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MISSION REPORT

Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (Italy) (C 826)

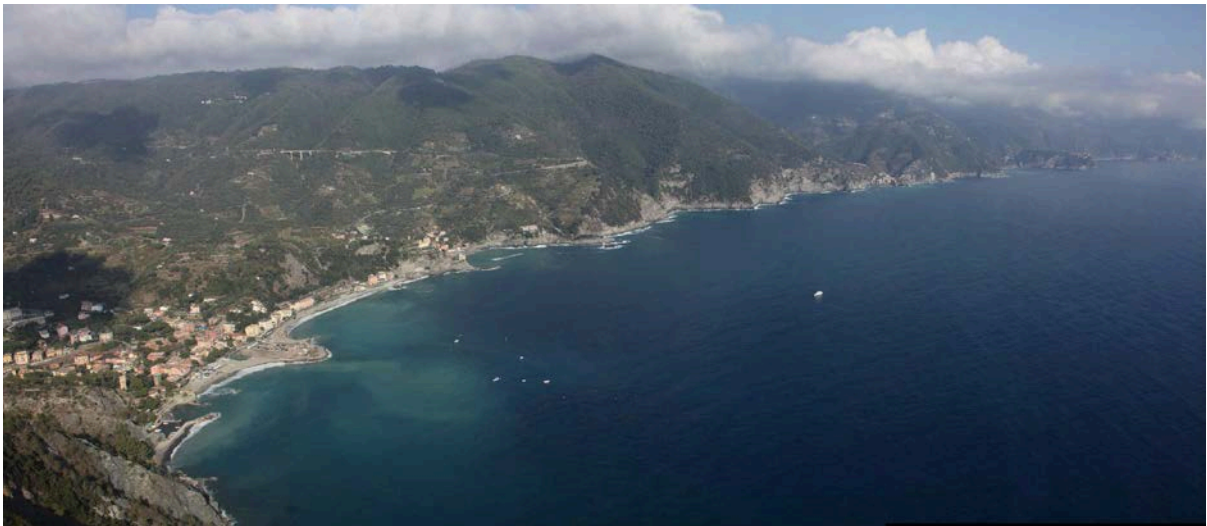
8-12 October 2012

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:

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**REPORT
WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE – ICOMOS
JOINT ADVISORY MISSION
TO THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY Portovenere, Cinque Terre,
and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) Italy**

8 to 12 October 2012



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**ICOMOS
WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**

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The mission wants to thank all those who shared their knowledge and experiences in Cinque Terre, but also in Genoa and La Spezia. The success of the mission would not have been possible without the commitment and contribution of Arch. Luisa De Marco and Arch. Francesca Riccio from MiBAC.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

This joint World Heritage Centre - ICOMOS Advisory Mission had a task to assess the State of Conservation of the World Heritage property and to provide technical advice on remedial measures and risk preparedness in view of the damages caused by October 2011 floods and landslides.

The mission has learned about the extraordinary efforts made jointly by the authorities, local communities, individuals and associations during and after the disaster, all of which has strengthened a feeling of solidarity in the whole region and made the fast recovery possible. However, the disaster has revealed the vulnerability of the property and calls for urgent actions for a coordinated and balanced management system. The process of degradation of the cultural landscape concerned the mission, as the living landscape is the prerequisite and threshold for the maintained Outstanding Universal Value. The mission emphasizes that the main challenges today regard a long-term management system where the living landscape aspect is of highest priority.

In accordance with the *Terms of Reference* for the mission can summarize the following:

Overall State of Conservation

The World Heritage Outstanding Universal Value for which the site was inscribed is still being maintained. But the mission could experience that the living landscape of a monoculture; viticulture on dry stone terraces is in a very vulnerable situation. The livelihood is at a threshold with aging population and the socio-economic stress brings about major changes regarding the identity and dynamics of the territory.

The towns of Monterosso and Vernazza, which were most severely damaged during the floods, have been subject to rapid and determined rescue measures and the most part of them is today restored. They have regained their tourism capacity the past summer, one year after the disaster. The main historic urban structure, monuments and open spaces have been recuperated. Even if the finalized post disaster projects are visible and represent modern technology the historic character of the towns prevail.

The cultural landscape has been subject to a number of landslides, damaging the riverbeds, terraces and roads, but only in a very small part of the property (vacines of Monterosso and Vernazza). Despite the dramatic disaster, this event has also led to the emergence of an important social sense of loss that has encouraged physical recovery of damages and, also, the self-esteem of the inhabitants in the whole World Heritage property, not only in Monterosso and Vernazza.

The true and profound threats to the site are more due to the increasing socio-economic stress than to the factual risk of natural disasters. In any case, the disaster has contributed to the increased awareness by the inhabitants and the policymakers about the present challenges of the territory concerning its identity and values.

Recommendations:

Management priorities, the progress on remedial measures and risk preparedness

Management System and Management Plan

Putting in place a coordinated management system for the World Heritage property is the imminent challenge for the whole site. Both parks; the Cinque Terre National Park and the Regional Park of Portovenere, which together cover the complete property, are assuming an important part of the management of the area. However, at the moment their actions are not connected and harmonized. The mission noted that new management perspectives and cooperation modes were in process and wants to point out the importance of establishing a fully revised management plan where the civil society and institutional coordination beyond the two parks has a major role.

Such a revised Management Plan needs to be based on an agreed list of attributes that convey OUV. It must include strategies for tourism, agriculture, landscape and socio-economic issues as well as conservation of towns and terraces.

It should also include mechanisms for the careful evaluation of impacts of all proposed recuperation projects and initiatives, as well as a quality control of them. This process is of the utmost importance.

Risk Management Strategy

Preparation of a detailed risk management strategy for the World Heritage Property is also a priority issue and should be integrated into the management process. This should include not only major environmental threats but other vulnerabilities .

Buffer Zone

The definition of a buffer zone for the World Heritage property would strengthen the integrity of the property and be a support for a more comprehensive management approach, including environmental protection, socio-economic and tourism development opportunities in the wider area..

1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

1.1 Inscription history

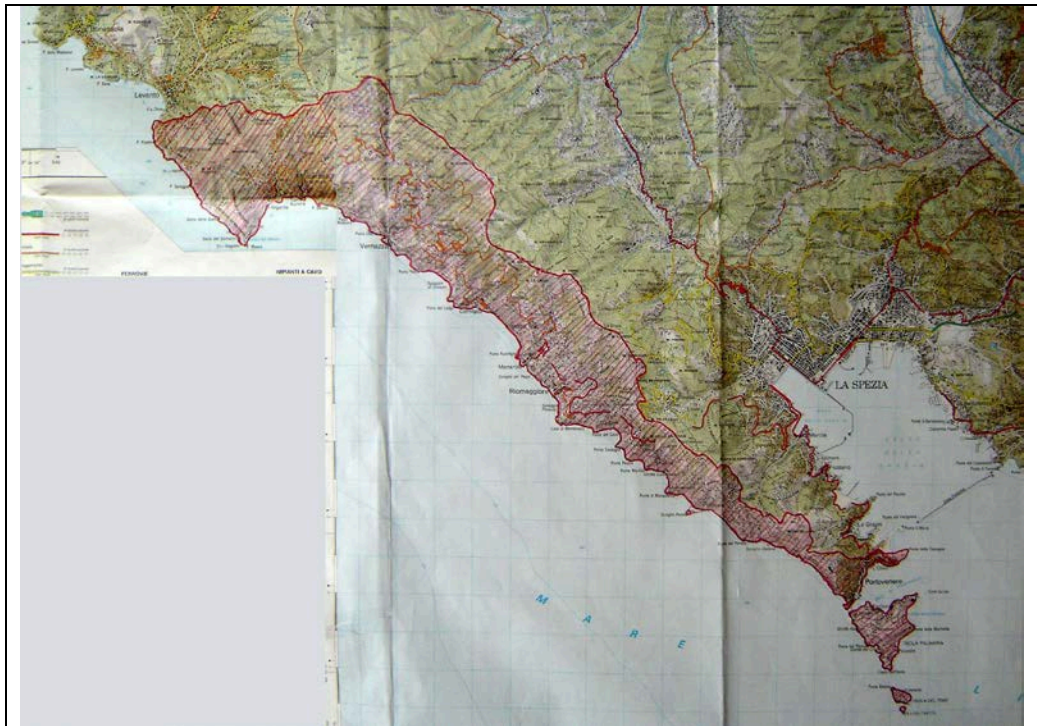
The property 'Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)' was inscribed in **1997** as a cultural landscape under criteria (ii), (iv) and (v) at the 21st session of the World Heritage Committee in Naples, Italy (**Decision - 21COM VIII C**). The property has been on the Committee agenda at its sessions in 1997, 2008 and 2012. In 2012 the State Party submitted a State of Conservation report to the World Heritage Committee (See Annex V).

An updated report on state of conservation of the property is due by 1 February 2013 (Decision - 36 COM 7B.77).

1.2 Map of property

See figure 1.

Figure 1. Map of Cinque Terre and Porto Venere World Heritage property



1.3 Inscription criteria and World Heritage values

The Ligurian coast between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural landscape of great scenic and cultural value. The layout and disposition of the small towns and the shaping of the surrounding landscape, overcoming the disadvantages of a steep, uneven terrain, encapsulate the continuous history of human settlement in this region over the past millennium.

The Committee decided to inscribe this site on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (v), considering that the eastern Ligurian Riviera between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural site of outstanding value, representing the harmonious interaction between people and nature to produce a landscape of exceptional scenic quality that illustrates a traditional way of life that has existed for a thousand years and continues to play an important socio-economic role in the life of the community.

1.3.1 Comments on the Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Important note: the Draft Statement of Outstanding Value has not been reviewed by ICOMOS at the time of the mission

The mission would like to suggest that the Draft Statement of the OUV will be reviewed to reflect more in detail on the importance of the vulnerability of the cultural landscape. The process of the recovery actions is an important phase in the development history of the site, and should be indicated in the Statement of OUV.

The mission shares the opinion that the integrity is still maintained. But the abandoned terraces cause a significant loss of the original landscape structure and consequently its historical meaning. The authenticity is subject to a high degree of vulnerability due to two land use issues; loss of agriculture as economic activity resulting in abandoned terraces and forestation; and tourism pressure especially in towns. A definition of a *buffer zone* would further strengthen the integrity of the property.

	Draft Statement of the OUV Cinque Terre and Porto Venere
Brief synthesis	<p><i>Note: the mission's comments are in italics and between square brackets</i></p> <p><i>[General comments: The description of the OUV in the draft is valid, but is important to make a general restructuration of the Statement of OUV based on the following comments:</i></p> <p><i>a) OUV is very weakly expressed in the present draft. In this form, it would not be accepted in a new nomination. It is very important to present arguments in a more structured and detailed way.</i></p> <p><i>b) OUV must present a territorial coherence, not a sum of two parts (Cinque Terre and Portovenere). In addition, the singularity of both parts of the property must be taken into consideration.</i></p> <p><i>c) The interdependence between the cultural and natural values should be highlighted.</i></p> <p><i>d) The intangible values must be emphasized, especially those related to the traditional knowledge, use and craftsmanship. The spirit of cooperation and civil solidarity that has been part of the character of Cinque Terre even before the disaster in 2011 constitutes the OUV as well.</i></p> <p><i>e) There are different ways to measure distances and times in this area. This is a differential aspect that, despite having been a constant constraint in the territorial evolution, is today a cultural value that offers different ways of understanding the relationship between people and physical environment.</i></p> <p><i>Specific suggestions in the original text:]</i></p> <p><i>"The site, stretching 15km [Should be more than 20: near 21 from Monterosso to Tinetto] along the eastern ligurian coast between Levanto and La Spezia, comprises the territory of Portovenere, with the three Island of its archipelago (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto), and the Cinque Terre, which owe their names from the five villages of Monterosso, Vernazza, Corniglia, Manarola and Riomaggiore extending from the Punta Mesco westward and to the Punta Persico eastward.</i></p> <p><i>It is a very jagged, steep coastline, which the work of man over the millennia has transformed into an intensively terraced landscape so as to be able to wrest from nature a few hectares of land suitable for agriculture, such as growing vines and olive trees. The human communities have adapted themselves to this seemingly rough and inhospitable environment by building terraces supported by dry-stone walls suitable for cultivation and living in compact settlements erected directly on the rock, with winding streets. The general use of natural stone for rooting gives these settlements a characteristic appearance. They are generally grouped around religious buildings or medieval castles.</i></p> <p><i>[The settlement must be better described and include the position of some villages at the point in which the small hydrographic vacines lead to the sea]</i></p> <p><i>The five villages of Cinque Terre date back to the later Middle Ages. The aspect of a terraced landscape that typifies much of the Cinque Terre was given to this land since the 12th century AD, when Saracen raids from the sea had come to an end. Starting from the north, the first is the fortified centre of Monterosso al Mare, that is a coastal town grown along two short valleys and facing one of the few beaches that exist in the area. Vernazza has developed along the Vernazzola water-stream on the slopes of the rocky spur protecting the village from the sea. Corniglia is the only village, which has not been built on the coast itself but on a high promontory projecting to the sea. Manarola is a small hamlet in which the houses are ranged in part on a rocky spur running down towards the sea and partly along the Grappa stream. The most southerly village is Riomaggiore; its houses line the narrow valley of the Rio Maggiore water-stream, today covered to be used as main street.</i></p> <p><i>Portovenere is an important cultural centre dating back to the roman period, from</i></p>

	<p>which archaeological remains survive in its vicinity. The town is compact in form, the houses aligned along the culminating in the Doria castle, which dominates the settlement and is a historical palimpsest, with many traces of its medieval predecessor. Off the coast at Portovenere are the three islands of Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto, noteworthy not only for their natural beauty but also for the many remains of early monastic establishments that they contain.</p> <p>The flora and fauna of the area are of interest. The natural <i>garrigue</i> and <i>maquis</i> vegetation survives intact in the higher parts of the steep ridge. They intermingle with one another in areas of abandoned cultivation terraces, providing a flora of exceptional quality. The nature of the terrain and the vegetation provides food and shelter for a wide range of insect and animal species”.</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Criterion ii) The eastern Ligurian Riviera between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural site of outstanding value that illustrates a traditional way of life that has existed for a thousand years and continues to play an important socio-economic role in the life of the community.</p> <p><i>[This criterion must be strengthened: it is not only a case of “way of life” illustration, but an exceptional example of landscape, which reflects the evolution of the lifestyle]</i></p> <p>Criterion iv The Ligurian coastal region from Cinque Terre to Portovenere is an outstanding example of landscape in which the layout and disposition of the small towns, historically stratified, in relation to the sea, and the shaping of the surrounding landscape, overcoming the disadvantages of a steep, uneven terrain, encapsulate the continuous history of human settlement in this region over the past millennium.</p> <p><i>[There is no surrounding landscape. There is only one landscape where villages, terraces and woods are interconnected and compose a unity. This is the base of its OUV. In addition, physical attributes cannot be presented always as negative or as constraints. They are, above all, even more than villages, the origin and base of the OUV]</i></p> <p>Criterion v Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) is a remarkable cultural landscape created by human endeavour over a millennium in rugged and dramatic natural environment. It represents the harmonious interaction between people and nature to produce a landscape of exceptional scenic quality.</p> <p><i>[This text is redundant regarding the preceding texts. It has to be more closely related to the types of settlement, with their relationship with the sea and, above all, with aspects of the intangible heritage regarding the traditional uses and customs]</i></p>
<p>Integrity</p>	<p><i>[There is a need for an overall structured reorganization of the statement of integrity. It is important to begin with a consideration of the general landscape where the integrity of its natural-cultural landscape character and identity is defined]</i></p> <p>The natural landscape and that of human settlements as we know them today has come down to us thanks to the assiduity and perseverance over the years with which humans have repaired the stone walls surrounding the cultivated fields. Monumental constructions have also been subject to restoration, so that on the one hand the additions of several periods have been handed down to us and on the other the oldest parts of them have been retained, so that we can now consider this area of territory as a particular portrait of the history, the economy, and the life of the communities of Liguria.</p> <p>Protected buildings such as the churches of St Peter in Portovenere and St Venerius (Tine) and the Castle in Portovenere are the subject of systematic restoration campaigns by the peripheral offices of the Ministry of Culture. There are also regular maintenance programmes for all the protected monuments.</p> <p>There are strict limitations on the establishment of tourist facilities.</p> <p><i>[It is unclear if it is meant as a strategy to ensure integrity. Otherwise the question is</i></p>

	<p><i>related to authenticity]</i></p> <p>It is also providing subventions to permit the refurbishment of viticulturists' huts on the terraces to provide simple tourist accommodation.</p> <p><i>[It is important to asses before the integrity of agricultural spaces (terraces above all), and speak after of this subvention to refurbishment of viticulture]</i></p> <p>Mechanisms for linking tourism activity and landscape maintenance have been activated and programmes for the reclamation of the terraced landscape have allowed to recover some tens hectares to vines and olive cultivation.</p> <p>Despite the damages suffered from the 2011 flood by two of the five villages, Monterosso and Vernazza, the overall integrity of the site has not been undermined; the effects of the floods having been delimited to specific areas and the major landscape, geo-morphological and settlement features have not been substantially and permanently altered.</p>
Authenticity	<p>World Heritage site values have been maintained. The site is an example of “cultural, evolved organic landscape”; therefore the authenticity of the site consists in the conservation level of the traditional lifestyle which has been maintained in spite of the pressures caused by the modern social -economic development.</p> <p><i>[Authenticity is not only to conserve “the level of the traditional lifestyle. This is an aim, but not the qualifying condition of authenticity. This paragraph should be redone with a good structure and, above all, clear and precise arguments]</i></p>
Protection and management	<p><i>[The detailed description of current legal and institutional conservation mechanisms is useful, but a synthesis of how they are coordinated and harmonized on site management level would give a better understanding of the management process. This analysis is especially important regarding in the ongoing work with the new management plan]</i></p>

1.4 Justification of the mission

Following floods and landslides on 26 October 2011 that have affected the World Heritage property “Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)” inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997, and after the Decision 36 COM 7B.77 and taking into consideration the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, the mission shall:

1. Assess the overall state of conservation of the World Heritage property after the floods and landslides on 26 October 2011;
2. Provide technical advice on remedial measures and risk preparedness in view the damages caused by last October's flash floods and mudslides;

Objectives of the mission:

Concerning the 2 main objectives of the mission, the mission shall:

1. Assess the overall state of conservation of the property affected by the floods and landslides on 26 October 2011,
 - in particular the towns of Monterosso and Vernazza which, following the landslides of the overlying hillsides, were engulfed by a mass of water and mud.
 - Assess the damages to the old paving and the historic buildings and consider the remedial work that has already been carried out.
 - Identify damages to the wider terraced landscape around the settlements and to infrastructure.

2. Provide technical advice on further remedial measures and on risk preparedness approaches and strategies:

- Meet the responsible authorities to discuss proposed plans for further rehabilitation work in the towns and in the landscape;
- Collect information on the overall risks concerning floods and landslide phenomena at the wider landscape scale, including surveys carried out by local authorities, and analyse possible contributory causes, including changes to management of watercourses and woodlands;
- Identify possible preventative measures and risk prevention strategies to mitigate damage to the overall property;
- Meet the responsible authorities to discuss the development of an overall risk prevention strategy for the property at an appropriate landscape scale - Provide advice on measures to improve the coordination between all the involved authorities.

2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

2.1 National legislation and policy

The property is subject to a multitude of legislations and plans on international, national, regional and local level. The Mission could experience a certain uncertainty of their implications on overall site management responsibilities, and priorities. Moreover, new landscape plans are been developed. The different levels of actors and stakeholders and the different decision-making processes were not easily identified when discussing the overall values and the specific cultural landscape significance of the property. This underlines the role of the Management Plan / system as a coordinating and decision-making instrument.

The following outline of legal frameworks refers to the Draft Statement of Outstanding Value.

Individual buildings, urban ensembles and archaeological remains within the nominated area are protected under the provisions of the basic Italian cultural property protection under the Decreto Legislativo 42/2004, Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio: a provision of law which establishes that any activity within the site must be authorized by the relevant Soprintendenza (peripheral office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities).

Besides, the entire area of the municipalities of Cinque Terre and Portovenere fall under the provisions of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code as protected landscape. As a result, all interventions require the approval of the relevant authorities responsible for landscape and heritage protection and planning (Municipalities, Provinces, Regions and the Soprintendenze). Additionally, a Regional Coordination Landscape Plan is in force since 1990 on the entire region, operating at the territorial, local, and punctual level, defining levels of possible interventions related to the landscape features of each identified area. Finally, each of the municipal administrations has its own master plan which, according to the regional urban law (L.R. 36/1997), must contain measures that consider the landscape qualities.

The site enjoys the existence of several other provisions of law dedicated to its protection implemented by ad hoc authorities:

The Regional Law No 12/1995 designated the area as part of the Regional Natural Park of Cinque Terre (Parco Regionale Naturale delle Cinque Terre); this brought with it compliance with the provisions of the national Law No 394/1991 on protected areas, which imposes stringent controls over all forms of activity within the designated park.

Following the inscription in the World Heritage List, in December 1997 the Protected Marine Area was established and, in 1999, the Regional Natural Park was transformed into a National Park (President of the Republic's Decree 6.10.1999).

The territory of the Islands of Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto, the marine area in the southwest direction of these isles (marine protected area) and a significant section of the land surface which includes the medieval village of Portovenere, have been included in the Regional Park of Portovenere.

The town of Porto Venere is subject to the detailed plan of the historic centre approved in 1992, which foresees some particular recovering strategies.

Currently, a number of plans and safeguard regulations concur to ensure the management of the property, particularly the two park plans elaborated according to the existing provision of law for the National Park of Cinque Terre and the Regional Park of Portovenere (l.r. 30/2001). A first Plan for the Cinque Terre park was adopted in 2002 and introduced some specific restrictive regulations to protect the site. A new Plan is currently in the process to be developed.

The Introduction of the Regulation of the Cinque Terre Marine Protected Area in 2005, aims at the protection the sea area.

The Plan for Portovenere Regional park has been approved in 2007 and is currently in force; the plan defines different restricting regimes for use according to the features of the territory so as to ensure the retention of the values of property.

Lastly, the site boundaries include some sites of the "Sites of EC Interest "(SIC), that have been designed to guarantee the maintenance of the conservation of the landscape and the local flora and fauna.

2.2 Institutional framework

Being the inscribed property a cultural landscape of considerable size, the ownership is mixed and it includes both private and public properties.

Water resources, coastal waters, railway lines, and main roads are the property of the Italian State. Secondary roads belong to the Province of La Spezia, whilst minor roads and public buildings and open spaces belong to the relevant Municipal administrations (Monterosso, Vernazza, Riomaggiore, La Spezia and Portovenere). The whole area of cultivated terraces and woodland and all the dwellings are privately owned.

The territory of the property is under the responsibility of two different bodies the National Park of Cinque Terre and Regional Park of Portovenere, the latter coinciding with the Municipality of Portovenere. Additional management responsibilities are charged on the Municipalities, the Provinces and the Ligurian Region. A management protocol has been signed by all relevant stakeholders in 2007, which establishes a steering committee for the elaboration and implementation of a management plan for the property and identify the Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Property of Liguria as the reference organism for the site the and coordination body of this committee.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES

3.1 Management

Currently there is no World Heritage management plan. The Plan for the National Park of Cinque Terre is outdated and the drafting of the new plan has not yet started. However, the norms of the National Park are in force until a new plan is adopted. There are other plans concerning the property (namely Regional Landscape Plan, territorial plans for the water basins and municipal master plans), but, in fact, their function is not the same as a World

Heritage management plan. Even if the future management plans must comply with the duality of the property both in character and in management; Cinque Terre and Portovenere, the management goals and actions must be dealt with in a coherent and unitary action.

3.2 Factors affecting the property

Despite the factors regarding 2011 flood (see Chapter 4), there are two factors, related the economic development of the site that are the very important issues related to the evolution and vulnerability in Cinque Terre and Portovenere; agriculture and tourism.

3.2.1 Agriculture

The system that created the values of the cultural landscape was related to the traditional agriculture. Products were consumed or transformed in area or in its vicinity (wine, olives, fishery). Difficulties of the terrain was a reason for the development of a particular type of landscape, where terraces, made with dry stone "*muro a secco*", are the most peculiar feature of agricultural system and landscape. These terraces require a certain traditional knowledge, among which those related to the culture of the water are basic. In the former subsistence system labor had a different meaning and, above all, a different cost. Today, with the land ownership and property system (with an immobilized market of soil purchases and sales), the fragmentation and distance of lands that belong to a same farmer, and the costs of any work these terraces need, the future is very uncertain.

Despite of the problems due to the concurrency between agricultural and tourism interests, (see next paragraph), agriculture has to face a new context which is very different of the traditional system. It is depending on the structures of Community agricultural policies, and offers very little attraction for young people. It is not a question of absence of wine demand; on the contrary, the Cinque Terre wine quality is so high that its offer does not cover the totality of the demand. There are even interesting initiatives such as the social cooperative of wine "Cantina Cinque Terre", whose wine is controlled by the National Park of Cinque Terre (more of 200 associated people). But it is not enough to create a safe and profitable economic basis for a sufficient number of families. In fact, the average age of its members is very high (ca. 70 years). There are some initiatives to connect wine farms and rural tourism, but there are few and may not pose a general solution for the entire agricultural activities.

3.2.2 Tourism

Tourism has been the main economic sector in Cinque Terre for decades. It is very well differentiated from other tourism types in Liguria and Tuscany (for example in Rapallo, Portofino, Massa). The most important tourism comes from Genoa and other nearby destinations. The visitors stay for a few hours or a complete day, but return to their hotel or home in the evening. This is the case with both national and international tourists. Cinque Terre is located in a medium distance (2/3 hours) from very densely inhabited regions: Liguria itself, Lombardy, Tuscany, Piemonte. So there is an important quantity of people for whom it is easy and fast to reach the site.

It is important to differentiate between cultural tourism and nature tourism. The first one is visiting above all the towns and villages. The train is the fastest medium to arrive in and move in the site, but car and boat access is also possible. All the visitors have their tourism facilities in or near the towns. Nature tourism is very popular and profits mostly of the network of traditional paths used by farmers. This network offers spectacular views of the landscape and a great opportunity to recognize and enjoy the rich vegetation and fauna of both parks.

It is necessary to differentiate between problems in towns and villages and problems in the natural/rural area. Villages and little towns in the World Heritage property have in total ca. 8.000 inhabitants: ca. 4.000 in Portovenere and ca. 4.000 in Cinque Terre (3 municipalities and minor parts of the municipalities of Levanto and La Spezia). So, we have some villages, which, despite the problems of lack of possibilities to expand, must accommodate their

urban structures to offer touristic facilities. This is not a problem (or at least is not a big problem) for their urban landscapes: there are few hotels, and it is not possible to building big, hardly even smaller new tourism infrastructures. But the urban space, above all in Vernazza, is beginning to have an excess of tourism flows. This question has not only to do with the direct impact of these flows in the crowded little streets and squares of these towns, but also in a specialization in this economic sector. This fact, if it is not managed with caution, can cause an erosion of the authenticity in the near future (see tourists and touristic shops in figure 2).

Figure 2. Via Roma in Vernazza in a rainy day of October



Source: Authors

Tourism has also another impact, which is not so visual, but no less important, regarding the way of life in Cinque Terre. Income from tourism is very fast and gained with less effort than the one from traditional agriculture. Tourism depends less of the meteorological conditions and contributes in few days as much as a complete month's work on the terraces. So, new generations either find work and income outside Cinque Terre and Portoverene, or, if they remain in area, they are mostly dedicated to tourism or other economic services. Finally, the abandonment of agriculture is also the neglect of traditional techniques of maintenance of the landscape and, consequently, a significant and growing risk to the values of the property.

On the other hand, nature tourism involves other types of risks. In certain zones, the terrain characteristics can became unsafe for the use of the traditional trails, well known for old farmers, but no so well for urban hikers, above all when the number of hikers is constantly increasing. It is true that this could seem less serious for landscapes values, but, on the one hand, conditions to enjoy World Heritage are important and also some hiker's behavior can be dangerous for natural values as fire and fauna. This hazard is evident in a high number of abandoned terraces throughout the area, especially in the most remote ones. It can trigger an uncertain future for the activity that sustains the most important values of the property.

4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY AFTER THE FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES IN OCTOBER 2011

4.1 Overall impacts of the floods and landslides

The mission could estimate that, at the time of the mission, October 2012, the impacts of the disaster on the built heritage and the cultural landscape were limited taking into account the whole site. The landslides were smaller landslides on a wider territory, and the most

important concentration was in the valleys connected to the towns of Monterosso and Vernazza. The biggest damages of the floods in these towns have been restored and the main impact is seen as a modern layer of recovery actions, but, in any case, this do not affect seriously, neither the authenticity, nor integrity of the towns. Impacts on the area after October, 2011

Figures 3 to 12. Impacts on the area after October 2011





Source: Sequenzabis Vannini, Eptaconsult

4.1.1 Impacts on historic settlements and buildings

The towns of Monterosso and Vernazza were cleaned and recuperated within a relatively short time by the determination and joint work by authorities and citizens and voluntary organizations. The declared goal to open for the tourism season 2012 was reached.

The urban environment, public spaces and paving, has mainly been renovated. The damages to facades can still be seen in many buildings, but renovation work is underway. The mission did not have the occasion to visit all monuments and churches, but learnt that the damages were not considerable and have been restored. However, there are recovery actions to be made, for example in the Church of San Giovanni in Battista in Monterosso, where humidity is still high in the cellars.

The rehabilitation of public spaces, piazzas and streets has been done with different approaches depending on the character and the vulnerability of the place. In Monterosso, the whole main street - which covers the river through the town - has been partially covered with wooden slabs which are removable in order to facilitate the cleaning of the subterranean riverbed and allows for their fast removal in time of dangerous rains (see figures 13 and 14). This risk preparedness action has naturally a slight impact on the historic character as this new layer has a contemporary design. Consequently, the whole main street, which suffered most from the flooding, has a new layer, but it must be remarked that pavements in the major streets of these towns were relatively recent. In the past, the former river flooded in open air with small bridges connecting the entrances.

Figures 13 and 14. New movable wooden slabs and grills in Monterosso streets



Source: Authors

In Monterosso soils were made of asphalt. In Vernazza the pavement had a more varied and detailed design; stones were of different sizes and, in some places, with decorative shapes. In Vernazza and in Riomaggiore, old stones were re-used for paving the streets. The lack of local stone is an issue, and different options of how this problem of supply could be solved were discussed.

4.1.2 Impacts on the territory and marine environment

The most important impact on territory and landscape were the landslides (figure 14). This issue is the main focus in the following comments.

Figure 15. Landslides in Vernazza surroundings, October 2012



Source: Authors

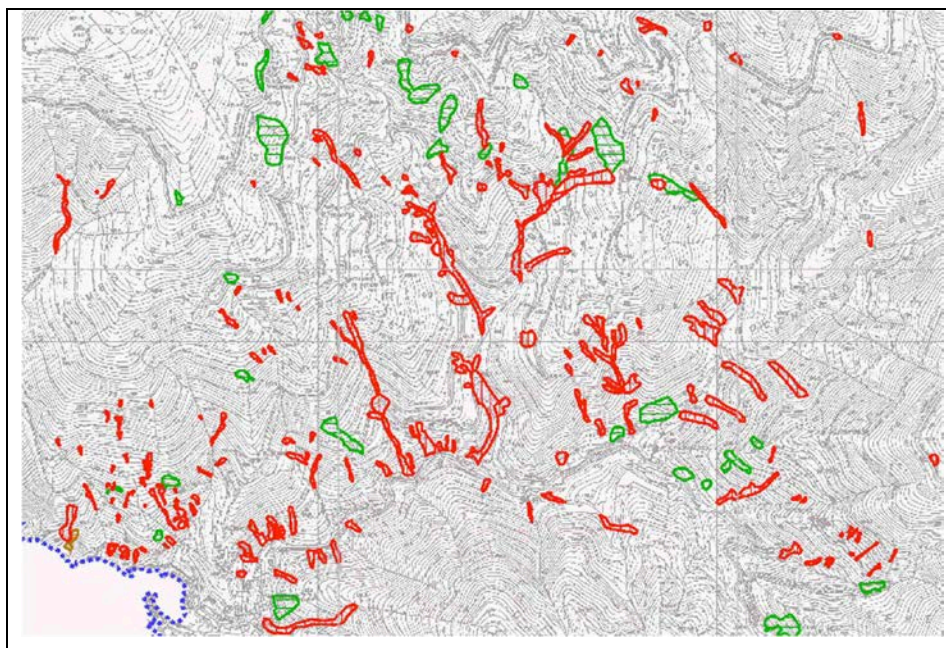
The roads in the territory affected by the landslides were partially damaged and not yet fully restored. Due to an increasing rainfall during the site visit the mission did not have the occasion to assess the landscape impacts in detail or the present impacts of the finalized risk prevention and recovery projects.

The mission had the opportunity to ask about the impact on the marina area, and addressed both representatives of the parks and members of associations. The result is that this impact is much less well known, since the rescue effort was applied particularly to land areas with the greatest impacts (those who, in addition, more affected the security of the inhabitants and their homes and economic activities). The impact on the sea is probably minor and confined to the most affected areas at the mouth of the rivers, but it would be useful to develop studies that would better clarify this impact and its evolution

4.2 State of conservation of the viticulture and dry stone terraces

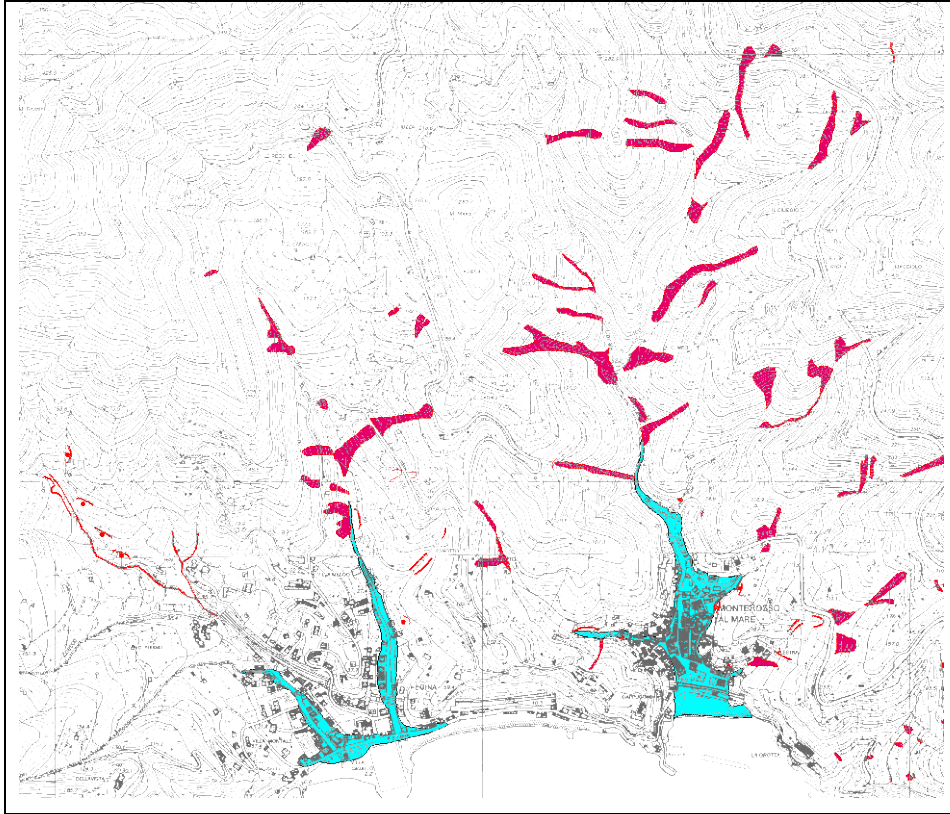
The mission was presented information and mapping about the damage to the dry stone terraces caused by the floods and landslides in 2012. No comprehensive data / mapping of the overall state of the dry stone terraces was available. General information about the landslides can be obtained, from , among others (Civil Protection Department of Liguria; Civil Protection Department of Friuli Venezia-Giulia) from Environmental Department (Dipartimento Ambiente) of the regional government (see sample in figure 15) and there is a complete cartography on landslides and flood made by the 'Servizio Protezione Civile Comunale' of the Municipality of Monterosso (see sample in figure 16). This regional Environmental Department has had a major role in dealing with the disaster and in adjoining the data and the cartographic material concerning the vulnerabilities of the area. However, there is a need for more research on the vulnerability of the abandoned dry stone terraces. The lack of maintenance of the dry stonewalls creates an added risk for collapse of the terraces and landslides. The terraces which were abandoned a long time ago and today consolidated by natural vegetation proved to be more resistant than recently abandoned terraces, but not all consulted technicians agreed with this presumption.

Figure 16 Partial and sample view of the cartography on landslides October 2011 from Regional Government of Liguria



Source: Census of slope instability. Regione Liguria, Dipartimento Ambiente (original scale 1:10.000)

Figure 17. Partial and sample view of the cartography on floods and landslides October 2011 from Municipality of Monterosso



Source: Servizio Protezione Civile Comunale. Monterosso al Mare. *Carta delle aree inondate e dei dissesti occorsi a seguito degli eventi alluvionali del 25 ottobre 2011* (original scale 1:10.000)

Reforestation that is occurring in this area (as in a major part of Liguria) is a natural process and not a defined human projection object. There are studies and some public actions to control this process, but in this area are irrelevant and not until today its influence on the values of the World Heritage property have not been considered.

There is a need to for a plan and mapping to identify the vulnerability of abandoned terraces for the whole site. In this work, the impact of reforestation on World Heritage values must be well defined, as well as the identification of future strategies to lead this process.

All knowledge incorporated with this disaster must be compiled and applied to prevent future threats in these terraces and, above all, to reach a better maintenance. This compilation of new data must be combined with a good record of traditional methods of recovery of terraces. There is some interesting work done, but it would have to be incorporated with a more cultural landscape approach with a focus at the recognition of the traditional knowledge linked to the terraces and its maintenance.

Rivers, especially riverbeds, have been recovered and new systems have been established to prevent the massive influx of material to the lower parts of river basins (see figures 18 to 20). All these actions demonstrate the technical and social skill to tackle the effects of the disaster and to face the future with the experiences learnt. However, the mission is aware of the fact that recoveries and works in river basins have been the result of a quick action taking advantage of a possibly unique historic circumstance. There must be a concern about the work done in these small, and sometimes dangerous, rivers, most of them without a constant runoff throughout the year and water only during periods of rain. The joint

maintenance of terraces and rivers is very important to ensure the maintenance of agrarian values; it is the same as saying the values of this landscape.

Figures 18 to 20. New systems to prevent massive influxes to the lower part of river basin in Morione Valley (Municipality of Monterosso)



Source: Authors

5 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF REHABILITATION AND DISASTER RISK PREPAREDNESS ISSUES

5.1 Comments on current recovery actions and initiatives

The mission was presented a number of projects and project proposals for recovery actions and for risk mitigation. These were in general on a high technical level. An overall assessment of their impacts on the cultural landscape character was not included. A heritage impact assessment focusing on overall character of the traditional terraced cultural landscape and historic settlements should be required for all projects in the WH property. A function of this assessment is also to be a quality control measure for new projects and include the cultural landscape protection aspect. Especially in the present post-disaster phase there are national and international funding available and the management these funds with a very short timeframe requires special attention regarding their impact on the World Heritage value. For example, a cost-benefit analysis comparing new technical interventions with traditional reconstruction and maintenance work of the dry stone terraces could be useful.

The mission would like to point out that the recovery interventions also offer an opportunity to ameliorate and improve the environmental quality of the infrastructures opting for the highest level of ecological and environmental standards in, for example energy, waste and water management.

5.2 Recommendations to avoid or reduce the impact of potential natural disasters

5.2.1 Basic premises:

1. Addressing natural hazards requires, first and foremost, a commitment among citizens, politicians and technicians.
2. Security from natural hazards involves two scales of responsibilities; local and external. The first one is municipal or that of a small territory as in Cinque Terre; the second corresponds with provinces, regions or states.
3. After the mission, and beyond the recommendations outlined below, it is clear that the risks and major threats concern more the natural and socio-economic processes than what is usual or normal in great disasters. This is an important starting point for reflection on the concept of risk in Cinque Terre.

5.2.2 Specific recommendations:

Issues	Recommendations
Risk in territory acquires a spatial significance when it involves properties recognized by UNESCO and other international institutions.	To take institutionally and coordinate responsibility for knowing the real risks that affect to WHS (both of the Italian State, the region Liguria, the province La Spezia and the municipalities: Monterosso, Portovenere, Riomaggiore and Vernazza)
The concept of risk varies according to the territories, scales and the different socio-economic levels. Each territory must define its own category of risk, which is responsible for. This risk comprises in addition different threats (flood, fire, earthquake...) which affect a given territory and community.	To define the concept of <i>risk</i> in WHS. This is the first step. People, and consequently also institutions, tend to perceive risks subjectively and the first risk is not to be aware of the existence of risk. In addition, and taking into account the importance and footprint of the floods of October 2011, there are other risks that should not be considered and which may affect the values of the property (fires, earthquakes...).

<p>Disasters are better addressed when there is prevention, and prevention needs a plan.</p>	<p>A plan on Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage in WHS must be made. And this one must complete the future management plan of WHS.</p>
<p>“Disaster risk is a product of hazard and vulnerability” [...] “Vulnerability is the susceptibility or exposure of cultural property to the hazard. Whereas a hazard is the external source of a disaster, vulnerability is the inherent weakness of the heritage property (due to its location or its specific characteristics).” (p. 8)</p> <p>UNESCO (2010): <i>Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage</i>, París, UNESCO, p. 8.</p>	<p>This work on the risks in WHS should be preceded by the knowledge of the territorial vulnerability. Thus, this vulnerability knowledge must be composing of a set of cartographic layers which identify socio-demographic, physical and natural, economic and cultural vulnerabilities in the territory. In other words, it should be considered the landscape of WHS not only as a cultural value of static character, but as a dynamic resource and that, above all, is a defense mechanism of the territory tried over centuries.</p> <p>A specific layer of the study must be directly related to the spatial vulnerability of the values for which WHS were inscribed on the World Heritage list.</p>
<p>Density and intensity in the occupation of the space is a determining factor in the risks and natural impacts.</p>	<p>Even the WHS is a space relatively little populated, however, difficult relief features determine that the proportion of space suitable for human uses (housing, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, etc.) is very small. Because of this it arises a territorial stress that it is important to measure and to be used in combination with information from the aforementioned map of vulnerability.</p>
<p>There is a traditional wisdom in the form of land and soil use, which has prevented and reduced the risks and impacts of natural disasters in the past. Forgetting this knowledge, which is an important heritage resource in itself, is a form of checking out (lack of protection) the territory.</p>	<p>To recognize the knowledge and traditional land uses in WHS, with his techniques, as an asset in the mitigation of disasters, and not only as a little useful knowledge or just an object of cultural studies without practical values.</p>
<p>The territory is a natural and cultural reality. The way in which the different materials and agents interact affects clearly the ability to deal with disasters.</p>	<p>The application of the knowledge of the traditional farming system in WHS is essential to know how this area has faced traditionally natural disasters. Consequently, it is essential to know, among others issues: the water cycle, the response of the terraces and stone materials (that make up the basic structure) to suddenly erosion processes,</p>

	etc.
Naturalization of former agricultural areas exposes the soil to situations that can accelerate and increase the risk and/or the impacts of natural disasters.	Since there is not a general and shared view about the risks which may lead to the checkout of the vegetation cover and the subsequent naturalization of abandoned terraces, studies that recognize and assess weaknesses, or not, of naturalization process in old terraces should be enhanced.
Other small disasters, lack of maintenance, deterioration, etc, may increase the impact at times of natural crisis.	Apart of naturalization, there is a notorious abandonment of numerous terraces and other agricultural components whose potential to increase risk is poorly understood. It must be investigated the dangers and encouraged a plan of basic maintenance, including within the management plan of WHS. Thus security assurances will be offered, both from the point of view physical-natural, as of the cultural values of the landscape.
Knowledge and research are expensive and involve the mobilization of economic resources that may be required in other priorities or territorial demands. However, it is always cheaper to address a catastrophe with prevention than without it.	To establish lines of research, especially with universities, in which is included coherence in efforts that are currently made to learn more about WHS. It is not only an investment, but a way to optimize the works in progress.
The calculated return period of rains as the registered ones in 2011 is not the same for all the sources consulted, but it seems that this natural disaster could play back in a time horizon between 50 and 250 years. The disaster is very live in memory of people and institutions because its temporal proximity, but it will be expected that the alarm and perception of danger drop, at least, within a decade.	To keep alive the memory of the disaster and document it to remember his strength and impact. In Vernazza, they have collections of thousands of photographs. This type of records must be considered such as core resources. The personal experiences should also be registered in order, in a few years, the disaster is not based only in press articles and technical work, but, above all, on the experience and memory of the population.
Climate change is enforcing uncertainty to avoid potential risks that may impact on World Heritage	It is difficult to attribute the 2011 catastrophe to the climate change, but it is expected that this type of process underscores during the coming decades. The Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage should provide different scenarios that incorporate the potential impact of the climate change, as well as measures that can prevent or reduce its effects.

<p>Although the losses in human lives are the most tragic result of a catastrophe, it is important to assess aspects that tend to be badly recorded. For example, the loss of wildlife habitats or ecosystems.</p>	<p>Studies on catastrophe of 2011 must go beyond the impact on the number and dimension of landslides (franne) and phenomena of accumulation of detritus in the villages. Thus, they should improve in the knowledge of the impact on wildlife, both terrestrial and marine.</p>
<p>The risk and the impacts of disasters not only affect to the inhabitants and territorial resources, but also to visitors. In fact, in many cases disasters are more accused (at least relatively) in these groups than in the resident population. Tourist possess less keys with which to confront the risks of a disaster in a territory that they do not know or which only know partially.</p>	<p>To establish contingency plans directly aimed at tourists and hikers. This plans should be remark explicitly risks on the trails that pass through natural and rural spaces in WHS. Plans also must give instructions to tourists to be applied in case of disasters in the inhabited localities.</p>
<p>Risks affect differentially to the different types of heritage categories. Often, emergency plans to face natural disaster prioritize tangible properties and not other types of properties, such as, for example, the documentary or the intangible heritage, that are basic to the study and appreciation of the cultural values of territory.</p>	<p>To establish specific plans against the risk of destruction or degradation of properties related to archives and other documentary collections in WHS, as well as to boost the study of the relationship between natural risk and intangible values in this area.</p>
<p>A correct delimitation of the key areas and, above all, <i>buffer zones</i> should incorporate the aspects regarding the safeguarding against natural disaster risks</p>	<p>It is urgent to define the non-existent <i>buffer zone</i> in WHS. In its delimitation (this report provides a first approach) has to provide not only the preservation of the landscape from the visual point of view, but also from the perspective of the vulnerability of the property (beginning with the natural vulnerability).</p>
<p>In disaster as the 2011 flood, massive evacuation of water systems are fundamental, but sometimes can have landscape impacts or, even, promote processes of degradation by altering the aquifer systems and/or other aspects of the hydrographic network</p>	<p>To check carefully the project of collector in Monterosso from the point of view of the landscape, though it seems that its visual impact is no large, and from the perspective of the impact that this work may have to alter the hydrological system of the small watershed in which it is located.</p>

6 ISSUES FOR AN EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

6.1 Need for a shared database

The mission learned about a considerable number of ongoing landscape-research activities about Cinque Terre and the region. The work is spread within a wide range of institutions and deals with different sectors, but is not coordinated regarding its implementation in the WHS management. The role of a WHS Management Plan is exactly to coordinate and

implement policies and actions focusing on the World Heritage value. It was agreed that there is a need for research coordination and for creating a common database, which would serve as a basis for all policies and actions in the WHS.

Such a database needs to be related to the attributes that convey OUV within the overall cultural landscape. Once the Statement of OUV has been finalized, it is recommended that the attributes are clearly identified and urgently shared and integrated into the World Heritage management daily practice on all levels.

The present situation, starting with a new Management Plan, should offer an excellent opportunity to put in practice appropriate knowledge and tools and to ensure that they are used in the management of the site on a daily basis and especially ensuring that they are known and shared by all relevant actors. Consequently, it is important to develop appropriate capacity building and training strategy.

One of the issues is to develop a coherent description and analysis of the whole WHS with a cultural landscape approach. As discussed previously, the WH cultural landscape as a whole is not assessed – the focus is still on the towns/ villages and their ‘surrounding’ landscape. The processes, linkages and interconnections between the different landscape components; forests, terraces, the sea, small rural settlements and the towns with an emphasis on the intangible aspect of the landscape is not made evident from a management perspective.

In this aspect the possible development of a buffer zone will also necessitate an analysis about the WHS and its larger territorial relation from historic, environmental, functional and intangible perspective.

The historical studies and analysis on a detailed level would act as guidance for all new design and development activities. In this way an impact assessment would be based on the same level of evidence, including environmental and ecological compatibility assessments:

- The need for a risk management strategy
- Vulnerability mapping including socio-economic and tourism activities
- Impact assessment of all recuperation projects and initiatives
- Establishing a quality control and a monitoring system
- Monitoring should include the terraces and a basic monitoring plan, including agricultural economy issues
- Detailed study of the vulnerability of the terraces. It was found that the maintenance of the terraces is a key issue for water retention
- Environmental protection; forests, terraces, and the maintenance for prevention of fires, landslides (including roads) etc.

6.2 Need for a coordinated management system

The former Management Plan was found to be outdated and there is a need to develop a new World Heritage Management Plan, with a resource management perspective. Its aim is to sustain the OUV and consequently the priority is on the sustainability of the living cultural landscape.

The notion of a management system seems especially appropriate for the WH property. The management is subject to a multitude of plans on international, national, regional, provincial and local level dealing with cultural heritage, natural heritage, agricultural, rural development, tourism development and local development policies as well with national and European funding mechanisms. The present experiences of close coordination between the municipalities, the region and the province in searching for European and international

support has proven to be successful. The difficulties are to adapt these actions and projects to the WHS management objectives, and to coordinate their implementation at local level.

The present situation in management is fragmented; the mission could witness that the implementation and responsibilities of different legal and policy instruments are not quite clear at site level and the two parks are only now starting their management cooperation. There are a number of very positive initiatives and projects been launched in the municipalities, especially after the 2011 disaster but the mission found that a difficulty was to use the synergies and resources within the WHS. The representatives from the municipalities confirmed the need to share resources and profit from more cooperation.

The role of a coordination or steering group is key for the effective coordination, and its tasks and responsibilities should be clearly stated and agreed on. The representation of the civil society and the cooperation with the municipalities is a key issue. With this perspective the main task for the new management is to coordinate and prioritize the existing and new policies and plans and to assess their impact and compatibility with the WHS management objectives.

The national and regional legal system is been revised and new laws are been developed on regional level, and the municipalities are currently in the process of developing new urban plans. For example, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) could be done for all plans on policy level. This regards all activities in the WHS; urban planning initiatives, reconstruction and revitalizing actions, infrastructure and territorial plans. Another coordination issue is how the municipal master and detailed plans are conforming to the World Heritage management plan objectives.

The mission was presented with a number of projects regarding urban revival, landscape recovery, water management etc. Before any further decisions, an impact assessment about their compatibility with the attributes of OUV should be done. For example, ICOMOS Heritage Impact Assessment Guidance has proven to be useful for this kind of impact assessment.

The need for a comprehensive risk management strategy has been emphasized in this report. The risk management includes – not only disaster response – but all processes in the WHS. For this reason a vulnerability assessment regarding the whole territory is useful. For example, tourism is a risk factor both in the towns and in the territory.

Environmental protection including marine protection will be strengthened by the close cooperation between the two park authorities. Environmental quality control of all interventions is an issue for the whole WHS.

6.3 Adaptive tourism development strategy

The question of tourism development was not especially addressed during the visit but the mission would like to underline the urgent need for developing a sustainable and adapted tourism strategy including the whole site. Tourism economy is the main driver for the local development and it needs to be seen with a comprehensive approach, including studies for assessing the carrying capacity and the vulnerability of the site. Tourism is a factor to be included in risk strategies regarding its impact on the urban and rural landscape and the socio-economic development of the society.

The different parts of the WHS; the towns, the rural villages, Cinque Terre and Portovenere and the territory have very different capacity to receive visitors, and the visitor profiles are varying. Recent experiences show that for example the upper mountain area requires more advanced trekking skills than the easiest paths where urban hikers can easily experience the landscape.

Cinque Terre National Park has a long experience of marketing and labeling its products. The success is measured by how the local communities and the agricultural sector profit from the activities.

6.4 Community involvement and communication

The process itself of developing a new management system is equally important as the final document. Regarding the commitment and capacity of all stakeholders; citizens, associations and local authorities met during the mission, the work should have a good basis in a strong participatory approach. This ability is undoubtedly one of the most important living values of the site. Politicians and authorities, and also the World Heritage management, must take advantage of this capability to generate new governance models that, in addition to improving the protection of the values of the property and its management, will serve as an example to World Heritage properties and other areas with similar characteristics.

6.5 Capacity building needs

The complex management context of the site requires specific skills in project management and monitoring. The mission – which was the first World Heritage mission to the site – noted the wish to have more capacity building about the World Heritage framework. This could be carried out on different levels. For example, thematic workshops dealing with current issues integrated with the management plan development.

Other needs identified were, among others, strategic tourism management, project and process leadership skills and experience of participatory planning tools.

The process itself in developing the new Management Plan would offer an opportunity to learn from World Heritage best practice and discuss specific World Heritage management opportunities and responsibilities.

Katri Lisitzin -World Heritage Center- and Víctor Fernández Salinas –ICOMOS-

November 2012

ANNEXES

1 COMPOSITION OF MISSION TEAM

World Heritage Center&ICOMOS team

Dot. Katri Lisitzin – World Heritage Center

Dot. Víctor Fernández Salinas – ICOMOS

Italian authorities

Dot. Luisa di Marco – MIBAC – DRBCP Liguria

Mss. Francesca di Riccio – MIBAC, Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO

2 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

Terms of reference

Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Advisory Mission to the World Heritage property “Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)” (Italy) (C826)
8-12 October 2012.

Following floods and landslides on 26 October 2011 that have affected the World Heritage property “Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)” inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997, and after the Decision 36 COM 7B.77 and taking into consideration the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, the mission shall:

1. Assess the overall state of conservation of the World Heritage property after the floods and landslides on 26 October 2011;
2. Provide technical advice on remedial measures and risk preparedness in view the damages caused by last October's flash floods and mudslides;

The mission will take place from 8 to 12 October 2012.

Objectives of the mission:

Concerning the 2 main objectives of the mission, the mission shall:

1. Assess the overall state of conservation of the property affected by the floods and landslides on 26 October 2011,

- in particular the towns of Monterosso and Vernazza which, following the landslides of the overlying hillsides, were engulfed by a mass of water and mud.

- Assess the damages to the old paving and the historic buildings and consider the remedial work that has already been carried out.

- Identify damages to the wider terraced landscape around the settlements and to infrastructure.

2. Provide technical advice on further remedial measures and on risk preparedness approaches and strategies:

- Meet the responsible authorities to discuss proposed plans for further rehabilitation work in the towns and in the landscape;

- Collect information on the overall risks concerning floods and landslide phenomena at the wider landscape scale, including surveys carried out by local authorities, and analyse possible contributory causes, including changes to management of watercourses and woodlands;

- Identify possible preventative measures and risk prevention strategies to mitigate damage

to the overall property;

- Meet the responsible authorities to discuss the development of an overall risk prevention strategy for the property at an appropriate landscape scale - Provide advice on measures to improve the coordination between all the involved authorities.

77. Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (Italy) (C 826)

Decision: 36 COM 7B.77

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/7B,
2. Extends its sympathy to the victims of the floods of October 2011 and their families;
3. Takes note of the emergency response provided by the State Party and encourages the State Party to conduct a detailed survey in order to obtain further information on the state of conservation of the property;
4. Commends the steps undertaken by the regional authorities for the safeguarding of the property;
5. Notes that the State Party has invited an advisory mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property and to provide technical advice on remedial measures and risk preparedness;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above.

77. Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (Italy) (C 826)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List:

1997

Criteria:

(ii)(iv)(v)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

N/A

Previous Committee Decisions

See page: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/826/documents/>

International Assistance:

N/A

UNESCO Extra-budgetary funds:

N/A

Previous monitoring missions:

N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports:

N/A

Illustrative material:

See page: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/826/>

Current conservation issues:

On 8 February 2012, a report on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property "Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)" was submitted by the State Party.

a) Damages caused by floods of 26 October 2011

The state of conservation report specifically addressed the impact of severe flash flooding at the property on 26 October 2011. The report stated that cloudbursts around the towns of Monterosso and Vernazza had been followed by landslides that had engulfed the settlements with water. No information has been provided as to damage to the landscape around the settlements.

Despite the damage suffered, the villages hit by the deluge are said to be still recognizable in terms of their buildings and urban layout. A first examination has shown limited damage to the old paving and to some buildings. The local authorities have already undertaken a general survey of the state of conservation and vulnerability of the historic buildings, and for each the cost of necessary recovery work has been estimated.

The report also states that further surveys are underway to obtain more details regarding the state of conservation of the property. Meanwhile, the Liguria region has taken steps to safeguard the areas affected by the floods through putting in place a ban on new building and on work to existing buildings that goes beyond mere conservation work. The Liguria region also intends to re-draw the maps of hydrogeological risk.

Three people in Vernazza and one person in Monterosso lost their lives in the floods. The press reported that streets in Vernazza and Monterosso were filled with rocks, mud and debris up to 5 metres deep after the disaster.

On 12 March 2012, the State Party invited an advisory mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property and to provide technical advice on remedial measures and risk preparedness.

b) Others

On 31 January 2012, the State Party submitted a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value to the World Heritage Centre. The statement is currently under review.

Conclusion

The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies consider that further information will be necessary to assess the state of conservation of the property after the natural disaster of 26 October 2011. They understand that repairing the damages will require time and the support of the local community.

The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies would like to express their readiness to offer what support and advice may be within their means.

3 ITINERARY AND PROGRAMME

8th October 2012

Time	Place	Activity	Persons & institutions	Organisation
9.00	Hotel	Meeting at hotel with DRBCP staff	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, Representative of the DRBCP Liguria and of MIBAC– UNESCO Office*	
9.15	Genoa-Regional Directorate of Cultural Property of Liguria (DRBCP Lig) – Via Balbi, 10	Welcome of the mission delegation	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, Representative of the DRBCP Liguria and of MIBAC– UNESCO Office	DR BCP Liguria (MIBAC)
9.30-10.30		Institutional Meeting	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, MIBAC Regional Director, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture, representatives of: National Park of Cinque Terre, Municipality of Porto Venere, DRBCP Lig, Soprintendenze Liguria MiBAC, of MIBAC – UNESCO Office.	
10.30–13.00		Technical meetings with the representatives the DRBCP Lig on protection and management issues		
15.00–17.30	Genoa- Regional Govt Headquarters (Piazza De Ferrari 1)	Technical Meetings on: -Emergency measures in the aftermath; -Geological survey and cartography; -Projects carried out following the flood; -measures of Rural Dev Framework Programme 2007-2013 -Territorial and landscape planning in the Region: evolution and trends -Projection of short movie on dry stone walls	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, Representative of: Tec Planning, etc.), National office.	Regione Liguria
17.30 - 18.30		Presentations of activities completed and ongoing by the National Park of Cinque Terre and the Municipality of Porto Venere		

*See the complet list of met persons at next appendix

9th October 2012

Time	Place	Activity	Persons & institutions	Organisation
9.15-12.20	Genoa- Regional Directorate of Cultural Property of Liguria (DRBCP Lig) – Via Balbi, 10	Meeting with representatives of Universities and other institutions that have conducted research on the UNESCO property	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, MIBAC Regional Director, Representatives of: Regional Government, DRBCP Lig, Soprintendenze Liguria MiBAC, of MIBAC– UNESCO Office, MiBAC; University of Genoa, Pisa and of the Polytechnic of Turin	DR BCP Liguria (MIBAC)
13.15–14.45		Transfer to Montignoso –airport Massa CInquale		
15.00-16.30		Helicopter flight over the WH property and the damaged areas	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, Representatives of: Regional Government, DRBCP Lig, MiBAC– UNESCO Office, Commander Nucleo Tutela dei Carabinieri Liguria	DR BCP Liguria (MIBAC) and Comando Carabinieri Nucleo Tutela Liguria
17.00 - 18.00	Prefecture of La Spezia	Meeting with the Prefect of La Spezia	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, Representatives of: Regional Government, DRBCP Lig, MiBAC– UNESCO Office, Prefect of La Spezia	
18.00		Transfer to hotel in Monterosso and welcome of its Major		

10th October 2012

Time	Place	Activity	Persons & institutions	Organisation
8.45-9.15 10.45 10.00 12.00 – 13.00	Cinque Terre National Park (Manarola)	Meeting with the Park representatives and Major of Riomaggiore	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, Representatives of: National Park of Cinque Terre, Municipality of Porto Venere, Municipalities of DRBCP Lig, MiBAC– UNESCO Office	National Park of Cinque Terre
9.15-10.45		Meeting with the representatives of civil society		
11.00-12.30	Cantina Sociale del Groppo	Meeting with persons and institutions related to wine productuion		
12.30-14.00		Visit to the coast between Manarola and Porto Venere		
14.00-15.00	Palmaria Island	Lunch with Representatives of Porto Venere Municipality		Municipality of Porto Venere–Natural Regional of Porto Venere
15.00–16.00	Palmaria Island-Porto Venere	Visit to the landscape rehabilitation site on Palmaria Island. Visit to the fortification “Umberto I”. Visit to the Marine Protected Area by boat		
16.00-18.30	Centre for environmental Education of Porto Venere	Meeting with representatives of civil society		
18.30		Return to hotel in Monterosso		

11th October 2012

Time	Place	Activity	Persons & institutions	Organisation
9.00-12.00	Town hall of Monterosso	Welcome and presentations Projection of a short documentary on the flood and the recovery, technical presentation of the damages and the recovery works	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, President of the Regional Government Representatives of: Prefecture of la Spezia, DR BCP MIBAC, MIBAC –UNESCO Office, Soprintendenze Liguria MiBAC, Regione Liguria, National Park of Cinque Terre, Mayor and Municipality of Monterosso, interpreter.	Municipality of Monterosso
12.00-13.00	Monterosso and Morione Valley	Visit to the historic centre and to the Morione Valley to assess works done		
14.30-18.00	Town hall of Vernazza	Welcome and presentations, presentation of the Mayor on the current situation, technical presentations on the damages and recovery measures	Katri Lisitzin, Victor Salinas, President of the Regional Government Representatives of: Prefecture of la Spezia, DR BCP MIBAC, MIBAC –UNERSCo Office, Soprintendenze Liguria MiBAC, Regione Liguria, National Park of Cinque Terre, Mayor and Municipality of Vernazza, interpreter.	Municipality of Vernazza
18.30-19.00		Final discussion, acknowledges and official end of mission		
19.00		Return to hotel in Genoa		

4 LIST OF PEOPLE MET

8th October 2012

9.15-13.00 Place: Genoa- Regional Directorate of Cultural Property of Liguria

Arch. Maurizio Galletti, Regional Director of Liguria

Arch. Manuela Salvitti, responsible for the Heritage Protection Unit (DR – Liguria)

Arch. Mauro Moriconi, responsible for heritage protection of Cinque Terre and a portion of the territory located in the La Spezia Province

Relevant persons at lunch:

Arch. Roberto Cecchi, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Cultural Property and Activities

Arch. Luisa Papotti, Soprintendente per i Beni Architettonici e Paesaggistici della Liguria

15.00-18.30 Place: Sede della Regione Liguria

Ing. Stefano Vergante - Dipartimento Ambiente. Settore Protezione Civile ed Emergenza

Dott. Flavio Poggi - Dipartimento Ambiente. Settore Assetto del Territorio

Arch. Carla Roncallo - Dipartimento Programmi Regionali, Porti, Trasporti, Lavori Pubblici ed Edilizia. Settore Progetti, Infrastrutture, Viabilita', Porti e Logistica

Dott. Riccardo Jannone - Dipartimento Agricoltura, Sport, Turismo e Cultura. Settore Politiche Agricole e della Pesca.

Agr. Damiano Penco - Dipartimento Agricoltura, Sport, Turismo e Cultura. Servizio Politiche della Montagna e della Fauna Selvatica

Arch. Dino Biondi - Dipartimento Pianificazione Territoriale, Urbanistica. Settore Pianificazione Territoriale e Demanio Marittimo

Arch. Massimo Pietrasanta - Settore Urbanistica e Tutela del Paesaggio

Dott.ssa Rosangela Natta - Settore Urbanistica e Tutela del Paesaggio

Dott. Luca Natale - Parco nazionale delle 5 Terre. Responsabile comunicazione e marketing dell'Ente Parco

Dott. Matteo Perrone - Parco nazionale delle 5 Terre. Responsabile ufficio biodiversità e territorio

Dott. Roberto Pomo –Parco Naturale Regionale di Porto Venere, direttore Generale del Comune e Referente Tecnico per il Parco

Arch. Massimiliano Martina – Comune di Porto Venere

9th October 2012

9.15 - 12.20 Venue: Genoa- Regional Directorate of Cultural Property of Liguria. Meeting with university and research centers

Arch. Maurizio Galletti - Direttore Regionale

Arch. Manuela Salvitti – DRBCP Liguria

Arch. Luisa di Marco – DRBCP Liguria

Prof. Mariolina Besio, Università di Genova

Prof. Massimo Quaini - Università di Genova

Prof. Stefano F. Musso - prof. G. Franco, Università di Genova

Prof. Giovanna Franco - Università di Genova

Prof. Roberto Passalacqua, Università di Genova

Dott. Lorenzo Corino – CRA, Centro Ricerca per l'Enologia

Arch. Alessia Cipolla – CRA, Centro Ricerca per l'Enologia

Prof. Giuliana Biagioli - Università di Pisa

Prof. Giulio Mondini, ing. Marco Valle, SITI – Politecnico di Torino

Dott.ssa. Mascha Stroobant - Distretto Ligure delle Tecnologie Marine

Dott.ssa Alessia Baldini - Distretto Ligure delle Tecnologie Marine

15.00-16.30 Helicopter flight over the WH property and the damaged areas. Place: Aeroporto Municipal di Massa-Cinquale

Cap. Salvatore Lutz

Mar. A. S. UPS Claudio Bux

Mar. A. S. UPS Alessandro Bracaglia Morante

Apps. Sc. Massimiliano Spanó

17.30-18.00 Place: Prefecture of La Spezia

Prefetto Dtre. Giuseppe Forlani - Prefettura de La Spezia

10th October 2012

8.50-9.15 Place: Sede Parco Cinque Terre

Presidente Vittorio Alessandro – Parco Nazionale Cinque Terre

Direttore Patrizio Scarpellini – Parco Nazionale Cinque Terre

Sindaco Franca Cantrigliani – Comune di Riomaggiore

9.15-10.45 Place: Sede Parco Cinque Terre

Mr. Bochia - G.E.V. Guardie ecologiche volontarie Provincia della Spezia

Mr. Maurizio Cattani – CAI Club Alpino Italiano

Mr. Davide Battistella – Soccorso Alpino 118

Mss. Silvia Olivari - Corpo Forestale dello Stato. CTA del Parco nazionale delle Cinque Terre

Mss. Elena Dini – Legambiente

Mr. Marco Toracca – WWF

Mss. Mónica Botto – Ambiente Vivo

Mr. Daniele Granara – VAS. Verde Ambiente Società

Mr. Claudio Frigerio – Associazione Ambientalmente

Mr. Andrea Peirano – ENEA. Centro Ricerche Ambiente Marino S. Teresa La Spezia

Mss. Anna Pasini - Associazione Culturale Riomaggiore

Mr. Vittorio Anselmi - Associazione Riomaggiore nel Mondo

Mr. Benvenuto Cappellini - Circolo Pescatori Manarola

Mr. Giancarlo Beretta - Comprensorio scolastico Portovenere-Cinque Terre

Mr. Raffaele D'Imporzano - Associazione Cinque Terre Academy

Mr. Dario Ferrari - Diving Punta Mesco Levante

Don Carlo Brizzi – Parroco di Manarola

Mss. Miren Etxaniz - Associazione musicale Cesar Franck

Mr. Lacatena - Carabinieri Riomaggiore

Mr. Carlo Malgarotti - Associazione Geologi Liguri

11.00-12.30 Place: Cantina Sociale del Gruppo

Mr. Matteo Bonanini - Cooperativa Agricoltura Cinque Terre

Mr. Alessandro Crovara - Piccoli viticoltori

Mr. Enzo Giorgi - Associazione Città del Vino

Mr. David Marcesini – Promofast, Viaggi Fotografici

Mr. Bracco - Associazione Campiglia

Mr. Giovanni Paxia - Associazione Per Tramonti

Mr. Bertano Simonetta - Associazione Vivere Tramonti

Mr. Giancarlo Zoppi - Associazione Sportiva Lorely

Mr. Silvano Zaccone - Slow Food

Mss. Paola Tonelli - ALAIT Associazione Ligure Accompagnatori interpreti turistici

14.00-15.00 Venue: Palmaria

Mr Giovanni Pistone, Vice Sindaco ed Assessore allo Sviluppo Economico Turistico e Territoriale - Parco Naturale Regionale di Porto Venere - SITO UNESCO

Mr Domenico Zito, Assessore al Bilancio e alla programmazione finanziaria

Mr Lorenzo Masi, Assessore al Patrimonio e alla Cultura

Ms Paola Roberta Zara Faggioni, assessore ai lavori pubblici

Dott. Roberto Pomo, direttore generale del Comune

Arch. Massimiliano Martina, Direttore Dipartimento Tecnico Comune di Porto Venere

Geom. Enrico Vatteroni, responsible for heritage protection of Porto Venere and a portion of the La Spezia Province

16.00-18.30 Venue: Sede Comune di Porto Venere

Representative people of:

Società Sportiva Porto Venere

Associazione Anti incendio Boschivo (Le Grazie) Porto Venere

Pro Loco Porto Venere

CAI La Spezia (Porto Venere)

Mangia Trekking La Spezia (Palmaria)

Amici del Mare (Porto Venere)

Associazione Dalla Parte dei Forti (Porto Venere)

Pro Loco (Fezzano – Porto Venere)

Pubblica Assistenza di Porto Venere

Associazione Blu Verticale – Soccorso Alpino

Legambiente

Parroco

11th October 2012

9.00-12.00 Venue: Sede Comune di Monterosso

Geom. Marina Ajtano – Funzionaria responsabile Area Tecnica-Edilizia Privata e Urbanistica – Comune di Monterosso

Dott. Geol. Alessandro de Stefanis - ATP Monterosso, Consulente tecnico del Comune di Monterosso

Dott. Geol. Pietro de Stefanis - ATP Monterosso, Consulente tecnico del Comune di Monterosso

Ing. Andrea Cherchiai - ATP Monterosso, Consulente tecnico del Comune di Monterosso

Sindaco Angelo Maria Betta – Comune di Monterosso

Vicesindaco Marisa Cebreni – Comune di Monterosso

Arch. Valerio Oppo – ATP Monterosso

Mr. Aristide Martelli – Assesore del Comune di Monterosso

Mr. Matteo Perrone – Parco Nazionale delle Cinque Terre, Ufficio Biodiversità

Dott. Vittorio Alessandro – Presidente del Parco Nazionale delle Cinque Terre

Dott. Andrea Muzzi – Soprintendente Beni Storico-artistici

Geom. Michele Casassa – Delegato Geom., ATP Monterroso

Geom. Alessandro Moranzioli – ATP Monterroso

14.30-18.30 Place: Sede Comune di Vernazza

Prefetto Dtre. Giuseppe Forlani – Prefettura de La Spezia

Pres. Claudio Burlando – Regione Liguria

Mss. Renata Briano – Assessora Regione Liguria

Dir. Laura Canale – Affari Europei, Regione Liguria

Vicepres. Giuseppe Larosa – Prefettura de La Spezia

Mss. Chiara Masi – MIBAC, SBSAE Liguria

Pres. Ruth Manfredi – Save Vernazza Onlus

Vicepres. Michèle Lilley – Save Vernazza Onlus

Mr. Giovanni Callo – Tecnico del Comune di Vernazza

Mss. Anna Amore – Volontaria Per Vernazza Futura

Mss. Rosangela Natta – Funzionaria Regione Liguria

Mr. Luca Natale – Parco Nazionale Cinque Terre

Mr. Franco Ivami – Assessore Comune di Vernazza

Mateo Spora – Tecnico Comune di Vernazza

Andrea Barletta – Fotografo designer