

## Lombardia, Italy

### Pilot area(s)

Historical centres of Sostila (Forcola), Chiavenna, Erbonne (San Fedele) and ten Municipalities (including Pontedilegno) in Valcamonica.

### Aim

Sostila: to understand the territorial framework of the settlement, in order to let the possible links with other existing projects and strengths at municipality level emerge. This can be an important knowledge base for developing possible ideas for sustainable use of the settlement, besides the main existing project idea for an eco-museum.

Chiavenna: to identify innovative tools to regulate and encourage restoration intervention, programmed conservation and management of building heritage, and to create the basis for the valorisation of local policies and actions for conserving cultural heritage conservation and raising its profile level.

Erbonne: to understand the territorial framework of the settlement, in order to let present dangers that existing dynamics can represent in terms of degree of conservation and use of buildings emerge.

Valcamonica: to identify a possible cultural district and implement necessary basic knowledge to allow the observer to understand characteristics and dynamics of the whole territory and to encourage territorial development projects integrated at the whole area level.

### Methodology

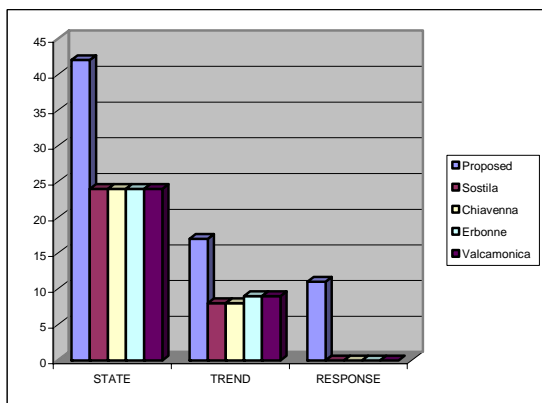
In this first test phase, the analysis is only being carried out from the scientific point of view (table analysis), in a SWOT perspective. Data selected aims to design a brief general framework of territorial dynamics and elements which could represent Strengths or Weaknesses of the cultural heritage development and raising of its profile.

The main source is the Ancitel national database. The use of data deriving from CulturAlp activities is to link the territorial framework with its cultural heritage and to underline the special cultural heritage values of the settlement. The elaboration of data through SWOT analysis outlined characteristics and dynamics of the territorial subjects and activities, and can contribute in steering the decision making process through different actions.

The selected indicators mainly regard demographic dynamics, some economic elements like per capita income, tourism, retail activities, accessibility and some cultural heritage elements. The collection level is Municipality.

### State of work

Planning stage



Proposed/used indicators

## SWOT analysis of Pontedilegno (Valcamonica)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>High number of catalogued (5) and listed (16) buildings in the whole municipality territory (including historical settlements). High degree of authenticity for Planpezzo settlement.</p> <p>Occurrence of very special landscape components: high number of historical bridges (12), crossing two little rivers, characterising the urban area. It is possible to walk along the riversides</p> <p>Occurrence of a clear historical and ethnographic identity, enriched by traditions and legends very similar to those to be found in other Valcamonica areas and, more generally, in the alpine territory</p> <p>High liveliness with reference to the organisation of tourism and cultural events based on the local historical, religious, popular and cultural heritage, during the whole year. High offer of winter and summer tourism activities related to the mountain environment and sports facilities</p> <p>High quality mountain environment, rich in views and distinctive elements. High number of signalled and managed pathways, at different difficulty levels. The Stelvio National Park and the Adamello Regional Park are very close.</p> <p>High number of tourists, with an increased trend after a few years of decline. High accommodation capacity</p> <p>Low abandoned building rate</p> <p>Presence of wood, stone and iron craftsmen</p> <p>Good accessibility by public transport: frequent bus rides from the nearer big centres (Milan, Bergamo and Brescia), particularly during winter and summer tourist seasons</p> <p>Very good first and second level and infrastructural services</p> <p>High participation in local and over local development projects aiming to promote and valorise tourism and tourist services</p> <p>Agreement between Lombardia Region and the owner public body for the conservation and valorisation of San Apollonio church, in Palpezzo</p>	<p>Occurrence of high anthropic risk with reference to the principal elements of local cultural heritage, as underlined in the cataloguing cards regarding three important buildings with particular historical and artistic values</p> <p>Almost complete extinction of the "ris", the characteristic pavement of Valcamonica villages, very frequent in the past in settlements near the rivers</p> <p>Decrease in authenticity of built cultural heritage, specially considering the dimensions of the municipality territory and the population</p> <p>Strong sprawl and trends of integration of the historical settlements into the principal municipality centre. Loss of identity and of important cultural landscape elements. Increase in new buildings in the last 10 years</p> <p>Many buildings with incoherent, disharmonic and historically false additions. Hard-wearing losses in the cultural heritage landscape quality</p> <p>Slow but continuous decrease in resident population. Progressive ageing process with strong, continuous decrease in young population under 30</p> <p>Economic system highly dependent on tourist activities, with stable trends of concentration of firms in the tourism and building industry sectors</p> <p>Increase of local plants and workers in the building industry sector. Loss of jobs in all the other economic sectors, tourism included, except for professionals and banking services</p> <p>Strong anthropic pressure in tourist seasons, in particular referring to a short winter period and the three summer months</p> <p>Continuous increased trend of large shopping centres in huge dedicated areas</p> <p>Low attention by local action system to promotion of sustainability in local development and to the valorisation and promotion of cultural heritage quality</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Urban renewal of the historical centre by restoration and management programs and control of the use models</p> <p>Valorisation of most important cultural heritage elements by improvement of sustainable accessibility and creation of a linkage system of protected pathways (separated from the principal roads)</p> <p>Valorisation of the quality of the traditional built environment by restoration or design of public spaces encouraging sustainable use of the cultural heritage</p> <p>Possible increase in tourist events based on historical, popular, religious and artistic traditions (with the reactivation of those abandoned) to attract cultural tourism, change and deseasonalize the present tourist model</p> <p>Valorisation of sustainable tourism, including the design of pathways linking the more important cultural and historical heritage elements and the natural environment</p>	<p>In the case of no interventions on territorial governance and control of building typologies there could be an additional increase in urbanisation with new buildings and/or restorations not coherent with local identity</p> <p>The concentration of economic strength in the building sector can induce strong changes in land use models, overuse of soils and the depletion of the quality of the landscape and the environment</p> <p>As a major part of buildings are holiday houses (84%), the threat of a local identity decrease is very high. This both from the new building quality point of view (also with reference to problems of localisation and security from natural hazards) and regarding the conservation of traditional typologies of the existing heritage</p> <p>Exploitation of mountains by low sustainable activities (like skiing facilities and not compatible structures for tourism), with risk of decrease in quality and of biological and ecosystemic diversity of mountain environment</p> <p>High building values with growing trends in the last years can contribute to increasing new building activities and to consuming unused soil (regarding both agriculture and environmental and cultural values)</p>