasta manufacturer</th>
<th>Visit and walk through one of Puglia’s leading pasta processing plants, see how pasta is made using the region’s wheat and the line of products produced.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite (Corato)</td>
<td>Lunch (self-paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>Granoro pasta manufacturer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>10:00-13:00</th>
<th>Borgo Egnazia resort</th>
<th>Tour of a luxury resort with a new concept for the Apulian hotel industry, built to reflect the surrounding landscape and culture.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite or in Ostuni</td>
<td>Lunch (self-paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>Guided tour of Ostuni</td>
<td>Strolling through the “white town”, students will visit important monuments (in Baroque style) and learn about the economic development of the town related to local agricultural products</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>10:00-12:00</th>
<th>Alberobello (UNESCO site)</th>
<th>Tour of the Olive Oil Museum and Museum of the Territory to learn about one of the region’s main industries; learn about the town’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite - Lunch (self-paid)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-17:00</td>
<td>Alberobello (UNESCO site) (cont’d) - Guided tour through the historic town among myriads of cone-shaped houses (“trulli”) and visit of the souvenir shops with local crafts and produce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-12:00</td>
<td>‘Eurosa’ floriculture industry - Visit to a leading plant/flower producer recognized internationally thanks to its state-of-the-art technical and entrepreneurial merger. Walking through the greenhouses students learn about the eco-sustainable process for watering and heating plants, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite - Lunch (self-paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>‘Eurosa’ floriculture industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEEK 2**

**Day 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-13:00</td>
<td>“Cantine Due Palme” winery - Tour of a leading Apulian winery; visit the vineyards and wine processing plant - Time for tasting wines and local food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite - Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>“Cantine Due Palme” winery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Day 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location/Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-13:00</td>
<td>'Sant'Angelo di Piccoli Farmstead</td>
<td>A hike in the woods to experience Puglia's vegetation and a close-up view of the region's typical farm animal breeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>'Sant'Angelo di Piccoli Farmstead (cont'd)</td>
<td>The visit continues at the farm to observe the process of making cheese and taste the variety of types produced in Puglia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Day 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location/Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30-13:00</td>
<td>The Sassi and Park of Rupestrian Churches of Matera (UNESCO site)</td>
<td>Guided tour among the world-famous ‘Sassi’ (caves-dwellings) to learn about the lifestyle of the inhabitants in a typical dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite</td>
<td>Lunch (self-paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-17:00</td>
<td>The Sassi and Park of Rupestrian Churches of Matera (cont’d)</td>
<td>Guided tour to visit perhaps the most beautiful of Matera’s ancient rupestrian churches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Day 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location/Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-13:00</td>
<td>‘Torre Guaceto’ Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Students trek through Puglia’s protected marine nature reserve, its flora and fauna, and if possible, stop to visit the Center for recovery of marine turtles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Onsite?</td>
<td>Lunch (self-paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>‘Torre Guaceto’ beach</td>
<td>Students have the opportunity to enjoy a delightful swim in the warm blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea at the nature reserve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 11

| 9:00-13:00 | Final Workshop UNIBA |
| 13:00-14:00 | Onsite | Lunch (self-paid)

**Things to bring**

- Around 100-150HK$ for lunch (please exchange your money in advance)
- Personal ID (HK: return-home permit and HKID; non-HK: visa and other personal identification. *Make sure your return-home permit/passport is still valid.*
- Water and snacks
- Comfortable shoes
- Hat (most excursions will be under the hot summer sun)
- Umbrella
- Medication (if any)
- (optional) Bathing suit and sandals for excursion to Torre Guaceto beach; summers in Puglia are long and hot, and temperatures rise to about 30°C in July. You might like to go for a swim at Bari’s beaches on your time off!)
1. Field Trip Objectives & Learning Outcomes

Objectives:

- Develop a global perspective of the range of viewpoints related to various social, economic and environmental issues within the geographical context.
- Provide the opportunity for experiential learning in different environments.
- Encourage the application of geographic knowledge and skills in a real-world context.
- Promote the integration of various ‘branches’ of geography.
- Contribute to student’s social and personal development.

Students are referred to the course description for the Learning Outcomes that relate to knowledge and skills.
2. Fieldwork Assessment Instructions

Students are required to accomplish the following two tasks as shown in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

2.1 GROUP PRESENTATION

Each group should have 2 members. They must give a PowerPoint presentation on a topic chosen from one of the themes and answer questions raised after the presentation meetings. Details of the arrangement will be given in due course.

2.2 FIELD TRIP REPORT

Each student should submit an individual field trip report which should contain the following two parts:

(i) A written report of no more than 4000 words on one of the proposed themes.
(ii) An appendix containing a brief log/diary of each day’s visits and route as follows:
   a) A day by day list of places/areas visited (two pages).
   b) An outline of the major themes covered each day (one page).
   c) A sketch map drawn to scale showing the locations of all places visited and routes taken (one page).

A hardcopy of the written report should be submitted to the General Office of the Geography Department by the following deadline. Please note that a Turnitin report should be attached to the submission.

2.3 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The field trip is assessed by 30% group presentation and 70% individual report. The group presentation assessment criteria and grade descriptors for individual reports are provided in the following pages.
## Italy Field Trip Oral Presentation Assessment Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment parameters</th>
<th>Weighting (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge &amp; Understanding</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argumentation (Evidence supports conclusions)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall structure and organization</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery (Time management, eye contact and gestures, etc.)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics (Language/Slides)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remark: The oral presentation accounts for 30% of the total mark for this course.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighting</th>
<th>Grade A</th>
<th>Grade B</th>
<th>Grade C</th>
<th>Grade D</th>
<th>Grade F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Identifies and addresses clearly the main issues and the subsidiary, embedded, or implicit aspects, addressing their relationships to each other.</td>
<td>Identifies and addresses some of the main issues and most of the subsidiary, embedded or implicit aspects.</td>
<td>Limited understanding of what is required. Does not significantly engage with the issues.</td>
<td>Lacks an understanding of what is required or responds inappropriately or tangentially to the task or topic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding, Analysis, Synthesis, and Application of Knowledge</td>
<td>Frequent perception and critical engagement with issues and themes; the analysis, synthesis, evaluation and application of knowledge is generally clear and effective but occasional shortcomings in understanding of relevant concepts and theories are evident.</td>
<td>Overall, some perception and critical engagement with issues and themes; the analysis, synthesis, evaluation and application of knowledge is mostly clear and effective but the report is rather superficial in understanding of relevant concepts and theories. The report may be descriptive in parts.</td>
<td>Some engagement with key issues and themes but the report is largely descriptive in nature. It may also be impaired in parts by inaccuracies and/or misunderstandings.</td>
<td>No significant engagement with issues and themes. Report characterized by serious inaccuracies and misunderstandings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Excellent use of field observations from all relevant visits. Excellent use of the literature to support the analysis.</td>
<td>Some use of field observation but not all relevant places utilized. Shows average awareness of the relevant literature.</td>
<td>Limited supporting evidence in the form of field observation or literature.</td>
<td>No supporting evidence in the form of field observation or literature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Evidence</td>
<td>The language contains very few, if any, errors in grammar and vocabulary. The meaning is clear. Conventions of academic writing (e.g. citation, references, footnotes, geography*, etc.) are followed consistently.</td>
<td>The language is generally accurate but contains some systematic errors in complex grammar and vocabulary. Conventions of academic writing (e.g. citation, references, footnotes, geography*, etc.) are followed inconsistently.</td>
<td>The language is mostly accurate, and errors where they occur, are more often in complex grammar and vocabulary. Errors are distracting but the overall meaning is still intelligible. Conventions of academic writing (e.g. citation, references, footnotes, geography*, etc.) are followed but some inconsistencies and/or errors occur.</td>
<td>Errors in language and vocabulary are so frequent and distracting that the report is largely uninterpretable. Does not adhere to the conventions of academic writing (e.g. citation, references, footnotes, geography*, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>The language is generally accurate but contains some systematic errors in complex grammar and vocabulary. Conventions of academic writing (e.g. citation, references, footnotes, geography*, etc.) are followed inconsistently.</td>
<td>The language is mostly accurate, and errors where they occur, are more often in complex grammar and vocabulary. Errors are distracting but the overall meaning is still intelligible. Conventions of academic writing (e.g. citation, references, footnotes, geography*, etc.) are followed but some inconsistencies and/or errors occur.</td>
<td>The language is sufficient for arguments to be understood with effort. However, the language contains frequent errors in simple and complex grammar and vocabulary that are distracting. Conventions of academic writing (e.g. citation, references, footnotes, geography*, etc.) are followed but show many inconsistencies and/or errors.</td>
<td>Errors in language and vocabulary are so frequent and distracting that the report is largely uninterpretable. Does not adhere to the conventions of academic writing (e.g. citation, references, footnotes, geography*, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Very well presented with contents page, pagination, and use of sub-headings, etc. adding clarity and enhancing the report. Excellent use of tables and figures etc. Aesthetics are very pleasing.</td>
<td>Well presented with good use of tables and figures to support presentation and clarity. Aesthetically pleasing.</td>
<td>Average presentation with some use of tables and figures. Will utilize a contents page and pagination and have a visually pleasing title page. Aesthetically acceptable.</td>
<td>Poor presentation with only very limited use of tables and figures. Aesthetically poor. e.g. Aesthetically poor title page.</td>
<td>Presentation detracts. No use of figures or tables. Aesthetics are not appealing. No pagination or content page. Unreadable, scruffy and lacking clarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td>Well-presented and written diary. Field trip exercises all completed and well presented.</td>
<td>Diary is submitted and some of the field trip exercises completed.</td>
<td>Diary is submitted and some of the field trip exercises completed.</td>
<td>Diary is submitted and some of the field trip exercises completed.</td>
<td>No diary or field trip exercises completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>*Geography refers to correct use of geographic terms and location, places, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Geography refers to correct use of geographic terms and location, places, etc.*
3. Destinations

3.1 The Puglia region

Map of the Puglia region and its principal landscape features.

The landscape of Puglia is as old as 100,000 years since glaciation, and is typified by finer-scale management. Cultural artifacts, cropping patterns, and remnants of vegetation generally typify the structure of the landscape and its spatial heterogeneity. Thanks to its relative flatness, Puglia has always been an agricultural region, producing, amongst others, olive oil (more than any other Italian region), wine, tomatoes, artichokes, aubergines and wheat. In terms of livestock, sheep-farming reigns supreme, a trait that Puglia shares with its neighbor, Greece.

Parcelization and subdivision of property into small units are typical practices in Mediterranean forest landscapes, such as those found in Puglia. The patterns of land division and ownership have commonly fragmented forest ecosystems along lines that coincide with road networks, farm boundaries, and settlements. Rotational grazing, cutting or fire management have gradually led to complex and heterogenous cultural patterns characterized by relatively small and regular forest patches. These patterns provide valuable habitat for species that would otherwise disappear from the forest matrix. Privately owned forests are mostly covered by broad-leaved species, such as Quercus ilex, Q. trojana, and Q. pubescens. They are managed through coppicing, a traditional
silvicultural method used in the Puglia region which involves cutting back trees periodically at the base of the stumps to produce new shoots for forest regeneration.

Covering approximately 19,300 km², Puglia (Poo- lia) is Italy’s 7th largest and south-easternmost region. It has a population of about 4 million, but less than a quarter live in the region’s largest towns: Bari (pop. 320,000), Taranto (pop. 195,000), Foggia (pop. 153,000), Lecce (pop. 94,000) and Brindisi (pop. 89,000). Puglia’s coastline extends for 800 km and features some of the country’s most beautiful beaches and blue seas (see https://www.thethinkingtraveller.com/thinkpuglia/guide-to-puglia/geography-of-puglia/beaches-in-puglia.aspx). In the north lies the Gargano peninsula, which, apart from the foothills of the Appennine range in the extreme north-west, is the only mountainous area of the region. From there, a large plain extends all the way down to the Valle d’Itria area, whose delightful old towns including Locorotondo, Alberobello and Martina Franca sit among a series of gently rolling hills carpeted with olive groves and vineyards. Hill-top Ostuni marks the end of the Valle d’Itria and the beginning of the Salento plain, which continues all the way down to Santa Maria di Leuca, Puglia’s southernmost extremity.
Puglia has a long history dating back more than 3,000 years. The region points towards the Mediterranean Sea and yet is still so connected with the mainland, absorbing cultures, arts and traditions from far away through the centuries, as well as developing its own genuine uniqueness. Briefly, Puglia has been inhabited since the Paleolithic Age: in the 1st millennium BC, Messapii and other Italic peoples settled the land. Later, in the 8th century BC, Puglia became a Greek colony, and in 272 BC the Romans expanded throughout the territory. After the fall of the Roman empire in 476 AC, Puglia was dominated by barbarians, Byzantines and Normans. More recently, Puglia joined Italy in 1961, and in 1915 the first Puglian aqueduct was built to solve the problem of water shortage in the region.

3.2 Overview of Bari

The city of Bari is the second largest of southern Italy and the capital of the Puglia region; it is the fifth largest province in Italy and the sixth most populated. The city is a major port on the Adriatic Sea and connects to other Adriatic ports using railways, motorways and shipping. Bari has become one of the top commercial and industrial cities in Italy, producing chemicals, machinery, printed materials, petroleum, textiles and has a growing service sector. It takes pride in its seafood industry and agricultural produce as well.
As of 2016\(^1\), Bari has a population of 324,198 covering over 116 km\(^2\) (45 sq mi). The urban area counts 700,000 inhabitants and the larger metropolitan area 1.3 million inhabitants. The city is divided into four different sections. To the north is the tightly knit old town on the peninsula between two modern harbors, while to the south is the Murat district (erected by Joachim Murat), the modern heart of the city, which is laid out on a rectangular grid-plan with a promenade on the sea and the major shopping district (Via Sparano and Via Argiro). In this area is located the headquarters (or main building) of the University of Bari.

---

\(^1\) The Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), 2016.
Designed in the second half of the 1800s, it preserves a monumental façade which reflects the elegant interiors, such as the ‘Salone degli Affreschi’ (‘Hall of Frescoes’) with allegorical paintings and decorated vault. The building is flanked by one of the city’s major public gardens, ‘Umberto Square I’. Modern residential zones surrounding the center of Bari were built during the 1960s and 1970s replacing the old suburbs that had developed along roads splaying outwards from gates in the city walls.

![University of Bari headquarters (main building)](image)

Bari enjoys a Mediterranean climate, but there is increasing concern that climate change may disrupt the seasonal pattern of hot-dry summers and wet winters, impacting the farming chain, quality of life, and occurrences of wildfires. Urban green spaces constitute less than 2% of the city’s surface area, which mainly consist of small parks and neighbourhood gardens.

**Historical town**

The historical, or old, town of Bari, called Bari Vecchia (pronounced ‘Vekeea’), is a maze of streets with various historical monuments and lively bars and restaurants. This area has been built on for millennia, but most of the archaeology is buried under the nucleus of narrow lanes which make up the old town. The most important sights are the Basilica di San Nicholas (San Nicola), commonly known as Santa Claus, the Cathedral of San Sabino (1035–1171), and the Swabian Castle built by Frederick II. The 11th century Basilica contains the remains of Saint Nicholas, Bari’s patron saint. Inside the Basilica is also one of Southern Italy’s best pieces of Renaissance artwork, a ‘cathedra’ or bishop’s throne from the 11th century. There are also some fine mosaics in the crypt and art works in the Basilica.
museum. The Cathedral of San Sabino goes back as far as the 12th century. Recently, an archaeological exhibit has been opened on the lower level to display the finds of a primitive church. Close by is the Swabian castle, (“Castello Svevo”), an imposing 12th century fortress (see page 12 for more details about the castle).

![The ‘Column of Justice’ in the old town – Mercantile Square](image)

A couple of pleasant and busy public squares are Piazza del Ferrarese and Piazza Mercantile. The small column in Piazza (Square) Mercantile is protected by a lion and called the Colonna della Giustizia (Column of Justice); here, in olden days, people who owed debts were tied, flogged and put to shame in public. It is a good place to stop for lunch or a drink, with a choice of restaurants and cafes. A number of exhibits are on display in the archaeological museum of Palazzo Simi on Lamberti Street.

The old city of Bari is very unique because it represents an example of an historic inhabited center that has not undergone gentrification. It is particularly visited by tourists for the vibrant life of the local inhabitants, who are masters in the art of using the territory’s products to produce some of the finest and most well-known foods, like “focaccia” bread-pizza. Home-makers are dedicated to making fresh “orecchiette” pasta with durum wheat outside their homes as passers-by assist and can purchase a bagful. This round-shaped pasta is a staple of the Mediterranean diet now a UNESCO heritage.

**Urban green spaces**

Green space planning in Bari is acquiring greater importance. Until now, it has been somewhat limited. City officials focus their economic resources on finalizing projects aimed
at enhancing urban green space and its sustainability. Hindering factors to green space planning are a lack of knowledge on constructing green space networks, lack of public awareness and gaps in cooperation among authorities. Nevertheless, planning instruments (e.g., masterplans) encourage citizens and associations to participate in conferences, forums, etc., to increase their awareness of future greening initiatives and to exchange information.

Urban agriculture in Bari

Urban green areas in Bari consist mainly of gardens and parks where local residents pass their time in social exchange and recreation. The introduction of immigrants has caused tension among local residents. Thus, there is a need to manage green spaces to integrate both groups and to improve the quality of life.

Bari faces another and more important challenge: increasing the number of green spaces in a dense urban context and the relative ecosystem services for the wellbeing of its citizens. An example of an urban park that was created not long ago is Perotti Park, which was built on the site of a demolished building complex. The park has attracted numerous citizens for practicing sports and spending their leisure time.
In stark contrast to the urban parks, a larger and unmanaged park called Lama Balice lies on the outskirts of the city of Bari. This park was established in 1980 by the regional authority as a Nature Park, since it is an important source of biodiversity. It is also used for agricultural purposes and acts as a natural channel for regulating stormwater; today, it is a recreational and cultural hub as well. The characteristic feature of this park is the “lama”, or dried channel, that fills up with stormwater during the wet season. The lama is a typical formation of arid Mediterranean landscapes.
Geological information

Lama Balice originates many kilometers away in Alta Murgia National Park. It is characterized by planes, steep and uneven slopes, eroded terraces, and caves, and each of these assumes different forms depending on the type of rocks involved. The territory is composed of four different stone typologies: Compact Mesozoic marine limestone, lightly hardened Quaternary beach calcarenites, Olocenic canyon bottom debris and recent carbonate alteration soils. The Mesozoic sediment resembles the limestone of Bari formed 159 to 91 million years ago, while the Calcarenites are part of the formation that dates back 5.3 million to less than a million years ago. Both types of rock were formed in a marine environment, but originated at a distance of millions of years. Locally, both rock types have been extracted extensively from antiquity to today; proof of this is found in the quarries, in the tuffs and the hypogea. Alluvial deposits are also found in the park; these are made up of debris which have been stripped from the walls of the lama by the power of water and dragged for miles to the Murgia Plateau. These sediments fill the lama’s bed and change position based on a more or less significant event.

(http://www.parcolamabalice.it/territorio/geodiversita/geologia-e-luomo/)

Geological Map of Apulian Region, Italy
References:

- Introduction to Bari, Apulia
  https://www.lifeinitaly.com/art-cities/bari-apulia
- The Geography of Puglia
  https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/234968/

3.3 Introduction of Field Sites

3.3.1 Norman-Swabian castle (Bari)

The Norman-Swabian Castle is an extensive and large structure that guarded the city of Bari for centuries. It is also the most prominent of the many seafront fortresses that line up along the Puglian coast. Located on the edge of the historical center, the castle is an easy walk to the other main sights of the old town as well as the city’s port and seafront promenade.

Using the foundation and site of a Roman outpost, the Norman king, Roger II, commissioned its construction in 1132. The city revolted against the Normans, siding with William I of Sicily, who razed the castle in 1156. During the Swabian rule, Frederick II, a great admirer of architecture and who was fond of building castles, rebuilt it in a more extensive manner in 1233. Following his reign, it was inhabited by various rulers and nobles until it finally became part of the Kingdom of Naples up until Italy’s unification.
The castle has an internal courtyard and a moat complete with drawbridge. Inside are some monumental sculptures and other Puglian artifacts; exhibits are occasionally on display.

Norman-Swabian Castle – Bari

Related Themes: Historical Geography, Conservation, Heritage and National Parks

References:
- Official website
  https://www.viaggiareinpuglia.it/at/1/castellotorre/70/en/Bari's-Norman-Swabian-Castle
3.3.2 Gravina in Puglia

Gravina di Puglia is a town located in Western Murgia about 50 km away from Bari and is part of Alta Murgia National Park. Most of the town is located on one side of a ravine that is more than 100 meters deep and features a sizeable settlement of rocky dwellings. The countryside is dotted with rocks of different shapes, two archaeological sites with ruins of temples, walls and floors of ancient buildings, and pieces of pottery.

Under the inhabited area of the town center is a well-preserved underground world of tunnels, cellars, stone churches, granaries, and seventeenth century ovens, which can be visited on a guided tour. This area might have changed its function over the centuries - they now serve as cellars and stalls - but the vast system of caves in the nearby ravine still holds many clues to the complex rock civilization. Testifying to this period are the many cave-houses built with overlapping levels connected by external stairways, as well as the dozens of frescoed churches, streets, tombs, walls, and gardens.

Related Themes: Historical Geography, Conservation, Heritage and National Parks, Settlement Structure and Patterns

References:
- Gravina in Puglia
- Carroll and Prowse, 2016. Research at the Roman Imperial Estate at Vagnari, Puglia (Comune Di Gravina in Puglia, Provincia Di Bari, Regione Puglia)
3.3.3 ‘Granoro’ pasta manufacturer

‘Granoro Srl’ pasta manufacturer is based in Corato, Puglia, a region known since Roman times as the area where the best durum wheat in Italy and Europe are produced. Founded in the early 20th century, this pasta manufacturer began operating in 1967 under the brand name of Granoro.

Of the 130 varieties of durum wheat in existence in the region of Puglia, the company has selected those best suited to the production of high quality pasta. The wheat is certified as 100% Apulian thanks to supply agreements in place between Granoro, the farmers and the mill that transforms the durum wheat into semolina (the hard grains left after the milling of flour, used in puddings and pasta). Granoro has been awarded certification from ICEA (Institute for Ethical and Environmental Certification), which certifies the organic production method. Through the years, Granoro has expanded its line of products to include egg-based pasta, rice, olive oil, tomato sauces and pulses, all of which are produced in Puglia.

Granoro advertisement for high-quality durum wheat pasta

Thanks to the company’s continuous quest for the highest quality, both in terms of the production process and raw materials, Granoro pasta has become well established on both Italian and international markets, and in the space of just a few years the daily production volume has soared from 15,000 kilograms to the current 350,000 kilograms. In addition, Granoro uses high-tech production systems to achieve and guarantee constant quality control, without radical changes to the pasta caused by hasty industrial processes.
The high quality of Granoro pasta is the result of passion, care and the attention paid throughout the entire production process, which successfully combines the ancient tradition of pasta making with modern production technology.

Related Themes: Industrial Geography, Tourism, Leisure and Recreation Retail Structure and Organization

References:
- Official Website
  https://www.granoro.it/en

3.3.4 Borgo Egnazia resort

Borgo Egnazia is a luxury resort built on 45 acres of land and located about 50 km south of Bari. The resort does not have a history; it all started in 1996 with the private vacation home of the Melpignano family - “Masseria San Domenico”. The structure was built from scratch entirely of tuff, a local type of limestone, and cut by the skilled hands of tuff masters. The resort’s architect and set designer was inspired by Apulian farms, rural villages and nature. The stately construction is a harmonious blend of tradition, innovation and simplicity. Borgo means “village” in Italian, and the resort is arranged to have the appearance of a village. It took six years and a €150 m investment to build until it was finally opened in 2010.

The resort is divided into three sections: the stately “La Corte” (the main hotel), which opens out to two-tiered swimming pools; the maze-like “Borgo” (“Village”) with a family pool, square, and rows of duplex townhouses, and 30 outlying villas, each with a private pool. Less like a real Italian borgo and more like a movie set, it has real star quality - Justin Timberlake and Jessica Biel got married here.

Borgo Egnazia represents a new concept of hospitality, creating a blend from the Apulian landscape, luxury, refined hospitality, cultural richness and elite tourism as a vacation spot for the entire family.
Borgo Egnazia resort (“village”)

Related Themes: Tourism, Leisure and Recreation, Retail Structure and Organization, Settlement Structure and Patterns

References:
- Official website
  https://www.borgoegnazia.com/?lang=en
  https://www.worldscientific.com/doi/abs/10.1142/9789813233683_0008
- Grittani et. al. 2015. Agritourism and territorial framework in the Northern Salento (Apulia Region, Italy).
3.3.5 Ostuni (historical town)

Ostuni is one of the most beautiful and famous towns in Apulia known for its white walls and typically white-painted architecture. This unique historic town, called "Città Bianca" ("White Town"), its monuments, and baroque-style churches are examples of the great architecture and culture that characterize this part of Southern Italy.

Ostuni is a city and comune in the province of Brindisi (Apulia, Italy) with a population of about 32,000 located approximately 8 km from the coast. Its main economic activities include tourism, attracted by its nearby pristine beaches, historical architecture in the city and its surroundings, as well as a vibrant olive and grape agribusiness.

The “white” town of Ostuni

History

The region around Ostuni has been inhabited since the Stone Age. The town is reputed to have been originally established by the Messapii, an Indo-European tribe, and destroyed by Hannibal during the Punic Wars. It was then re-built by the Greeks, the name Ostuni deriving from the Greek Astu néon ("new town").

Sacked after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, in 996 AD the town became part of the Norman County of Lecce. This period saw the development of the medieval town around the summit of the 229-m high hill, a castle (of which only some parts remain), and city walls
built with four gates. From 1300 to 1463 Ostuni was part of the Principality of Taranto and from 1507 passed to Isabella, Duchess of Bari, wife of Gian Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan. Under the influence of Isabella, Ostuni enjoyed a golden age within the wider panorama of the Italian Renaissance. In this period, Isabella gave protection to humanists and people of the Arts, including Bishop Giovanni Bovio. Isabella died in 1524 and Ostuni passed as dowry to her daughter Bona Sforza, wife-to-be of Sigismund I, King of Poland. Under Bona Sforza, Ostuni continued to enjoy a liberal and magnanimous regime. In 1539, she had towers built along the entire shoreline as protection against anticipated attacks from the Turks who controlled the Balkans. These towers still exist and include Pozzella Tower, the Pylon, and Villanova tower.

There are fascinating sites to visit in Ostuni: the Cathedral (built in the 15th century), the 18th century church of San Vito Martire, the column of Saint Oronzo (also built in the 18th century), and the Piazza della Libertà (Liberty Square, 19th century). A monument on its own, the town’s largest buildings are the Cathedral and the Bishop’s Palace together with a number of mansions of local aristocratic families. The Cathedral is the most interesting site to visit in Ostuni and is located just some hundred meters from Piazza della Libertà. It was built by Frederick II around 1228, and by 1496 it had undergone its first renovation. The cathedral’s gothic architectural design made by stonemasons and local sculptors has won much acclaim over the years. The cathedral’s façade consists of three distinct portals and a rose-like window where you will be able to see a countless number of symbols associated with cosmology and medieval theology.

Archeological sites in Ostuni
Apart from its architectural and natural beauty, Ostuni has a host of archeological sites, among which are the Santa Maria di Agnano site and the cave of Sant’Angelo. In the former, one of the most intriguing archeological discoveries was made when the skeleton of a 20-year-old pregnant woman was uncovered. Many of these ancient artifacts and archeological findings can be seen in Ostuni’s local museums. The cave of Santa Maria d’Agnano is of particular interest for those who are fascinated by history and archeology because it is one of the oldest, dating back centuries. The fossils of the pregnant woman discovered there show that the area had already been inhabited more than 40,000 years ago. It is believed that the fetus of the woman nearly reached its delivery term before she died. Other human fossils have been found there as well.

Related Themes: Historical Geography, Inner City Redevelopment, Settlement Structure and Patterns
3.3.6 Alberobello (UNESCO site)

Alberobello (literally "beautiful tree") is a small town of the Metropolitan City of Bari in Puglia. The name derives from the Latin, Sylva Arboris Belli (“wood from the tree of war”), after an oak tree found nearby. The town has approximately 10,735 inhabitants and is famous for its unique stone cone-shaped houses, called trulli. The trulli of Alberobello date back to the 14th century and have been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1996.

Alberobello seems to have been founded in the 15th century by the Acquaviva of Aragon family, the Counts of Conversano; but it was only from 1635 that the town really began to develop, under the influence of Count Giangirolamo II Acquaviva of Aragon. During this period the first 40 families were granted land to farm in the area. The first trulli appeared, that contributed to the expansion of the settlement. The abundance of limestone that was found led to building houses with dry stone without the use of mortar. The trullo’s dry-wall construction (without using mortar), was imposed on the new settlers so that they could dismantle their shelters in a hurry: an efficient means to evade taxes on new settlements under the Kingdom of Naples. The inhabitants of Alberobello were feudal vassals of the Acquaviva of Aragon family until 1797, when King Ferdinand IV of Bourbon received Alberobello and issued a decree that elevated the small village to a royal city, freeing them from feudal serfdom.
Two districts of the city have the largest numbers of trulli: Rione Monti with 1,030 trulli, the most picturesque of the two, and Rione Aia Piccola with 590 trulli. Nowadays, the streets and alleyways of Rione Monti are mainly used for commercial purposes, especially tourist shops. In fact, the district is visited every year by thousands of tourists. Aia Piccola, which means “small yard district”, is located in the south-eastern slope of Alberobello and takes its name from an ancient small yard that was used to collect tithes. It is the quietest district, free from the chaotic mood of Rione Monti, and is still inhabited by local residents.

Points of interest

Museum of the Territory
This museum is dedicated to the culture and territory of Alberobello. Though small, it contains many relics that tell about the origins of the trulli and the peasant culture on which they are based. It is possible to trace the town’s history, its main farming activities, the architectural techniques and the everyday life of the early inhabitants of Alberobello.

Olive Oil Museum
In the Aia piccola district one can visit the olive oil museum. It contains the instruments and tools used in the past for the production of this precious local resource. A description of Puglia’s olives is given, along with the production process from harvesting to milling.

Trullo ‘Sovrano’: This large two-floor trullo was built around 1797 by a wealthy family and reflects the highest level of the trulli-building technique. Today the trullo is a museum and shows how everyday life in these unique structures used to be. Of interest are the household items and tools used in the old days.
St. Anthony’s Church: Constructed in 1927, this church is one of a kind, being entirely made of trulli. It is laid out in a Greek cross plan with lateral chapels and features a monumental entrance and staircase overarched by a rose window.

D’Amore House: Before the official recognition of the town in 1797 by King Ferdinand IV of Naples, it was forbidden by the local Counts to build solid structures; only the dry stone technique was allowed. D’amore’s house marks a transition – it was the first house in Alberobello to be built using mortar, a mixture of lime and red soil. Since then, buildings and trulli have been built using this technique and in many of the old buildings of Alberobello you can still see this particular cement between the stones. Today, this house is the site of the Tourism Office.

Sanctuary of the Holy Doctors Cosmas and Damian: Rising high in the sky above Alberobello are the belltowers of the sanctuary dedicated to the doctors and Saints, Cosmas and Damian. The sanctuary was built in 1885 and is one of the most important monuments in town. It contains the relics of the two saints as well as their wooden statues.

Related Themes: Historical Geography, Tourism, Leisure and Recreation Retail Structure and Organization, Conservation, Heritage and National Parks

References:

• UNESCO official website: The Trulli of Alberobello
  https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/787/

• Todisco et. al. 2017. Geometry and Proportions of the Traditional Trulli of Alberobello.

• V. Ferretti, 2016. From stakeholders analysis to cognitive mapping and Multi-Attribute Value Theory: An integrated approach for policy support.

• Agnoletti et. al. 2015. Biocultural Diversity and Landscape Patterns in Three Historical Rural Areas of Morocco, Cuba and Italy.
3.3.7 ‘Eurosa’ floriculture industry

Located in the municipality of Candela and built on 250 hectares, 85 of which are devoted to greenhouses, the “Eurosa” floriculture firm is an agricultural reality of prime European importance, a pioneer in energy efficiency applied to agriculture. The company produces green, succulent and seasonal pot plants. It started up more than half a century ago with a small wooden greenhouse where the very first roses, chrysanthemums and carnations were planted. Today, Eurosa continues to be family-run, with a managerial and market-oriented approach geared to growth with a clear global vision.

Eurosa’s state-of-the-art standard is founded on the co-generation and implementation of innovative solutions for water usage and integrated pest management. Eco-sustainability is one of the most important aspects to which the company is committed. In 2004, Eurosa signed an agreement with a leading energy partner for the use of the waste energy from their power stations in order to heat the greenhouses. Thanks to this agreement, the company is able to produce plantations on a large scale with the use of Green Technology to sustain large promotional sales campaigns on a global level. Protection and respect for the environment are a priority for Eurosa. In fact, it obtained MPS-ECAS (https://www.ecas.nl/en/) international environmental certification by respecting some of the strictest parameters in the world.
Related Themes: Forestry and Farming, Industrial Revolution

References:
- Italian Horticulture: FloraCulture International  
  [https://www.floraculture.eu/markets/italian-horticulture/](https://www.floraculture.eu/markets/italian-horticulture/)

3.3.8 ‘Cantine Due Palme’ winery

Established in 1989 as a Social Cooperative, today “Cantine Due Palme” has become leader in the production of the most typical wine varieties (e.g., Negroamaro) of the Salento area of Apulia, combining tradition and state-of-the-art technology. The production stages, from the cellar to the bottling line, through the ageing facilities, are guaranteed by meticulous quality controls. The highlight of wine production is the cellar. Here, the finest wines are aged and stored in barrels of French and American oak, holding a total capacity of 10,000 Hl of wine. Thanks to the strategic vision and attentive practices in the vineyards as in the cellars, the winery has built a strong reputation producing wines that delight the public as well as critics. A key feature of the winery is ‘Alberello’, literally meaning “small tree”, which is a traditional method of bush vine cultivation that produces very concentrated and complex fruits.
“Cantine Due Palme” winery is a symbol of excellence in Apulia, an important testimony to its territory, history and culture. It has established itself successfully on Italian and foreign markets, assisted by an annual production of about 12 million bottles, playing a role in the internationalization of Italian wines.

Related Theme: Industrial Geography

References:

- Official website
  https://www.cantineduepalme.it/en/
- A Tramacere, 2016. How small wine Italian company from Puglia can enter the Chinese-Shanghai market.
  https://run.unl.pt/handle/10362/18629
  http://tesi.cab.unipd.it/54511/
3.3.9 ‘Sant’Angelo di Piccoli’ farmstead (Alta Murgia)

The Sant’Angelo di Piccoli farm is located in the countryside of Mottola in the south-eastern plateau of Alta Murgia (province of Taranto) – a territory that is largely made up of limestone, tuff rock and clay deposits. This landscape is also composed of remarkable rock complexes, natural caves once used for shelter, aggregation, defense and prayer, and represents the historical and cultural context of the entire area. It is characterized by typical Mediterranean scrub species, Macedonian oak and downy oak forests interspersed by a dense network of dry stone walls.

Part of the farmland of Sant’Angelo di Piccoli, owned by the D’Onghia family, is used for cereal and forage crops adopting organic production systems. On the other hand, marginal land and part of the forests are employed for the rearing of native Apulian breeds: the Murge Horse, of which the farm boasts splendid examples, the donkey of Martina Franca and Podolian cattle.

Animal products are processed on the farm. In the “mini” dairy factory, cheese products are processed, such as the typical mozzarella and fresh ricotta, as well as various other Apulian cheeses. The in-house sausage factory produces a well-known pork salami called “capocollo”.

From a historical point of view, an ancient community of the area once bred animals employing natural methods, and with them moved from one territory to another; these same animals were also used for their sustenance. The Sant’Angelo di Piccoli livestock farm protects and enhances their territory in respect of these ancient traditions between man and the land’s resources. It is the fruit of a solid tradition handed down some forty years ago in the rearing of local breeds.

Related Themes: Geology, Geomorphology and Natural Hazards, Forestry and Farming
References:

  https://ascelibrary.org/doi/abs/10.1061/40796(177)45
- Canora and Fidelibus, 2008. Variation of Infiltration Rate through Karstic Surfaces due to land Use Changes: A Case Study in Murgia (Italy).

3.3.10 The Sassi and Park of Rupestrian Churches of Matera (UNESCO site)

The city of Matera lies in the southern region of Basilicata. The Sassi and Park of Rupestrian Churches of Matera comprise a complex of dwellings dug in rock called ‘Sassi’, churches, monasteries, shops and workshops built into the natural caves of the Murgia. This property, which covers an area of 1,016 ha, was occupied from the Palaeolithic (ca. 9,600 B.C.) to the Neolithic era (7,000 B.C. in Southeast Europe) and shows evidence of continuous human occupation through several millennia until the present day. It is suspected to be among the first human settlements in Italy. The “Sassi” are a remarkable and intact example of a troglodyte settlement in the Mediterranean region that is perfectly adapted to its terrain and ecosystem.

The ancient districts of the city of Matera and Park of Rupestrian Churches stretch over the Murgia, a calcareous highland plateau characterized by deep fault fissures, ravines, rocks and caves. In fact, the Sassi are houses dug in the calcarenitic rock itself, which is characteristic of the regions of Basilicata and Apulia. The streets in some parts of the Sassi often run on top of other houses. The ancient town grew up on one slope of the ravine created by a river that is now a small stream.
Aside from the deep ravines and bare highland plateaus, the morphology of the territory is also integrated with about 150 rupestrian (cave) churches, shepherd tracks interspersed with wells and fortified farmhouses, forming one of the most intriguing landscapes of the Mediterranean. The occupation of the natural caves intensified from the 8th century onward, when the city started to overshoot the boundaries of the defensive Roman walls constructed around the part of the city called Civita, the first inhabited nucleus.
The earliest Sassi in the settlement were enclosed by a wall of excavated blocks. In the modern era, during the 1950s, the Italian government forcefully relocated most of the population of the Sassi to areas of the developing modern city. The malaria and unhealthy living conditions were considered an affront to the new Italian Republic. However, people continued to live in the Sassi. Matera is the only place in the world where people can boast to still be living in the same houses of their ancestors of some 9,000 years ago.

**UNESCO World Heritage Site**

The Sassi of Matera and Park of Rupestrian Churches together encompass the characteristic cultural features, sites and monuments that underpin the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property; this includes the ancient urban center and the highland plateau on the opposite side of the ravine. There is a designated buffer zone around the World Heritage property to protect the immediate surroundings of the Sassi from insensitive development.

Matera has been designated the “2019 European Capital of Culture” by the Council of Ministers of the European Union, one of the most prestigious and high-profile cultural titles in Europe. The city has also been the shooting location of several international films and is visited by numerous tourists every year.

**Protection and management requirements**

The Sassi and Park of Rupestrian Churches property is bound by the national regulation for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage (Leg. Decree no. 42/2004, code of cultural heritage and landscape). This national regulation requires the prior approval of the relevant Superintendences of the local Offices of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities for any intervention or activity impacting the property. Most of the historical area is owned by the State and leased to the Municipality of Matera under Law 771/1986. The
law gives direct responsibility to the Municipality for the management of this historical area.

*Related Themes: Historical Geography, Geology, Geomorphology and Natural Hazards, Conservation, Heritage and National Parks, Settlement Structure and Patterns*

References:

- UNESCO official website
- Introduction to The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera (UNESCO/NHK)
  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8zghPxyKY_A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8zghPxyKY_A)
- Gizzi et. al. 2016. *The conservation state of the Sassi of Matera site (Southern Italy) and its correlation with the environmental conditions analysed through spatial analysis techniques.*
3.3.11 ‘Torre Guaceto’ Nature Reserve

Torre Guaceto nature reserve is a protected area that extends 7 km inland and 20 km along the Adriatic coast, 98 km south of Bari; it is divided into two parts and covers almost 1,200 ha. This nature reserve takes its name from a tower, which is one of a series of towers situated along the coast. These were built in the 16th century as a system of defense.

![A marsh in Torre Guaceto nature reserve](image)

The reserve is of particular beauty and importance. It is characterized by the presence of fresh water, which helped the growth of extensive woodlands and a variety of animal species. The reserve contains a remarkable diversity of habitats and landscapes ranging from the marine reserve with rocky and sandy beaches inhabited by turtles, to wetlands and marshes consisting of pools of brackish water surrounded by typical Mediterranean vegetation home to amphibians and birds. The area is also characterized by the presence of sand dunes, formed by the action of the wind, and century-old olive trees, symbol of the agricultural tradition of Puglia.

The marine reserve is divided into three zones that correspond to different types of protection and specific natural features. The most important area, zone A, has full protection status. Here, hiking is possible but only with permission. The other two zones, B and C, have partial protection status.
The stretch of coast that goes from Punta Penna Grossa up to south of the tower is varied. The northern part is mainly low and sandy; further south, north of the tower, the coastline is dotted by a number of coves, while south of the tower it is linear and consists of a clayey cliff.

Throughout the year, the reserve offers several sports activities such as trekking, cycle excursions and seawatching/snorkelling, as well as different educational activities on environmental education.
**Related Themes**: Coastal Geomorphology and Hazards, River Basin Changes and Development, Geology, Geomorphology and Natural Hazards

**References**:

- Mastronuzzi et. al, 2018. *Landscape Analysis in Torre Guaceto Area (Brindisi) aimed at the Reconstruction of the Late Holocene Sea Level Curve*. [https://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu/documents/59757854/Mastronuzzi_et_al._201920190616-451.pdf?response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DLANDSCAPE_ANALYSIS_IN_TORRE_GUACETO_AREA_dfx%26%3E-Amazon-Algorithm%3D%3AWS4-HMAC-SHA256%26%3EAmazon-Credential%3DASIATUSBJ6ABACBC5VDW5%26%3FF20200507%26%3EFus-east-1%26%3FS3%26%3EFaws%26%3Ex-Amazon-Date%3D20200507T084106Z%26%3EAmazon-Expires%3D3600%26%3EAmazon-SignedHeaders%3Dhost%26%3EAmazon-Signature%3Debf325b613fed649f5b3b02f3a02a1db0e24cf550fa4e65ab495fa55e](https://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu/documents/59757854/Mastronuzzi_et_al._201920190616-451.pdf?response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DLANDSCAPE_ANALYSIS_IN_TORRE_GUACETO_AREA_dfx%26%3E-Amazon-Algorithm%3D%3AWS4-HMAC-SHA256%26%3EAmazon-Credential%3DASIATUSBJ6ABACBC5VDW5%26%3FF20200507%26%3EFus-east-1%26%3FS3%26%3EFaws%26%3EX-Amazon-Date%3D20200507T084106Z%26%3EAmazon-Expires%3D3600%26%3EAmazon-SignedHeaders%3Dhost%26%3EAmazon-Signature%3Debf325b613fed649f5b3b02f3a02a1db0e24cf550fa4e65ab495fa55e)

- State Nature Reserve of Torre Guaceto Website
3.4 Fieldwork Methods

FIELDWORK is designed to introduce you to the needs of OBSERVATION, INTERPRETATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS and PRESENTATION of the data collected onsite. These needs are also important in other sorts of data collection, such as map interpretation and use. They are paramount to successful fieldwork.

3.4.1 WHAT DATA TO COLLECT?

Going into the field to collect information requires some idea and organization regarding what is the relevant data to be collected. You could take photographs, which today is a common practice for recording information on the observable landscape. (Before photography was invented we had to rely on sketching or similar representations of information, which regularly required some selection of what would be included and what would not be included in the picture.)

A photograph is not generally selective. It records all the information before the lens. Thus, it is not useful until we point out the valuable pieces of information we wish to bring to others’ attention. This is easily done by annotating the picture using highlights or drawing attention to the significant features.

A sketch gives a good idea of the simplifying and selective technique involved. With modern materials you do not even need to draw items at all; just place a piece of clear film over the photograph, delineate on the film the different areas of interest and assign a name to each area. It is then possible to “see” the areas of different land use and possible conflicts underway caused by humans and/or the types and effects of physical processes.

In the information given in the supplementary materials there is a detailed list of of human activities that might be used in coding land use with particular reference to natural resources; this illustrates the large amount of detail that could be necessary for answering certain research questions. Such detail yet compression of the absolute
amount of information available into a generalized form reflects on the interpretation of the observations.

3.4.2 INTERPRETATION OF DATA

It is good practice to collect and record details in field work in various ways and forms. The type of details collected, whether qualitative (descriptive), or quantitative where the counting of items will become important, largely depends on the purpose of the field work exercise.

All science requires some idea of what you are trying to discover, whether to confirm or disprove notions or theories, or to provide detailed data to improve analysis of a problem. This requires selectivity and specific identification of the type of data required. When recording observations in field you must interpret what you observe in terms of the identities required. Mistakes at this stage will subject your work to criticism in a later review.

3.4.3 RECORDING OF DATA

Tables, questionnaires, maps and notebooks for recording details of observations or queries are required for fieldwork. Most of the information will be recorded on pre-arranged forms, but there will always be questions you cannot answer in field. Thus, queries should be annotated in detail in notebooks identifying the exact locations (by way of map references, street names and numbers, etc.) of the difficulties. Such difficulties can be analyzed after the fieldwork exercise. Most queries are about interpretation, as it is unlikely that you can foresee every type of information in the fieldwork.

3.4.4 ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Statistical analysis is most common these days, but geographers still work with a large amount of qualitative data through maps, photographs, sketches, notes, etc.
Fieldwork data must be reduced to readable standardized forms that can be reproduced in your written reports. This analysis should organize the data in ways that make it possible to answer the questions you had before you set off to the field and those that might have arisen in field through your detailed observations.

Thus, the final presentation should state:
1. the objectives clearly
2. the methods of collecting the required data
3. the type of data recorded
4. any problems in collecting data
5. any problems in recording and interpreting data
6. types of analysis used
7. any problems in analysis
8. the answers to the objectives, and
9. whether any further questions arise for future consideration

You will carry out some fieldwork involving data collection. Your results should be incorporated into your overall field reports as appropriate.

3.4.5 SURVEYS

“Surveys” form a common method of fieldwork for geographers, but the term is often misused to refer only to a particular type of survey. In-depth studies might incorporate surveys of an historical nature through searches for documentary and other recorded evidence, as is found in photographs and drawings or paintings of the past, which could help interpret past landscapes and patterns of change.

Delving into larger and more detailed statistical archives, such as census or similar data, is another method which is likely to provide detailed information. This search will become more comprehensive and sophisticated in approach as it advances to the present day, given the progress made in statistical methodology and computer technology.
A further method is to build upon all the existing knowledge by carrying out a survey of an area and its population (resident and/or transient) for a precise objective. This could be done by enumeration (such as counting traffic movements), by sampling a selected “population”, and/or by a questionnaire survey seeking knowledge and opinions from and about those surveyed.

The present field trip will NOT incorporate these more sophisticated methods of survey due to lack of time. However, in writing up YOUR OBSERVATIONS you can make reference to other people’s surveys if they help to support what you have observed.

Highly generalized land use groups are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Agriculture</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S: Retail &amp; local services</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS: Entertainment &amp; recreation</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: Offices (commercial)</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G: Institutions (admin., e.g., government)</td>
<td>Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS: Social services (e.g., education, health, police)</td>
<td>Gray stripes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I: Storage &amp; industry (manufacturing)</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP: Permanent residential</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT: Temporary residential</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V: Vacant premises</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: Car park</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pm: Car park (multi-storey)</td>
<td>Black stripes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T: Transportation</td>
<td>Black spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS: Construction site</td>
<td>White with “CIP”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4.6 LANDSCAPES AFTER D.W. MEINIG

Landscape as NATURE - beware of romantic ideology
Landscape as HABITAT - clearly so, but beware of thinking that man necessarily improves the world
Landscape as ARTIFACT - while the hand of man may seem to be apparent in everything, nature is not solely a resource for his use
Landscape as SYSTEM - beware of selectivity - in the closed system of this world all items have bearing upon each other, whether physical or behavioral
Landscape as PROBLEM - there is often a problem but it is rarely the landscape itself
Landscape as WEALTH - from a commercial or money-centered view that is true - the land offers man a great variety of opportunities for wealth, but what is the effect upon the land AND OURSELVES
Landscape as IDEOLOGY - desire for change in ourselves and our landscape necessitates belief and thereby ideology, but beware of impossible dreams and false hopes and beliefs
Landscape as HISTORY - a sense of detail and fact; a sense of accumulation and process - the past lives on
Landscape as PLACE - a sense of locality, texture, emotion, "feel", of the specific and not the general
Landscape as AESTHETIC - a sense of art; beauty, and purity - our personal interpretations of likes and dislikes
3.4.7 LANDSCAPES - OBSERVATION AND EVALUATION

Landscapes are:
1. **Integrative**: embracing all elements
   - physical
   - human
   - material
   - spiritual
   - ideological
2. **Specific**: defined or fixed in time and space
3. **Realistic**: representing the ‘REAL’ world, which is defined in human terms POLITICALLY

Modern landscapes are created by “planning”, which is based upon information and reflected by land-use, zoned and under planning.

Ultimately, what we see and measure and what we plan is dependent upon our assumptions about VALUES, which are created by our ATTITUDES, which in turn are formed by our PERCEPTIONS.

Can we create **objective measurements** from these perceptions?

There are NONE which are fully acceptable. The explanation of landscape, which includes LAND USE, is dependent upon a whole range of social factors that shape our perceptions and color our attitudes. Some obvious factors are:
- class
- occupational involvement
- educational level & type, politics
- cultural affinities

**Perceptions** are also colored by how well we use our senses: through our eyes, ears and nose, obviously, but also in some instances by our ability to interpret through touch and taste (e.g., air, water, soil).
The landscape embodies PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE and should be seen dynamically, not in a fixed or static way, as it involves movement.

Many questions should be asked, such as:

- how did it occur?
- what are people doing?
- what will happen?
- what should we do to change things?

To help us answer these and other questions, we can say that landscapes have

LAYOUT which outlasts FORM which outlasts FUNCTION
LAYOUT embodies the historical structure of the landscape;
FORM covers the containers we erect within this structure on the landscape;
FUNCTION covers what happens inside the containers and on the layout itself.

To put it in a different way

LAYOUT gives us the organization and pattern of what we see;
FORM gives us the texture and material nature of what we see; FUNCTION
gives us the use and value of what there is in a landscape.

When we investigate any landscape our sense of values embody sets of AESTHETIC values which will shape our APPRECIATION. This will inform our CRITICAL faculties and inevitably lead us to place what we see in terms of "good" and "bad" through the use of all our senses (sight, sound, smell, touch and taste). Our APPRECIATION is often politically expressed in the use of terms such as:

-improve',
-make more productive',
-'put to its proper use',
-renew',
-create open space', and
-restrict the use of'.

49
Some form of CATEGORIZATION of appreciation is inevitably required, or else it will be impossible to develop POLICIES for landscapes. We must try to be flexible, however, in dealing with many views. Otherwise, policies could immobilize the State (i.e., the Government) in doing anything or become too rigid because of contention over different views, such as those expressed in NIMBY (not in my backyard).

3.4.8 SAFETY

It is important that you carry out your fieldwork in a safe manner. Please remember the safety briefing during your orientation lecture. You MUST READ section 5 of this booklet on fieldwork safety.
PHOTOGRAPHY AND FIELD SKETCHES IN COURSEWORK

practical geography

Photography and field sketches in coursework

When carrying out an individual coursework project, you will probably want to photograph and/or sketch certain landscape features in your project area. These will usually be forms of data and, correctly, can bring a project to life, improve its presentation and help the examiner visualise key features of your investigation.

The often overlooked, but essential, part of this is the management of the images and photographs taken. This article is aimed at helping you develop this aspect of your coursework.

Inset 1: Taking photographs

- Ensure all your photographs are relevant and of high quality.
- Make sure your camera is on a tripod when using one, and keep your camera level when possible.
- Include a grid reference within the picture, if possible.
- Include a scale bar if possible, to show the size of the features.
- Include the date and location of the photograph.
- Make sure your photographs are well lit and clear.

Inset 2: Presenting photographs

- Give each photograph a title.
- Write a short, descriptive caption for each photograph.
- Include a grid reference for each photograph.
- Include a scale bar if possible.
- Include a key to your photographs.

Figure 1: Photograph of Ashes Hollas, Long Ashton, Bristol. View direction: south. Location: OS grid reference ST704381.

Figure 2: Interlocking rocks at Ashes Hollas.

Next steps:

- Ensure all your photographs are relevant and of high quality.
- Make sure your camera is on a tripod when using one, and keep your camera level when possible.
- Include a grid reference within the picture, if possible.
- Include a scale bar if possible, to show the size of the features.
- Include the date and location of the photograph.
- Make sure your photographs are well lit and clear.

Inset 3: Presenting photographs

- Give each photograph a title.
- Write a short, descriptive caption for each photograph.
- Include a grid reference for each photograph.
- Include a scale bar if possible.
- Include a key to your photographs.

Figure 1 shows how a photograph should be correctly displayed within a project.
Inset 3
Stages in drawing a field sketch

Stage 1
Sketch in a few keypoints to ensure the proportions are correct on the page.

Stage 2
Add the main features of the view.

Stage 3
Fully annotate your sketch to include explanatory labels, axis, and the direction of the view.

Field sketches are another way of visually recording your observations in the field. They have some advantages over photographs. Firstly they can draw attention to the geographical features you wish to show, and secondly they are cheaper than photographs. It is also important to realise that you do not need to be an accomplished artist to produce useful field sketches.

Before you start sketching there are a few basic guidelines you need to consider:

- Decide exactly which part of the view you want to draw.
- Use a suitable size of paper, for example A4.
- Use your eye on something firm, like a clipboard.
- Use a pencil, so you can rub it out.
- Find a comfortable position.

Now you are ready you can start sketching.

The key to success is to develop the sketch in stages, as outlined in Inset 3. Figure 2 is an example of how a completed field sketch should appear.

One last point to make about field sketching is that of slopes, angles. A common mistake is to over exaggerate angles and draw slopes which appear to be approaching the vertical. This can be easily remedied by holding your pencil at arm's length and then gauging the correct angle, as shown in Figure 3.

Before you include your field sketch in your project you may wish to enhance using worked pencils. As with photographs remember to identify your sketch within your written work.

Lee Swain

Lea Marsh
Geographer

References

Figure 2: View of Ashen Hallam, Long Mynd, Shropshire. View direction: north-east. Location: 454388.

Figure 3: Measuring slope angle. Hold your pencil at arm's length and gauge the correct slope angle.
4. Exercise

**DAY 1**

**4.1 Norman-Swabian castle (Bari)**

1. Briefly describe the origin of the castle and explain why the Norman King Roger II identified this site to build the castle.
2. Why do you think that the Norman-Swabian castle has become a popular tourist destination?
3. How important do you think the castle was in protecting city in the old days?

**DAY 2**

**4.2 Gravina in Puglia**

1. Briefly describe the origin and history of the settlement.
2. How do the settlement patterns cope with the natural environment? What are the advantages?
3. How does the well-preserved architecture reflect the level of civilization of the town?

**DAY 3**

**4.3 ‘Granoro’ pasta manufacturer**

1. Briefly explain how the ‘Granoro Srl’ pasta manufacturer has evolved over time.
2. What are the contributing factors for the high quality of Granoro pasta?
3. Identify the retail strategies of the company.
4. What would you suggest to make their business more successful?
4.4 Borgo Egnazia resort

1. Apart from the investment of the Melpignano family, what else has been done to support tourism and leisure of the resort?
2. Briefly describe why the Melpignano family selected this location for their luxury resort? What are the advantages and disadvantages?
3. Identify the rock type of the architecture. Why would they use these building materials?
4. How the resort impact the leisure styles of the local people and recreation planning of the city?
5. Undertake a one-page SWOT analysis. Please refer to SWOT analysis table.

4.5 Ostuni (historical town)

1. Briefly describe the origin of the settlement.
2. Why do you think Ostuni has become a popular tourist destination?
3. How was this historical town redeveloped to cope with the need of the locals?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SWOT Analysis Table - Borgo Egnazia resort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths (what makes it attractive/ unique):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weaknesses (what might deter people from booking):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunities (how to attract more guests):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats (to local landscape and natural resources):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Briefly describe how the modern Borgo Egnazia resort affects the local (circular) economy.
4.6 Alberobello (UNESCO site)

1. Apart from its rich cultural heritage, what else has been done to support the tourism and leisure sectors of Alberobello?
2. Is leisure provision in Alberobello an adequate reflection of the needs and wishes of (a) the children and young people; (b) the local residents?
3. The Museum of the Territory and the Olive Oil Museum represent an important urban regeneration scheme. What are their components.
4. What is the UNESCO World Heritage Status applied to Alberobello?
5. Choose an interesting spot. Describe its history and the conservation measures under the UNESCO status.
6. Record the number of functions and establishments/shops using the recording sheet provided below.
7. Assess the design and atmosphere of the shops using the survey form provided below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Function</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafes and restaurants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food shops:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit &amp; veg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice-cream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delicatessen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souvenir shops / handcrafts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairdressers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luggage / leather goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books &amp; records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other retail (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total no. of establishments</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total no. of functions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAY 6

4.7 ‘Eurosa’ floriculture industry

1. Briefly describe how the local government supports the development of the floriculture industry.
2. The “Eurosa” floriculture firm has adopted various measures to enhance agricultural efficiency. Briefly describe using (an) example(s).
3. What green technologies have been set in place in the farming system?

DAY 7

4.8 ‘Cantine Due Palme’ winery

1. How does ‘Cantine Due Palme’ control the quality of its wines?
2. ‘Cantine Due Palme’ winery is a symbol of excellence in Apulia. What do you think are the factors of success?
3. How did ‘Cantine Due Palme’ winery internationalize the production of Italian wine?

DAY 8

4.9 ‘Sant’Angelo di Piccoli’ farmstead (Alta Murgia)

1. ‘Sant’ Angelo di Piccoli’ farmstead is regarded as a model “village” and also as a “garden village”. Why?
2. What is a garden city and how does it relate to the farmstead?
3. What is the origin of the farmstead?
4. What is the architectural style of the farmstead?
4.10 The Sassi and Park of Rupestrian Churches of Matera (UNESCO site)

1. What is the architectural style of the churches?
2. What are ‘Sassi’? How do the ‘Sassi’ cope with the natural environment?
3. What are the conservation measures adopted for the churches?
4. Describe how the geomorphology of the area facilitates urban planning of the city.

DAY 10

4.11 ‘Torre Guaceto’ Nature Reserve

Identify and sketch the coastal landform of the Torre Guaceto Nature Reserve.
Annotated Sketch:
5. Guidelines and Important Notes on Fieldwork Safety and Photography

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Fieldwork safety is an extension of the normal everyday care that we exercise in going about our daily lives – attention to road safety, for example. However, a number of special situations may arise on fieldwork and the following sections outline some basic principles.

5.2 GENERAL

- Each student must behave responsibly during all aspects of fieldwork in order to reduce the risk of accidents.
- Each individual is primarily responsible for his/her own safety.
- Where provided safety equipment/clothing MUST be used.
- All instructions related to safe practices from a field course leader must be observed.
- Anyone acting contrary to safety requirements or instructions may be dismissed from the course.
- Always work in pairs (never go off alone).
- Stay with the party EXCEPT BY CLEAR AGREEMENT with the leaders.
- Always wear seat belts in vehicles when they are provided.
- Always wear life-vests on boats when they are provided.
- Leave livestock, especially poultry, and farm machinery alone.
- Report any injury or illness AND complete the questionnaire on relevant medical history before going on any field trip.
- Accommodation: students should familiarize themselves with the fire precautions.
- If you are using a public bus, never cross the road directly behind or in front of it. Wait for it to move off so you can see clearly in both directions.
- Be a culturally sensitive traveler. Be aware of your ‘environment’ and pay attention to local customs including, for example, dress codes.
Respect others.

5.3 HEALTH

- If going overseas make sure you have the appropriate inoculations. Consult your doctor.
- If you need to take any medication make sure that you have the appropriate supplies a) for the duration of the overseas field-trip and b) for each day. You should bring sufficient supplies in case there is a delay in returning.
- You MUST complete the confidential medical questionnaire to alert staff to any medical condition. Staff MUST be told signs and symptoms of your condition and where you keep the medication. A student peer should also be given this information.
- Diabetics should ensure sufficient food is carried in case of delay.
- Allergies: Insect bites and plant material contact may cause allergic reactions. IF you are aware of any allergy, carry the necessary medication. You MUST, as noted above, make staff aware of this.
- For suspected anaphylactic shock seek medical attention immediately.
- Be cautious of the first signs of allergic reaction and do not ignore them.
- In some environments e.g. tropics where there is a risk of insect bites transmitting infectious diseases it is appropriate to:
  - a) apply insect repellent
  - b) wear long sleeved shirts/trousers of a light color
  - c) use mosquito coils/nets when sleeping.
- Alcohol: May cause dehydration and in cold weather consumption can lead to hypothermia. It can also lead to inability to work due to a hangover! It can also lead to impaired judgement.
- Heat exhaustion/dehydration: Be aware of the possibility of becoming dehydrated. This can lead to impaired judgement. Maintain sufficient fluid intake.
- When appropriate wear a sunhat and use sunscreen. Sunglasses and long sleeved shirts may also be appropriate. This relates in part to dehydration.
- Fatigue can lead to lack of concentration and accidents. See the comments on alcohol and dehydration above. Lack of sleep can also lead to accidents – ensure that you get sufficient rest/sleep.
- If you are feeling tired / fatigued tell someone.
- Hypothermia: This can occur due to accidentally falling into cold water or from keeping still for too long in the cold. It may also occur while, for example, hill walking due to high heat loss from cold, wind and/or low heat production due to exhaustion, hunger. Make sure you know the signs of hypothermia. Appropriate clothing is a MUST. Having chocolate/glucose to provide instant energy in emergency is also useful.

5.4 CLOTHING/EQUIPMENT
- Wear and carry clothing and footwear appropriate to the fieldwork situation.
- Waterproof outer garments e.g. jacket and over-trousers would be very useful.
- Stout walking shoes (sandals are not appropriate in rural areas).
- Sunhat, sunscreen, long sleeved shirt etc. See notes on Health.
- A set of dry clothing to change into should you get wet (leave on the bus?)

5.5 PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
- Pavements or footpaths should be used if provided
- Be aware of traffic at all times, even in car and coach parks.
- If you have to walk along a road always face oncoming traffic.
- Never take photographs from the road.
- Find somewhere safe to cross roads. To cross roads use pedestrian crossings, over-bridges wherever possible. Obey lights at controlled crossings: Red means stop!!
- Be aware that in some places (e.g. China & Germany), traffic direction is different to that in Hong Kong.
At a junction, look out for traffic turning into the road.
Be particularly careful if crossing from between parked vehicles.
Pedestrian safety barriers: where there are barriers, cross the road only at the gaps provided for pedestrians. DO NOT climb over barriers or walk between them and the road.
DO NOT cross on blind bends and brows of hills.
Tramways may run through pedestrian areas. Cross at designated crossings if possible. Elsewhere look both ways long the track before crossing. DO NOT walk along the track. Trams move quietly and quickly and cannot steer to avoid you!
When walking along canal towpaths, be careful. For example, watch out for concealed mooring pins or ropes across the path beside moored boats.

5.6. HAZARDS
Do not climb cliffs, rock faces, trees etc.
Avoid edges of cliffs and other steep or sheer faces.
Avoid loosening rocks on steep slopes.
Running down steep slopes.
Walking on slippery (wet) rocks. Wet grass slopes can also be slippery.
Exposure to the sun, especially heatstroke: if it is hot wear a hat and drink sufficient water and use sunscreen.
Accommodation: students should familiarize themselves with the fire precautions.
If staying in unfamiliar areas students should seek advice from staff as to places to avoid, especially in urban areas.
Assaults.
Vehicular accidents.
5.7 ACTIONS TO MINIMISE THESE HAZARDS

- Field class participants will be warned of the dangers in the briefing and again on the day of visit. Particularly hazardous sites will be avoided.
- Participants have been warned of dangers and weather forecasts will be consulted before activities.
- Students have been reminded of the need to familiarize themselves with the fire precautions.
- Students are briefed about areas to avoid and the precaution of not going out alone.
- Students have been briefed of the precaution of not going out alone; the difference in culture, especially relating to alcohol and the need to avoid some areas.
- The party will travel mainly by coach hired from a reputable company.

5.8 OTHERS

- Lock flats.
- If you are on G/F secure all windows before going out.
- Never walk back from the supermarket alone. It is also a good idea never to walk around on your own.
- Cellphones: these are attractive to thieves. Be aware of your surroundings when using them.
- At night stay on the main road (Oxford Road).
- Follow the Country Code (Section 5.9).
- Keep a photocopy of your travel documents e.g. passport and airline ticket separate from the originals.
- General: be a culturally sensitive traveler. Be considerate of others.

5.9 COUNTRY CODE

- Enjoy the countryside and respect its life and work.
- Guard against all risk of fire.
- Take your litter home.
- Fasten all gates.
- Help to keep all water clean
- Keep your dogs under control.
- Protect wildlife, plants and trees.
- Keep to public footpaths across farmland.
- Take special care on country roads.
- Leave livestock, crops and machinery alone.
- Make no unnecessary noise.
- Use gates and stiles to cross fences, hedges and walls
IMPORTANT NOTE ON PHOTOGRAPHY

In Europe there are no laws forbidding photography of private property from a public space. Please note, that whilst appearing as public space often places like shopping centers etc. are not.

Whilst there is no law regarding photographing of young people in public spaces, **DO NOT PHOTOGRAPH** groups of young people on organized/group activities such as sports, hiking etc. To do so you need permission from parents or legal guardian or the organizers.

It is also suggested that you **do not take photographs** in airports, bus/train station etc. and of police and members of the armed forces.