

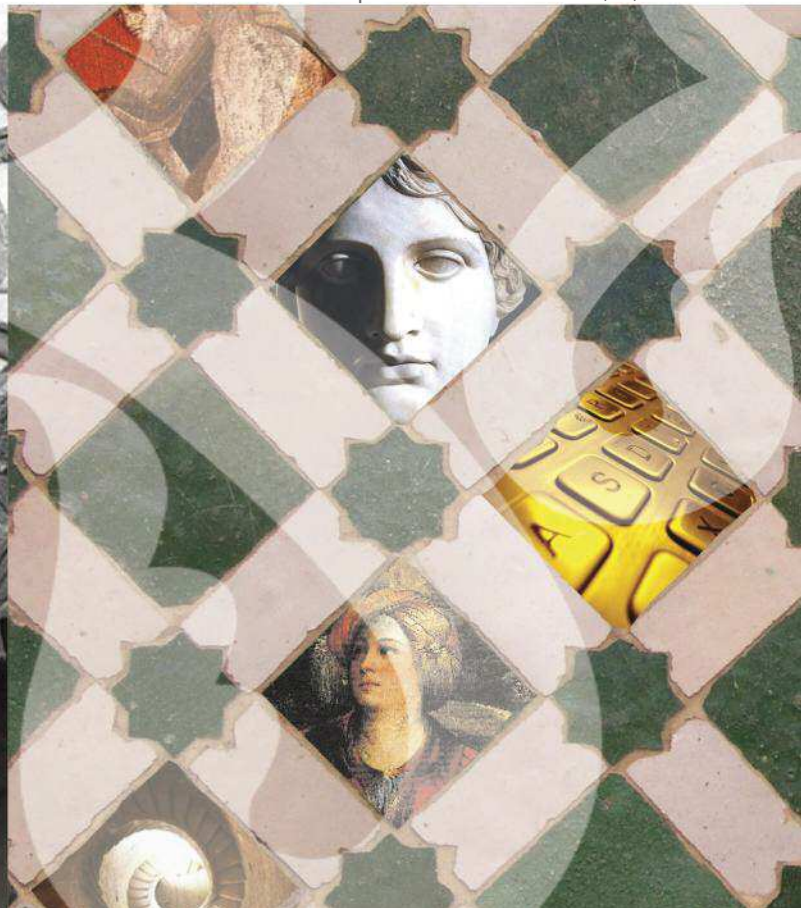
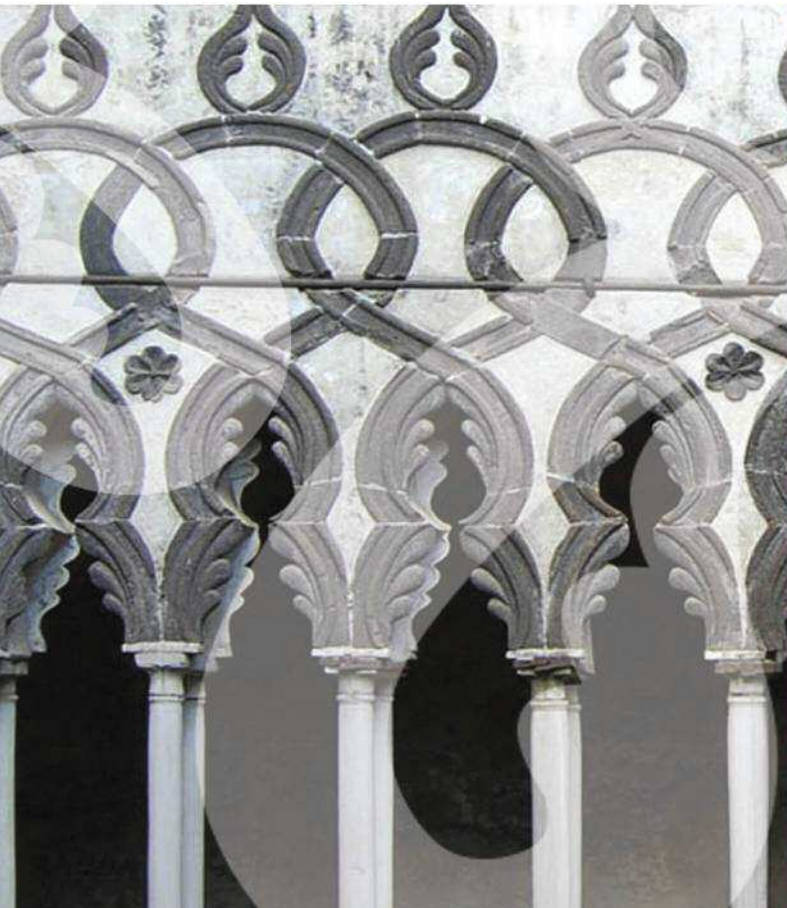


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Comitato di Redazione



Centro Universitario Europeo
per i Beni Culturali
Ravello

Presidente: Alfonso Andria

comunicazione@alfonsoandria.org

Direttore responsabile: Pietro Graziani

pietro.graziani@hotmail.it

Direttore editoriale: Roberto Vicerè

rvicere@mpmirabilia.it

Responsabile delle relazioni esterne:

Salvatore Claudio La Rocca

sclarocca@libero.it

Comitato di redazione

Jean-Paul Morel Responsabile settore
"Conoscenza del patrimonio culturale"

jean-paul.morel3@libertysurf.fr;

Claude Albore Livadie Archeologia, storia, cultura

morel@msh.univ-aix.fr

Roger A. Lefèvre Scienze e materiali del
patrimonio culturale

alboRELIVADIE@libero.it

lefevre@lisa.univ-paris12.fr

Massimo Pistacchi Beni librari,
documentali, audiovisivi

massimo.pistacchi@beniculturali.it

Francesco Caruso Responsabile settore
"Cultura come fattore di sviluppo"

francescocaruso@hotmail.it

Piero Pierotti Territorio storico,
ambiente, paesaggio

pierotti@arte.unipi.it

Ferruccio Ferrigni Rischi e patrimonio culturale

ferrigni@unina.it

Dieter Richter Responsabile settore
"Metodi e strumenti del patrimonio culturale"

dieterrichter@uni-bremen.de

Antonio Gisolfi Informatica e beni culturali

gisolfi@unisa.it

Matilde Romito Studio, tutela e fruizione
del patrimonio culturale

matilde.romito@gmail.com

Francesco Cetti Serbelloni Osservatorio europeo
sul turismo culturale

fcser@iol.it

Segreteria di redazione

Eugenia Apicella Segretario Generale

apicella@univeur.org

Monica Valiante

Velia Di Riso

Rosa Malangone

Progetto grafico e impaginazione

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titoli delle pubblicazioni del CUEBC:
www.univeur.org - sezione pubblicazioni*

*Per commentare gli articoli:
univeur@univeur.org*

Info

Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali

Villa Rufolo - 84010 Ravello (SA)

Tel. +39 089 857669 - 089 858101 - Fax +39 089 857711

univeur@univeur.org - www.univeur.org



Roger Alexandre Lefèvre

*Roger Alexandre Lefèvre
Professeur émérite à
l'Université Paris Est-Créteil,
France, membre du Comité
Scientifique du CUEBC*

La «Déclaration de Venise» sur la résilience des villes face aux catastrophes : protection du patrimoine culturel et adaptation au changement climatique

La conférence intitulée «*Building Cities Resilience to Disasters: Protecting Cultural Heritage and Adapting to Climate Change*» s'est tenue à Venise, dans le Palais des Doges, les 19 et 20 mars 2012. Elle a été suivie par des maires de grandes villes européennes, par des représentants des gouvernements locaux et nationaux travaillant sur la réduction des risques en Europe, ainsi que par des représentants du Conseil de l'Europe, de la Commission Européenne et de trois organisations des Nations Unies: l'UNESCO, l'UNHABITAT (UN-Human Settlements Programme) et l'UNISDR (UN-International Strategy for Disaster Reduction). Le secteur privé était aussi représenté.

Les objectifs de cette conférence étaient :

- la prise en considération de l'importance des *mesures de réduction des risques de catastrophes* et de *protection* du patrimoine culturel;
- l'exploration des *politiques* et des *plans d'adaptation* au changement climatique au niveau local;
- la facilitation des partages de *bonnes pratiques* par les villes à travers des échanges directs;
- la construction de *partenariats* au niveau local par l'engagement de nouveaux acteurs.

Il en était attendu :

- une *connaissance* accrue sur les *mesures de réduction* de la vulnérabilité aux catastrophes au niveau local;
- un *partage* entre les villes des *politiques d'adaptation* aux risques de catastrophes;
- une stimulation des *échanges directs* et des leçons entre villes: enseignement de ville à ville à travers le jumelage;
- un *partage* du *savoir* et des *mesures de sauvegarde* du patrimoine culturel en vue de risques prospectifs;
- une *stimulation* de l'*engagement dans la conception et la mise en œuvre* des stratégies des villes et l'organisation de l'adaptation au climat;
- une opportunité pour *collecter* des *informations sur les bonnes pratiques* des villes à travers l'Europe.

La cité de Venise est un exemple remarquable pour ses efforts de protection de son patrimoine culturel face au changement climatique, la catastrophe la plus redoutée étant une amplifi-



cation et une augmentation de la fréquence des «Acqua alte» (Fig. 1) et la mesure de sauvegarde la plus gigantesque étant le projet MOSE (Fig. 2). Aussi, venant un demi-siècle après la célèbre «Charte internationale sur la conservation et la restauration des monuments et des sites», dite «Charte de Venise» (1964), la «Déclaration de Venise» qui fut adoptée lors de cette conférence marque bien la prise de conscience universelle des nouveaux dangers climatiques qui menacent le patrimoine culturel.



Fig. 1 Le Palais des Doges envahi par une « Acqua alta » historique, celle du 4 novembre 1966.

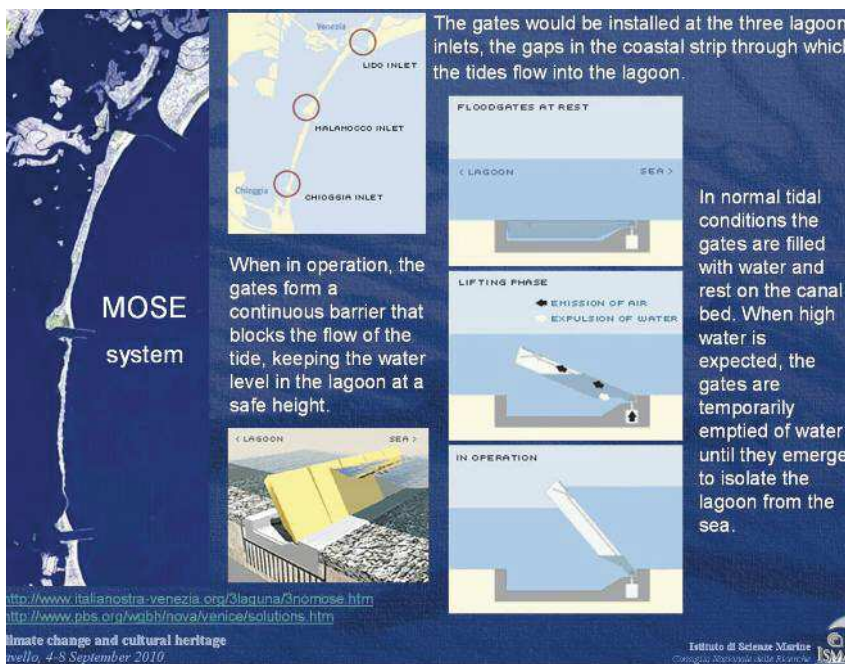


Fig. 2 Le projet MOSE, qui est en cours de réalisation: fermeture par des écluses à axe horizontal des trois entrées de la lagune de Venise au niveau du Lido, en cas d' « Acqua alta » prévue par le réseau local de surveillance météorologique et marine.

Resilience: The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation and the capacity to adapt to stress and change. *Urban adaptation to climate change in Europe, European Environment Agency, Report n° 2/2012, Glossary, p. 126.*



Venice Declaration on Building Resilience at the Local Level towards Protected Cultural Heritage and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies

We, Mayors and Local Government representatives together with National Government Officials, representatives of the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the Private Sector, UNESCO, UNHABITAT and UNISDR,

1. Having participated in the event “*Building Cities Resilience to Disasters: Protecting Cultural Heritage and Adapting to Climate Change*” organized by the City of Venice and UNISDR,

2. Recognizing that:

- a) More than half of the world’s population now lives in cities or urban centres, which serve as the economic engines of nations, and where around 100 cities are in control of 30 per cent of the world economy;
- b) Cities, including over 200 World Heritage urban properties, are living evidence, a physical store of cultural heritage that represent a source of cultural identity and a non-renewable human asset, and that urban vulnerability to risks are one of the most significant threats to the preservation of such assets;
- c) A well-conserved historic environment, supported by living traditional knowledge and skills, considerably reduces underlying disaster risks’ factors, strengthens the resilience of urban communities and saves lives.
- d) Sustainable development must integrate disaster risk reduction and resilience building at all levels through planning across sectors to increase urban resilience to disaster;
- e) Disaster risk is driven higher by climate change particularly in urban areas due to the increased incidence of extreme weather events, such as flooding, flash floods, tropical cyclones, drought, wildfires and heat waves, which affects the growing populations of cities;

3. Recalling:

- a) The World Disaster Reduction Campaign 2010-2015 Making Cities Resilient: “My city is getting ready!” which is aimed at achieving resilient sustainable urban communities based on the principles of the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- b) The Mayor’s Statement on Resilient Cities at the Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which calls on UNISDR to work with city networks, UN entities and civil society organizations to sustain local preparations for disaster risk reduction and local resilience-building;
- c) The Strategy for Disaster Risks Reduction at World Heritage Properties, which was adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st Session in 2007.

Resolve to:

- a. Ensure the continuation of exchanges of experiences and good practices within communities, cities and local governments on achievements related to disaster risk reduction at the local level;



- b. Actively encourage exchanges between cities facing challenges posed by the protection of cultural heritage in a changing climate;
- c. Further the engagement of European local level city networks in embracing resilience to disasters with a particular focus on cultural heritage protection and climate change adaptation by promoting and embracing the objectives of Making Cities Resilient Campaign;
- d. Support the integration of heritage concerns into national and local disaster risk reduction policies and plans and, at the same time, ensure that disaster risks are taken into consideration within management plans and systems for heritage properties in their territories, notably for World Heritage Cities;
- e. Ensure that sustainable development strategies reflect disaster risk reduction measures at the local level for urban sustainability and resilient growth;
- f. Encourage communities, cities and local governments to take advantage of existing sources of information such as the Making Cities Resilient website, national databases and other available information related to the activities of participating cities to ensure that achievements and obstacles in addressing vulnerabilities to disasters are shared and built upon;
- g. Integrate the Ten Essentials of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign into local risk reduction plans as a way to accelerate efforts to make cities safer and to prevent the loss of lives and assets;
- h. Foster partnerships for disaster risk reduction with the private sector to analyze the root causes of continued non-resilient activity in the urban built environment, related infrastructure and cultural heritage, and to enhance collaborative exchanges regarding dissemination of risk data;
- i. Encourage the use of the Local Government Self Assessment Tool as a channel for sharing advances and challenges in reducing risks at the local level towards building cities resilience.

Adopted on 20 March 2012.

Giuseppe Guariso
Giuseppe Guariso
Giuseppe Guariso
Deuan
P. J. J. J.
Ziad Hawa