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The Development of Cultural Policies in Italian Regions between Heritage and Landscape

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to investigate how cultural policies developed in Italy. In particular the attention is focused especially on the development of public policies between the Sixties and the first half of the Seventies. This period can be defined as a summit of the debate and policies that in Italy began, after the Unification and stills on today. The decentralization of the State's functions and consequently the first regional initiatives in the field of culture are a central passage of this process. In this way, in the relationship between national and local organisation appears a new attention to the development of cultural policies. A definition of heritage and landscape that is nowadays related to the evolution of cultural itineraries that involves local institution in cooperation and interaction towards the support of this form of sustainable and cultural tourism.

Keywords: Cultural Policies; Cultural Heritage; Landscape; Italian Regions; Local Institutions

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Introduction¹

In recent years there have been many actions, both financial and political, carried by Italian Regions for the development and the promotion of cultural itineraries such as the Via Francigena (Berti, 2012; Beltramo, 2013). A millenary 1800 km path through four European countries (England, France, Switzerland and Italy), followed by Pilgrims toward Rome and Jerusalem (Trono, Marella, Imperiale, 2014). Incorporated as part of the European Cultural Itineraries since 1994 and as one of the Major Cultural Route of the Council of Europe since 2004 is nowadays carried by the European Association of Vie Francigene (EAVF) founded on 22nd April 2001 and committed together with the support of European Institutions and local authorities to the to the promotion and development of the pilgrimage route.

Examples of the interactions and interventions promoted by the Italian Regions such as the Emilia-Romagna, Piedmont and Tuscany (Beltramo, 2013; Touring Club Italiano, 2013) ones, are the regional law of Lazio nr.19 of 23rd November 2006 for the cultural tourism and environmental valorisation of cultural itineraries² and the recent law nr. 25 of October 2016 “Politiche regionali in materia culturale - Riordino normativo” by Lombardy Region³. This act defines cultural itineraries those paths that are developed on their historical, artistic and social interest which represent a way of fruition of the cultural and environmental heritage and promote an integrated system of cultural offer through their identification and valorisation.

This kind of interventions made by local authorities explain how cultural itineraries and landscapes can be considered as part of the society's cultural heritage and how those can be enhanced to develop sustainable form of tourism, and local development (Beltrami, 2013; Mariotti, 2012; Dallari, Mariotti 2011).

The most of this intervention are made, as a matter of fact, inside the field of cultural policies at all level from the Council of Europe to the small Municipalities acts.

Thou can be relevant to understand how cultural policies are born in Italian Regions, between the Sixties and the Seventies of the Twentieth Century, on the base of a new concept and definition of cultural heritage evolving from the Ninetieth Century consideration of Antiques and fine art (Balzani, 2003) to the new concept of *bene culturale* (Vecco, 2010; Cecchi, 2006; Aicardi, 2002).

A new definition of this subject was defined by the Parliamentary Committee “Commissione d'indagine per la tutela e la valorizzazione del patrimonio storico, archeologico, artistico e del paesaggio” presided over Francesco Franceschini deputy of the Italian Parliament from the 1948 to the 1968 (Toffoli, 2005).

Established by law n. 310 of 16 April 1964, the committee as the duty to investigate the situation of cultural heritage in Italy at that time and to propose new way of management for this sector in cohesion with the changes that the Country lived in the last few decades (Crainz 2004). After 3 years of research, in 1967, the Committee edited a report. Three volumes in which are collected the acts and documents drawn up during the investigation. The result consists of eighty-nine recommendations and declarations, through which, the experts clearly sets the most relevant issues concerning the state of the heritage spread throughout the country and at the same

time, open up the way to a modern conception of cultural heritage. It is the Franceschini Committee that introduce for the first time the term *bene culturale*, replacing the definition in use until then to "things of historical, archaeological, artistic interest" and referring to all those goods that constitute material proof of civilization⁴. This new interpretation will have influence on all subsequent national and regional policies and is even relevant for the management of landscape and itineraries.

To better understand this evolution this paper aims to reconstruct the firsts interventions and steps taken in the field of cultural policies from the Italian Regions. An analysis made through the first regional laws, draft and proposal on the theme of heritage, landscape and environment since the moment that local governments have been able to legislate on this field. In particular the sources are: regional councils and governments acts and documentation together with a study on the cultural heritage developed in 1975 by the General Secretariat's study office of the Italian "Camera dei Deputati"⁵.

1. The birth of Italian Regions governments

What are the settings on which the Italian Regions primarily employs their political and planning actions? What are the policies that regional governments identify as priority targets for their initiatives? These are questions that Neri Sernerri (2004) has set for his study on the Tuscany Region, but which are of fundamental value also for this study. It is indeed in the first experiences of the Regions that emerge several initiatives in the field of cultural heritage management.

The election of regional councils in June 1970 definitely represent an important institutional step that sets in motion a process of progressive transformation of Italian national political system (Melis, 1996) and in particular at regional and local levels. The statutory season of the regions represents a first phase of transition of functions; following the presidential decree nr.3 of 14 January 1972 tasks and functions in the field of cultural heritage are transferred to the new public bodies (Galasso, 1991;1994). More precisely the Regions are committed to the administrative functions in the subject of museums and libraries of local bodies and the purposes related to:

- the institution, organisation and operation of museums and libraries of local bodies or of local interest, including popular public libraries and reading centres established or managed by local authorities and archives entrusted to these;
- the maintenance, integrity, security, and public use of the things collected in museums and libraries of local bodies or of local interest;
- the financial assistance to improve the collections of museums and libraries and their functionality;

- the coordination of the museums and libraries of local bodies or of local interest activities;
- historical and artistic exhibitions organized by and within the museums and libraries of local authorities or of local interest.

By the way the function of guidance and coordination of the regional skills remain reserved to the central State⁶.

2. Cultural Heritage and Landscape in special autonomy Regions

Before seeing the first actions undertaken by the Regions established in the 1970 on an ordinary statute and so called *Regioni a statuto ordinario*⁷ it is considered necessary to note that previously the Regions with special autonomy⁸, born after the Second World War and named *Regioni a statuto speciale* together with the provinces of Trento and Bolzano, operated in the field of the safeguard of cultural heritage and landscape. Their statutes indeed have different attributions and allow them to operate in the field of culture⁹.

The legislation of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region is certainly ample on this subject. With the law of 30 March 1973, n.23, revising an earlier law of 1969 are provided rules that discipline the development of cultural activities, within the regional territory. This action is an attempt to establish a regional system of interventions as complete and homogeneous as possible for the cultural heritage sector, with the exception however of environmental goods, which in this case are covered by other laws¹⁰. In particular the subjects of legislation are: the bibliographic, historical, artistic, archaeological and ethnographic heritage in addition to the documentary, film and photographic one. In the libraries of the Region, is hoped the creation and dissemination of reading services open to all citizens also through provincial loan networks and territorial library systems. In this sense is encouraged the function of cultural and educational centres by museums and art galleries towards the community. Significant is also the establishment of a network of cultural centres, linked to schools, museums and libraries and designed for local communities as a meeting place and an access to cultural services, managed by municipalities and provinces of the Region¹¹.

A further legislative action is the regional law n. 27 of 21 July 1971, which meets the need for cataloguing and inventory the cultural and environmental heritage. This action is intended to ensure the consistency and the value of the assets, to foster their knowledge, preservation and development as well as to facilitate the arrangement of research plans, conservation and restoration by the adequate Administration. It is then determined that the cataloguing process have to be carried out in agreement with the competent Ministry, and if possible with the same classification, recording and reproduction systems adopted by the central Institution. In any case, the work has to be done following strictly scientific criteria. The definition of cultural heritage includes new elements of modernity because it concerns also photographs, diapositives, and

movies related to events, personalities, buildings and landscapes where the mankind has progressively deeply changed the environment. For this purposes is expected the establishment of a regional centre for the cataloguing of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia cultural and environmental heritage¹². For what concerns the environmental goods, the Region made provisions for the safeguarding of environmental historical and artistic values of the town of Grado and to promote urban arrangements for archaeological centre, fortresses and medieval villages¹³.

The Trentino - Alto Adige Region is structured in the two autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano that have both implemented specific laws for the safeguarding of landscape.

From the second half of the Fifties the Province of Bolzano adopted a first protocol for the protection of the landscape revised later in July 1970, which provides that the safeguard of the landscape consist in the conservation and restoration of the aspect of landscapes and natural, rural and urban sites that have a cultural or aesthetic interest or that represent a characteristic place. At this purpose the elements to be preserved are identify in natural monuments, landscapes that present values of civilisation, parks, natural reserves and gardens with a scientific interest for the education and the research but also devoted to the recreation of the population or distinguished for their beauty.

In the Province of Trento the protection of the landscape is adopted firstly with the law nr. 12 of September 1971 and then modified in 1973. In this case the authority in charge for the safeguarding is the Province's government with the coordination for the conservation and the enhancement of the landscape. The heritage to be preserved are set in properties that has notable characters of natural beauty or that assemble a panoramic view point and also villas, buildings, gardens, parks distinguished for their particular beauty or peculiar local configuration; natural areas or transformed by the work of man that present geologic, flora and fauna, morphologic, agrarian singularity and also urban or not settlement of value that can obtain an ample tourism approval¹⁴.

The Valle d'Aosta is the first Region to adopt a law containing at the same time the urban planning and landscape protection. It consist of a single regional strategic plan, through which are implemented, the protection of the landscape and the urban development. The first article of this act begins by declaring the entire territory of the region: "natural beauty of public interest and area of particular importance for tourism"¹⁵, The disposition is, however, declared invalid by the Italian Constitutional Court in 1962 for violation of the "due process"¹⁶. According to the sentence, due by the affirmation by law of a special landscape interest of the all region, it fails to provide an appropriate administrative procedure for the imposition of the commitment that would allow the competent bodies to take action and to the citizen to defend his case. With a following procedure, the Region established the rules for the exercise of administrative functions relating to the protection of antiquities, monuments, fine arts and landscape¹⁷. Again the law is declared not valid by the Constitutional Court in its sentence nr. 76 of 1963; more precisely in the parts of the act where are assigned to regional organs, powers that in that moment are up to the Minister of Education and the National Government.

Moving forward in the analysis of the actions by the *Regioni a statuto speciale* in the field of cultural heritage, the early intervention of the Sicilian Region concerns the establishment of the “Ente per le Ville e i Palazzi di Sicilia”. The institution's aim is to provide for the enhancement and a better use of the palaces and villas existing in Sicily with great artistic interest. Taking as a reference the Italian law for the preservation of the good with a historic or artistic interest of 1939, the institute carries out activities of reporting necessary works to ensure the preservation or to prevent deterioration of the structures under protection, director responsible. The other kind of intervention is the granting of loans, subsidy and financial relief to those owners who assume the cost of the works due to the preservation of the building. The institution may also purchase real estate or promote their expropriation, when the value of the monument to be restored, it is not able to guarantee the credit for the execution of the expected works¹⁸.

Sardinia Region with the law of 7 February 1958, n. 1 sets out the regulations for the museums of local institutions, the development of archaeological research and the financing of necessary works for the preservation of monuments. With regard to museums and libraries, the supervision is entrusted to the competent authorities of the Region while the administration, preservation as well as their increase are assigned to local bodies. The costs for the construction of new museums and funding to local authorities for the construction, rehabilitation, the increase and the equipment of institutions, belong to the Region. As regards research projects, the regional government may grants works and studies with the aim to develop and enhance the cultural heritage. The funding from the Region may also cover works necessary to the preservation of monuments and heritage of recognized archaeological, artistic, historical, ethnographic, numismatic and speleological interest.¹⁹ Another intervention in the field of culture is in 1972, on the centenary of the birth of the Sardinian writer and Nobel prize Grazia Deledda, when is founded the Regional Ethnographic Institute with its Museum of the Sardinian popular traditions.

3. A Modernisation in Cultural Policies

The analysis moves forward to those cultural policies implemented by the *Regioni a statuto ordinario*. It comes, indeed, from the local initiatives an incentive to the modernisation of policies for cultural heritage. In the circumstance are transferred the administrative functions on the subject of museums and libraries of local bodies, from the central and local agencies of the State to the Regions, their freedom of action is enough to ensure that proposals and initiatives start to emerge. The Regions, in this sense, as new local political subjects, can aim to represent the interest of the local society and scholars in a purposeful action for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage.

The jurisdiction of the Regions in accordance with art. 117 of the Italian Constitution, refers to the museums and libraries of local institutions and to the urban sector. In the

moment Regions have been established in 1970, they have broadly interpreted the constitutional law, by including in their statutes the protection and enhancement of the historical, artistic and natural heritage²⁰.

Between the 1972 and 1973 the most of the Region's governments implemented regional laws on the field transferred from the State²¹.

An example that can represents the first regional acts on the subject of cultural heritage is the law nr. 14 of Lazio Region. It provides that the institution promotes and coordinates the initiatives on the following subjects:

- the institution, organisation and functioning of museums and libraries of local authorities or of local interest, including the popular libraries and the public reading centres established or managed by local authorities and the archives entrusted to these institutions;
- the institution, organisation and functioning of local authorities' public libraries systems, with the opportunity to test new documentation techniques, to promote initiatives that characterize libraries as multi-purpose cultural centres;
- the maintenance, the integrity, the security, and the use from the community of the things collected in museums and libraries of local authorities or local interest, in order to promote the development and dissemination of culture and civic-mindedness;
- the improvement and expansion of the collections of museums and libraries of local authorities or of local interest and their functionality;
- the activities of museums and libraries of local authorities or of local interest, the inventory and cataloguing of cultural heritage in regional context, also in order to promote the establishment of new museums and libraries of local authorities or of local interest;
- the cultural and scientific initiatives in the field of libraries, museums and research and documentation institutions of local and regional interest;
- the historical, artistic and archaeological exhibitions organized by and within the museums and libraries of local authorities or of local interest;
- the training of museums and libraries' employees;
- the reproduction of memorabilia, manuscripts, bibliographic and artistic material following the national rules²².

Almost all Regions also provide for the establishment of a catalogue and an inventory of the regional cultural heritage, such as Lazio, Lombardy and Liguria. These tools are considered essential for promoting the establishment, the organisation and the functioning of museums and libraries. Other actions deal with the institution of professional qualifying courses for cultural operators and this is the case of Lombardy,

Lazio and Emilia-Romagna Regions. The use of private collections is also provided by Umbria Region.

Lombardy Region presents to the Parliament a bill on the establishment of an Institution "Ente delle Ville Lombarde" probably on the basis of national laws that institute the "Ente per le Ville Venete" born in 1958²³ and the one for Vesuvian villas established in 1971²⁴, in addition to the foresaid regional law edited by Sicily's government for Sicilian palaces and villas in 1967. The Lombardy government is aware that the safeguard of cultural heritage is not of its own authority but believe that in the region have to be the cornerstone and driving force of the protection initiatives through a collaboration with national agencies and promoting actions for the necessary studies and interventions of restoration to struggle the deterioration of cultural goods.

The preservation of linguistic and cultural heritage is another of the aims of regional draft laws proposed during this period. The Puglia Region wants to carry out the indispensable actions to protect and promote the linguistic heritage together with the Universities of Bari and Lecce. The Region for this purpose will assure chairs of its regional culture and art in both universities.

The Piedmont government's draft, from its side, provides for the establishment of free training and advanced courses for the teaching of its regional culture, as well as its dialect. It also provides that the Region's government acknowledges these courses in schools at all levels, leads to their total funding and provides free teaching materials too. It lastly proposes the establishment of a culture of Piedmont chair at the University of Turin.

The proposals and actions taken by the Italian Regions illustrates a strong will and interest in the field of cultural heritage. The opportunity gave with by the decentralisation of tasks to local bodies launched new ventures in the management of culture and in the definition of heritage both tangible and intangible. As we have seen in adopting measures for historical villas and palaces or on the other hand the actions taken for the University chairs on regional languages and culture.

4. Regional suggestions for national heritage management

As regards the measures and proposals on the subject of cultural heritage protection, the investigation, study and critical activity lead by Regions is intensive. They consider indeed the regional dimension, the most appropriate place to meet the needs related to the protection of cultural heritage. The result of this attitude, are a number of initiatives and laws designed to supplement the national legislation on cultural heritage. Among these proposals, there are also some draft laws submitted to the Parliament, on issues that go beyond the regional jurisdiction.

This is the case, for example, of the draft law presented by the Regional Council of Umbria, on the establishment of a regional school for the preparation of professionals in the field of restoration and preservation of cultural heritage.²⁵ Another proposal comes from the Abruzzo Region Council, for the national cataloguing and inventory of cultural heritage.

The proposal by Tuscany's government²⁶ in 1973 concerns the national administration of cultural heritage. The promptness of this initiative shows how the action of this Region has strongly oriented from the beginning to pursue administrative decentralization, started in 1970 with the establishment of Regions' governments, that finds in the theme of cultural heritage a wide margin of action (Borgioli and Pellegrini, 2007). A special board is established "Commissione regionale per la riforma dell'Amministrazione dei Beni culturali e naturali"²⁷ with the task to develop the proposal for the reform of the cultural heritage's administration. The reform project elaborated was presented to the Italian Parliament on October 9th 1973; it refers to a broad decentralization and start from the definition of cultural heritage as an evidence able to create "new culture". In this sense, museums, archives and libraries should be consider as institutes of cultural progress; dynamic bodies able to affect the cultural progress of the community.

The decentralization proposals outlined in the document put the role of the Regions as integration and not against the State. For this aim, the law draft developed provides the institution of a regional councils for cultural heritage "Consulte regionali dei beni culturali a carattere regionale" with the purpose to elaborate proposals and state opinions on the cultural institutions and on measures taken for the protection and conservation of the regional cultural heritage.

Later in 1975 the Tuscany's legislation provides the establishment of an advisory council "Consulta regionale dei beni culturali e naturali" for the Region's Government and Council on the subject of cultural heritage and institutions (Borgioli and Pellegrini, 2007).

5. Emilia-Romagna Region a case of study

The Emilia-Romagna Region can be a peculiar case study on the theme of cultural policies: for the strong debate on the subject of heritage and the events that lead to the establishment in 1974 of the "Istituto dei Beni Artistici, Culturali e Naturali" (IBC). The institute is born thanks to the work of intellectuals and scholars, such as Pier Luigi Cervellati, Andrea Emiliani, Lucio Gambi, Cesare Gnudi, Giuseppe Guglielmi, Ezio Raimondi and of the President of the Region's government Guido Fanti.

The Institute's constitution can be considered a moment of crucial importance for its innovative contribution to the management of cultural heritage on the national context.

There are two main legislative interventions that start the process of building a new policy for cultural heritage in Emilia-Romagna. The first is the establishment of training courses for professionals in the field of cultural heritage, and the second is the adoption of a law for the conservation of historic centres.

The Region with the law "Istituzione di corsi per operatori di musei e biblioteche e di addetti alle attività conservative dei beni culturali" creates, in January 1973, free training and upgrading courses for cultural operators assigned to museums and local libraries (Guglielmi 1973; Emiliani, 1974; 2014).

The second legislative action is called “Adozione di primi provvedimenti per la tutela, la conservazione e la valorizzazione dei centri storici” and is adopted in January 1974. This measure is, in legal and administrative terms, the political orientation of the Region Emilia-Romagna, on the use and on the role, that it wants to confer to historical settlements and architectural complex of the region. According to Pier Luigi Cervellati, this law is the first real contribution to the defence of this kind of cultural heritage and it is a new way of govern. For the management of urban heritage three fundamental aspects are identified:

- An inventory of architectural and urban heritage; the identification of the morphological characteristics of the historical centres and country plannings;
- The standards for intervention; the question of relations between the old and the new urban structures;
- The funding process; the rules defining the condition of subsistence and use of the ancient structures within the regional planning. (Emiliani, 1974; 2014)

Those will be also the basis for the establishment of the regional institute (IBC).

One of the fundamental and innovative aspects of the Institute is the methodology decided to use to start its activity: the record and the inventory of the cultural heritage of the region²⁸.

The aim of the Institute is to create a big general inventory, with the function to reconstruct a historical-anthropological map of cultural heritage. An inventory which, as stated by Giuseppe Guglielmi, takes on two aspects: the subordination of the inventory at the regional political plan and the use of the records registered for the social fruition of the heritage (Guglielmi, 1973).

On October 12, 1973 the project for the establishment of the “Istituto per i Beni Culturali Naturali della Regione Emilia-Romagna” is presented and explained to the population at the *Teatro Comunale* of Bologna.

Going forward with the analysis of institutional steps, during summer 1974 the Region’s government promulgate the law that regulates the birth of the Institute. With the regional law of 26 August 1974, nr. 46 the Institute for artistic, cultural and natural heritage of Emilia-Romagna Region is founded. The legislation approved by the Regional Council states that the Institute provide for:

- a) the establishment of a regional inventory of artistic, cultural and natural, and to elaborate the material in relation to the needs of the Region, Provinces and Municipalities;
- b) the definition of the schedule and methodology for the census of the heritage;
- c) the agreements with Provinces, Municipalities, and other local institution for the census that will be done by these organizations, to coordinate the implementation or guarantee it with direct intervention;

d) the technical advice and grants to local authorities interested in the implementation of the census and for the cultural activities and dissemination of results;

e) the training of specialized operators in the fields of activity of the Institute.

The Institute is a consultancy authority of the Region and local bodies in relation to the investigation, enhancement and restoration of the historical and artistic heritage and to any function related to artistic, cultural and natural, as well as the protection, enhancement and conservation of historical centres²⁹.

First of all is clear the responsibility of the Institute for the cataloguing activities of the regional cultural heritage and its advisory capacity for research, enhancement and restoration. This is one of the most substantial and structured initiatives for a decentralization plan that put the theme of policies for cultural heritage in the relationship between State and Regions when the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage was founded, in 1974 (Di Giangiolamo 2015; Ragusa 2014; Bruno 2011).

Conclusion

Highlighting the laws, drafts and proposals arose from Italian regional institutions in the field of cultural heritage can help to debate about the development of new policies and on the direction that this should go forward. As we can observe from the undertaken actions, the Seventies of the last Century have been a moment of awareness on the various form and level of heritage, starting from its definition. The policies realized at local level contribute actively at the construction of a regional memory and awareness. It's an example the challenge of heritage inventory, launched in various regions and particularly in Emilia-Romagna and It's probably from the territorial potential consciousness that began the debate around cultural itineraries as model of spatial organisation and as new form of tourism. A way to protect the regional landscape but at the same time to ridescover it through travelling (Berti, 2012).

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¹ This paper is a partial rework of the author's PhD thesis *L'evoluzione delle politiche culturali in Italia tra centro e periferia con uno sguardo alla Francia (1959-1975)* University of Bologna (2015).

² See L.R. 23 Novembre 2006, n. 19 Disposizioni per la valorizzazione culturale, turistica e ambientale della via francigena e degli altri itinerari culturali regionali riconosciuti da parte del Consiglio d'Europa.

³ See Legge Regionale 7 ottobre 2016 n. 25 Politiche regionali in materia culturale - Riordino normativo. Regione Lombardia, BUR 11 ottobre 2016, n. 41, Supplemento.

⁴ As in Commissione d'indagine per la tutela e la valorizzazione del patrimonio storico, archeologico, artistico e del paesaggio, *Per la salvezza dei beni culturali in Italia. Atti e documenti della Commissione d'indagine per la tutela e la valorizzazione del patrimonio storico, archeologico, artistico e del paesaggio*, Colombo editore, Roma, 1967, 3 voll. vol. I, p.22.

⁵ See Camera dei Deputati, Segretariato generale, Servizio studi legislazione e inchieste parlamentari, *Ricerca sui Beni Culturali*, 2 Voll., Roma, 1975;

⁶ As in G.U. n.15 del 19-1-1972 - Suppl. Ordinario D. P. R. 14 gennaio 1972, n. 3 *Trasferimento alle Regioni a statuto ordinario delle funzioni amministrative statali in materia di assistenza scolastica e di musei e biblioteche di enti locali e dei relativi personali ed uffici*.

⁷ Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Piedmont, Puglia, Tuscany, Umbria, Veneto in accordance with the art. 131 of the Italian Constitution, 1st January 1948.

⁸ Sicily, Sardinia, Valle d'Aosta, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano in accordance with art. 116 of the Italian Constitution, 1st January 1948.

⁹ As in Camera dei Deputati, Segretariato generale, Servizio studi legislazione e inchieste parlamentari, *Ricerca sui Beni Culturali* Vol.II, Novembre 1975, p. 167

¹⁰ As in ibidem

¹¹ As in Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia, legge regionale 2 luglio 1969, n.11 art. 10.

¹² As in Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia, legge regionale, 21 luglio 1971, n. 27, art. 2-3.

¹³ As in Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano, legge provinciale 25 luglio 1970, n.16, art.1

¹⁴ As in Provincia Autonoma di Trento, legge provinciale 6 settembre 1971, n.12, art. 2.

¹⁵ As in Regione Valle d'Aosta, legge regionale 28 aprile 1960 n. 3, art. 1.

¹⁶ See Sentenza della Corte Costituzionale n. 13 del 1962, G. U. n. 65, 10 marzo 1962.

¹⁷ See Regione Valle d'Aosta, legge regionale approvata il 4 ottobre 1962.

¹⁸ Con la legge regionale della Regione Sicilia n.49 del 20 aprile del 1967 viene istituito l'Ente per i palazzi e le ville di Sicilia con lo scopo di provvedere alla valorizzazione e alla migliore utilizzazione dei palazzi urbani e delle ville di Sicilia, di notevole interesse artistico, soggetti alla legge n.1089 del 1 giugno 1939.

¹⁹ As in Regione Sardegna, legge regionale 7 febbraio 1958, n. 1, artt. 1-2-3

²⁰ Here reported the law articles that refers to cultural heritage in the first regional statutes: Abruzzo art.4; Basilicata art. 5; Calabria art. 56; Campania art. 5; Emilia-Romagna art. 3; Lazio art. 45; Liguria art. 4; Lombardia art. 3; Marche art. 5; Molise art. 4; Puglia artt. 4-8-11; Toscana art. 4; Umbria artt- 8 e 22; Veneto artt. 2 e 4.

²¹ Here reported the regional laws on the subject of cultural heritage adopted from 1972 to 1973: Regione Lazio, legge regionale 5 aprile 1973, n. 14; Regione Toscana, legge regionale 17 giugno 1972, n. 13; Regione Lombardia, legge regionale 23 giugno 1972, n. 15; Regione Umbria, legge regionale 19 luglio 1972, n. 10; Regione Liguria, legge regionale 18 luglio 1973, n. 25; Regione Basilicata, legge regionale 4 maggio 1973, n. 7; Regione Molise, legge regionale 22 maggio 1973, n. 7; Regione Veneto, legge regionale 1° settembre 1972, n. 12.

²² As in legge regionale del Lazio del 5 aprile 1973, n. 14, artt. 1-5.

²³ With the law 6 marzo 1958, n. 243, is established the Ente per le Ville Venete, as consortium between the offices for tourism of the following Provinces: Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, Venezia, Vicenza.

²⁴ With the law 29 Luglio 1971, n. 578, is established the Ente per le Ville Vesuviane, consortium between the State the Region Campania, the Province of Napoli and the vesuvian Municipalities with the aim to preserve and safeguard the architectural and natural heritage of the XVIII Century vesuvian villas.

²⁵ See Bollettino Ufficiale Regione Umbria, n. 7 del 10 novembre 1972.

²⁶ See Regione Toscana, *Beni culturali e naturali, proposta della Regione Toscana per un'iniziativa legislativa delle regioni per la riforma dell'Amministrazione dei Beni culturali e naturali*, edited by Regione Toscana, Firenze 1973.

²⁷ The board presided over Silvano Filipelli the education and culture assessor was formed by: Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli, Eugenio Garin, Alberto Predieri, Giovanni Previtali, Roberto Abbondanza, Emanuele Casamassima, Salvatore D'Albergo, Giuseppe Barbieri, Mario Ferrari, Riccardo Gizdulich, Italo Insolera, Emilio Lo Pane, Eugenio Luporini, Edoardo Mirri, Giacinto Nudi.

²⁸ As in *Bollettino Ufficiale della Regione Emilia-Romagna*, supplemento speciale n. 72, 31/7/1973, p.1

²⁹ See Regione Emilia-Romagna, legge regionale del 26 agosto 1974, n. 46.