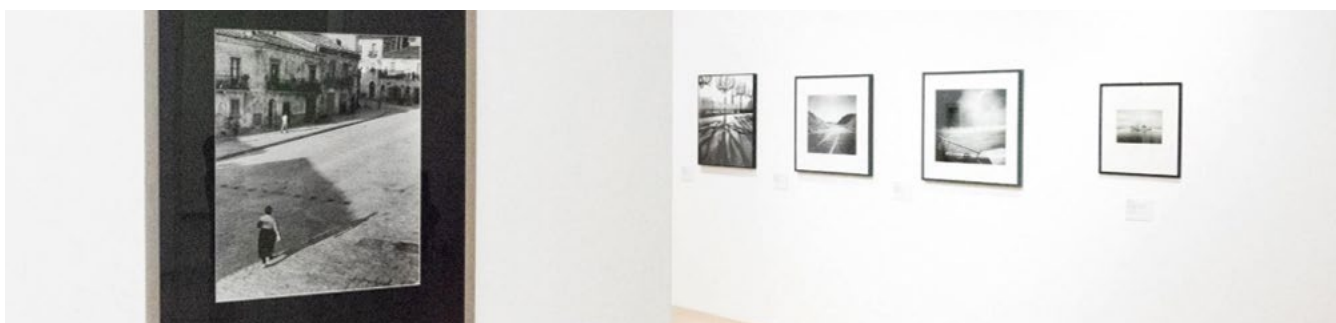


Recensioni



Per una tutela condivisa e responsabile del patrimonio ecclesiastico

GIULIA DE LUCIA

Beni culturali ecclesiastici, tutela e protezione tra presente e futuro

Convegno regionale promosso dal Comando Carabinieri Tutela Patrimonio Culturale e Regione Ecclesiastica-Consulta dei beni culturali edilizia di culto Piemonte e Valle d'Aosta

Interventi di: Derio Olivero, Maurizio de Angeli, Luisa Papotti, Ilaria Zuanazzi, Gianluca Popolla, Roberto Sparagna, Michela Cardinali, Gennaro Miccio, Viviana Maria Vallet, Silvio Mele

Auditorium Santo Volto, Torino, 24 gennaio 2019.

Il ciclo di conferenze promosse dall'Ufficio Nazionale per i beni culturali ecclesiastici e l'edilizia di culto della Conferenza Episcopale Italiana (CEI) e il Comando Carabinieri Tutela Patrimonio Culturale (CC-TPC) mira a rafforzare la cultura e la sensibilità verso la tutela e la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale ecclesiastico. Numerosi convegni sono stati organizzati a livello regionale con la collaborazione delle Conferenze Episcopali Regionali, le Diocesi e le articolazioni del Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali (MIBAC). Il convegno tenutosi a Torino ha messo a sistema una pluralità di visioni provenienti dai mondi ecclesiastici, ministeriali, giudiziari, accademici e operativi, in cui la tutela del patrimonio è affrontata secondo differenti punti di vista.

Gli interventi hanno tutti sottolineato la particolare natura dei beni culturali ecclesiastici, cioè di proprietà parrocchiale e diocesana, e più in generale di quelli ecclesiali, cioè portatori di contenuti di fede e appartenenti al più ampio complesso del patrimonio del nostro paese. Le declinazioni di alcune relazioni – come quelle di Luisa Papotti, Ilaria Zuanazzi, e Michela Cardinali – hanno messo in luce dal punto di vista gestionale, giuridico e operativo le specificità legate alla tutela di questi oggetti. I beni culturali ecclesiastici infatti, testimoniando la vita della Chiesa, sono portatori di un interesse specifico che si aggiunge al loro valore materiale e artistico, e tale specificità si lega a un giudizio di valore collettivo: il valore culturale di questi beni non è condiviso solamente da chi vive e opera la fede, ma anche dalla comunità civile più estesa. La quantità e la diffusione del patrimonio ecclesiale sul territorio italiano lo rendono infatti un elemento caratterizzante del nostro sistema artistico, culturale e anche paesaggistico.

Tuttavia la tutela e la manutenzione del patrimonio ecclesiastico sono di difficile efficacia proprio a causa dalla grande quantità e diffusione di tali beni, che si associa problematicamente ai processi di secolarizzazione in atto nella nostra nazione. Questo rende il patrimonio soggetto a una pluralità di rischi di differente tipologia: non solo rischi di tipo naturale e antropico – quali terremoti, alluvioni e frane –, ma anche rischi legati a furti e atti vandalici, come mostrato nell'intervento di Roberto Sparagna. Per questo motivo, da diversi anni, la CEI e il MIBAC collaborano strettamente alla costruzione di modelli culturali di prevenzione e di conoscenza attraverso ricerche scientifiche e la messa a punto di strategie operative sul territorio che



REGIONE ECCLESIASTICA
CONSULTA BENI CULTURALI EDILIZIA DI CULTO
PIEMONTE E VALLE D'AOSTA

Ciclo di conferenze:

BENI CULTURALI ECCLESIASTICI, TUTELA E PROTEZIONE TRA PRESENTE E FUTURO

Giovedì 24 gennaio 2019, ore 09,30

Centro congressi Santo Volto,

Via Borgaro 1, Torino



Crucifixione con Santi - Maestro Incisa di Scapaccino - Olio su tavola
Opera sottratta dalla Chiesa della Beata Vergine del Carmine e recuperata dal Nucleo Carabinieri TPC di Torino nel 2008

consentano una migliore gestione e messa in sicurezza del patrimonio. Tra le varie attività, la relazione di don Gianluca Popolla ha sottolineato la complessa e preziosa attività di catalogazione del patrimonio ecclesiastico promosso dalla CEI che sta censendo più di 66000 edifici di culto di proprietà parrocchiale e diocesana sul territorio nazionale (<https://beweb.chiesacattolica.it/edificidiculto/>), di cui almeno 11000 in Piemonte. L'intervento di Gennaro Miccio ha illustrato le efficaci strategie di coordinamento degli interventi ai beni culturali in caso di calamità e Viviana Maria Vallet ha mostrato alcuni percorsi di tutela attiva applicati in Valle d'Aosta.

Ulteriori strategie operative sono le collaborazioni istaurate con il CC-TPC, fondato a partire dagli anni settanta, impegnato a fronteggiare con l'efficacia di strumenti e interventi mirati il fenomeno della depauperazione del patrimonio. All'interno della giornata di studi, la natura di queste collaborazioni è stata dipanata attraverso riferimenti alla normativa, primaria e secondaria, nonché a quella del diritto ecclesiastico, che regola i rapporti tra gli enti ecclesiastici, detentori dei beni, e lo Stato che impiega risorse per la salvaguardia di un patrimonio che è valore culturale condiviso. La competenza e la preparazione di questo organismo statale, che ha realizzato le *Linee Guida sulla tutela dei beni culturali ecclesiastici*, sono state validate anche attraverso alcuni casi esemplificativi in cui la specializzazione di questo corpo statale nel campo dei beni culturali ha permesso che preziose opere potessero essere messe in sicurezza, come illustrato nell'intervento di Silvio Mele.

La presenza in sala non solo di "tecnici" del settore laici e di sacerdoti che collaborano nella tutela e nella gestione del patrimonio, ma anche di forze dell'ordine, studenti e giovani professionisti, sottolinea l'importanza del tema che trasversalmente tocca e coinvolge differenti settori della società, e allo stesso tempo necessita di diverse competenze e modalità di approccio. Tuttavia è opportuno sottolineare come la tutela e la prevenzione non sono mai questioni meramente tecniche di natura giuridica, gestionale e operativa: presuppongono un'assunzione di responsabilità non solo individuale, ma collettiva. La tutela di un patrimonio, già definito comunitario perché appartenente a una comunità a scala vasta, deve costituirsi come una condivisa consapevolezza della necessità e dell'urgenza di costruire percorsi sinergici e strategie operative. L'iniziativa torinese – che si inserisce quindi nell'ambito di una decennale e fruttuosa collaborazione fra CEI e MIBAC nel percorso di tutela – contribuisce a sottolineare la fragilità del patrimonio ecclesiastico e la necessaria attuazione di opportune strategie di tutela sostenute dalla costruzione di una cultura della prevenzione e della responsabilità.

Giulia De Lucia, architetto, è Dottore di ricerca in Beni architettonici e paesaggistici, assegnista di ricerca presso il Responsible, Risk, Resilience Center del Politecnico di Torino (R3C).

Historic Cities in the UNESCO World Heritage List. A Multi-Disciplinary ICOMOS Conference

MERVE DEMIRÖZ, GIUDITTA SOCCALI

Historic Cities in the UNESCO World Heritage List: Opportunities and Drifts

ICOMOS conference organized by DIST (Interuniversity Department of Regional and Urban Studies and Planning) Polytechnic and University of Turin, under the patronage of ICOMOS Italia, Centro per l'UNESCO di Torino, ANCSA (L'Associazione Nazionale Centri Storico-Artistici), INU (Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica) Piemonte and Valle d'Aosta, CSS Ebla (Fondazione Santagata per l'Economia della Cultura) and Città metropolitana di Torino

Scientific responsible: Giuseppe Cinà

Conference secretariat: Giuditta Soccali, Merve Demiroz and Qi Mu

Speeches by: Galila El-Kadi, Alaa El-Habashi, Elena Minchenok, Rabindra Vasavada, Siavash Laghai, Mohsen Abbasi Harofteh, Roberto Bolici, Alessio Re, Antonio Cassatella

Discussant experts: Franco Bocchieri, Carlo Alberto Barbieri, Mauro Volpiano, Christophe Bouleau, Filippo De Pieri, Angioletta Voghera, Bertrando Bonfantini, Claudia Cassatella, Remah Y. Gharib

Torino/Lingotto, 7-8 June 2018

UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention (WHC) concerning 'the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage' in 1972. The Convention describes sites with Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) as the common heritage of humankind, hence it encourages their protection as a shared responsibility of member states. After decades, the inscription of cultural and natural sites on the WH List has been subjected to lively debates in both the professional and academic sectors. The aim of the Conference was to



discuss 'historic cities' on the WHL through the lens of the UNESCO Site Management Plan (MP) instrument, which became compulsory for candidature from 2002. The conference targeted as a main theme the contents, problems and implementation of MPs, as well as their interaction with planning tools and stakeholders. To achieve sound discussions, a set of case studies from Egypt, Russia, India, Iran and Italy were presented by academics, practitioners and activists from a wide variety of backgrounds. The cases were the results of a delicate selection of WH historic cities, each of which reveals both site-specific characteristics and common challenges.

In his introduction, Giuseppe Cinà cited Italian journalist D'Eramo (2014), claiming that 'the label of World Heritage is a lethal weapon for the cities of the world' as a harsh criticism of the WH label. Despite their positive impacts, such as increasing heritage awareness, evolution in conservation practice and international appreciation of heritage preservation, WH inscriptions have also led to mushrooming tourism development and commercial exploitation. Such effects have been also criticized by studies on gentrification, disneyfication and selectivity in the heritage-making process. The MP was introduced as a tool for mitigating the effects of the WH label and for enabling governance processes. However, the translation of the rather fuzzy and general guidelines of the MP into particular cases appears to be a difficult task, not least because of the variety of planning and conservation traditions at the global level.

Cairo Historic City was one of the early sites nominated for inscription on the WHL (1979). Nevertheless, no holistic conservation strategy was developed until now. The 1992 earthquake, and the conflicts of the 2011 revolution had drastic effects in the historic city, with demolitions, new constructions and theft of antiquities. During the 'dark age' of Cairo, conservation was evidently outside of the political agenda. Nowadays, civic groups are getting involved in heritage campaigns, which will hopefully stimulate new directions for conservation. However, there is still debate on whether to propose the city for inscription on the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger, in order to draw the attention of administrators to the urgency of conserving heritage (Alaa El-Habashi and Galila El-Kadi).

The city of St. Petersburg was inscribed in 1990. F. Bandarin, former director of the WH Centre, claimed St. Petersburg as one of the most complex urban heritage sites on the WHL, with its 4000 ha of land and water surface. The complexities of the Russian administrative and legal systems hinder the effectiveness of international and federal heritage regulations (Elena Minchenok). Since then, an effective MP has not been completed and it is not the subject of any strategic planning tools. As activist Elena Minchenok underlined, the ambiguity of the local administration towards the WHC status is the main reason that further steps have not been taken. According to Antonio Cassatella, lawyer and professor of administrative law, the implementation of MPs in respect

ICOMOS Conference
Historic Cities in the UNESCO World Heritage List: Opportunities and Drifts
Politecnico di Torino, Aula Magna Lingotto
7-8 June 2018

By focusing on some Italian and international case studies, this conference will discuss the great opportunities and the threats occurring in historic cities that have been inscribed to the UNESCO WHL. Comparing opportunities and threats is a way to discuss how they are considered in the urban planning process. How is urban planning able to respond to, or to take advantage from the great expectations related to the World Heritage inscription? On the contrary, how does it not being manipulated in order to respond to pure real estate and commercial interests, so betraying the UNESCO mission? These questions will be discussed by comparing some case studies, each belonging to different socio-economic contexts and related to different periods of maturation of the preservation process.

PROGRAM

Thursday 7 June 2018

9:00 Welcome greetings
Giulio Mondini, Director of ICOMOS Politecnico di Torino
Carlo Alberto Barbieri, Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica
Mauro Volpinato, ANSCA

9:20 Introduction
Giuseppe Cinà, DIST, Politecnico di Torino

First Session
Chair: Cameron Rashed, Aga Khan Trust for Culture

9:45 The case of 'Historic Cairo' (1979), Egypt
Galila El-Kadi, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Cairo, Egypt
Alaa El-Habashi, Architectural Engineering Department, Mansoura University, Egypt

10:30 The case of the 'Historic Centre of St. Petersburg' (1990), Russia
Elena Minchenok, Russian National Heritage Preservation Society

11:00 Coffee break

11:30 The case of the 'Historic City of Ahmedabad' (2017), India
Rabindra Vasavada, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

12:00 The case of the 'Historic City of Yazd' (2017), Iran
Abbaszadeh Hassan Taheri, IK-1910, Iran
Farhad Nazari, ICH-IFTO, Iran

12:45 Debate

13:00 Lunch break

Second Session
Chair: Filippo De Fiori, DAD, Politecnico di Torino

14:30 The case of 'Mazraa and Sabbioneta' (2008), Italy
Roberto Salici, ABIL, Dipartimento Politecnico di Milano

15:00 The Cases of the 'Historic Centre of Naples (1995) and 'Genoa' (2006), Italy
Assiso Re, Centro Studi Silvia Santagata EDA

15:30 Coffee break

16:00 The cases of the 'City of Vicenza' (1994) and 'City of Verona' (2008), Italy
Antonio Cassatella, University of Trento

16:40 Debate

17:00 Conclusion
Guido Montanari, Vice Mayor of the City of Torino

Friday 8 June 2018

Third Session
9:30 Round table: comparing different experiences among four case studies
Moderator: Giuseppe Cinà (DIST, Politecnico di Torino)
The speakers of the cases from Ahmedabad, Cairo, Saint Petersburg and Yazd will give their first comments deepening and comparing the different planning and management issues derived from the inscriptions. A second round of comments will be provided by some invited experts, discussing on the difficulties to develop and implement a management plan in WH-homogeneity sites.

Guest speakers: Abbaszadeh Hassan Taheri, Elena Minchenok, Farhad Nazari, Galila El-Kadi, Abbaszadeh Hassan Taheri, Rabindra Vasavada

Participating experts: Ahmad Shrivani (UNESCO, Agopoli/Vigevano (PV) To), Bernardo Bottanini (PABM), Claudio Cassatella (PABM), Philippe Boulesteix (ARTO)

11:30 Conclusion and final greetings

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to UNESCO guidelines faces legal challenges in the translation of international guidelines into the constitutional and administrative laws of different countries.

As the first Indian historic city inscribed on the WH List, Ahmedabad has been suffering from an intricate and recently adopted planning system. Prof. Arch. Rabindra Vasavada and his team, together with Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, completed the nomination dossier for the inscription surveying the old city from 2009 to 2017. In the case of Indian experts, Vasavada highlighted communicating the local context and its limitations to UNESCO officials as a major challenge. Among major conflicts, he recalled that Ahmedabad has been under strong pressure from the real estate sector, supported by powerful political actors, in the last decades. Fortunately, a trust for the preservation of heritage assets has recently been founded. Its independence from the hierarchy of the local administration seems to encourage a certain effectiveness as an advocate for conservation (Rabindra Vasavada).

As a final case from outside of Italy, and a unique example of sustainable human habitat in Iran, Yazd Historic City joined the WHL in 2017. In Yazd, as in many Islamic historic cities, the issue of ownership is complicated by the traditional waqfs (collective endowments) system and by the need to cope with private ownership, which stands at 80%, mostly for residential use. In order to handle this multiplicity of issues and to support a problematic coordination, Iran's Cultural Heritage,

Handicrafts and Tourism Organization assumes full authority in the delivery of construction and demolition permits. A second session was devoted to the presentation of Italian cases. In Italian historic cities, an earlier recognition of the necessity of elaborating MPs appears evident, although lack of interaction between urban planning and management tools must be addressed. Mantua and Sabbioneta was inscribed as a multiple site in 2008. The MP, having detailed methodology, was divided into four intervention sectors: knowledge plan; protection and conservation plan; valorisation plan and promotion; and training and communication plan. It was developed in 2006 and underwent renewals due to the effects of the 2012 earthquake and of evolving planning tools. The MP aimed to create dialogues amongst the stakeholders by sharing, discussing and sometimes engaging in direct confrontation. Relationships between the general planning instruments like regional plans, provincial plans, and municipal plans are also in harmony with the aims of the MP (Roberto Bolici). Naples (inscribed in 1995) adopted a MP many years later, pressured by the garbage emergency situation of 2010. Unusually, UNESCO itself was part of the preparation in this case. The multiplicity of actors and responsibilities was one of the reasons why the MP could not be properly implemented. According to Alessio Re, the inefficiency of the MP also resulted from a lack of evidence-based analyses of the targets of the plan. The Genoa MP was prepared in 2006 and it is currently being updated. Conversely to the case of Naples, in Genoa about 75% of MP goals have been implemented. This success mostly stems from the resources allocated for the implementations. A foundation was one main partner of the MP, and MiBACT (L.77, 2006) also provided financial support. At present, detailed GIS analyses of the historic core and its close environment are being conducted to make the aims of the plan evidence-based (Alessio Re). Finally, the description of Vicenza and Verona historic cities showed how the MP can be an effective factor to increase the tasks and duties of administrations in charge of conservation. The political will for conservation increased with the inscriptions due to its reputation. Although the MP is not a legally binding tool, Antonio Cassatella claimed that it is a politically important document. For example, an investigation held in Vicenza made an appraisal of the situation after the MP implementation in 2017. The report warned the involved actors about the threats associated with the construction of a new railway and neighbourhood. In this instance, the MP does not work as a binding planning tool but as a sectoral plan which aims to increase awareness of problems and potential benefits. However, neither urban plans nor MPs can guarantee financial resources for proper implementation, whilst the effectiveness of both plans largely depends on available resources (Antonio Cassatella). In a final round-table discussion with participant experts, Alaa El-Habashi stressed the complexity of the current situation in Historic Cairo. He argued that the MP is a top-down

solution, while the Historic Urban Landscape approach which aims at empowering local governments might be promising. Siavash Laghai and Mohsen Abbasi Harofteh described the multiplicity of groups working on heritage and the rich living traditions and socio-economic life in Yazd. They questioned whether a mere management approach would cause museumification of the historic city. Vasavada reported the effectiveness of the trust for heritage in Ahmedabad as a coordinating body between the administration, owners, trade associations and other related actors. Such a role helps to overcome hierarchical complexity and the weakness of the planning system. Christophe Bouleau from Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) described the importance of producing pilot projects as a means of showing the community and administration the results on the ground. Remah Gharib (Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha) agreed the position of AKTC which takes a community-driven approach based on the local problems, whereas, UNESCO's approach was described as being top-down and without full understanding of local contexts. Alessio Re, as a consultant for many MPs in different contexts, claimed the MP is a sort of development plan that cannot be separated from conservation today. The MP is an occasion for historic cities to develop strategic-based plans. However, it may drift towards marketing places, causing an extreme rise in touristic and commercial uses, standardization of interventions, risking becoming a 'book of dreams'. As an Italian Professor in Planning, Claudia Cassatella, considers the MP a helpful tool to mediate different sectoral urban plans and regulations. Prof. Bertrando Bonfantini from Politecnico di Milano emphasises the need to go beyond the conservation boundaries and isolation of historic cities. In conclusion, five common arguments resulted from analysis of the case studies: i. the complexity of historic cities compared to single heritage sites; ii. the complexity of legal systems, and the gap in effective dialogue between international and national legislations; iii. a commonly observed political unwillingness to elaborate and implement conservation policies; iv. the weakness of planning tradition in many developing countries; v. a problem of heritage awareness in communities. As a final remark, MPs should not be understood as an overarching solution for historic cities, but rather as a useful tool for coordination. The main task is to preserve heritage; therefore, more attention should be paid to make preservation plans stronger and more effective.

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Giuditta Soccali is PhD student in DIST, Politecnico di Torino. She obtained her BA in Art History and Archaeology in Italy and her MA in Heritage Management from Ecole du Louvre, Paris, France. She followed a second Master program in "World Heritage and Cultural Projects for Development" organized by ILO, UNESCO, Polytechnic and University of Turin.