

“Tangible and intangible heritage in the management of WH Sites in Italy”

The contemporary understanding of cultural heritage is broadening its horizons: it now includes not only traditional archaeological or architectural monuments, but also all evidence of material goods and intangible assets, which are the true expression of the historical, social and cultural background of the society that has generated them.

Acceptance of these fundamental principles of UNESCO and of international Charters and Conventions is leading to a new concept of preservation and value enhancement, highlighting the need for careful investigation of the territory and its resources; the Management Plan is its operational tool.

This article provides three examples of the way this plan can be implemented, referring to Italian WH sites:

- an archaeological site: Barumini (Sardinia)
- an urban site: S. Gimignano (Tuscany)
- a cluster of sites: Val di Noto (Sicily)

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Tangible and intangible heritage in management plans for Italian WH sites

Thanks to the contribution of the whole community, today the concept of cultural heritage has evolved, moving from the individual property, seen as a “great monument”, classified under the traditional categories ranging from archaeology to architecture, to heritage spread over the territory, comprising not only tangible but also intangible assets, the expression of popular traditions and the identity of the local communities. The new form of cataloguing linked to this concept is in line with the recognition of the identity and authenticity of a site, as required by the Restoration Charters and the declared principles of UNESCO, ICOMOS and the International Associations.

Following these guidelines we can look at the territory, identified by its historical, artistic and environmental resources, as a dynamic and vital entity, the basis firstly for integrated conservation and subsequently for enhancement projects targeting long-term sustainable development. Such development can be achieved only if it is based on the identification and use of adequate tools, first and foremost enhancement plans and Management Plans.

The Italian Ministry for the Cultural Heritage has therefore drawn up – initially only for the sites included in UNESCO’s World Heritage List - a census of Management Plans as mandatory documentation included in the application dossier.

An *ad hoc* format has been prepared by the appropriate ministerial office, enabling comparison of plan implementation status at the various sites. Review of the documentation on the 41 Italian sites has shown the need to upgrade and expand existing land use and zoning instruments,

by identifying strategic projects able to couple the protection, safeguarding and conservation of sites with their enhancement and optimum management.

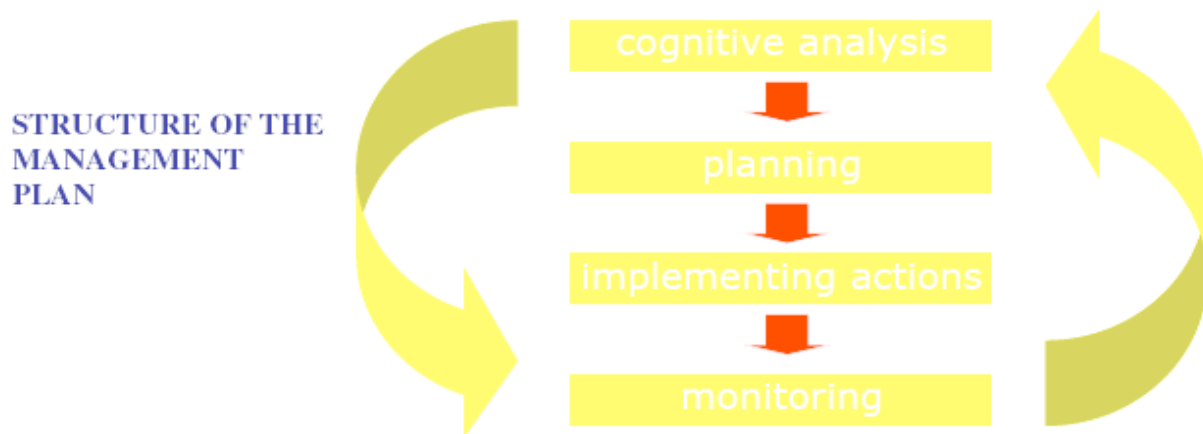
This ambitious objective can be achieved through multi-disciplinary contributions which, starting from reorganisation of all information into an overall project, will lead to the identification of resources, defining strategies for the conservation and enhancement of the cultural and environmental heritage present in the territory. This approach will finally see economists and heritage conservation experts working in harmony.

The knowledge-building project should be seen as an open process with a monitoring, a specific geo-referenced databank to be regularly updated, which does not see the heritage asset in the traditional manner, detached from its context, but rather, through the collection of tangible and intangible knowledge, creates true project areas, documenting the cultural history of the territory over time.

Only by adopting this approach can we move beyond conservation, towards overall enhancement of the territory and, above all, implement a new form of planning replacing the outdated zoning concepts of traditional urban and land use planning.

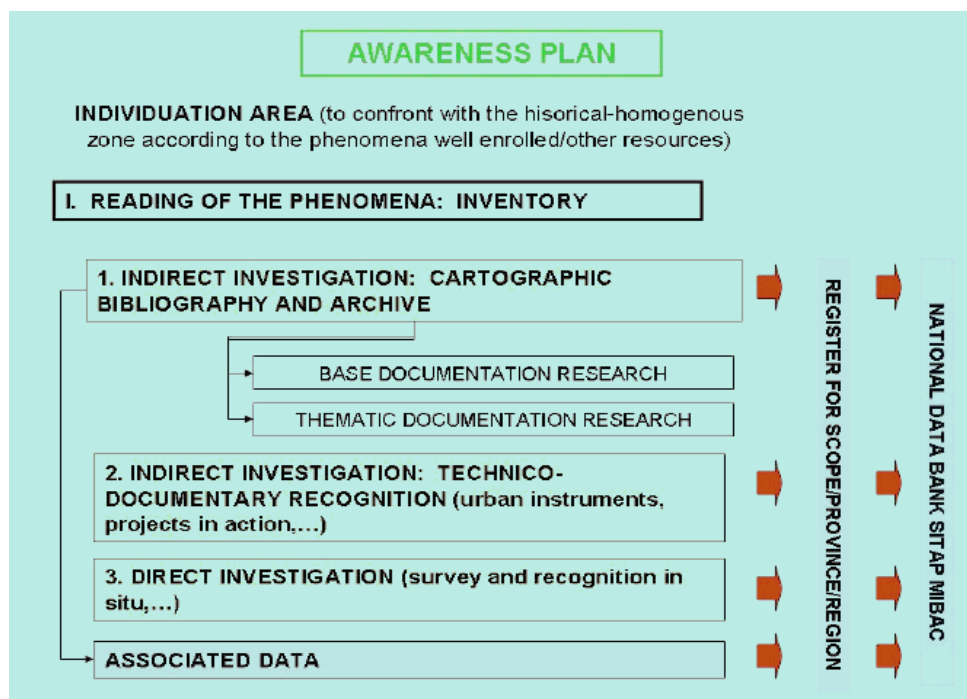
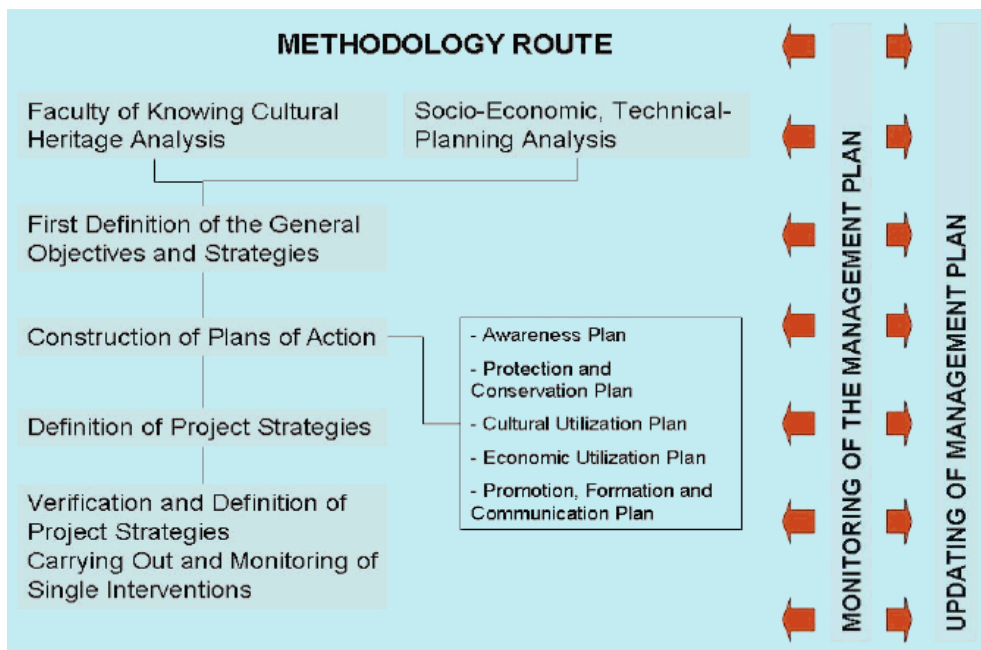
In this regard, reference is made to the methodology guidelines for the management of UNESCO WH Sites issued by the Ministry for the Cultural Heritage, published in the Proceedings of the II National Conference on: "Italian sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Management plans and periodic reporting". This methodology, which includes the phases of Knowledge, Conservation, Enhancement and Management, is in line with guidelines applying not only to UNESCO Management Plans but also to land use and urban planning pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 42, known as the Urbani Law. For greater clarity, some diagrams concerning the above mentioned phases are attached.

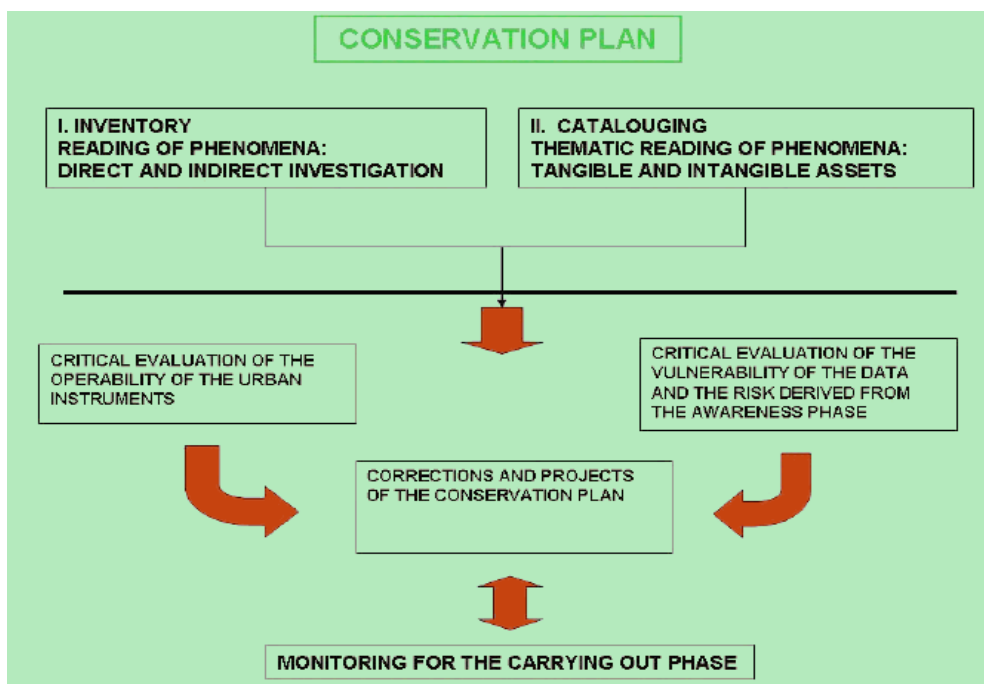
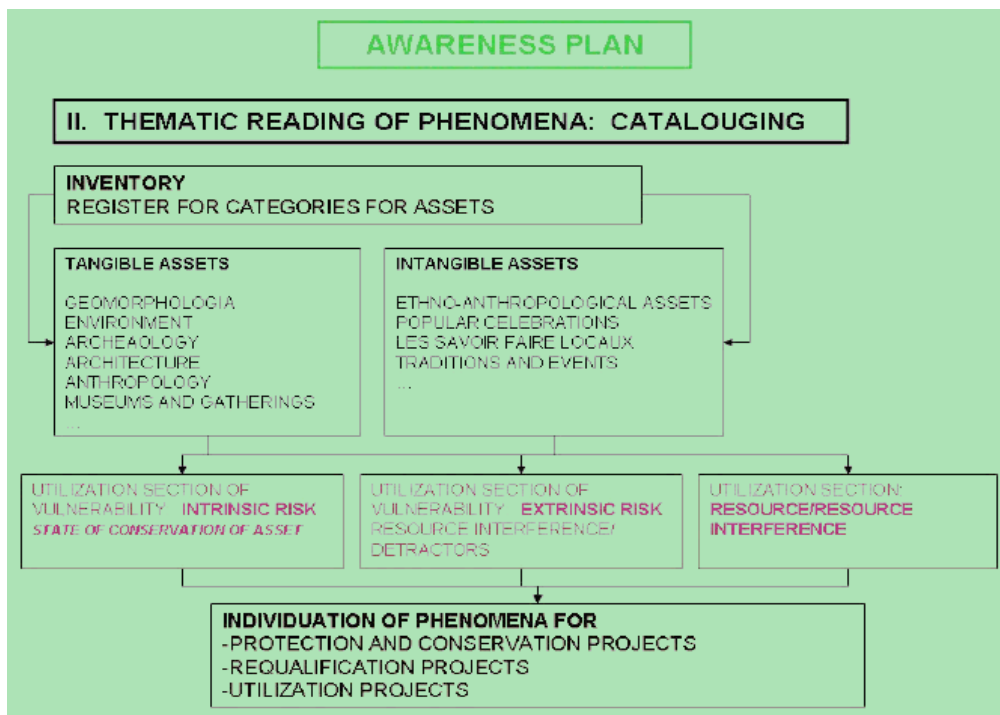
Methodology of the plan



Methodology of the plan





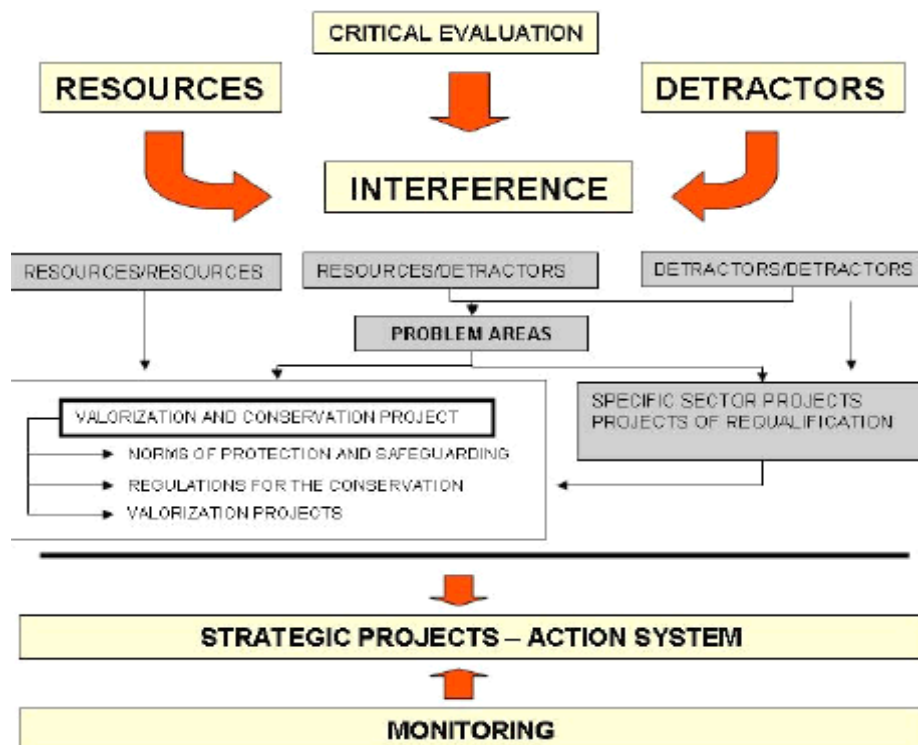
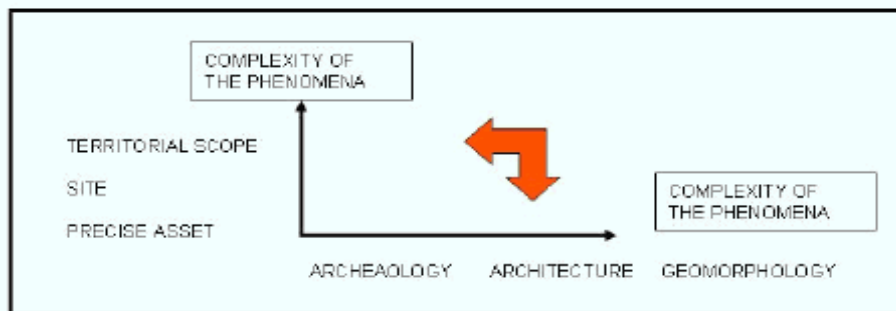


CULTURAL UTILIZATION PLAN

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS
(SPECIFICALLY REGARDING
CULTURAL HERITAGE)

ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS BEING
CARRIED OUT (REGARDING THE
TERRITORIAL SCOPE)

**READING GRID OF THE TERRITORY: CATEGORY/COMPLEXITY OF
THE PHENOMENA**

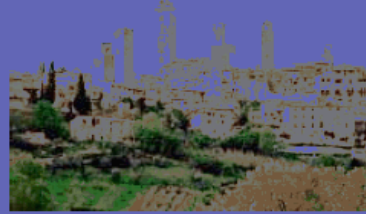


EXEMPLA: ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

Su Nuraxi, Barumini



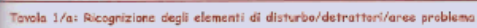
EXEMPLA: URBAN SITE



URBAN SITE

ANALYSIS FOR CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC HERITAGE

Recognition on detractors and problem areas



ANALISI PER LA CONSERVAZIONE DELL'ESISTENTE STORICO

RICOGLIMENTO DEGLI ELEMENTI DI DESTINO: DEGRADO MATERICO

Figura 1: Disegno di sezione di un muro di tufo, mostrando la struttura interna e la presenza di elementi orizzontali e verticali.

ELEMENTI ORIZZONTALI

Figura 2: Disegno di sezione di un muro di tufo, mostrando la struttura interna e la presenza di elementi orizzontali e verticali.

ELEMENTI VERTICALI

Figura 3: Disegno di sezione di un muro di tufo, mostrando la struttura interna e la presenza di elementi orizzontali e verticali.

MATERIALI COSTITUTIVI
(MATERIE PRIME)

Figura 4: Disegno di sezione di un muro di tufo, mostrando la struttura interna e la presenza di elementi orizzontali e verticali.

ELEMENTI VERTICALI

Figura 6: Disegno di sezione di un muro di tufo, mostrando la struttura interna e la presenza di elementi orizzontali e verticali.

MATERIALI DI RICOGLIMENTO

Figura 7: Disegno di sezione di un muro di tufo, mostrando la struttura interna e la presenza di elementi orizzontali e verticali.

ELEMENTI VERTICALI

Figura 9: Disegno di sezione di un muro di tufo, mostrando la struttura interna e la presenza di elementi orizzontali e verticali.

Tuscany, Historic Centre of San Gimignano

ANALYSIS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TRANSFORMATIONS



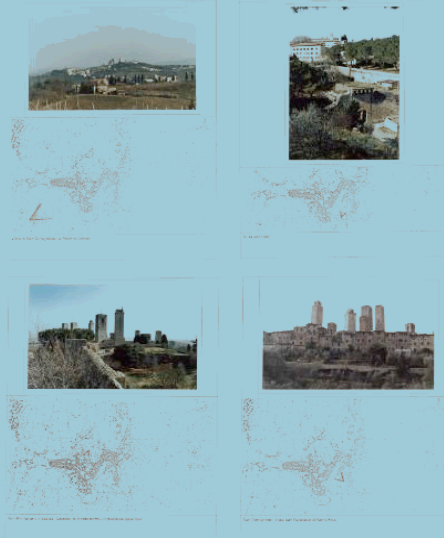
STRATEGIC PLAN: URBAN ROUTES
Main guiding of the tourist flow in the historic center.
Proposal of new routes



URBAN SITE

STRATEGIC PLAN: ROUTES ON THE TERRITORY Cultural landscape in San Gimignano

Tavola 3: Il paesaggio culturale/culturale di San Gimignano



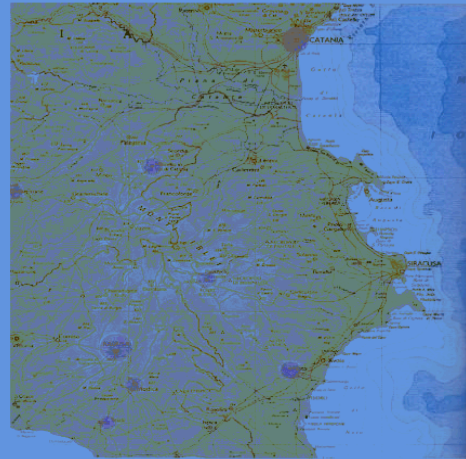
Raccomandazioni dell'ICOMOS al momento dell'inserimento nella Lista:
3. l'area di salvaguardia e protezione dovrà essere estesa fino ad includere il Contado che costituisce una parte integrante degli aspetti visuali e storici della città fortificata.

Tuscany, Historic Centre of San Gimignano

EXEMPLA: CLUSTER OF SITES

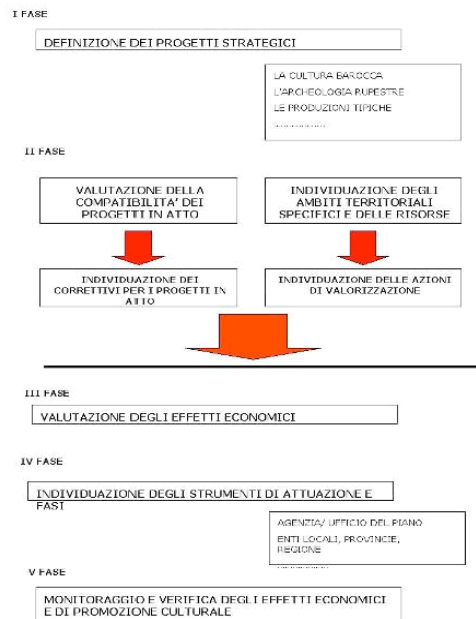
SET OF SITES

Justification for Inscription
The Committee decided to inscribe this property on the basis of cultural criteria (i), (ii) and (v)



Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)

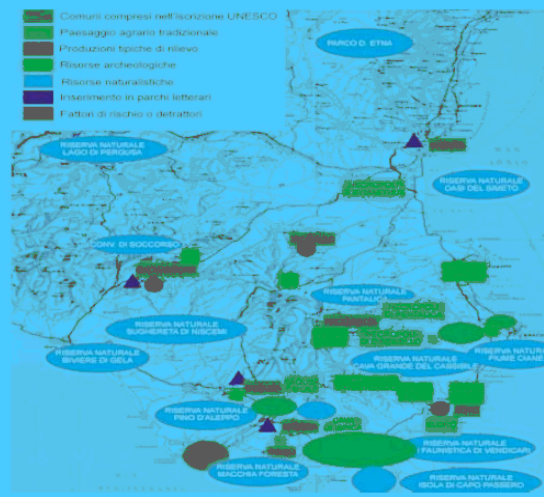
Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily): Management Plan



Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)

SET OF SITES

Resources in the territory inscribed in WHL



SET OF SITES



Strategic plan: thematic route, the production of the ceramics of Caltagirone

Abstracts of the Congress

100



Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)

SET OF SITES

Strategic plan: thematic route, the production of the ceramics of Caltagirone

PROGETTO STRATEGICO: LA PRODUZIONE DELLA CERAMICA DI CALTAGIRONE
di M. Stedini

[illegible]

Journal of the Philosophy of Education Society of Great Britain 37(2): 177-192 (2007)

presso la Galleria Civica d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea, viene proposta la produzione d'arte locale, che ha la ceramica come elemento privilegiato, con vari esemplari di Carlo Marzotti, Ottavio Pansa, Piero Tassi.



in ruolo particolare e rivestito dall'Istituto Statale d'Arte.

[illegible]

Un ruolo particolare è rivestito dall'Istituto Statale di Arte per la Ceramica, con Corsi e Scuole di Specializzazione in ceramica ceramica, non solo per l'insegnamento e la ricerca ma anche per la preziosa raccolta musealizzata dei pezzi, così prodotti dai docenti e dagli studenti dagli anni 80 del '900 e fino ad oggi.

Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)