

Study Day

THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION TURNS 50

The protection, conservation and valorisation
of the world heritage and future prospects
for the management of UNESCO sites

Proceedings Notebook

edited by

Luca Papi (CNR - DSU)

Francesca Colosi (CNR - ISPC)



Rome, 13 September 2022

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CNR – Head Office, Marconi Hall

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National Research Council

Department of Human and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage (DSU)

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Signing of the World Heritage Convention by René Maheu, Director General of UNESCO. November 1972.
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Presentation

The 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention was celebrated at a sensitive time for humanity from a socio-sanitary, geopolitical and economic perspective.

The notebook of proceedings examines, with the expertise and professionalism of many experts in their respective fields, the 50 years since the signing of the 1972 World Heritage Convention. Through the development of future scenarios and the definition of possible new horizons for the application of the Convention, the study analyses the actions directed toward protecting and developing UNESCO sites, the experiences related to the monitoring of the Management Plans and the necessary changes to be made to the intervention policies on the Sites.

Recalling Law n. 77 of February 20, 2006, the document outlines the positive experience of management plans developed in the Italian UNESCO sites, while highlighting critical issues to be overcome, especially in terms of governance. The case study is presented of the world heritage site 'Historic Centre of Florence', related to the monitoring of the Management Plan, intended as a dynamic tool, verifiable through indicators and aimed at feasible actions. It outlines the methodology, expected results and limitations of monitoring a World Heritage Action Plan.

The various contributions highlight the evolution and importance of the Italian Heritage Association as a World Heritage Site over the years and the commitment of cultural volunteer work implemented on a daily basis by the network of Clubs for UNESCO of the Italian Federation FICLU for the preservation and enhancement of World Heritage Sites, as well as the ways in which the associations act in the territories. It also emphasises that the activities of local communities, for sustainable protection and enhancement, will be much more important in the near future.

The reader will gain a growing awareness of the legacy of the Italian UNESCO sites to be handed down to future generations through the application of good practices for the preservation and enhancement of the sites with new technologies, new methodologies and new materials, through research infrastructures for cultural heritage sciences.

Beyond the rigorous treatment of the topic from many viewpoints, the proceedings notebook is intended as a starting point for outlining the future management strategy for UNESCO sites.

Prof. Salvatore Capasso

Director of the Department of Human and Social Sciences,
Cultural Heritage of the CNR

Presentation

The Associazione Beni Italiani Patrimonio Mondiale came about on the wishes of local mayors and administrators to build a place for ideas and discussion, a space for growth.

It is no coincidence that the 50th anniversary of the UNESCO Convention coincides with our 25th year of existence. Hosting a World Heritage site on its territory is both a privilege and an honour. But it also requires a great deal of work. The association was created with the aim of providing help and support for the challenges that a site inevitably brings. Even during the pandemic, we wanted to continue to maintain an active space to receive and promote information, tell each other about the critical issues encountered, share the concerns and fears of the moment, but also simply to exchange food for thought, stimuli and incentives to support our communities in difficult moments.

Italy holds the world record for the number of sites on the World Heritage List: we know that this privilege is also a great responsibility. Unfortunately, successive governments have often given marginal importance to UNESCO-related issues. We firmly believe that only starting from the sites, from their interconnections, from the protection and at the same time from the promotion and enhancement, can we build a central pivot that is the key to all administrative and political choices. Perhaps never before has our commitment proved so necessary as in this historical moment, ravaged by a conflict in our very own Europe, and well highlighted in the words that accompanied the birth of UNESCO: the organization aims to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security by strengthening, through education, science and culture, collaboration between nations, in order to ensure universal respect for justice, law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, for the benefit of all, without distinction of race, gender, language or religion.

Dott. Ing. Alessio Pascucci

President of the Association of Italian Heritage and World Heritage

Introduction

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972 - 2022), on 13 September 2022, the Department of Human and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage (DSU) of the National Research Council (CNR) in Rome, organised the interesting study day on: *THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION TURNS 50 (1972-2022) - The protection, conservation and enhancement of the World Heritage and future prospects for the management of UNESCO sites in Italy*. The event proposed a shared reflection on the role of institutions, scientific research and all the most relevant actors in the field of protection, conservation and enhancement of Italy's UNESCO heritage.

Italy holds the largest number of assets in the world inscribed on the UNESCO list, with 58 sites declared World Heritage Sites. The recognition of the exceptional universal value attributed to the national heritage commits Italy to guaranteeing the intellectual and financial resources needed to define appropriate measures and actions for the future management and safeguarding of our cultural identity for the next generations.

This study day therefore aimed at opening a multidimensional discussion on the culturally and economically sustainable management of the UNESCO sites in Italy.

Dott. Ing. Luca PAPI

Senior Technologist of the Department
of Social Science and Humanities,
Cultural Heritage of the National Research Council (CNR)

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Rome, 13 September 2022, Sala Marconi – Opening section.

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From left: Dr. Roberto Natale (RAI), Lt.Col. Lanfranco Disibio (CCTPC), Dr. Roberto Palaia (CNR).



From left: Min. Plen. Enrico Vicenti (MiC), Dr. Massimo Guidi (Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage).

Institutional greetings

DR. ROBERTO PALAIA

Acting Department Director

Department of Social Science and Humanities, Cultural Heritage (DSU – CNR)

It is a great honour for me, bringing greetings also on behalf of the President of the CNR Professor Maria Chiara Carrozza, to open this seminar today dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, signed in 1972.

The Convention was the first official international instrument that defined the concepts of nature protection and cultural heritage preservation, recognising them as necessary and fundamental elements for the development of society and as a prerequisite for maintaining peace and solidarity between peoples. A further reason for satisfaction is being able to organise the event here at the CNR, for which the protection and conservation of material and intangible cultural heritage represents an element of strategic and foundational value.

Allow me, in this regard, to briefly recall the stages through which cultural heritage issues took on ever greater importance for the CNR. The foundation of the CNR, dating back to 1923, has its roots in the First World War and in the attempt by many European countries to create organisations capable of aggregating research activities related to inventions and technological innovation. For the first 40 years of its existence, the CNR devoted itself exclusively to scientific research in the various sectors of the 'hard sciences', not including among its strategic objectives those that we generically refer to today as the humanities, social sciences and cultural heritage.

We had to wait until 1963 to see these disciplines at CNR: with the reform envisaged by Law 283/1963 and the presidency of Giovanni Polvani, the institution opened up to studies in the humanities, in law, economic and social sciences, establishing new national disciplinary committees. In addition to introducing new criteria and forms of funding for research, the reform laid the foundations for the creation of specific projects and new research infrastructures, responding to the growing awareness that the study and development of the intangible capital of humanistic culture was a necessary prerequisite for the country's cultural, scientific and economic progress.

The following year, according to Law n. 310 and the proposal of the Ministry of Education, the Commission of Enquiry for the Protection and Enhancement of the Historical, Archaeological, Artistic and Landscape Heritage, was established, chaired by Ezio Franceschini. The commission introduced the notion of cultural heritage as "all that constituting material testimony having the value of civilisation", in order to unify the pre-existing regulatory concepts of the beginning of the century, which conceived of cultural heritage as 'things' of historical, artistic, archaeological interest as well as of natural beauty.

In 1966, the flooding in Florence dramatically raised once again, even for us at the CNR, the question of the protection of artistic heritage and the technologies that could make their effective protection possible. That dramatic event marked the start of a promising dialogue between science and cultural heritage: on that occasion, the entire population of Florence, and chemists in particular, became involved in the recovery of the numerous damaged artworks. Prof. Franco Piacenti, convinced that chemistry could make a significant contribution to remedying the damage caused by the flood, coordinated a research group

in this sector, trying to provide the scientific basis for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage and, as a member of the CNR's Advisory Committee for Chemistry, called for action to promote research in this field.

In this renewed vision of cultural heritage, the multidisciplinary sensitivity of the CNR found ever more space within new study centres located throughout the peninsula. Between 1970 and 1990, scientific research on archaeology and, in general, on tangible and intangible cultural heritage, accelerated thanks to the establishment of as many research institutes on cultural heritage within the institution. In this regard, I recall the establishment in 1968 of the Study Centre for Etruscan-Italic Archaeology, founded in Rome by Massimo Pallottino, and the Centre for Mycenaean and Aegean-Anatolian Studies, founded by Giovanni Pugliese Carratelli, Piero Meriggi and Carlo Gallavotti. The following year, in Montelibretti, the Study Centre for Phoenician and Punic Civilisation was founded by Sabatino Moscati.

At a strategic level, a turning point came with the Finalised Cultural Heritage Project of 1995, which had the merit of putting science, developed in the set of avant-garde technological resources available, at the service of knowledge and valorisation of the country's artistic and archaeological heritage.

The latest stage of this virtuous path was represented by the merger, in 2019, of the four CNR institutes specialising in the cultural heritage sector (Institute for Applied Technologies for Cultural Heritage, Institute for the Conservation and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage, Institute for Archaeological and Monumental Heritage, Institute of Ancient Mediterranean Studies) into a single new Institute of Cultural Heritage Sciences. Today, the Institute is now a point of reference for the national, European and international scientific community.

I wanted to briefly retrace the main stages of Cultural Heritage at the CNR just to document how much the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage have always been the main aspects of the organisation's scientific activity. In addition to the historical data, at the end of this brief greeting, allow me to mention a motive that is characterizing DSU's activities in this recent period: namely, that of giving full dignity, within the CNR, to historical research and the valorisation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

Every historical period builds its own conscience and awareness on the study and reconstruction of its own tradition: such was the case for Roman culture in relation to the previous Greek tradition; for the conception of the classical world that emerged during the seventeenth-century industrial revolution, for the Enlightenment thinkers who elaborated the classical tradition according to their own model of a free society sensitive to individual rights.

To those objecting that all this can only have a slight impact on the everyday life of our societies, it should be remembered, for example, how a study, very far from everyday needs such as Lorenzo Valla's painstaking philology in Italian humanism might have been, managed to refute the authenticity of the famous donation document that tradition traced back to the emperor Constantine; taken during the Middle Ages as the legal foundation of the temporal power of the papacy, the demonstration of its falsity irreversibly altered the perception of the legitimacy of the Church's temporal role. I mention this only to indicate how certain research, apparently far removed from our daily activities, can actually affect the concrete aspects of life and the organisation of society as we experience it today.

Faced with the epochal changes we are experiencing, the problem of the transmissibility of knowledge and traditions has become ever more urgent. In this world of ours, so overflowing with information and at the same time so lacking in knowledge, it becomes urgent to find a link between the absolute present, in which we are immersed, the past and future hope, which are necessary elements to give our daily life meaning and direction.

For this reason, I wish you all every success in your reflections dedicated to the future of cultural heritage, supported by a fifty-year tradition of protecting and enhancing cultural heritage; an activity that you have carried out with numerous successes and which today appears even more indispensable for the development and civil progress that we wish to see ever more solid and well-founded. We will be happy, as the CNR, to be at your side in this work of research and commitment.

Thank you all and all the best with your work.

LT. COL. LANFRANCO DISIBIO

Comando Carabinieri Tutela Patrimonio Culturale (CCTPC)

The 'Cultural Heritage Protection Unit', a special division of the Carabinieri, has existed in Italy since 1969, a significant date if we place it in relation to the regulations governing the illicit trafficking of Cultural Heritage: the 1970 UNESCO Convention and, subsequently, the 1972 Convention. Italy was therefore ahead of the game on this issue, setting up an initial specialised nucleus of investigators dedicated to judicial police activity for the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage. Proof of this is the fact that both the 1970 and 1972 UNESCO Conventions, in recommending member countries to set up dedicated services, always mention: "where they do not already exist". This reference is closely linked to May 3, 1969, when Italy was the first to realise the importance of setting up a dedicated unit of investigators focused on art.

The experience of 53 years has taught us that this kind of activity can only be carried out in collaboration with the other components dealing with protection, in the functions clearly defined both by both the UNESCO 1970 and 1972 Conventions. When we talk about the identification of Cultural Heritage, we are speaking of Cultural Heritage in its fullest sense, namely its protection, conservation, enhancement and transmission to future generations. These results cannot be obtained by a specific service alone, but inevitably require the participation of a multitude of professionals. Art historians, archaeologists, antiquarian book experts, archivists, all the experts of the Ministry of Culture work alongside the Cultural Heritage Protection Unit who, not by chance, have a functional dependency on the Ministry of Culture. This is also an exception at an international level, precisely because there is a very strong link with the scientific and professional components of the Ministry with which we work in an absolutely coordinated manner. Only in this way, in fact, is it possible to effectively combine the professionalism of the investigator with the knowledge of the specialist and together seek to pursue the objective, clearly starting from the first act of protection, which is knowledge, up to the following stages.

This process can also be improved on with the support of research organizations such as universities and the CNR, which put their technical-scientific assets at the service of designing a unique system of protection, guardianship, knowledge and valorisation. Work that must inevitably be carried out as a team. With these objectives, on 4 November 2020, the declaration of intent between the Cultural Heritage Protection Unit and the CNR was renewed, signed by General Riccardi and President Carrozza, precisely to establish this clear will and mutual interest to move together in the development of new technologies that can support the human element in the activity of safeguarding and protecting the Heritage.

In this regard, I would like to recall and thank Engineer Luca Papi and Dr. Amato who supported our "Data Processing" section in improving an algorithm that will be part of a new system called SWOADS, acronym of Stolen Work of Art Detection System. This system will be part of the Leonardo database - a database of illegally stolen cultural assets - which is owned by the Ministry of Culture, but managed by the Arma dei Carabinieri TPC. It is a fundamental tool used to systematically search for assets and goods that are placed on the market, making a comparison between what has been stolen, not only in Italy but also abroad, and what emerges on various sales networks. One of the fundamental characteristics of the objects of our attention is that they remain on the market for a long time. In fact, the Cultural Heritage is not destined to be destroyed or consumed, but rather its nature is one

of enjoyment and collection. The strength of the Cultural Heritage Protection Unit therefore lies in the possibility of finding, even after 100 years, an asset that has been stolen. The problem is one of memory, because after a long time the provenance and history of the asset may be lost. This aspect has important legal implications, such as prosecution, the statute of limitations of crimes, good faith with all the problems that can arise. We therefore realised that in order to defeat the process of forgetting that affects the history of our stolen heritage, it is necessary to use a useful and concrete tool, that is, a functional police database to search for stolen works. This new system, which is being perfected through the algorithm that the CNR is also working on, will have the capacity to automatically search for works of art that are posted on websites, on the dark web, on sales by real estate agencies that for example, publish a picture of a house in which a painting appears, making an automatic comparison and reporting a datum that will then have to be examined and verified by investigators.

Another very interesting project of the CNR is the "MOLAB-CNR mobile laboratory", which tackles one of the problems that is very important to us because it contaminates the contemporary art market. There is therefore the intention to promote a collaboration between our TPC Command and the CNR in order to be able to exploit the knowledge of this laboratory. By examining the collections of major international museums, the CNR collects the special characteristics of works of art and artists, and analyses the aspects related to materials, pigments and techniques, by entering them into a database. The database can be used for investigative comparisons in the investigation of counterfeiting works of art. Also in this case, the help of art historians and archaeologists who collaborate and support the investigative process is fundamental and indispensable. In fact, the technical consultancy or expert appraisal preconceives the trial phase and constitutes its fundamental prerequisite. We hope that such an important collaboration can continue and appear in the UNESCO recommendations. Indeed, the latter represent – we have also seen this with the recent reform of the penal code and with the reforms that have affected national codes – fundamental guidelines also for the science of law, which inevitably must go hand in hand with the other disciplines in order to offer a concrete system of protection for cultural heritage.

MIN. PLEN. ENRICO VICENTI

Secretary General of the Italian National Commission for UNESCO

I am very happy to greet all participants to this interesting meeting and I thank those at the CNR who organized it and made it possible.

One of the institutional tasks of the Italian National Commission for UNESCO is to promote the implementation of UNESCO initiatives in our country, thus seeking to give substance to the Italian participation in the Organisation and to improve the cultural level of Italian society. This is why it considers this study day an important occasion for critical reflection on the Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, which is undoubtedly UNESCO's best-known initiative both in Italy and in the rest of the world with its 1154 sites in 167 countries.

UNESCO took the occasion of the Convention's 50th anniversary to reflect on its future over the next 50 years by identifying some priority themes to debate and discuss during 2022 and 2023. It is therefore in this general framework that the CNR study day legitimately fits in and whose results we could pass on to the Convention Secretariat. The 5 priority areas identified by UNESCO concern climate crisis and World Heritage; the degree of representativity of the World Heritage list with respect to the cultural and natural diversity existing on the planet; World Heritage and sustainable tourism; urbanisation and historic urban landscape; digital transformation.

In my opinion, it is necessary to go back to considering the element of protection of the World Heritage as a priority, in full compliance with the provisions of the Convention, which provides for precise obligations to safeguard against threats to the cultural and natural heritage deriving from the socio-economic impact or from natural causes. Cultural and natural heritage, it should not be forgotten, is absolutely fundamental as it contributes to our intellectual, emotional and spiritual well-being. Italy cannot fail to play a leading role in protection both as the country currently holding the largest number of sites on the Public Prosecutor's List, as many as 58, and because it is once again a member, after twenty years, of the governing body of the 1972 Convention. It is also a country that presents itself abroad as a 'cultural power', a reputation which, in order to be credible, must be confirmed with coherent policies to protect our heritage. I recall that just a few days ago, Minister Franceschini expressed the need to relaunch the restoration of historic centres as envisaged in the PNRR. This entails not only making use of the great skills in the restoration sector, but also and above all implementing management and development policies for Italian sites that are compatible with the UNESCO provisions in terms of both procedure and content. Not an easy challenge for our World Heritage which has many historic centres that are dynamic parts of living cities. In all sincerity, from our observatory we get the impression that municipal and regional administrations are not always aware of what the commitment undertaken by Italy on an international level with the signing and ratification of the 1972 Convention means in terms of protection, and that the competent Ministries are undersized in terms of the human resources at their disposal on issues related to World Heritage Sites.

What continues to take precedence over everything is the use of World Heritage recognition as a tool for tourism promotion. And here I come to my second consideration. It is true, UNESCO clearly states that Heritage must have benefits for communities and considers tourism an essential tool in this regard. We see this well in a country like ours where this sector is worth over 10% of GDP. Tourism, above all cultural tourism that closely concerns a country like Italy, is also of great importance because it contributes to the mutual

understanding and appreciation of cultural and natural diversity and is therefore a very useful tool in fostering global citizenship. However, focusing uncritically on the enjoyment of World Heritage often pushes towards excess tourism which directly threatens the protection and therefore the transmission to future generations of the heritage itself. But if we destroy or completely distort a World Heritage site, we also make tourism itself difficult in the medium term. I quote again Minister Franceschini who a few days ago said «tourism must grow while preserving the authenticity of the place».

The issue of tourism sustainability is very delicate and to understand this we need only look at the numbers: 25 million international visitors on a global scale in 1950, 1.460 billion before the pandemic. These figures show the extent of the challenge which, moreover, has direct consequences on the climate crisis due to the CO2 emissions caused by air transport, the main means of travel that enables the growth of the tourism sector.

And the climate crisis is precisely my third and final point. High temperatures, melting of the glaciers of the two Poles and the planet's main mountain ranges, cause the sea level to rise, jeopardising the existence of many World Heritage sites. For Italy, suffice it to think of Venice, Ravenna and Syracuse. Let's not forget the exponential growth of particularly adverse weather phenomena that can cause enormous damage to our natural and cultural heritage. Mitigation and adaptation policies are now essential.

In conclusion, I wonder whether it would not be desirable for Italy to undertake a phase of reflection on how to relate to its World Heritage, abandoning the imperative of continuous inscriptions and focusing on a more determined protection of our already substantial cultural and natural heritage as recognised by UNESCO.

This would also make it possible to respect UNESCO's indications which for years have been asking the countries most represented on the list to refrain from annual nominations in order to contribute to the necessary geographical and typological rebalancing of the list, whose credibility also and above all lies in its ability to reflect the cultural and natural variety of the planet. This would be a way to shake off the criticism of Eurocentrism that the Convention for the Protection of World Heritage continues to receive to the detriment of its claim to universality. A value that humanity actually increasingly needs.

All the best with your work and thanks for your attention.

DR. MASSIMO GUIDI

President of the Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage

Good morning, everybody.

I would like to greet the Director of the CNR and Engineer Luca Papi, and thank them for inviting us today on occasion of the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. I would like to welcome the authorities, the lecturers and everyone else present.

I am very honoured to represent here today, on this important anniversary, the Italian World Heritage Association, which includes, with its current 52 members, most of the 58 Italian Sites registered in the UNESCO World Heritage List, representing the excellence of Italy's extraordinary artistic, architectural, cultural and natural heritage.

This year is also special for the Association that I am representing here today as it marks the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

In my long experience within the Association, today is my first important public engagement in the role of President and I cannot hide a certain emotion.

However, I am comforted and in some ways supported by the presence among the speakers of:

- Professor Mario Bagnara from Vicenza: promoter and first President of the Association with whom I collaborated during the early years of the Association's establishment after the inscription of the historic centre of Urbino on the World Heritage List in 1998
- Engineer Claudio Ricci, former mayor of Assisi, who held the role of President of the Association in the following years
- And Architect Carlo Francini, Coordinator of the Association's Scientific-Technical Committee.

Over the past twenty-five years of activity, the Association has played an important role in issues concerning the protection, promotion and enhancement of heritage, always in cooperation with the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and the Italian UNESCO Commission.

The Association has worked to promote knowledge of Italian Heritage registered on the World Heritage List through the publication of guidebooks on the Italian Sites, with the magazine *Siti*, first in print and then online, through its website, and through its presence at events such as the World Tourism Fair (this year in Verona from 15 to 17 September). It has fostered the growth of knowledge on the management of the sites through the comparison and exchange of experiences and good practices among its members. It has supported significant initiatives on the protection and enhancement of the Heritage promoted by its members. It has promoted awareness of the value of World Heritage among young people also through the important project "*Unesco for schools*" financed with funds from Law 77/2006.

Allow me to mention, in this brief and non-exhaustive list of activities, the contribution and stimulus provided by the Association to the drafting of the abovementioned Law 77/2006 (Special measures for the protection and enjoyment of Unesco Sites). Forgive me if I do so also with a little personal pride, by mentioning my city, Urbino, from which the first impulse for this law came. It was September 2002 and in Urbino the World Heritage Convention was celebrating its 30th anniversary, culminating in the initiatives held in Venice. The Conference, organized for that occasion in Urbino, also addressed some issues concerning the role of the State and local administrations with regard to the burden of commitments, including economic ones, that the management and promotion of a Site entails. The Conference ended inside the Ducal Palace, in the 'Courtyard of Honour', with the signing of the document

"La Carta di Urbino" (Urbino Charter) in the presence of Professor Giovanni Puglisi, then Secretary-General of the Italian UNESCO Commission. Professor Mario Bagnara was also present as President of the Association. In the following years, thanks also to the great commitment of Claudio Ricci, Law 77/2006 was formulated and approved.

Let me conclude my greetings by taking a look into the not-so-distant future: in recent years, the challenges concerning the protection of Heritage have been largely overcome, but today there are new risks, new problems that we will be called upon to face intelligently over the next few years. On the one hand, they concern climate change and how it may impact cultural and natural heritage and, on the other, the impact of the development of those technologies (wind-turbines, photovoltaic, etc.) needed precisely to reduce the use of fossil fuels in the fight against global warming. How all this can be reconciled with the conservation of World Heritage Sites, and, more generally, with the great Heritage of our country, is an issue on which we should all reflect.

Thank you for your kind attention.

DR. ROBERTO NATALE

RAI Director for sustainability – ESG

First of all, I would like to convey thanks on behalf of Rai (*national public broadcasting company of Italy*) for this invitation: we are honoured to be in such a prestigious place. The collaboration with the CNR and UNESCO is certainly one we are participating in with great satisfaction and also with pride: all the places we are speaking of are present in the Rai's product line. From 2018 to today, thanks to the collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and with the patronage of the Italian Commission for UNESCO, all 58 sites have become as many featured 'clips', broadcast on Rai3 and Rai Storia and now available on RaiPlay. Alongside such clips, lasting a maximum of 3 minutes, are the in-depth reports - 5 documentaries of almost an hour each - and then, from 2021, the 14 videos dedicated to intangible heritage. You can find all this on RaiPlay. I speak to you as a public service employee, but above all as a supporter or fan of public services (as we all are here) and I can tell you that perhaps those who cite Netflix with envy, those urging Rai to 'do something Netflix-style', do not really know what they are talking about: go and watch RaiPlay and you will see for yourselves what an extraordinary offer you can find there, both in quality and in quantity.

Our colleagues at Rai Cultura, to whom all this work is owed, have authorised us to make an announcement. On 14 November, the documentary on the 50th anniversary of the Convention will be aired, where the themes discussed here will be taken up: how to keep tourism and heritage conservation together, what balance can be achieved between Western choices and the rest of the world ... and much more again: you will find it all there, and that's all I'm saying for now!

Then from the offer on RaiPlay I dutifully pass on to Alberto Angela and his "Wonders, the peninsula of treasures": 4 television seasons, from 2018 to January 2022, which have had as their guiding line precisely the wonders of UNESCO. Rai doesn't live by ratings alone, but here it is important to underline that its programme had up to 5 million viewers. It was a great challenge to dedicate prime time evenings in the country of "Big Brother" and the "Island of the Famous" to beauty: we succeeded, there is no public service in Europe that has had the courage to broadcast a prime-time programme like the one that Alberto Angela proposed for four seasons.

Rai has a better substance than the way it is often told. It's not difficult to create quality on TV: the challenge is to combine quality and quantity together; offering beauty, culture and knowledge to everyone, in short, aiming at the general public. We must not be obsessed with ratings, but we cannot think of speaking to a narrow niche. As we know, Italy is not a country that stands out for its advanced levels of education: it is therefore twice as hard for the public service to reach a wide audience.

And in this regard, we cannot fail to mention Piero Angela, who sadly passed away a few weeks ago. He wished to complete "Superquark" and record the last 16 episodes of "Prepararsi al futuro", which we will see in the afternoon on Rai3, dedicated to young people.

I am here as the director of Rai for Sustainability, an office created by Rai not to be trendy but because we want to strengthen and make even more penetrating the already very plentiful offer that the public service provides on these issues: namely to orient our work even more on the themes of Agenda 2030, the scale of priorities that the United Nations has given to all of us human beings. So, there will be many avenues on which we will meet again: not only with UNESCO, but also with the CNR. President Carrozza also recently came to speak with the President of Rai, Marinella Soldi, about the centenary of the CNR.

President Carrozza cannot unfortunately be here today. This panel is therefore all male and a little embarrassment can be felt here among all us men on stage. Fortunately, - and I have checked! - the following sessions include 6 women and 5 men. But I want to take this opportunity to thank my colleague Arianna Voto who worked for Rai on the "No Woman No Panel - Without women we don't talk about it" protocol, which Rai relaunched some time ago and included in the subscribers is also the CNR.

Among the various topics of collaboration with the CNR there is also the manual on the accessibility of museums and places of art: inside there is the work of the Rai Research Centre, the CRITS of Turin, a centre of world excellence that among many things has invented an avatar that speaks the Italian sign language. One more example of the many things we will still be doing together.

To all of us in public services, let's keep up the good work.

Thank you!

THEMATIC SESSION

Chairman Engineer Luca PAPI

Department of Human and Social Sciences,
Cultural Heritage (DSU – CNR)



Da sinistra: Prof. Mario Bagnara (Promotore e primo Presidente Associazione Beni Italiani Patrimonio Mondiale), Arch. Teresa Gualtieri (Presidente FICLU per l'UNESCO), Arch. Manuel Roberto Guido (Esperto Patrimonio UNESCO), Dr.ssa Mariassunta Peci (Direttore Ufficio UNESCO, MiC), Dott. Carlo Francini (Comune di Firenze), Ing. Luca Papi (CNR).

New horizons of the World Heritage Convention

MARIASSUNTA PECCI

Director of the UNESCO Office - Ministry of Culture

Italy became part of UNESCO in 1948, at the end of an era of destruction during which even the cultural and natural heritage needed the necessary protection and conservation services, so that what is irreplaceable would not be destroyed.

The 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,¹ particularly in Italy, testifies to the recognition of a numerous, rich and diversified heritage. It also includes a method and a vision in the management of protection and valorisation that have progressively meant an internationalization of the concept of culture. The country, in recognizing the expertise of professional and intellectual resources that have grown over time, thanks to which the number of World Heritage List has grown - to date 58 – marked an increasingly targeted, transversal and strategic mandate. The awareness of the relevance of these recognitions and the institutional investment of the country finds its realization in a specialized section of the Ministry of Culture, the UNESCO Office - Service II of the General Secretariat, recently established and launched following scenarios and global changes for the sector.

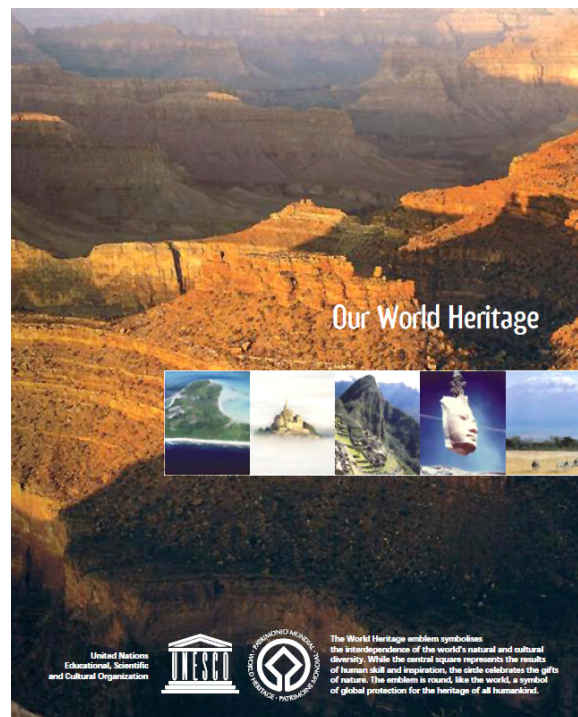


Figure 1. © UNESCO

The cultural and natural sites having the honour of being defined as having “outstanding universal value” are the identity, history and symbol of the inexhaustible source of cultural wealth that our country offers. Represented mainly by historical sites, Italy’s cultural

¹ UNESCO, Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, <https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>.

heritage recognized by UNESCO also includes other more complex categories that the 1972 Convention has progressively identified during its implementation, such as 'cultural landscapes', which have made it possible to describe unique portions of the territory. An example is the nominated site of "Civita di Bagnoregio", where nature has created landscapes of extraordinary beauty and complexity in which man has been able to find their home. Furthermore, the experts of the UNESCO Office look after and manage another project of extraordinary cultural value destined to be proposed as the next Italian nomination, the "Via Appia: Regina Viarum", an example of a cultural pathway that crosses the country and brings to life its archaeological, historical and social features.



Figure 2. © 2018 Official site of Appia Antica archaeological park - MiC.

The capacity developed in the UNESCO Office of the Ministry of Culture lies in following new strategies and processes in line with the most up-to-date policies and in addressing the emerging challenges of knowledge, public diplomacy and cooperation. In fact, there are many civil society actors interested in UNESCO-related processes that require ever more participation and awareness. It is through the ever-increasing growth of awareness that the management and protection of cultural heritage becomes a real system of involvement and co-responsibility.

The implementation of the Convention is a sensitive issue that reveals its vitality and is the result of a continuous interaction with the cultural environment. The recent integration made by the work of the States Parties to include a code of ethics that recommends and ensures the participation of civil society as a non-secondary criterion, is a concrete example. Through effective and diversified inclusion, in fact, it is even more possible to ensure sustainable management of the sites and monitor their conservation status.

Consistent with this approach, UNESCO has also introduced preliminary evaluation methods in the candidature processes, capable of taking a snapshot of a fluid reality to which the country is adapting, in order to promote the progress and sustainability of events related to the preservation of the Heritage.

In this perspective, it is precisely the concept of sustainability with a medium and long-term programmatic vision that encourages the definition of complex, transversal, integrated and priority lines. In the “UNESCO medium-term strategy, 2022-2029” the significance of the environmental challenges and the objectives pursued include: working for sustainable societies and environmental protection through the promotion of science, technology, innovation and natural heritage; improving knowledge on climate action, biodiversity, water and ocean management and disaster risk reduction; and promoting international cooperation in the fields of science, technology and innovation.²



Figure 3. © The Ocean Agency / Ocean Image Bank.

These objectives also reflect and integrate the intangible expression of local communities and the experience that these processes generate for the community. The increasing number of interacting subjects, therefore, draws a map of *cultural agencies* and the evolution, also innovative and technological, with which to conceive the accessibility and enjoyment of different assets and audiences.



Figure 4. © UNESCO / 12th UNESCO Youth Forum.

² UNESCO, Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029, 2022. <http://unesco.blob.core.windows.net/pdf/UploadCKE-ditor/Strategiaa%20di%20Medio%20Termine%20dellUNESCO.pdf>.

The future envisaged in the action and in the ministerial mandate of the UNESCO Office looks to inclusive and dynamic horizons in which the different target groups of young people are the protagonists in the management and are recipients of a legacy of knowledge and values from which the sustainable construction of the cultural system cannot be overlooked. A concrete example of this approach is the activity carried out by Italy in supporting the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture in the preparation of the nomination dossier on an emergency basis of the site “Historic centre of the Port City of Odessa”. An action that expresses the will to protect the historical and artistic heritage of a country that is the victim of armed conflict. To look forward to the next 50 years of the Convention, it is prudent to understand *what* has been done and *how* it has managed so far. To do this, UNESCO launched “50 Minds for The Next 50”, a project that allowed fifty innovative and daring thinkers from different disciplines to immerse themselves in the most interdisciplinary discussion on World Heritage ever held in the history of the Convention. Activists, researchers, archaeologists, communicators, designers and writers, were brought together in interdisciplinary dialogues to inspire the different regions of the world towards the future of World Heritage.

The occasion to talk about this future will be in 2023 in Florence, where the 50th anniversary of the Convention will be celebrated with a World Conference. The central theme of the event will be discussing World Heritage as a source of resilience, humanity and innovation, through exchanges of views among experts in the field and in the presence of numerous representatives from UNESCO. As confirmation of our country’s constant and active engagement in the international cultural scene, Italy, with the direct support of UNESCO, has the honour of being the organiser of the event.³



Figure 5. © Shutterstock / Anton_Ivanov / Machu Picchu.

In the era in which we live in, where the challenges in protecting and managing the listed sites are the symptoms of a global crisis: from climate change, to the response to the Covid-19 pandemic to tourist overcrowding.

³ UNESCO, 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention (16 November 2022), 2022, <https://whc.unesco.org/en/next50/>.

UNESCO opens up dynamic opportunities for both scholars and the wider public alike, to encourage greater involvement of communities and the younger generations. The aim is to involve all the actors in contributing to the discussion with unconventional and avant-garde themes that now, more than ever, recall the UNESCO principles and of the original meaning of peace, the reconciliation of humanity, the union among peoples and respect for cultural diversity. These are the cornerstones on which the new horizons of the World Heritage Convention can build ways and actions to transmit the past into the future.

The launch of comprehensive policies for UNESCO sites in Italy since 1994 and considerations for the future

ARCH. MANUEL ROBERTO GUIDO

UNESCO Heritage expert

I was invited to this important Study Day to represent historical memory, given that for about twenty years I followed what would later become the UNESCO World Heritage Office following a rather articulated process. This occasion is certainly important to retrace the stages of the initial stages, also because remembering history means rediscovering the roots and useful elements for improving the path ahead, and perfecting it from time to time.

It is certainly interesting to recall that phase of our activity in which a very clear political impulse was given to the Ministry of Cultural Heritage. I am referring to a letter that in 1995, during the Dini Technical Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote to our Minister of Cultural Heritage, who at the time was Antonio Paolucci. In the letter, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed dissatisfaction with the low participation in the activities of the World Heritage Convention, which actually resulted in a very limited presence of Italian sites on the List. In fact, up until 1994, only 9 sites had been inscribed, placing Italy in twelfth place for the quantity of registered properties. The Ministry of Cultural Heritage was therefore asked to set up a working group "charged with the task of making our participation in the World Heritage List more noticeable, of coordinating the national bodies most directly concerned, of giving greater coherence to the Italian proposals while also watching over their exhaustive and timely instruction". Substantially, a political impulse was given to this activity, arguing that Italy's position at that time was unsatisfactory and that a greater effort, worthy of a cultural power, had to be made.

The working group that was set up by the then General Manager Giuseppe Proietti began proposing various candidates, also taking advantage of the fact that in those years it was easier to present new sites, although it was always a work of a certain effort. The Technical Secretariat of the working group, made up of a few highly motivated people, managed to carry out a precise political choice, arriving in 2004, with the inscription of the thirty-ninth Italian site, the Val d'Orcia (fig. ...), to achieve the primacy in the UNESCO World Heritage List, surpassing Spain which had held it for years.

Today, we do not know what the future political directives will be, whether they will follow up on the indications from UNESCO to curb inscriptions, a recommendation that the most important Western countries have so far not taken into consideration.

Incidentally, it is worth noting that as regards the 2001 Intangible Heritage Convention, the exact opposite impulse came from the Undersecretary of the time, namely a limited interest in adding new elements to the List, so much so that, examining the statistics, it can be seen that Italy is not as widely represented as one might expect. Italy's primacy in World Heritage, on the other hand, hitherto considered a "flagship" by the Ministers of Culture, was achieved also by overcoming the difficulties associated with UNESCO's implementation of the so-called 'global strategy' approved by the World Heritage Committee in 1994. This strategy aims to correct the imbalances present on the List, in which there is a clear predominance of the cultural assets of Europe, and has been implemented by encouraging and favouring the proposal for the inscription of assets representing natural environments and non-European cultures.

A booklet published by the Symbola foundation, "Italy in 10 selfies of 2022", is partly dedicated to the primacy of UNESCO sites. From the graph presented (Fig. 1) it can be seen that Spain currently has 49 sites, while in 1994 it excelled with 20 sites compared to 9 in Italy. This data demonstrates that in reality primacy is not so much affected by the cultural asset being proposed, but rather by the capacity to represent it, an ability that Spain has probably lost over time with the weakening of the technocratic bite due to more extreme bureaucratisation.



Fig. 1. Val d'Orcia – Bagno Vignoni.

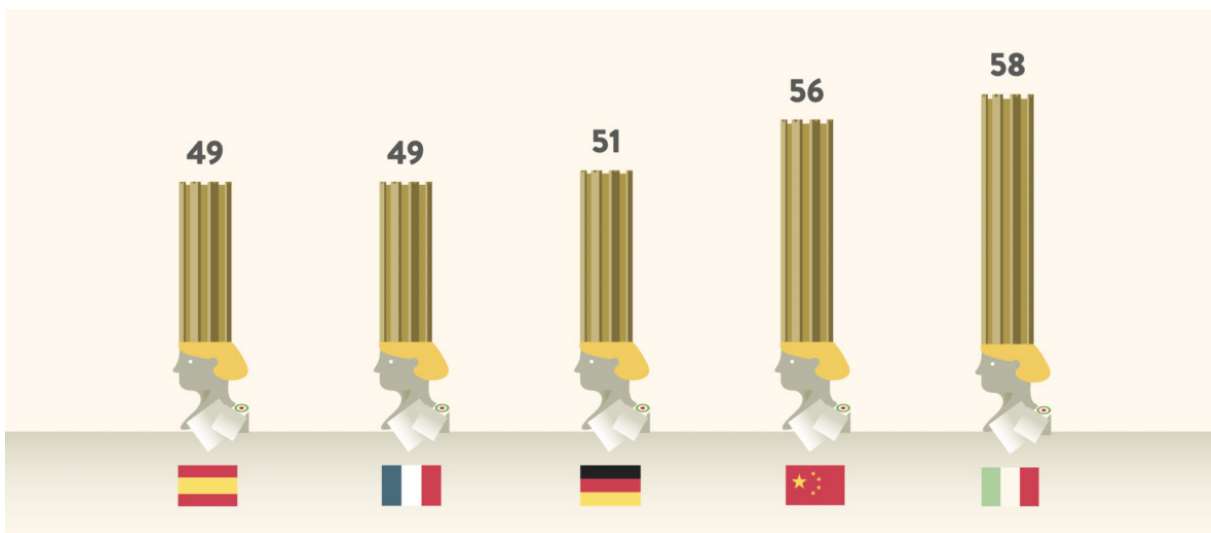


Fig. 2. Graphic taken from the volume of Symbola foundation, "Italy in 10 selfies of 2022".

The second issue I would like to deal with here is that of management plans. At a certain point in its activity, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee made the preparation of such plans compulsory and preparatory to the inscription of sites, without however giving clear indications on their articulation. Each national and local body had to identify the most suitable configuration for this instrument, in the light of current legislation and specific situations.

This request, initially perceived as an additional bureaucratic procedure, turned into an opportunity to radically improve the application process.

The working group of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, which later evolved into the UNESCO Office, set up a Commission which included some of the most important cultural economists who gave, also with the support of the ministerial bodies, an interpretation of the management plans that was not only oriented towards protection. It is clear that the main objective of the management plan is to safeguard the universal value of the property, but alongside this aspect the proposed model took into account some of the weaknesses already identified in the course of the previous applications, i.e. the definition of the "universal value", the scarce involvement of local actors, the still prevailing concept of "passive protection", according to which the fact that the property is restricted is erroneously considered sufficient.

On this basis, a shared management plan model was created in 2004 during the Second National Conference of Italian UNESCO Sites, when the guidelines outlined were discussed in depth, although not considered definitive but as an outline to be developed. According to this interpretation, the management plan is considered a technical document useful for bringing together several subjects present in the area to define and implement a process of protection and development formalised through a program agreement or other concertation tool. It is a definition linked to the needs posed by the Italian cultural, institutional and operational situation, in which it seems useful above all to coordinate the sectorial logics of the various competent subjects, both institutional and private, in order to achieve objectives agreed upon by all and to reach a balanced relationship between conservation and development.

In particular, it seems appropriate to underline that the management plan for the UNESCO sites has the priority objective of preserving the values that have allowed for inclusion on the List. Any further legitimate valorisation objective must in any case remain subordinate to this priority.

From this point of view, the management plan therefore acts as a linking tool between the various types of planning or programs in order to:

- maintain over time the integrity of the values that have enabled inclusion on the World Heritage List;
- combine protection and conservation with the integrated development of the local economic area;
- make compatible a local process shared by several subjects and authorities, which may also have opposing interests.

The last aspect I would like to address is that of Law no. 77 of 20 February 2006, created on the initiative of the Association of Italian UNESCO World Heritage Cities and Sites under the chairmanship of Claudio Ricci. At first, the Council of Ministers rejected the Law as not being sufficiently adequate, and therefore appropriate additions, agreed with the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, were introduced, mainly concerning management plans which at that time did not have any form of codification from a legislative point of view.

The merits of the Law, although it can be further improved, are that it considers the management plans not only a technical but also a regulatory tool and one that has introduced a form of funding, albeit very modest. These financial supports, admittedly insufficient, are nonetheless continuous and essential to carry out the various activities required by the management plan in the UNESCO cities. Furthermore, the law obliges all subjects present in the territory to establish agreements to present the project for nomination.

In fact, in order to acquire the funding envisaged, the numerous subjects responsible in various capacities for the protection, conservation and/or valorisation of the sites must present a formally signed agreement with the identification of a single contact person who has the task of coordinating the drafting of the plan and co-responsibility for the implementation of individual projects.

Through this obligation, it has been possible get many actors who at times had no relations whatsoever around a table and who have now started working together.

Law 77/2006 has thus enabled Italian UNESCO sites not only to draw up management plans, but also to carry out important projects that otherwise would not have received adequate financial support. To date, 58 UNESCO sites of various types distributed throughout the country have a strategic/operational tool with a homogeneous and comparable approach. This is a unique case in Italy and of international significance.

In many situations, however, there are still problems, especially in terms of governance, due to the poor coordination of the various stakeholders.

To conclude, it can be said that the experience described so far has been and still is highly positive, but there are some important critical issues to overcome.

The enthusiasm, participation and commitment of so many stakeholders in the area to achieve the goal of registration often wanes shortly after the celebratory ceremonies of the event. Instead, registration should not be considered as the finish line, but a stage in a process that began long before the nomination itself. It would therefore be useful to define the procedures for an effective continuation of the commitment undertaken during the candidature process. In this perspective, the few new UNESCO sites that can realistically be nominated should represent a useful model for other territories of shared strategic planning, implemented through effective governance.

To ensure the cogency of the management plans, it would be important that the projects therein are shared within the framework of a Program Agreement by those involved and that their implementation is followed up with adequate monitoring.

A key aspect is public/private partnership. We have often seen agreements between public administrations that envisaged the proper involvement of civil society, but it would also be important to contact the business-related sectors, such as the Chambers of Commerce, which have much to say in the tourism sector. In the near future, the participation of private entrepreneurs, as well as all the other actors already mentioned, could be a further guarantee of the Italian model.

Finally, another extremely important aspect that needs to be perfected is the guarantee of the protection of the values of the registered property through the direct connection of the management plans with local and territorial planning instruments or other sectoral instruments.

The 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage: What Vision for 2032?

ENG. ARCH. MAURIZIO DI STEFANO

President of ICOMOS Italy

I would like to thank the CNR for the invitation to ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Italy, an occasion that renews the collaboration sanctioned by the "Framework Agreement" signed on 06.05.2013 between our organisation and the National Research Council. The Agreement had, among other things, the objective of creating a scientific and applicative synergy with the numerous institutes of the CNR that dealt, deal, with cultural heritage, looking at a common international approach. A process of valorisation is the dissemination of the CNR's precious work in this field, in line with the international requirements of our organisation, ICOMOS.

I must admit that the then President, Prof. Luigi Nicolais, was able to look very far ahead because the collaboration has continued over the years with publications and fruitful meetings, managed by the directors who have alternated over the years, including Prof. Maria Mautone, Prof. Riccardo Pozzo, and with the Architect Paolo Salonia, our current national manager.

Returning to today's topic, it is precisely through the 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and its Operational Guidelines (2021) that ICOMOS defines its task of advising UNESCO through its own experts. In fact, in line with the same Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, in point 34, ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental organisation based in Charenton-le-Pont, France. Founded in 1965, its role is to promote the application of scientific theory, methodology and techniques to the conservation of architectural and archaeological heritage. Its work is based on the principles of the 1964 International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter). In point 35 it is possible to read the specific role of ICOMOS in relation to the Convention which includes: evaluating candidate properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List, monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage cultural properties, examining requests for International Assistance presented by the States Parties and the contribution and supporting capacity building activities.

The tasks that the Convention has entrusted to ICOMOS - together with IUCN (points 36-37) and ICCROM (points 32-33) - require studies and in-depth studies and continuous dialogue with the international scientific communities in order to carry out the role respectively assigned as advisory body of the World Heritage Committee for the implementation of the Convention.

In particular, ICOMOS must perform the following tasks: a) provide advice on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in its field of competence; b) assist the Secretariat, in preparing Committee documentation, setting the agenda for its meetings and implementing the decisions of the Committee c) assist with the development and implementation of the Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List, the Comprehensive Training Strategy, periodic reporting and strengthening the effective use of the World Heritage Fund; d) monitor the state of conservation of World Heritage properties and examine applications for International Assistance; e) in the case of ICOMOS and IUCN: evaluate candidate properties for inscription on the World Heritage List

and submit assessment reports to the Committee; f) participate in meetings of the World Heritage Committee and the Bureau in an advisory capacity. These tasks and activities must be carried out according to the principles of independence and autonomy, including political, to accompany the States Parties for a better and more in-depth application and interpretation of the 1972 Convention. This task is also extended to the other Conventions that are in any case referable to it. Such as the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage; the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003; the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

In the same year 2005, the Council of Europe's Framework Convention on the value of cultural heritage for society was also promulgated, known as the FARO Convention, named after the place in Portugal where it was signed, and ratified by Italy on 23.09.2020 (LAW no. 133 of 1 October 2020).

Working to apply the principles of the '72 Convention, together with the other Conventions, is a demanding synergistic activity aimed at facing the challenges of innovation and changed languages through which the cultural heritage, material and immaterial, is expressed. An approach that converges towards the definition of "Culture" (that we find in the encyclical "Fratelli Tutti" by Pope Francis, paragraph 216): «The word 'culture' indicates something that has penetrated the people, their deepest convictions and their lifestyles. This definition helps to motivate the "outstanding universal" value that the 1972 Convention attributes to sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, defining them as World Heritage, because they are also heritages of peace.

On the other hand, we all remember that the Convention arose from the need to ensure the protection of cultural heritage on an international scale, prompted by the historical case resulting from the construction of the Aswan Dam, in Egypt (1955). As is well known, the construction of the dam risked destroying the temple of Abu Simbel in 1960. Thanks to the action of the then Director General of UNESCO, the relocation of the entire complex of monuments was made possible, which was completed on 22 September 1968, demonstrating the effectiveness of an action shared by the entire world and strongly supported by 50 UNESCO countries by announcing to the world the recovery of the monumental complexes of Ramses and his wife Nefertari. At the same time, in 1964, during the International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, the International Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites was declared from which, the following year, ICOMOS was founded in Krakow. Among the main tasks of its first President, Piero Gazzola, was to collaborate in the preparation of the Convention. Only a few years later, the most important tool for the protection of cultural and national heritage was presented to the world. Today - 50 years after its presentation - it still proves to be an extraordinarily powerful tool for strengthening the protection of cultural heritage in all UNESCO member countries.

The success of the World Heritage List, with over 1154 sites registered to date, in more than 150 countries, has exceeded all the initial predictions of its founders. I believe that the spirit with which the Convention was motivated is still the right one with which to face its future, being aware that the profound paradigm shift in safeguarding cultural heritage and in the interpretation of the values to be attributed today, and even more in the future, does not negate the importance of protection and conservation. What needs discussing is the method and the priorities, not the fundamental values. The awareness of the evolution of the dynamic concept of world heritage, and of the interpretative references of the founding documents (conventions and charters) must be applied to the investigations of new sites

and the political value that the recognition has assumed for the States Parties. UNESCO, also for the 50th anniversary of the Convention, has urged discussion on these issues, as it has always done over the last five decades, to improve the protection and promotion of humanity's treasures, transforming and adopting the role and methods with which we evaluate the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. This is the spirit of the "The next 50" program which is divided into "five priority areas": climate change; a more balanced representation; sustainable tourism; digital transition and the post COVID19 recovery.

ICOMOS, as the advisory body of the World Heritage Committee, has consistently done its homework by setting the theme of the next 10 years ahead as witnessed by Prof. Jukka Jukiletho, who worked on all the ten-year reflections of the Convention, as an ICOMOS member and among the top UNESCO experts. These are the reasons why, today, there are many discussions in the world on the theme of the 50th anniversary of the Convention. On a technical level, we must recall the work done by the World Committee, already the day after the 40^o anniversary; UNESCO during the 18th General Assembly of the States Parties, held in Paris from 7 to 9 November 2011, presented the "Strategic action plan for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention for the decade 2012-2022" proposing the six known goals. I believe that this document has provided a shareable and applicable method for the next decade 2022-2032, with the appropriate additions suggested by the "The Next 50" program itself.

The next decade is of particular importance for the deadlines it contains. First of all, the 17 goals of the United Nations SDGS 2030 Agenda together with the European needs of the energy crisis; global commitments that can hardly be defined without a full involvement of experts of world heritage, cities and historic centres as already recalled with the goal 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and the target 11.4 (sub-goal) "Protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage" entrusted to ICOMOS. The Convention must also interpret these needs through a different development of the 10 UNESCO criteria for inclusion in the WHL. A prospect that can enable the Convention to continue to guarantee its quality as an extraordinarily visionary instrument for the protection and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage.

The response to this scenario for the next decade is complex and requires constant dialogue with all the adhering countries, considering the cultural diversity of which they are bearers as the main key to understanding that the Convention offers. A single Convention, that of '72, bearer of infinite expressions of interculturality capable of generating coexistence of different values while respecting the different cultural roots of which the over 1100 world heritage sites, all belonging to the same list, are testimony.

On a technical procedural level, I believe that, generally, the method used by UNESCO for the last decade 2012-2022, may still be valid.

The update of the "5Cs" of the Budapest Declaration (already revised in 2007) could be implemented: Credibility (the need to improve the credibility of World Heritage); Conservation; Community (the involvement of communities); Capacity Building (the ability to facilitate training on World Heritage); Communication (communication that becomes a means for the implementation of the other "4Cs").

Italy must actively participate in this international debate on the Convention, and the CNR is one of the institutions qualified to do this so that the objectives of the Convention, over the next decade, will become a structural and constant activity. The first objective is to achieve coordination between the many, perhaps too many, institutions dealing with the Convention at a national level, starting with the Ministries: Foreign Affairs with the CNIU, the Italian National UNESCO Commission; the Ministry of Culture; the Ministry for Agricultural

and Forestry Policies; the Ministry of the Environment; the Ministry of Tourism; and soon also the Ministry of the Sea; each with its own UNESCO office. We also hope that the management plans of the 58 Italian sites can improve their effectiveness and be implemented through a new vision of the guidelines, also as a legally recognized document. Take action to plan for the completion of the applications lying on the tentative list, around 40, without neglecting the plans to safeguard the 14 elements of the intangible; provide a coordinating direction for cultural policies, both in terms of economic policy, development and productive recognition. In this way, we will be able to build a national development sector that can interpret the best management of the sites and make Italy's UNESCO world heritage, represented by the 58 Italian sites, the country's leading productive and employment sector. A national strategic vision of the UNESCO heritage would finally determine the creation of a network of Italian UNESCO sites,, entrusting the Regions with the coordination plans (UNESCO management regional plans) to implement the national cultural policy with a participatory direction by all stakeholders, a broad governance such as, for example, a National Agency for the valorisation of the UNESCO cultural heritage in Italy.

With this hope, I trust that a proposal can be developed among all the experts in this complex sector, to which ICOMOS Italy confirms the availability of its experts, offering expertise and enhancing the safeguarding and traditional knowledge to which the 1972 Convention itself makes explicit reference.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Together in the FICLU for the UNESCO challenges.

The Italian Federation of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO for knowledge of World Heritage

ARCH. TERESA GUALTIERI

President of the Italian Federation of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO

1. "Together in the FICLU for the UNESCO challenges"

An important anniversary, the 50th anniversary of the Convention for the Protection of World Heritage, is also a symbolic opportunity to exemplify the role of the Clubs for UNESCO: cultural voluntary associations, networked in the Federation, closely connected to an international organisation of the highest stature, following accreditation by a national institution, the Italian Commission for UNESCO, which favours the connection and implementation of UNESCO programs in the country.

Outline:

- 1.The role of Clubs for UNESCO and of the Italian Federation
- 2.Primary goals of FICLU
- 3.Actions of Clubs in the territories
- 4.FICLU and building a network of values



A spontaneous commitment of groups of people, implemented together on a daily basis in the FICLU, to support UNESCO to instil shared principles and objectives to those who are instrumental in building the future of humanity, to offer an anonymous personal contribution to overcome epochal challenges: educational, environmental, social and technological cohesion. World Heritage Sites and their territories are frontline players in charting the way forward for development. Clubs are also at the forefront of the social sphere of associations, carrying out activities to disseminate knowledge of the UNESCO-listed World Heritage Sites, and the needs for their protection and enhancement. As "partners of the UNESCO family" (Medium-Term Strategy 2022- 2029 41C/4 III 74), they become local, and at the same time, national actors through the voice of the Federation, for capillary information and training campaigns on the cultural and natural value of the Heritage Sites, of their strong identity towards uniting diversity and building sustainable development.

Sentinels on the territories, they are promoters of collaborations and agreements with the management bodies of UNESCO sites and local institutions; the methods of intervention vary in relation to the characteristics of the property to be protected, the special features of the territories, the foreshadowing of possible positive social effects, also in relation to the critical issues monitored and the expectations perceived in the communities.



2. The priority objectives of the FICLU

“Educate” is the watchword! Educating to the full awareness of the belonging of the properties included in the World Heritage List ideally to all women and men of the world, to their capacity to be builders of Peace, the primary objective of the UNESCO mission. The leitmotif of the FICLU national program for the 50th anniversary of the '72 Convention can be found in the statement: Cultural Heritage is a Human Right. In essence, through the coordination of the Clubs, new forms of narration of the territories' heritage are always being experimented, to stimulate people to become agile, proactive and responsible research communities, able to seize the opportunities that a UNESCO Heritage site offers: giving local substance to UNESCO functions, namely to set up laboratories of ideas, to implement analyses of public policies on cultural heritage, to monitor data, to support the implementation of cultural-heritage conscious programming and territorial planning, to be

catalysts and the driving force for regional and national collaborations. In a word, carrying out associational activities as an instrument of influence and support for the dissemination of UNESCO priority objectives and themes..

3. The action of the Clubs in the territories

The importance of the Clubs therefore goes beyond the individual activities and projects, because each of them represents a significant node in the weave of values on which the Federation is focused, interweaving culture and nature, places and identities of the communities that have the privilege of living in territories hosting UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Privilege, on the other hand, that they themselves have contributed to achieving, by strongly supporting the candidatures over time. We are witnessing, however, a frequent decline in drive and enthusiasm which, in the presence of inadequate forms of management and growing sections of the population who have never been involved in the issue and are even unaware of the existence of UNESCO recognitions, opens the way to disengagement, aggravated by the notion that what pertains to cultural heritage is not a primary element for economic development. Or, even a negative position, the Site arouses interest in those who manage to make it a tool for tourism, neglecting the fundamental phase of educating the community to feel part of that property and the history it holds.

The initiatives of the UNESCO Clubs and the FICLU, aim to spread 'good practices', so as to serve as a model and stimulus also for the institutions that have competence in the planning and management of the territory, to improve the quality of life, to recreate those 'Heritage communities' that can generate economic development



The 105 UNESCO Clubs belonging to the FICLU are very committed to educating young people and enabling them to understand the value of Heritage, working in schools, arousing

pride together with the spirit of sharing with the world, combined with the principles of sustainable development. They work to pass on to the new generations the testimony to the spread of UNESCO values, the culture of protection, but also of the enhancement of creativity, innovation, imagination, the rediscovery of the sense of place in the digital society. In collaboration with schools, at all levels, they support educational moments, including computer literacy, above all to urge a strong civil commitment, with the desire to fulfil their role as partners for UNESCO even better.

The attention of the local media towards the activities of the Clubs for UNESCO is worth noting. This gives them considerable visibility, with positive repercussions in terms of disseminating knowledge of the World Heritage and all the UNESCO recognitions in the various territories, creating a reciprocal positive effect: the World Heritage Site arouses interest in terms of tourism promotion and related initiatives and, at the same time, the actions of the Clubs draw attention to the Property and contribute to increasing the territory's prestige and cultural value.

4. The FICLU for the construction of a network of values

The Federation acts as a sounding board, coordinating national conferences, study seminars, training courses, competitions, publications, memoranda of understanding with Institutions / Bodies that can also be implemented in individual places, creating a network that covers the entire Italian territory. In this year, 2022, all the national actions have the UNESCO Heritage symbol to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the 1972 Convention; the programs will continue, intertwining in 2023 with the 20th anniversary of the 2003 Convention on Intangible Heritage, in the UNESCO spirit of giving symbolic value to significant days and dates, which constitute moments to stimulate attention, ignite initiatives that must shine every day and at all times. FICLU's training activities for Members also follow the general program "FICLU 2022: collective awareness of the value of UNESCO awards for building a sustainable future", with the aim that the Clubs are in turn agents for disseminating knowledge to local communities and institutions, to educate respect for cultural heritage and also to help understand the responsibilities of those who own it and must protect and manage it.

Different types of intervention: conferences, online study seminars, face-to-face training courses on weekends, involving experts and favouring collaboration with UNESCO Chairs. The 2022 edition of the annual national competition on Human Rights has as its theme, for primary and lower secondary schools, "The UNESCO World Heritage is yours too!" and, for upper secondary schools, "UNESCO World Heritage Sites as testimonies of Peace and Human Rights".

XI CONCORSO NAZIONALE FICLU SUI DIRITTI UMANI

Edizione 2022

... in considerazione del 50esimo anniversario della "Convenzione UNESCO per la Tutela del Patrimonio Culturale e Naturale" (1972),
gli argomenti scelti per le riflessioni degli alunni sono i seguenti:
Scuole Primarie e delle Scuole Secondarie di Primo grado
Il Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO è anche tuo!
Scuole Secondarie di Secondo Grado
I Siti del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO come testimonianze di Pace e Diritti Umani

Among the latest initiatives is the e-book series “FICLU in action - A journey through cultural heritage, education and sustainability”, which has already published volumes on the MaB and Mediterranean Diet awards.

Aware that in urban planning processes the presence of a Unesco site is decisive and, as a result of the choices and the management plan, may or may not facilitate sustainable development, enhancing identities, or irreparably modifying them, the Clubs in the network urge discussion between institutions and the community, in the hope for planning tools that can enhance the sites with a view to sustainable economy and a vision of the future on the path of ecological transition, in line with UNESCO directives.

Awareness-raising and discussion activities will also be intensified in view of the PNRR projects.

Furthermore, the protection of the Sites is “narrated”, leading to the reconsideration of the relationship between the 2030 Agenda Goals and the sustainable development of cultural heritage and landscape, as well as the strong link between Goal 4 Quality Education and Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities.

The Federation also explores these issues in depth in the ASVIS working groups.

Faced with UNESCO’s mandate referring to a global context, the Italian Federation, which is called upon to enact this mandate at a national level, in any case implements frequent actions at international level, being part of the European and world Federation of Clubs for UNESCO, collaborating with ICCROM, ICOMOS and a broad range in society, through agreements, memoranda of understanding with organisations within UNESCO and beyond (MaB Reserves, Geoparks, Creative Cities, Universities, Council of Europe, memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of the Interior for the Afghanistan emergency).

In conclusion, with the Federation, every day we seek to weave the past, the present, the future. To create the thread, we need to weave a web of values, realising the association’s commitment to be at the service of society in the name of UNESCO, with the vision of being able to contribute to the formation of the cultural heritage for future generations. In the belief that, when it comes to World Heritage, the objective can only be achieved by educating towards an intimate awareness of the concepts of cultural ownership of the heritage and active social participation, thus influencing and supporting individuals so that everyone can feel the UNESCO Site as a personal inherited property, and at the same time consider themselves co-owners with the community of which they are part. Thus, be committed to taking charge of it in order to preserve, enhance and defend it for life, and then pass it on to their descendants.



The Association of UNESCO World Heritage Italian Cities (now Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage): an exciting 25th anniversary

PROF. MARIO BAGNARA

Promoter and first President Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage



Fig. 1 - Presentation and title of the report (credits C.N.R.).

A warm welcome to all the promoters, speakers and participants at this historical 50th celebration of the UNESCO CONVENTION, which was approved in Paris by the 17th Unesco General Conference on 16th November 1972 and led to the foundation of the World Heritage Paris Committee (art.8). My heartfelt congratulations to the C.N.R. of Rome for this commendable initiative. My special thanks above all to Eng. Luca Papi, who has offered me the opportunity of meeting some friends with whom I shared the adventure of promoter and first president of the World Heritage Italian Cities Association (Unesco), an initiative started from its base in Vicenza with another six recognised Italian sites with the aim of rediscovering this – until then forgotten - important Convention.

My particular gratitude and appreciation go to architect Manuel Guido, a highly knowledgeable assistant of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, who has supported our Association for many years, to Eng. Claudio Ricci, former mayor of Assisi, third president of the Association, to Dr. Carlo Francini, scientific co-ordinator of the same Association (since 2021 also member of the Heritage Paris Committee) and to Prof. Massimo Guidi deputy mayor of Urbino, now president of the Association who had taken over from architect Alessio Pascucci, former mayor of Cerveteri. My task here today is to present the origins of an Association which is now celebrating its 25th anniversary.

On 1st February 1993, Vicenza, the city of Palladio (born in Padua in 1508 and died in Vicenza in 1580), promoted a committee to obtain the Unesco recognition. Marchese Giuseppe Roi, a greatly influential entrepreneur and cultural promoter at national and European level, was chosen as its co-ordinator. On 23rd March, a Scientific Committee for technical, artistic and historical consultations was set up under the presidency of Prof. Renato Cevese, the well-deserving creator and co-founder of CISA PALLADIO in Vicenza in 1958.

An interesting input for the idea of the future Association of Italian Unesco sites was an invitation delivered in 1994, after the visit of a Unesco technical delegation, by the administrators of Vicenza to their colleagues of Matera, a new Unesco site of 1993, in order to obtain useful advice. At the time, I was City Councillor for Culture and an enthusiastic supporter of the candidature of Vicenza.

But in order to proceed with the candidature of Vicenza a stimulating contribution was provided by a charismatic lawyer, Vittorino Veronese, born in Vicenza in 1910 and engaged in catholic university organisations (Fuci) since he was young. Later, he moved to Rome in 1939 invited by Monsignor Montini, the future Pope Paolo VI, and was entrusted with ever more prestigious national assignments, not only catholic but also social and political. At the same time, he was increasingly involved with the Unesco cursus honorum while participating at various General Conventions (Beirut, Montevideo and New Delhi) until his nomination to General Director from 1958 to 1961. He was well-deserving, above all for the salvage of the Nubia temples endangered by the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt. He died in Rome in 1986.

The dream of Vicenza, the city of Palladio with its 23 monuments and the 3 urban villas, came true on 15th December 1994 (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 - Overview of the Basilica and historic centre of Vicenza from Monte Berico (credits@Comune di Vicenza).

Since the beginning of the following year 1995 (my administrative assignment as Councillor for Culture ended in June) Vicenza, driven also by the enthusiasm of the relationship established with Matera, began to increase the synergy with other Italian sites and this led to the approval of the constitution of the Association by the Town Council on 7th March.

Notwithstanding the good prospects till then achieved, the change of the administration of Vicenza led to a delay of the project. The Charter with the Statute of the Association was subscribed by a notary only on 15th October 1997. The foundation members together with Vicenza were Ferrara, Ravenna, Andria, Alberobello, Castel del Monte and Capriate S. Gervasio.

In the meantime, in 1996, Vicenza received the second Unesco recognition with the extension to all the 24 Palladian villas in the Veneto region, 16 of which in the province of Vicenza (Fig.3).

ESTENSIONE - 1996

Successivamente nel 1996, nel corso della 20° sessione del Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO svoltasi a Merida in Messico, il sito è stato ampliato inserendo al suo interno altre 21 ville palladiane distribuite nel territorio veneto. Il nome del sito è stato conseguentemente ridefinito come La città di Vicenza e le Ville del Palladio nel Veneto.

Cambio del nome: **"The City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto"**

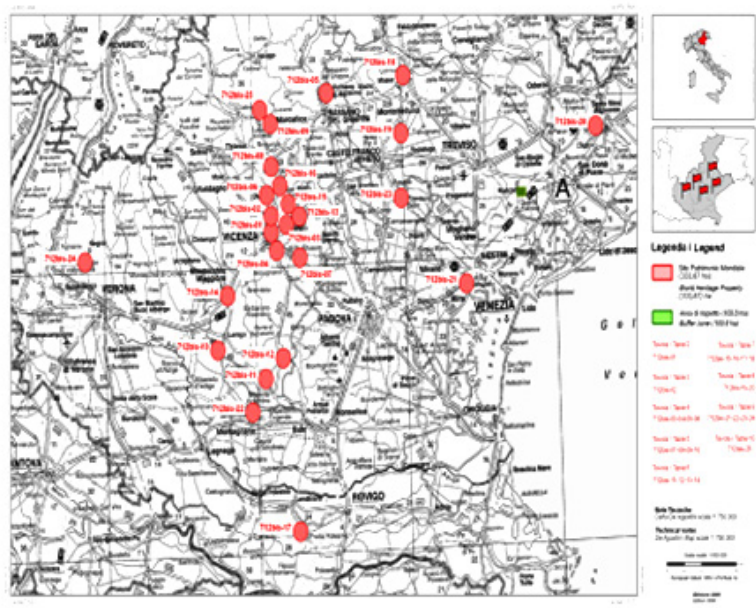


Fig. 3 - The Palladian villas of Veneto - 1996 extent (credits@whc.unesco.org).

The Association, however, was obstructed owing to a long crisis of the administration of Vicenza which ended with the anticipated elections in the autumn of 1998 and the constitution of a new Town Council led by the mayor, Dr. Enrico Hüllweck. At the time, I began my second mandate as Councillor for Culture and, with full authorisation of the Mayor, was very keen on carrying out the Unesco project that I had promoted. When I was elected first president at the beginning of 1999, I initially tried to intensify the contacts with the foundation members, but also to involve the members of the other already recognised Italian sites, finding those responsible for their management so that a well-structured Association might get in touch with the competent Ministries (Culture and Foreign Affairs), with the Unesco National Commission and possibly with the Direction of the World Heritage Committee of Paris.

On 23rd February, our members managed to gather at an assembly at the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities in Rome and were welcomed by the Minister Giovanna Melandri and her assistants, among whom the President of the Unesco Working Group and the councillors of the Unesco National Commission and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Since then, the co-operation with these institutions has been constant and I have often been invited to participate officially to the inauguration of Unesco plaques.

In September 2000, Vicenza received a visit by the Minister Melandri to inaugurate the first plaque (made with the guidance of arch. Guido) in the garden of the Teatro Olimpico (Fig. 4).

LA CITTA' DI VICENZA E LE VILLE DEL PALLADIO NEL VENETO



Fig. 4 - Cavea Teatro Olimpico with superimposed Unesco plaque (credits@Comune di Vicenza).

On this occasion, the new director of the World Heritage Committee of Paris, Prof. Francesco Bandarin of IUAV in Venice, made his first public appearance; a homage both to Vicenza and to our Association, which had already caught the attention of foreign televisions for tourist services on the Italian sites.

Since 2000, Prof. Giovanni Puglisi, secretary of the Unesco National Commission, has often visited Vicenza: I remember his exhaustive report at the first session promoted by our illustrious Accademia Olimpica (founded in 1555) together with my Council for Culture. On 24th and 25th of July, Prof. Puglisi came again to Vicenza together with Sen. Tullia Carrettoni, president of the Commission, for the Euro-Mediterranean Conference of two days on the topic "Formation and Cultural Heritage: the new professions" which was hosted in the Hall of the Town Council with the participation of qualified scholars of several universities, European as well.

On 12th March the following year 2001, Prof. Puglisi was once again in Vicenza for the second Conference promoted by the Accademia Olimpica and the Town Council in collaboration with the National Commission on the topic "World Heritage Vicenza. A just recognition and ensuing responsibilities"- another chance for me, as President, to make a reckoning of the surprising results achieved by Italy for its Unesco sites, from 31 to 34, with the recognition of Verona, Assisi and the Aeolian Islands, three guaranteed new members of the Association.

Tivoli, Urbino, the province of Salerno for the Cilento Park, Barumini, Portovenere, Lipari, Padova and Siena immediately joined it, and, as a consequence, Assemblies, Boards of Directors and Thematic Conferences hosted by the new sites became more frequent. In the meantime, a website of the Association was set up and, in a meeting, held in Matera the launching of a project for a post-university formation of professional figures in the tourist field, which would suit the needs of the Italian sites, was approved.

Among the initiatives, I recall the co-operation on the "Urbino Charter" in conclusion of the Convention "For a charter of the World Heritage sites" held on 21st September, also with the support of European cultural institutions.

The Association did its utmost in revitalising the System of Schools Associated to Unesco which was instituted in 1953 in order to stimulate primary and secondary schools to integrate their curricular teaching with study plans and activities inspired by the fundamental guidelines of the Unesco constitutional act (London 16th November 1945), and which the Ministry of Education and the Italian National Committee were seeking to revive in those years.

In that period, we sought to establish contacts with similar European associative experiences, like the Organisation of World Heritage Cities, presided by the Mayor of Bergen in Norway, the national Swiss Committee and a Spanish Association of Toledo. We realised however that their views were not the same as ours and above all that the financial commitment was too onerous.

More fruitful at national level, was the cooperation with another cultural association, CIDAC (Cities of Art and Culture) which was inspired by Mecenate '90 and included other Unesco sites like Urbino and Vicenza (of which I was also vice-president) with cultural initiatives that took place even abroad, (e.g. in Berlin), with the fundamental aim of triggering cultural and touristic strategies that would enhance the quality of events and rationalise their costs.

For the Unesco Association, all these relationships were an effective preparation for tackling the priority objective of its Charter: the rediscovery and fulfilment of the obligations undertaken by the various countries that had signed the Convention for the Protection of the World and Cultural Heritage. Italy signed it on 23 June 1978 and it came into effect the following 23rd September (the Rock Drawings in Val Camonica was the first recognised site in 1979). Our Association, during the first months of 2002, in view of its 30th anniversary, took part in the IX Salone dell'Arte del Restauro e della Conservazione dei Beni culturali e ambientali of Ferrara (4th-7th April 2002), anticipating all other anniversary celebrations, promoting the Conference "Convenzione del Patrimonio Mondiale e Promozione delle Identità Locali", together with an exhibition of illustrative materials of the associated sites. My keynote speech, putting the Charter in the foreground, dealt with "The organisation of initiatives for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage declared world heritage and the realisation of common projects and proposals to be presented to Italian public administrations and international institutions". Soon after, on 24th and 25th May, again in Ferrara at the Estense Castle, I had the opportunity of giving two lectures at the 1st European Forum on World Heritage, in the presence of public administrators, experts, and including members.

In Florence, at the Fortezza da Basso, on 8th October, alongside the Superintendent Prof. Antonio Paolucci, I gave a talk on "The Italian Unesco Heritage: an exceptional museum", illustrating the main articles of the Convention (Articles 4 and 5) and hinting at our proposal for a bill for funding Italian sites, which had been approved by the Assembly in Assisi a few days earlier and had highlighted at national level with a television service and an interview with me on RAI 2 News.

With this in mind, the 30th Anniversary of the Convention took on extraordinary significance for our Association as well. On 11th and 12th November 2012, highly qualified preparatory panels were held in several Italian cities, among them members of the Association, on the initiative of the Director of the Paris Centre Prof. Bandarin. The Vicenza panel saw the participation of many administrators and scholars, also coming from abroad.

And so the Association had the honour of participating, from 14th to 16th November, at the Fondazione Cini on the Island of San Giorgio in Venice, at the grand celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Convention together with the highest authorities of Unesco and the Italian

State. It was an unforgettable day, also owing to the exceptionally high tide which compelled me to wear big thigh-high boots for the first time in my life.

In 2003, the activity of the Association saw an exalting crescendo during the last months of my appointment as Councillor and as President of the Association followed by its handover to Gaetano Sateriale, mayor of Ferrara, who would also create the conditions for a permanent secretariat, still in place after 22 years and very efficient. From 17th to 19th January, I was invited in Luxembourg for the Cultural Tourism Fair and above all for the European Forum of the Unesco World Heritage Cities, in the presence not only of several Grand-Duchy authorities but also of our Undersecretary for Cultural Heritage, Nicola Bono, who our Association had already engaged in the proposal for funding the Italian sites, and of Prof. Bandarin of the Paris Centre. There I gave a lecture in French on "Le Patrimoine Unesco Italian: un exceptionnel Musée répandu", with specific references to the contents of the Unesco Convention of 1972. It was a truly exceptional occasion for our Association, given the qualified presence of the representatives of Luxembourg, Italian, French, German and Belgian Unesco Commissions.

On the following 3rd April, there was another important event at the "10th Salone dell'Arte del Restauro e della Conservazione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali" of Ferrara, under the banner of the planning and operational continuity of an increasingly accredited Association with its 28 members, out of the recognised 36 Italian sites at the time. The subject of the Exhibition and of the Conference was the Management Plan, requested by the Paris Heritage Center within 2004/2005: a binding engagement for all the sites, in strict compliance above all with Article 29 of the Convention. The Ferrara event also gave us the opportunity to improve the text of our aforementioned bill on "Special measures for the protection and promotion of the Italian cities included in the World Heritage List", announcing that it was already presented to the Minister for Cultural Heritage and Activities and of the Senate Cultural Commission of the, which then became Law No.77 in 2006 (Fig.5).



LEGGE N. 77 / 2006

La Legge 20 febbraio 2006 n. 77 "Misure speciali di tutela e fruizione dei siti e degli elementi italiani di interesse culturale, paesaggistico e ambientale, inseriti nella «lista del patrimonio mondiale», posti sotto la tutela dell'UNESCO"

Progetti finanziati per il nostro sito

- Progetto editoriale sul Sito UNESCO "La città di Vicenza e le ville del Palladio nel Veneto" (immagine accanto)
- Aggiornamento e completamento del Piano di Gestione relativo alla valutazione dei rischi ambientali e accidentali sul patrimonio del sito Unesco
- Progetto per il miglioramento dell'accessibilità di Villa Capra "La Rotonda" di Vicenza e della "Valletta del Silenzio"
- Progetto per il decoro e arredo dell'igiene urbana nell'ambito dell'area monumentale
- Aggiornamento del Piano di Gestione

Fig. 5 - Contributions for the Vicenza site (law n.77 of 2006) (credits@Comune di Vicenza).

The aforementioned Undersecretary for Cultural Heritage, Nicola Bono, who proved very helpful for our Association, deserves credit for promoting, on the following 9th-10th May in Noto, the First National Conference of the Italian sites included on the World Heritage List. Even if my assignment had ended the previous month, I was very happy to be officially

invited and to be able to illustrate the results achieved by our Association in just 4 years: the expression of an Italy, competing with Spain, that had maintained the leadership among the nations signing the Convention in 1972.

During those months, I had the satisfaction of being invited by Prof. Puglisi, at the time also Dean of the IULM University of Milan, to give an enjoyable lecture to his students on Unesco, and our Italian Unesco Association.

Since then, I have not left the Association, successively chaired by close friends of mine, representing Ferrara, Assisi, S. Gimignano, Cerveteri and now Urbino with the Deputy Mayor Prof. Guidi.

For another five years, as President of the Cultural Commission for the Municipality of Vicenza, I took part in assemblies and board meetings, having an opportunity to appreciate the continuous growth of the Association.

Since 2012, when I was appointed Honorary President during the Assembly in Naples on 16th November that was chaired by Eng. Claudio Ricci and which celebrated the 40th Anniversary of the Convention, I have had the chance to take part in almost all the following assemblies and have continued to follow the life of the Association.

In my very own city of Vicenza, in particular, on the wave of the activities begun during my presidency, in the second semester of 2003, with the support of the Veneto Region (the first among the Italian Regions to join the Association), a Unesco Group was set up to coordinate all the owners of the Palladian monuments and to draw up a periodic progress report (art.29 of the Convention)-and Management Plan. This goal was successfully achieved on 19th June 2005 with the endorsement of all the 41 interested parties. On 20th November 2014, the 20th anniversary of the first Unesco recognition was celebrated with an Association Assembly hosted in Vicenza.

I have the pleasure, finally, to communicate that two months ago Vicenza, as a large-scale site, had the satisfaction of receiving a conspicuous funding of 250.000,00 Euros, on the basis of the above-mentioned Law 77 of 2006, in order to update the management plan (within 18 months), which had already earned an interesting OUV (Outstanding Universal Value) rating in 2015 (Fig. 6).

O U V

Criterion (i): Vicenza represents a unique artistic achievement in the many architectural contributions of Andrea Palladio, integrated within its historic fabric and creating its overall character. Scattered in the Veneto, the Palladian villas are the result of this Renaissance master's architectural genius. The numerous variations of the villa pattern are evidence of Palladio's constant typological experimentation, carried out by means of the reworking of classical architecture patterns.

Criterion (ii): Palladio's works in the city of Vicenza and in the Veneto, inspired by classical architecture and characterized by incomparable formal purity, have exerted exceptional influence on architectural and urban design in most European countries and throughout the world, giving rise to Palladianism, a movement named after the architect and destined to last for three centuries.

Integrity

The property is composed of several elements, all showing its exceptional value: the perimeter includes the city of Vicenza with its twenty-three most representative Palladian buildings erected in the urban area and twenty-four of the most representative extra-urban villas. The 21st-century industrial development resulted in a strong transformation of the areas surrounding the city, affecting the original relationships between city and countryside. The villas have kept their integrity and are well preserved, within a territorial context which underwent several changes and for this reason was excluded from the site perimeter. Various parts of the property have been exposed to development pressures and the impact of agricultural and forestry regimes. There is some risk of flooding but these issues are being addressed by the property managers.

Authenticity

When applied to an urban area, authenticity includes a consideration of the urban structure, the form of the individual buildings that make up the townscape, the use of traditional building materials and techniques, and the functions of the buildings. In these terms Vicenza as a whole has preserved its authentic character, especially in relation to la città di Palladio. The form of Palladio's buildings is documented in his *Quattro Libri dell'architettura* (1570) and it has changed relatively little since they were constructed in the 16th century. The function of many of the palaces in Vicenza has changed from domestic to commercial, with consequent internal changes. The urban fabric of the city has undergone remarkably little change, and still retains the historic townscape known from early engravings. The authenticity of the villas is also high. Detailed archival, technical and scientific studies have aimed at identifying the original forms of the villas. From these, it has been possible to specify the appropriate materials and techniques for use in restoration and conservation projects.

Fig. 6 - OUV for the Vicenza site - 2015 (credits@whc.unesco.org).

This is also a great satisfaction for the Association, which had started the long process twenty years ago precisely in respect of the Convention whose 50th anniversary we are celebrating today. Long live therefore the Association and a big cheer for UNESCO and its World Heritage Committee!

THANK YOU!

13th September 2022

Prof. Mario Bagnara

Monitoring the Management Plan of a World Heritage site. The experience of Florence

DR. CARLO FRANCINI

Site manager, Florence World Heritage Office and relations with UNESCO for the Municipality of Florence and Scientific coordinator of the Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage

The creating and defining of a management system are among the main requirements for the inscription of a property on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The UNESCO World Heritage Committee has developed manuals and strategic documents to guide States Parties in the design and monitoring of governance structures, in order to ensure the protection of the values and attributes of each site. Today, we will talk about the Monitoring System of the Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Florence, a World Heritage Site since 1982.

The first Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Florence was drawn up in 2006. The document was divided into four sections: the first two analysed the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the site and its socio-cultural and economic context, while the last two focused on both the Action Plan, which included 17 strategic projects, and on the Monitoring process. The Management Plan was considered an innovative tool from the outset, given that its realisation took place in a period when most Italian assets did not have an effective management structure.

The second Management Plan, published in 2016, presents a clear and well-defined scheme that incorporates not only the data collected through the II Periodic Reporting Cycle, but also the innovations made in the field of World Heritage. The Plan includes, among other things, the new Buffer Zone of the site, greater attention to the intangible heritage, the updating of the Vision and Mission, the involvement of citizens and an Action Plan based on measurable indicators.

This version of the Management Plan constitutes the standard from which its latest revision of 2022 was developed. In addition to a greater involvement of the Steering Committee, active citizenship and a wide range of stakeholders, the new document structured the Action Plan in such a way as to lay the foundations for a future monitoring process. Each of the included projects has been selected on the basis of its alignment with the 5Cs strategy, the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the critical issues impacting the Historic Centre of Florence. Furthermore, each project file is accompanied by a series of precise and measurable performance indicators which have facilitated the Monitoring process, launched in May 2022.

Since 2005, Florence has proved to be an incubator of ideas and strategies in the field of World Heritage. While the Monitoring of registered properties was still the subject of international debate, the site's management and working group devised its first Monitoring system, to be carried out annually for a period of two years. The monitoring of 2007 and 2008 had a two-fold significance: on the one hand, it aimed at evaluating the progress of the Action Plan; on the other, it had the objective of evaluating the effectiveness of the Management Plan and its influence on the wider territory.

Following the analysis of national and international strategic documents, in 2018 the Municipality developed a Monitoring update based on the 2016 Action Plan.

Finally, the revision of the 2022 Management Plan triggered a reflection on how to carry out the Monitoring activities of Action Plans relating to World Heritage properties. The methodology drew inspiration from various surveys mentioned in different Management

Plans, such as those of “Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites” (UK) and “Historic Centre of Regensburg with the Stadtamhof” (Germany), as well as from the guidelines developed by ICOMOS UK.

Within the 2018 Monitoring, the project sheets accurately presented the objectives, timeframe, expected results, the list of contacts and activities, monitoring indicators, timeline and budget of each reported initiative. In addition, a table was developed for each project initiative showing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals achieved, the 5Cs of the 1972 Convention met and the negative impacts mitigated.

The updated project sheets within the 2022 Monitoring are obviously based on those present in the 2018 Monitoring. Within them, the files have a new section on the OUV components that are safeguarded and enhanced and a list of monitoring indicators agreed with the project representatives, to facilitate the Monitoring process.

The third Monitoring was launched one year after the collection of strategic projects included in the Action Plan, which took place in 2021. Not wishing to abandon the digital transition initiated following the COVID-19 pandemic, thirty virtual modules were created and submitted to the project contact persons, including municipal departments, NGOs, institutions and associations. The modules have been structured in such a way as to require the entry of the value of each indicator contained in the project-file and its implementation status.

We went on to organise virtual meetings with the representatives of each individual project to see in greater detail how to fill in the online forms and to resolve any doubts. Finally, we created a database in which to monitor each indicator and track the correspondence with the dozens of project contact persons we had contacted (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 - Management Plan monitoring diagram.

These are some numbers and data relating to the Monitoring process to give an idea of the amount of data we have collected: out of the 30 projects contained in the Action Plan, we monitored 171 indicators thanks to the support given by the 29 project representatives involved. We also held virtual meetings with half of them, as mentioned before (Fig.2).

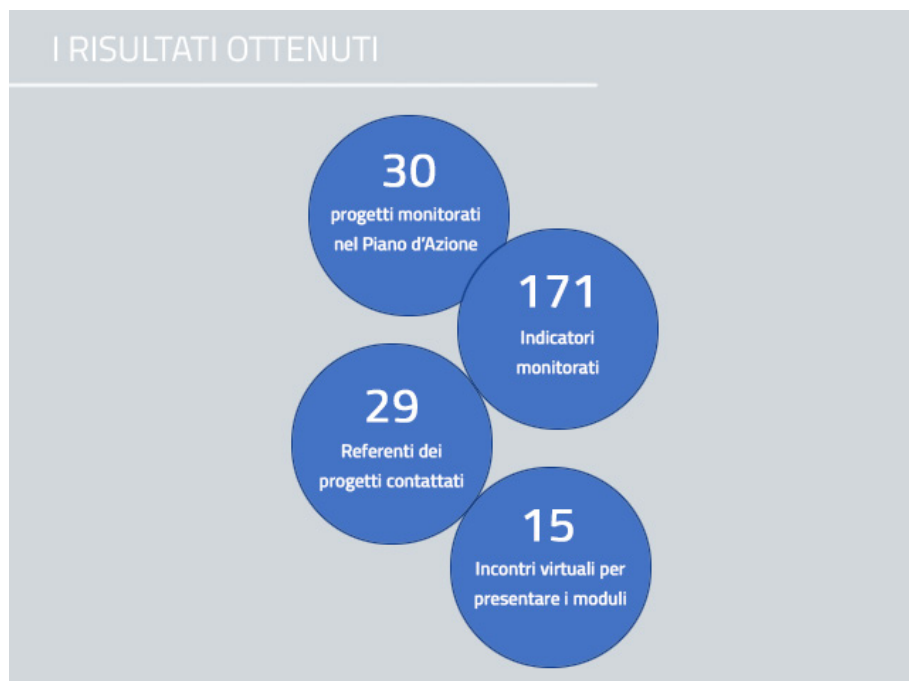


Fig. 2 - Monitoring numbers and data.

The following table shows the main data relating to the Monitoring cycle, as of 2 August 2022. As can be seen, one of the most significant obstacles was the low level of participation and responsiveness of the project contact person, which in some cases required informal contact in order to receive a timely response (Fig.3).

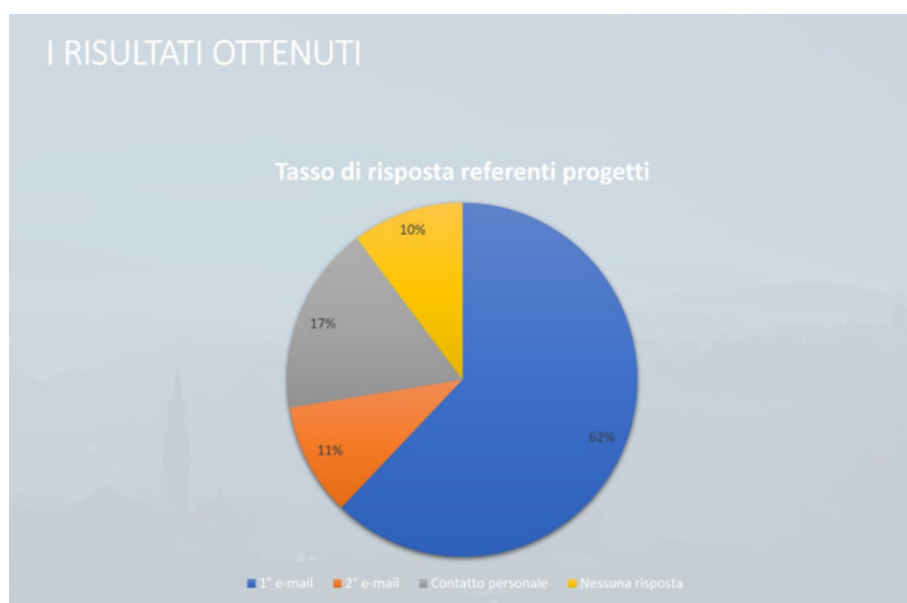


Fig. 3 - Response rate of project contacts.

In general, some misunderstandings were found regarding the contents to be included in the "Implementation status" section, i.e. the project timetable. This often required several phone calls or emails to clarify the meaning of this part which, in most cases, still led to an unsatisfactory response. Analysing this section was essential to understand the impacts

of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2022 conflict in Ukraine: almost 10% of the Action Plan was in fact interrupted or affected by these phenomena (Fig.4).

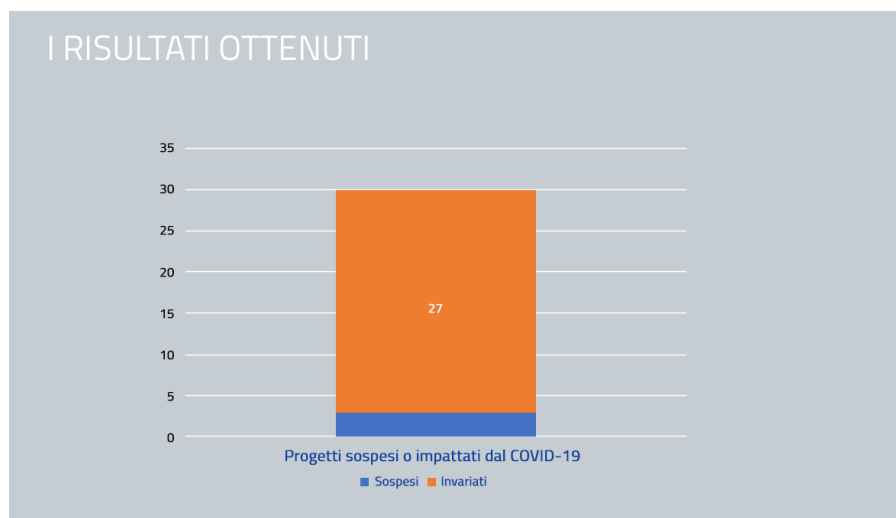


Fig. 4 - Impact of Covid 19.

To conclude, the limitation of the Florentine experience was twofold. On the one hand, the lack of clearly identified expected results during data collection, which led to difficulties in evaluating the implementation of projects; on the other hand, the general low degree of involvement of project referents.

However, despite these obstacles, the implementation of a systematic and structured Monitoring is to be considered in itself a positive result, in order to initiate and produce an annual reflection on the Action Plan to be integrated into the overall management system.

Existing sources and publications tend to focus on monitoring the authenticity and integrity of sites, rather than reflecting on their governance and management systems. While monitoring of scientific and physical attributes is essential, it is deemed important to give greater emphasis to sustainable governance structures and Action Plans as the main drivers for the effective protection of the OUV of World Heritage properties.

Heartfelt thanks to Loredana Scuto who followed the monitoring operations with great dedication and professionalism.

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Five “Travel Notes” for the Future (cultural geopolitics and local communities)

DR. ENG. CLAUDIO RICCI

Expert in Cultural Tourism Enhancement

Fifty years ago, in 1971-1972, the “first 23 computers” were connected and the Internet was born. Now, half a century later, between environmental and geopolitical instabilities, we are ‘oscillating’ between intangible technologies and the search for new, more harmonious and humanistic models. Along this horizon, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, November 16, 1972) has had the merit of making communities grow in awareness of “being heirs” of the authenticity that the same communities place as the cornerstone of their future against “social and cultural impoverishment”. A journey that, from the first 12 UNESCO sites registered in 1978, has given the List a ‘reputation index’ of 70%. An Esperanto of identity with ‘outstanding universal values’.

In 2014, the List reached 1,000 registered sites (1,154 in 2022), a symbolic number, with individual cultural diversities gradually coming to represent places in the world between protection programs and ‘possible dialogue’. In the future, the growing notoriety of the List will have to be followed by a greater “local capillarity” following the logic that the experiences of protection and enhancement of the Sites are useful models for the majority of the cultural and natural heritage. The 121 Italian “Clubs and Centres for UNESCO” are, in this context, a “precious value” but the extent of the heritage, which “spreads” across over 22,000 Italian historical centres (just to give a parameter), should direct us towards “cultural communities” as outlined in the 2005 “Convention of the Council of Europe” of Faro, Portugal (ratified by Italy in 2020). The invitation to reflect on the “next fifty” years of the List does not exempt us from carefully evaluating the theme of the “Proposal Lists” where there are 1768 candidate sites worldwide and 32 in Italy. Considering the current ‘limitations’ it would, in theory, take the next fifty years to inscribe all the candidate UNESCO Sites. It is a complex issue, not least because the candidacy prospects of the communities cannot be limited which, as Jacques Le Goff (1924-2014) quoted, are the “expressions of authentic daily life through habits and customs”. Well beyond the Nomination Dossier and the Management Plan, the “nomination process” is a valuable opportunity to bring together public, private and associative spheres, in order to define a long-term Strategic Plan. This is an administrative fact that is never taken for granted. The Proposal Lists, for which it is necessary to draw up a form and demonstrate a ‘convinced’ activity in order to apply, will have to be increasingly valorised and published, as real “pre-recognitions” that also include “initial protection”. In this “celebratory kaleidoscope”, we are 20 years after the mandatory nature (Budapest Declaration) of Management Plans. I have observed, from different perspectives, how the plans have, over time, become more operational and aimed at those actions that are financially viable. There are still aspects to be expanded starting from the “indicators”, i.e., the measurers of the expected results, which, in my opinion, should constitute a “dynamic observatory” which, in “real time”, calibrates all the protection actions.

Without wishing to bring up the *Metaverse*, a word originating in 1992 (by the science fiction writer Neal Stephenson), I will mention the sensors that detect flows, including pedestrian flows, in order to avoid, by communicating alternative routes, intensities that would also spoil local atmospheres. An essential point remains on the effectiveness of

the Management Plans: to avoid them being 'just paper', in order to comply with UNESCO indications, but without any real incisiveness in implementation. While awaiting more binding 'regulatory frameworks', it is hoped that Management Plans will be introduced in the 'structural part' (environmental protection) of the Municipalities' Regulatory Plans and in the Regional Landscape Plans (and translated into law in the Statutes of the Institutions). Where, then, the Tourist Tax is applied (in 13% of the Municipalities) it must also be 'spent' on the Management Plan.

I am grateful to the speakers on this day and to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Italian Heritage Association (I cite the historical name, from 25 years ago) from which I have learned a great deal. The partnership has had the great merit of 'accompanying', almost taking by the hand, the Italian UNESCO sites by aggregating them into national projects, useful both for the individual sites and for the wider promotion of the country. In 2002, the Association became the promoter (in the "relational framework" with the Ministry of Culture and the Italian National Commission for UNESCO) of what in 2006 became Law No. 77 for Italian sites. After more than 15 years, and with the 'financial limits' of the law, it was a first legislative step, in line with the Convention. I recall that, with the initial implementing decrees, it was above all the technical drafting of many Management Plans that was funded.

It should be considered a "regulatory perimeter" in which, in the future, other aspects related to the Management Plans could be introduced, to the need for real priority criteria when a UNESCO Site requires 'attention' in the various national and European sectors, and also aim at a National Agency for Cultural Heritage, quoting ICOMOS Italia. I shall conclude (referring, for other aspects, to the site www.youtube.com/@claudioricci) by mentioning not only the 58 UNESCO Sites (which see Italy in first place) but also the 148 Sites and Elements, of our country, included in the 8 UNESCO Conventions and Programs (counting the main ones). A "network of Italian values" equal to 5% of the UNESCO Heritage, in a nation with 0.1% of land above sea level.

In Venice in 2002, for the 30th anniversary of the List (1972 Convention), the topic of how to attract private resources for protection was introduced. In 2012, in Naples, for the 40th anniversary of the List, discussions were held on the recommendations (from 2011) on the subject of the Historic Urban Landscape (with activities, since 1992, on cultural landscapes). We have arrived in Florence 2022-23, and in the run-up to international celebrations, I hope that every year we can remember, symbolically, what Giorgio La Pira had mentioned on October 2, 1955. Those were 'cold war' times, not far from today's difficult situations, where it was necessary to "unite all cities to unite nations". The light of history will be increasingly linked to the models of cities, or rather UNESCO Sites, in "dialogue with each other". Every year this is to be celebrated, with some sites, to "take care of beauty, for dignity".

<https://youtu.be/bm84r0BhiyM>



E-RIHS, the European research infrastructure for cultural heritage science, technologies for documentation, study and analysis of the state of conservation

DR. COSTANZA MILIANI

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E-RIHS (European Research Infrastructure for Heritage Science), is a research infrastructure that combines, according to an integrated approach, natural sciences and humanities in a transdisciplinary perspective to address cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage issues: physical methodologies applied to cultural heritage, new materials for conservation and restoration, digital archaeology, combine the skills of scholars and professionals such as archaeologists, art historians, architects, palaeontologists, restorers, conservation scientists. E-RIHS is organised into four platforms which, with an open access organization, offer support to researchers and professionals in the sector: Molab for mobile instruments for non-invasive analyses of heritage to be carried out in-situ or remotely; Fixlab consisting of a network of large laboratories such as synchrotrons, neutron sources, accelerators for dating and characterization of the materials of interest; Archlab, which includes physical archives of largely unpublished data and samples contained in European museums, galleries and research institutes; Digilab, currently being implemented, which will give direct access to multidisciplinary heritage databases and IT tools for their analysis and management. E-RIHS provides state-of-the-art technologies in supporting pan-European application research for the development of sustainable and innovative solutions for the monitoring and conservation of cultural heritage at risk.



E-RIHS access platforms



DIGILAB

data and tools for heritage research



ARCHLAB

access heritage archives and collections



FIXLAB

access LSF and advanced laboratories



MOLAB

mobile instruments for in-situ diagnostics

data and tools for heritage research



www.e-rihs.eu

The Royal Palace of Caserta UNESCO site: development prospects for a territory

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Director Royal Palace of Caserta

The Royal Palace of Caserta is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, recognised in 1997. It consists of the palace, the park, the San Silvestro Forest and the Carolinian aqueduct, all managed by the MiC Museum, and the Belvedere di San Leucio, managed by the municipal administration of Caserta.

The Reggia is going through a very special phase as a UNESCO site and, especially since 2014, as a museum. The Reform of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, which took place with the Ministerial Decree n.171 of 29 August 2014, recognized the Museum with special autonomy as an institution of significant national interest. At the same time, Legislative Decree 83/2014, converted into Law 106/2014, launched the commissioner's plan to reassign and return the spaces of the complex to their exclusive cultural, educational and museum use. This entailed a precise work to identify a strategy and, at the same time, enhance what may appear to be an asymmetrical relationship with the Municipality of Caserta as the Belvedere's owner.

The Reggia property is very large, a true cultural landscape. It is probably less articulated and problematic with respect to other UNESCO landscape sites that usually belong to several administrations, but equally difficult to manage, both for its enormous size, a direct expression of the grandeur of the first autonomous Kingdom of Italy, and for the role that a contemporary museum plays today in relation to territorial development, social growth and recognition of identity values. Currently, the preservation activities and the intense work of the Museum as a great cultural attraction predominate, perhaps placing the role of the UNESCO site too much on the side-lines. For this reason, we have begun on the reworking of the management plan.

Not an easy task, also because it was set up posteriori. I believe that a phase of community building and awareness on the part of the territory in relation to being a world heritage site, has been somewhat lacking. We are still too often confronted with the perception of the UNESCO site as an asset of possession and not of belonging, with the possible inadequacy of understanding the weight of responsibility with respect to this recognition and the need to transmit its values. It would have been important to conceive a candidacy path as a UNESCO site before its actual recognition.

Another relevant issue is how to activate forms of shared protection, which has to do with a related institutional body, the same Superintendency that was among the promoters of the candidacy.

Unfortunately, even today we still have considerable difficulty in tracing a coherent course of our activity, even though we certainly have great potential with respect to the five strategic objectives of the World Heritage Convention.

First of all, the credibility of a museum with technical and scientific as well as financial autonomy. This autonomy has made it possible to build a vision of a contemporary museum in line with the ICOM definition, as updated by the international assembly last August. It was the result of a great deal of mediation between different cultural worlds and languages that managed to share, thanks to the commitment of the various national and international committees, the idea of evolution of the museum with a view to management, sustainability

and especially knowledge sharing. The UNESCO Site Museum can strongly contribute to this renewal and new awareness.

The Royal Palace of Caserta is also very active in terms of conservation, today centred not only on the constituent elements of the site (palace, park, forest and Carolinian aqueduct) but increasingly attentive to its context, with reference above all to the natural environment. We believe it is urgent that the traditional idea of a splendid location evolve into the awareness that the Royal Palace of Caserta is an ecosystem that manages fundamental natural resources. From the Carolinian aqueduct, a water infrastructure of over 38 km that runs through the territory of two provinces and numerous municipalities, to the natural oasis represented by the approximately 200 hectares of park and forest. Today, these areas raise many management concerns in view of the phytosanitary situation. In fact, we are facing complex issues due not only to pathogenic attacks due to climate change - a line of study, in relation to the sustainable objectives of Agenda 2030, to which the Royal Palace of Caserta can make its contribution - but also to a serious overall neglect in maintenance work. We would like to take this opportunity to convey what it means to take care of the natural heritage today: responsibility at an institutional and community level and the value that this place has as a green lung and a source of wellbeing for the territory.

With respect to the "five Cs" there is, then, the question of human capital, skills and capacity building. The Royal Palace of Caserta is committed to experimenting with shared management paths for cultural heritage. We are working, through Article 151 of the Procurement Code, with public-private partnerships. Among these is the SEMI | Sviluppo e Meraviglia d'Impresa project with which we intend to retrieve the productive identity of the Royal Palace of Caserta. The tender for the Bourbon greenhouses promoted objectives to restore the function of these spaces in the English Garden, historically connected to the site's productive nature. The initiative aims to give a real implementation to the general principle (of constitutional rank) of subsidiarity, in a field, that of cultural heritage, whose specificity, also of a legal nature, poses transversal and multidisciplinary management problems to which structural criticalities are often added.

UNESCO sites must be given greater attention not only from the point of view of tourist potential, but also from that of their productivity, know-how, and the recognition of skills and economic opportunities of their own territory. With this announcement, an attempt is being made to start a cultural process of management of the area lasting 12 years, with the intention of marketing plants that were already present in the nineteenth-century catalogue of the Royal Palace of Caserta and the English Garden. The Bourbon kingdom, after all, was founded on a productive vision: all the royal delights combined the beautiful with the useful. Today, managing these realities also means taking a different path than the strictly tourist one, especially in relation to the Belvedere di San Leucio site, a representation of a sort of Enlightenment city, whose deeper identity linked to the production of silk, it is hoped, may become predominant over simply visiting these places. The possibility of transforming the intended use of some artefacts (we have 16 buildings within the Vanvitelli complex covering over 20,000 m²), such as, for example, the Passionisti complex, the Liparoti district, the Palazzo al Boschetto which can offer opportunities to support the productive origin of this land and of the site itself. A functional readjustment project has been launched for the Passionist complex, envisaging the transformation of the area, located in the western area of the royal park, into a guesthouse and workshops for production activities in a circular economy perspective. At the same time, within the same call for bids, the willingness is declared to identify an indirect management model, involving the private sector, also for the sales and marketing shops which are planned within a wing of the Royal Palace and which

therefore, have the potential to attract the more than 750,000 visitors that the Royal Palace of Caserta welcomes each year

An intense dialogue was also initiated with the local associations in order to promote a more effective relationship with the communities. There are many possibilities in this regard: for example, the water infrastructure of the Carolinian aqueduct allows for the development of extremely interesting projects for educational and awareness courses. On the occasion of the celebrations for Luigi Vanvitelli - it should be remembered that the site has been declared a world heritage site precisely because of the engineering and architectural grandeur of the structure designed by Vanvitelli on commission by Charles of Bourbon - we are developing a series of projects with the communities with a view to transparency and support. Our calls for participatory valorisation place the project, competence and credibility of the proposing party at the centre, in the belief that the Museum has the task of supporting a path of quality in the construction of medium and long-term interdisciplinary programs. After all, the community is an element of great importance for a UNESCO site and COVID has reminded us of the link with our origins, even at a distance, and the importance of relating to wider and more heterogeneous communities.

Communication is one of the primary functions of the Museum, which the 2015 UNESCO Recommendation on Museums itself recalls, and which is rightly understood in a circularity approach. It is a participatory, circular and never one-way process of sharing knowledge and reasoning in a 'wiki spirit' in the construction of articulated and complex cultural content. In redrafting the management plan, we will have to address numerous critical issues starting with 'knowledge'. It may seem anomalous, but the knowledge of our sites, with the consolidation of digital ecosystems, suffers from the lack of effective interoperability of the too numerous platforms that collect information on cultural heritage.

The Museum itself refers to at least three different systems: SIGEC, ICCD and our management system. This complexity increases in view of the need to find ways of working online and making the results of our work public and shareable. Even today, for example, the protection measures and the so-called 'declarations of interest' are not adequately disseminated and publicised despite being an essential tool for providing communities with an awareness of the role they can play in protection, in the spirit of the Faro Convention.

It is therefore necessary to review the way we approach knowledge, its production, dissemination and sharing. Knowledge is consciousness, it is the construction of critical thinking. Technology today offers very effective solutions for the circulation of information and cultural content. We cannot fulfil our role unless we adopt a contemporary approach.

The opportunities of the site of the Royal Palace of Caserta are considerable. Our own perception of the value of the UNESCO site is still, sadly, insufficient. The chronic shortage of personnel has become unsustainable, especially in relation to specific professional skills. The complexity of the UNESCO heritage requires professionalism and skills that certainly have to do with a political strategy, but which must then necessarily be consolidated within the administration. Being a site manager, managing a UNESCO site with a view to participation and involvement of the institutions, requires internal skills that contribute to making everything that the institution can offer available to the community.

DEBATE WITH THE SPEAKERS AND REFLECTIONS - CONCLUSIONS



From left: Prof. Jukka Jokilehto and Eng. Luca Papi.

Reflections on the Outcome of the Seminar

PROF. JUKKA JOKILEHTO

Expert UNESCO Heritage

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972. The initiative for the recognition of significant cultural properties was actually discussed already in the 1950s and 1960s, when the first international campaigns were launched by UNESCO for safeguarding threatened sites such as the temples in the Nile Valley and the historic city of Venice. The first idea by UNESCO mainly regarded cultural heritage, but in the early 1970s, there was an initiative by IUCN and USA to adopt a convention for the protection of natural heritage. In 1972, it was agreed to combine these two initiatives into one international convention. In 2022, we are marking the 50th anniversary of this convention. Over the five decades, it has become one of the principal references for the international recognition and safeguarding of the world's cultural and natural heritage. While the Convention itself remains an "immovable" general framework, the evolution is reflected in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage. The CNR, National Research Council, has a specific task to continue working on the guidance for implementation of the international policies in the national context.

We recall that World Heritage management takes place at two levels a) internationally as a general framework, and b) locally and nationally focused on specific sites. At the international level, the decisions are taken by the World Heritage Committee, which consists of periodically elected delegations of States Parties. It is necessary that the delegations have the required competence that goes beyond the national or regional interests. The Committee is assisted by a secretariat provided by UNESCO, and by Advisory Bodies, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN. It is the responsibility of the advisory bodies to respond to reports on the condition of listed properties and to recommend remedies when needed. ICOMOS and IUCN also have the task of assessing the compatibility of nominations with the established requirements. At national and local levels, it is the task of the national government, in collaboration with local authorities and the community in each place, to ensure the management and protection of listed properties in the State Party concerned.

Universal Significance

In 1976, UNESCO organised a meeting of experts jointly with the Advisory Bodies, i.e., ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, to start planning the policies guiding the implementation of the Convention. This resulted in the Operational Guidelines (OG), which became the management tool for the World Heritage Committee. The first edition of the OG resulted from the Committee's first meeting in 1977. Here it was stated that: *'Views may vary from one culture or period to another and the term "universal" must therefore be interpreted as referring to a property that is highly representative of the culture of which it is a part.'* Twenty-one years later, in 1998, there was another expert meeting sponsored by UNESCO, which proposed a revised definition for the OUV. *'The requirement of outstanding universal value characterising cultural and natural heritage should be interpreted as an outstanding response to issues of a universal nature common to or faced by all human cultures. In relation to natural heritage, such issues are seen in bio-geographical diversity; in relation to culture in human creativity and the*

resulting cultural diversity.¹ This was followed by two ICOMOS publications discussing the possible thematic framework.²

As is well known, the OUV is justified in reference to the cultural and/or natural criteria that have been published in the Operational Guidelines. While keeping the main theme of each, the criteria have often been reviewed and adapted on the basis of new evidence associated with the listed properties. Considering the cultural criteria, we can observe that even though the scope may be on monuments, groups of buildings and sites, proposed in the Convention itself, the justification for inscription is usually “intangible”, referring to human creativity, exchange of influences, cultural traditions, testimony to human history, human interaction with the environment, ideas, beliefs and artistic or literary works. In fact, the focus of OUV is on defining the significance of a property, and is a cultural assessment.

Indeed, the Operational Guidelines indicate that Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance to the present and future generations of all humankind. (OG 2021, par 49) Value normally implies the comparison of one thing with others of similar characteristics, and it may also be based on subjective priorities. Significance instead refers specifically to the property, which can be defined as a human cultural expression (ref. UNESCO 2005 Convention). Considering that each property in the WH List should be evaluated for its significance, we may ask whether it would not be more correct to speak of Outstanding Universal Significance rather than Value?

Question of Authenticity

Another important issue is the notions of integrity and authenticity. Initially, it was decided that natural properties needed to meet the condition of integrity, while cultural properties should be verified in reference to authenticity. Later, cultural heritage is now also required to fulfil the integrity condition. The 1964 Venice Charter states that only anastylosis could be allowed on archaeological sites. However, there seem to be different interpretations in some cases. The more recent Riga Charter on Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction (2000), states that *'in exceptional circumstances, reconstruction of cultural heritage, lost due to disasters, whether of natural or human origin, may be acceptable'*.

At the 20th anniversary of the Convention, a brief publication by Léon Pressouyre, recalling the achievements to date far, noted that the Japanese should now begin reconsidering their restoration practice especially with regard to authenticity.³ Consequently, Japan called for an International Conference on Authenticity in Nara in 1994 to discuss the issue. The resulting Nara Document on Authenticity thus notes (par. 11) *'All judgements on the values attributed to cultural properties, as well as the credibility of related information sources, may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. It is thus not possible to base judgements of values and authenticity on fixed criteria. On the contrary, the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.'*

While in the west, industrial society has already had an impact on cultural traditions, in many eastern countries, instead, traditions are still alive. In Japan, the Shinto Shrines

¹ UNESCO, *Report of the World Heritage Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting*, 25 to 29 March 1998, Amsterdam (p. 15)

² ICOMOS *Monuments & Sites XII - The World Heritage List: Filling the gaps - an action plan for the future. ICOMOS Monuments and Sites XVI*, 2008. The World Heritage List: What is OUV?

³ Léon Pressouyre, 1993. *The World Heritage Convention twenty years later*, UNESCO Publishin

and particularly the royal shrines at Ise, have been traditionally renovated every twenty years. In this process, the craftsmen have had the opportunity to use their creative skills to reinterpret the details. However, by the time of Nara Conference, this tradition was already being replaced by a policy of replication following European principles. In the traditional context of Bhutan, at the time of an expert visit in 2014, the main building of the small of Chungney Goemba Monastery was under repair. This included renovation of the wooden parts, such as the windows, doors and ceilings. Following the tradition, the old components were discarded and replaced in freshly carved elements by local traditional craftsmen. They did not copy the old but reinterpreted the themes in reference to the messages of Buddha. As in Japan, the traditions in Bhutan tend to be at risk due to the increasing number of foreign workers, e.g. from India. Professionals of Bhutan also tend to be trained in Western universities, bringing home new kinds of traditions.

The above points are just a few, but there are others depending on how cultural traditions are interpreted in today's world. In fact, considering that nearly every country in the world has ratified the World Heritage Convention, it means that World Heritage policies should be applicable worldwide, across all cultures and all religions. This is what the convention should be doing. We can say that the World Heritage Convention has created a new framework, which is being implemented on the basis of the operational guidelines. However, to this should be added international conventions, recommendations and charters when their applicability in all cultural contexts has been verified. In principle, we can thus see that the theory and policy of safeguarding cultural and natural heritage can be well represented by the World Heritage system. And indeed, there are already examples of implementing similar policies in national or local contexts. Consequently, the World Heritage system is having a positive impact not only on the World Heritage List itself, but also in the wider context.

Integrated conservation management

Over the past fifty years, many issues have changed or evolved with regard to heritage resources. As early as 1975, the European Year of Architectural Heritage introduced the concept of integrated urban conservation, and in 1976, UNESCO adopted the Recommendation on Historic Areas, stating that *'Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as buildings, spatial organization and the surrounding environment.'* While this recommendation already contained some fundamental policies such as those concerning the integrity and the context of historic areas, it took until 1992 to have an impact on World Heritage. This is when the World Heritage Committee introduced the notion of cultural landscapes. Historic urban areas had initially been identified as groups of buildings, and thus justified by reference to buildings. Urban areas can now be defined as cultural landscapes under the category of "Site". This means that also the social and cultural functions can be recognised as part of historic cities. At the same time, it has been recognised that culture and nature need to be seen together. In fact, traditionally, humankind has always lived with nature, respected nature and benefited from nature. Unfortunately, the modern world has tended to forget such traditions, altering the balance between culture and nature. This may also have provoked climate change and various other hazards. The effective management and maintenance of historic urban areas requires in-depth knowledge not only of the protected area but also its wider context, i.e. the historic urban landscape. This implies impact assessment, monitoring and mitigating hazards, including those resulting from climate

change. Indeed, the governance of World Heritage areas should be based on the specificity of each place within the national policy framework. Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are increasingly required to analyse possible effects and consequences of development on the OUV. UNESCO has observed that some of the key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the monitoring of sites may be lacking in the governance framework and the tools and guidelines to carry out effective impact assessments. Therefore, UNESCO is aiming to strengthen the implementation of the World Heritage Convention by providing tools and guidance for State Parties and major stakeholders to better assess the potential impact of projects. This project aims to meet the needs in capacity building at regional, national and local level, including outreaching to funding institutions or developers as a key requirement and at the earlier stage of project design phase.⁴

Tourism is an important funding source for many World Heritage properties. However, excess tourism is often a major problem, e.g., around the Mediterranean. There is therefore a need for a clear policy for the management of tourist destinations, as recommended by the UN World Tourism Organisation, which proposes organising governance along two dimensions: 1) Directive capacity of government, determined by coordination and collaboration, as well as by the participation of stakeholder Networks. 2) Directive effectiveness, determined by institutional skills and resources that support the ways in which processes are conducted to define goals and seek solutions and opportunities for relevant stakeholders, and by the provision of tools and means for their joint execution.⁵ These issues are strategic for rebalancing the local social-economic cohesion and visitor management to the benefit of both. Such issues have been fundamental in developing the management systems in Dalmatian coastal cities, such as Split and Dubrovnik. It means working towards an integrated approach to conservation, considering not only the built-up areas but also the needs of nature.

Final Observations

The major challenge of the World Heritage System is to understand the great diversity of cultures and heritage in the world. This challenge is clearly reflected in the 1994 Nara document on authenticity: *'All cultures and societies are rooted in the particular forms and means of tangible and intangible expression which constitute their heritage, and these should be respected.'* This is not an easy task, and it is necessary to engage all stakeholders to meet the challenge. The World Heritage System is an international operation that has proven necessary and important to take forward. It should not be confused with the policies of other conventions. It is important to keep a record of the policies and their implementation in the different types of cases. The process is supported by international doctrine, which, however, needs to be verified for its proper implementation taking into account the specificity and context of each location.

While there may be international support for activities, it is necessary for the local government and the community to invest what is required for the sustainable development of the place. This can be a major challenge for stakeholders. Considering that much of the world's heritage is based on traditions and customs that are generations old, these do not always correspond to the expectations of today's industrial society. Indeed, as we know,

⁴ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/907/>.

⁵ <https://www.unwto.org/policy-destination-management>.

a number of properties are included on the List of World Heritage in Danger or have even been removed from the World Heritage List due to inconsistent modern development in their surroundings, such as high-rise buildings especially in the setting or context of the properties in question. The European Commission recommends the policy of circular economy, which aims to reduce waste. It implies empowering consumers and public buyers with a focus on sectors that use most resources and where the circular economy ensures less waste.⁶ Such policy is particularly important for World Heritage as well.

The 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) is a response to problems in World Heritage areas, first discussed by the 2005 Vienna Conference. The HUL recommendation states that '*Conservation of the urban heritage should be integrated into general planning and policy practices and those related to the broader urban context. Policies should provide mechanisms for balancing conservation and sustainability in the short- and long-term. Special emphasis should be placed on the harmonious integration between the historic urban fabric and contemporary interventions.*'⁷ In order to achieve this, it is necessary to engage all relevant stakeholders, use knowledge and planning tools for the recognition and protection of the integrity and authenticity of the territory. It is also necessary to support innovative income-generating development, integrated with appropriate capacity building, research and communication systems. In conclusion, we can confirm that the World Heritage List requires an integrated approach involving all stakeholders, from governmental bodies to associations and individual citizens.

⁶ https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/circular-economy-action-plan_en.

⁷ UNESCO, 2011, Recommendation on The Historic Urban Landscape (Policies and Tools).

BIOGRAPHIES

ROBERTO PALAIA

Roberto Palaia, Director of research at CNR -Institute for European Intellectual Lexicon and History of Ideas (ILIESI), qualified as a First Level Professor in History of Philosophy, professor for the PhD in Philosophy at Rome 3 University, founding member of Sodalitas Leibniziana (Italian Society of Studies on the Thought of Leibniz), member of the Leibniz Gesellschaft, Acting Director of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage (DSU-CNR) between 2021 and 2023. His areas of expertise are focused on History of modern philosophy and Enlightenment, History of ideas, Philosophical Lexicography, Digital Humanities, History of philosophical and scientific language, Philosophy of G. W. Leibniz and on the editions of philosophical and scientific texts. His research activities are oriented to the study of philosophical and scientific thought of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with particular attention to the formation and evolution of the technical languages of philosophy and other disciplines in the modern age.



LANFRANCO DISIBIO

Lt. Col. Lanfranco Disibio joined the Carabinieri in 1992 and was promoted to second lieutenant in 2001. He has held various positions in the Institution's training, territorial and special organisation in Veneto, Lombardy, Emilia Romagna, Tuscany and Lazio and took part in an international mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since 2014, he has been with the Comando Carabinieri Tutela Patrimonio Culturale (Carabinieri Cultural Heritage Protection Command), where he has held the position of Commander of the Nucleus of Florence and Head of Operations and Logistics at the Rome headquarters. Part of the "Blue Helmet of Culture" task force, since 2016, he has participated in numerous missions in Italy and in Latin America for the safety of cultural heritage in the event of natural disasters and pre-post conflict situations, contributing to the training of experts in the sector in Mexico, Cuba, El Salvador, Panama and Argentina.



A graduate in Law and Administration Sciences, he is a Knight of the Italian Republic, and has been awarded the Gold Medal of Merit for Long Command.

ENRICO VICENTI

After graduating in Political Science, he entered the diplomatic career and worked at the Italian Embassy in Sana'a, at the Consulate General in New York, at the Embassy in Madrid and at the Permanent Representation of Italy to the International Organizations in Geneva.

After having held the position of Diplomatic Advisor at the Ministry of Health and then at the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, he was appointed General Secretary of the Italian National Commission for UNESCO.



MASSIMO GUIDI

Born in Urbino (1957), the city where he currently lives. Graduated in Agricultural Sciences at the University of Perugia and qualified as agronomist. Tenured professor in upper secondary school from 1987 to 2020, he also held the position of Vice-Principal for several years. He worked as a teacher and as a freelancer in environmental and territorial management. From 1995 to 1999, in the role of Councillor for Urban Planning of the Municipality of Urbino, he followed the process of registration of the historic centre of the city in the UNESCO World Heritage List. In the following years (1999-2004) he worked on projects aimed at promoting awareness and valorisation of the World Heritage Site, with the role of Deputy Mayor with responsibility for UNESCO themes. He was promoter, in 2002, of an important conference in Urbino, organized in collaboration with the UNESCO Italian National Commission, for the thirtieth anniversary of the Paris Convention, which laid the bases for the formulation of the Law 77/2006. He held the role of President of the City Council from 2014 to 2015; Councillor (2015-2019) and Deputy Mayor (2020-2022) with responsibility for Educational Policies and World Heritage Historic Center. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage from 2000 to 2004 and from 2014 to 2022, also holding the role of Vice president from 2019 to 2022. He was appointed Honorary President of the same association in April 2023.



ROBERTO NATALE

Graduated in philosophy, he has been a professional journalist since 1990. From 1991 to 1994 he was the spokesman for the journalists of the Fiesole Group. From 1995 to 1996 he was Vice President of the Roman Press Association. From 1996 to 2006 he was the Secretary of Usigrai, the Union of Rai journalists. From 2007 to 2012 he was President of the Italian National Press Federation (FNSI). Between 2004 and 2012, he was a member of the Broadcasting Experts Group and the Steering Committee of the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ). From 2013 to 2018 he held the position of spokesman for the President of the Chamber of Deputies. Since June 2020, upon nomination by the Union and the National Order of Journalists, he has been a member of the Anti-Semitism Working Group set up by the Italian Government. In 2020 he was appointed head of the Organizational Unit "PMO and Coordination" of the Rai Directorate for Social Affairs. In 2022 he was appointed Director of the "Rai for Sustainability - ESG" Department.



MARIASSUNTA PECCI

Director of Service II - UNESCO Office of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture, she has managerial roles in the Public Administration as a public competition winner; she deals with the implementation of the UNESCO Cultural Conventions and Programmes, including those relating to material and intangible cultural heritage, for which she is responsible for specific projects in agreement with other institutions. A graduate in Pedagogy with a psycho-sociological focus, she has perfected her studies with specific applications to management and complex planning and has been involved in interdisciplinary sectors connected to the promotion of Education and Culture at national and international levels. She was Scientific Director of the project for the opening of the first Italian School in Hong Kong and Creator and Coordinator of the project "Italian Embassy School in Beijing" on behalf of the Italian Embassy in China (the first Italian school in Asia), a country where she worked and lived for several years, contributing to international cultural relations including: organisation of events within the Beijing Design Week in Beijing; organisation of numerous meetings and debates dedicated to the themes of gender equality and human rights, including the organisation of the International Conference 'U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 24th anniversary'. She has always been involved in issues supporting youth policies and territorial development, where she has wide experience in the field of training and



planning, both Italian and European, in the field of welfare and education. She has been appointed lecturer at the University "Roma Tre" and didactic coordinator of the Master course in "Expert in complex planning and network coordination for the implementation of the right to development". She has been the scientific director of many conferences and seminars, has participated as a speaker at more than 200 conferences in Italy and abroad and is author of several publications, including "Investing in the intelligence of the territory for the implementation of the right to development" (sponsored by UNICEF). She is constantly active as a member of working groups and Inter-institutional Commissions, is a member of the Executive Board and Assembly of the Italian National Commission for UNESCO and President of the National Observatory for the UNESCO Intangible Heritage.

MANUEL ROBERTO GUIDO

Arch. Manuel Roberto Guido works in the field of management and enhancement of cultural heritage. He was an executive of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism in the General Management for the enhancement of Cultural Heritage and in the General Management for Museums. As head of the UNESCO World Heritage Office, he coordinated the inscription of 35 Italian sites in the World Heritage List. Since 2002, he has been a contract lecturer of "Urban planning management" at the School of Specialisation in Natural and Territorial Heritage - Sapienza University of Rome. He is currently Coordinator of the ICOMOS National Committee "Cultural Landscapes". He has published numerous articles in national and international journals.



MAURIZIO DI STEFANO

Engineer, Architect, Specialised in Restoration of Monuments at University of Naples Federico II, he is president of ICOMOS Italy - International Council on Monuments and Sites. President of the "European Institute for the Enhancement and Management of Cultural Heritage and Community Landscapes" at the LUPT Interdepartmental Research Centre University of Naples Federico II; scientific co-chairman at the Interdepartmental Research Centre for Architectural and Environmental Heritage and Urban Planning (BAP) of University of Naples Federico II. Director of the "Roberto and Maurizio Di Stefano Library". President of the UNESCO Club of Pompeii.



TERESA GUALTIERI

Architect - National President of FICLU - Italian Federation of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO since 2019, reconfirmed in May 2022; President of the Scientific Committee of the Network for Equality; national councillor of Consolidal. Former promoter of the Order of Architects in Calabria, member of the Equal Opportunities Commission of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers as well as of the Special Committee at the Ministry of Health and 'Expert' in Emigration/Immigration for the Calabria Region, member of the Board of Directors of the Mobility Company of Catanzaro, National President of Soroptimist of Italy.



MARIO BAGNARA

From Vicenza, a graduate in Classical Literature from the University of Padua, former university assistant, high school teacher and head teacher, Councillor for Culture at the Municipality of Vicenza, promoter and first president of the Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage and now honorary president, vice-president of the National Association CIDAC, president of the International Library "La Vigna" (2006-2018) and now scientific advisor, president of the 'Amici dei Musei and Accademico Olimpico' of Vicenza, publicist of the Order of Journalists of Veneto, author of various monographs and around one hundred and fifty introductions to volumes of a historical, artistic and cultural nature.



CARLO FRANCINI

Art historian, he has published essays and monographs and curated exhibitions on museology, art history between the 1500s and 1900s and on the management of UNESCO World Heritage sites. At an international level, he has overseen projects aimed at World Heritage sites and organised activities to support international projects for Heritage protection. Since 2005, he has been in charge of the Florence World Heritage Office and for relations with UNESCO of the Municipality of Florence. Site manager of the Historic Centre of Florence UNESCO World Heritage Site. Since 2009, he has been the scientific coordinator of the Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage.



CLAUDIO RICCI

Civil Transport Engineer, thesis and activities at Rome Fiumicino Airport, former Director of ATAM Public Transport Perugia. Cited as one of Italy's leading experts in tourism enhancement (Hotel Domani, Milan 2012-2020) and for the promotion of the Italian image (Capital, The Best, 2009-2012). Author and speaker, he has held courses in University Study Centres (since 1993) and the video course (since 2020) "Tourism planning of the territory" (with Italia Turismo News) on Formazioneturismo.academy.

Mayor of Assisi (2006-2015), Government Commissioner and former Regional Councillor in Umbria (2015-2019). President (now honorary) of the Association of Italian Heritage World Heritage and honorary member of SIOI-UNA Italy (for the International Organisation-United Nations Association).

For ANCI, Italian Municipalities, former National Tourism delegate. He is member of Gioielli d'Italia (Council of Ministers) and Tourism-Culture (Ministry of Culture) Committees. He is in ICOMOS Italy (Consiglio Monumenti Siti) and in the Seminatri of Aspen Italia.

Commander of Merit (2022) of the Italian Republic (formerly Knight and Officer). Official Knight of Merit of the dell'Ordine Costantiniano di San Giorgio (authorised, 2020-2022, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Honorary academician Cavaliere di Santo Stefano (2021). Honorary citizen of the Municipalities of Greccio (2011) and Osimo (2013). Honorary PHF, Paul Harris Fellow, Rotary International (2010) and Academic Senator of the Fondazione Papa Clemente XI (since 2022).



COSTANZA MILIANI

In 1999, she received her PhD in Chemistry for Cultural Heritage from the University of Perugia. She has been a researcher at the CNR since 2001 and since 2015 she has been coordinating MOLAB, the European mobile platform for non-invasive diagnostics of E-RIHS research infrastructure. She is the author of over 170 papers covering heritage materials and diagnostic techniques (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6091-9922>) and editor of the RSC book 'Art and Science: the painted surface'. Miliani is a member of the scientific council of the Center for Scientific Studies in the Arts of Northwestern University of Chicago, of the JPI Cultural Heritage and of the Cultural Technological District of Lazio. Since 1 October 2019, she has been director of the CNR -Institute of Heritage Sciences of (www.ispc.cnr.it).



TIZIANA MAFFEI

Heritage architect. Director of Royal Palace of Caserta since 1 July 2019. President of ICOMOS Italia in the three-year period 2016-2019, currently vice-president. Lecturer on academic subjects related to museology, museography, communication of cultural heritage, networks and museum systems. Expert in museum security. Member of numerous national and international commissions concerning cultural accessibility, museum professions, heritage security. She has worked as a freelancer in the cultural heritage sector, relating her passions and interests for the restoration of cultural heritage, the landscape, museums in a sustainable approach to human action.



JUKKA JOKILEHTO

Born in Finland, BA in Architecture and Urban Planning in Helsinki, PhD in Philosophy (DPhil) on the theory and history of architectural conservation, in York; Professor Emeritus, Slovenia. Official at ICCROM (1972-1998); World Heritage consultant for ICOMOS (2000-2006), international consultant for the conservation and management of cultural heritage also on behalf of UNESCO; numerous publications.



FRANCESCA COLOSI

Archaeologist, Senior Researcher of the CNR at the Institute of Cultural Heritage Sciences (ISPC). She deals with ancient topography and the valorisation and use of large monumental complexes. Since 2006, she has directed the Italian Mission in Peru which operates on the archaeological site of Chan Chan (Trujillo, Peru), registered on the UNESCO WHL since 1986, collaborating with the Ministero de Cultura in the implementation of the management plan. From 2016 to 2019, she was in charge of the O.U. of the CNR for the PRIN project "Archaeological landscapes of ancient Iraq between prehistory and the Islamic era (PAdAI): formation, transformation, protection and valorisation"; from 2013 to 2019, she directed the O.U. of the CNR for the project "Land of Nineveh. Training for the enhancement of the cultural heritage of Northern Kurdistan", funded by AICS. As part of the project, she dealt with the preparation of the candidacy proposal for the inclusion of the Sennacherib water system (7th century BC) in the UNESCO WHL. Since 2017, she has been carrying out research in Montenegro, dealing with the



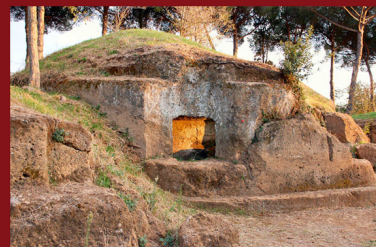
study and valorisation of the Roman sites of Doclea and Municipium S. She is the author of more than 100 publications in monographs, journals and conference proceedings.

LUCA PAPI

Security and Civil Protection Engineer. He is Senior Technologist at the Department of Human and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage (DSU) of the National Research Council (CNR) in Rome. As Security Manager and Disability Manager, he carries out management and coordination activities of the planning phases, elaboration of particularly complex technological and/or professional activities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage, through the use of innovative IoT technologies (Internet of Things) and integrated security systems in the management and coordination of accessibility and security (safety & security), both in normal and emergency conditions of cultural sites. He supervises the Accessibility Working Group of the CNR and has represented the CNR in the Working Group of the General Direction Museums of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism (MiBACT - today MiC) for the drafting of the Guidelines for overcoming architectural, cultural, perceptual and cognitive barriers in places of cultural interest.

From 2016 to 2020, he was CNR manager of the Smart@ Pompei pilot project, promoted jointly by MiBACT and CNR, with the aim of developing an integrated technological demonstrator that can also be replicated in other contexts to manage the safety of people and monuments, both in normal and in emergency conditions.





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