Mauro Marzo, architect and PhD, is an associate professor in Architectural and Urban Composition at the Università luav di Venezia, where is a member of the Council of the PhD course in Architecture, City and Design, and is a member of the Faculty Board and Council of the School of Specialization in Architectural and Landscape Heritage. Since 2016, he has been scientific coordinator (together with V. Ferrario) of the luav Interdisciplinary Research Cluster "CULTLAND. Cultural Landscapes". Since 2015, he has been scientific coordinator of the international university training and research network "Designing Heritage Tourism Landscapes" (www.iuav.it/dhtl).

Viviana Ferrario, PhD, is a professor of Landscape Geography at Università luav di Venezia, where she co-coordinates the Interdisciplinary Research Cluster "CULTLAND. Cultural Landscapes" since 2016. She is a member of the Scientific Board of the PhD program in Historical, Geographical, Anthropological Studies of the Università degli Studi di Padova. Active in the field of landscape studies, she directs research about rural landscape transformations, with specific reference to agricultural change, urbanization,

She is the President of the Comelico-Dolomites Foundation, a centre for mountains studies and local development based in the Eastern Alps.

Viola Bertini, architect and PhD, is a researcher at Sapienza Università di Roma, Dipartimento di Architettura e Progetto. She has been a postdoctoral researcher at Università luav di Venezia on architecture and heritage tourism with focuses on marginal areas, Unesco sites and cultural landscapes. She was a research consultant at the American University of Beirut (2014-2017), a visiting researcher for short periods at the University of Evora (CIDEHUS, 2016), and a visiting researcher and professor at the Universidad de Sevilla (2021). Since 2016, she has been the secretariat coordinator of the international university training and research network "Designing Heritage Tourism Landscapes".

Can the architectural project offer new ways of interpreting, reading, and understanding heritage and the patrimonialization process?

What are the investigation tools and design actions useful for strengthening the relationships between heritage and context?

How can heritage sites best be valorized, while defining ways to sustainably use heritage and actions for its protection?



Between Sense of Time and Sense of Place



Designing

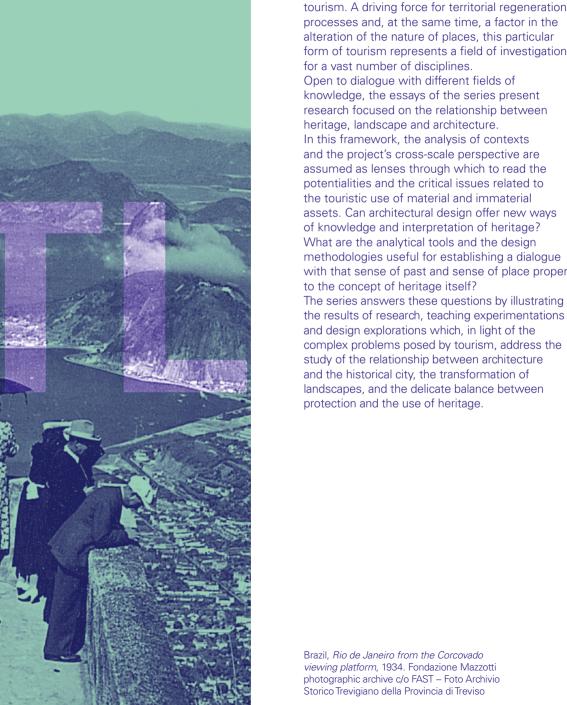
Heritage

Tourism

Landscapes

The series brings together a number of studies

dedicated to the phenomenon of heritage



Brazil, Rio de Janeiro from the Corcovado viewing platform, 1934. Fondazione Mazzotti photographic archive c/o FAST - Foto Archivio Storico Trevigiano della Provincia di Treviso



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BETWEEN SENSE OF TIME AND SENSE OF PLACE

DESIGNING HERITAGE TOURISM

edited by Mauro Marzo Viviana Ferrario Viola Bertini



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The Abruzzo case

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Region at the crossroads of sea and mountains

The search for *sustainable and mindful* forms of tourism is also gaining ground in Abruzzo, with all the difficulties and slowness that usually accompany changes in the approach to the area and its resources.

Other examples include the long-standing green way project to replace the old tracks of the Adriatic railway, which in many places has been moved further up the coast thanks to an operation begun in the late 1980s and completed in 2005. However, only a few sections of cycle and pedestrian path have so far been built compared with the plans and, even where they are usable, they are located in areas that suffer from overcrowding and degradation, especially during the summer, with the remaining spaces being reduced to car parks and rubbish dumps.

Speaking of the sea, the so-called *Costa dei trabocchi*, dedicated to those *macchine da pesca* (fishing machines) made famous by Gabriele d'Annunzio, has only recently come to the attention of conservation institutions with regard to the possibility of safeguarding at least its most representative examples. Their physical and visual intermingling with the above-mentioned aspects is even more impactful in this case, not least because many of the trabocchi are themselves in an advanced state of decay, and those that have been restored were not always done so in the most *sustainable* manner. Some of them have been transformed into restaurants serving seaside tourism, while others have become small dwellings used directly by the owners themselves or rented out during the summer.

The inland areas are not so different. Here, the fashion for mountain tourism is more recent than that for the sea, and also less invasive, not least because of the difficulty of practising tourism in places that are often very rugged from a morphological point of view.

The success of tourism in Abruzzo in recent decades has been marked above all by the interest of foreign buyers, mainly Anglo-Saxon. The reputation of places that offer extraordinarily beautiful sea and mountain landscapes, both of which can be enjoyed with limited travel time and space, has quickly changed the local picture, making it a worthy alternative to the more celebrated destinations of Umbria and Tuscany.

Before the Covid-19 pandemic stopped tourism worldwide, not even the 2009 earthquake that struck the province of L'Aquila seemed to stop the interest in Abruzzo. In 2014, the region was the fourth most popular destination, after Tuscany, Liguria and Puglia, and the second most popular among US citizens.²

Single houses in the hills and coastline are almost always in demand, even when they require ordinary and/or extraordinary maintenance. Although not always in keeping with the characteristics and traditions of the area, such work has helped to overcome the image of poverty and backwardness that had marked the smaller towns during the years of the *southern question*, and has led to a re-evaluation of their urban and architectural aspects. In 2018, the prestigious Forbes magazine ranked Città Sant'Angelo, in the province of Pescara, as one of the ideal places to live, placing it sixth in a world ranking.

When the heavy repercussions that the virus is bringing with it are overcome, there is no doubt that tourism in Abruzzo will once again play a major role in the local

economy, not least because of the need to find new inhabitants for the many towns that are in the process of being depopulated, to expand the range of hotels on offer and to offer the widest possible range of cultural services.³ Unfortunately, the context in which this role will be applied is less certain. The abuse from which so many areas along the coast have long suffered risks contaminating even the region's coveted hill and mountain destinations, thus necessitating an approach to the problem that is capable of finding a balance between the legitimate rights to enjoy the heritage and the equally sacrosanct rights of the latter to survive with dignity.

Problematic cohabitation. Abandoned villages and Alberghi Diffusi

The first major experience that has attracted national attention in recent decades, with repercussions abroad as well, was without doubt the one carried out in S. Stefano di Sessanio, in the province of L'Aquila.

Of medieval origin, and located in the southern part of the Gran Sasso massif, the centre was practically uninhabited when, at the end of the 1990s, it was partly bought by the Italian-Swedish entrepreneur Daniele Kihlgren, with the aim of transforming the old houses into accommodation for tourists, on the model of the *albergo diffuso*, created in Friuli after the 1976 earthquake.⁴

In little more than eighteen years, Sextantio s.r.l., founded by the same entrepreneur, has acquired, within the historical centre, a real estate patrimony of about 3,500 square metres, creating 21 receptive activities, representing alone 27% of the utilisation index of hotel structures of the Abruzzi average in the last three years; foreign tourist presences equal to three times the regional figure: an extra-agricultural entrepreneurship index of 27% (compared to an Italian average of 7.4%) and an occupation rate of about 50% on an annual basis in the Sextantio structure.

The success of the S. Stefano model has been such that regional legislation itself has been adapted, passing from regional law no. 11 of 26 January 1993 – still aimed at traditional guesthouses – to regional law no. 22 of 9 August 2013, aimed at regulating the 'Recovery and restoration of ancient villages and minor historical centres in the Abruzzo Region through the enhancement of the Abruzzo model of diffuse hospitality'.⁵

Welcomed with great confidence by private enterprise, the operation carried out in S. Stefano has shown that it is possible to bring life back to abandoned centres and that it is also possible to do so while respecting local identities. The strength of Kihlgren's project – also reported in the foreign media – was in fact the maintenance of the rural and poor character of the inhabited area of Abruzzo, implemented by taking up not only Giancarlo De Carlo's lesson in Colletta di Castel Bianco, in Liguria, but also the teachings that Paolo Marconi and other researchers were conducting in those years on the technical and material culture of historic centres.

In line with these teachings, Kihlgren's operation respected, in principle, plaster, wooden beams and wall fixtures, limiting itself to the renovation of installations and furnishings: a sort of cultured gentrification set in a scenario of ancient poverty exhibited as a certificate of authenticity for a public that nevertheless remains profoundly alien to the historical and human context.



Detail of Santo Stefano di Sessanio.© courtesy of Giovanni Giangrande.



View of the installation of the artist Millo in Aielli Borgo Universo. @ Andrea Lucente.

Compared to S. Stefano di Sessanio, the same entrepreneur has taken over other abandoned towns in Abruzzo and Molise, perhaps influenced by the interest his company has shown in the Sassi di Matera in Basilicata.

The initiative in S. Stefano has proved to be a point of distinction in the region's tourism policy, even when the challenge with the ancient elements has consciously chosen different paths. The case of Albe Vecchia is unique – the medieval town that emerged from the abandonment of the Roman Alba Fucens, a short distance from the remains of the ancient settlement, itself abandoned and buried after the 1915 earthquake. Here the houses, which had been reduced to ruins, were rebuilt, focusing, unlike in S. Stefano di Sessanio, on the clear contrast between the old walls, preserved and exhibited in their authenticity, and the new inserts, designed according to modern construction and performance standards and discordant in terms of colour.

In the wake of Sextantio, the Borghi Project was also launched in 2006 by the Province of Teramo to promote the towns in the Monti della Laga and Gran Sasso areas.

One of the most touristy and commercial operations is Città Sant'Angelo Village, an outlet (sic!) opened in 2009 and presented as a copy of the nearby town in the province of Pescara. The clumsy imitation of the rural character of Abruzzo's

historic centres is as much in the functional distribution of the various levels as in the presence of external staircases, squares and fountains, simulating a stratification that is far removed, in effect, from the cultural values of a human settlement.

Art and tourism. A possible union

An important contribution to the growth of tourism in the region has been made by those artists who, in recent decades, have intercepted its territories, promoting a different perception of them compared to the stereotype of a land on the edge of the world, fuelled above all by certain forms of romantic and decadent literature. The case of Josef Beuys, who arrived in Bolognano in 1972 and made Abruzzo his adopted home, is particularly unusual. In 1976 he founded the Istituto per la Rinascita dell'Agricoltura (Institute for the Rebirth of Agriculture), which he promoted with an approach that was not narrowly based on financial and productive objectives, but which was capable of generating a certain amount of interest in certain centres. Since then, the recurrence of exhibitions, installations and cultural events have been a strong factor in attracting tourists, especially during the summer season. An interesting example is Castelbasso, in the province of Teramo, where the Castelbasso Progetto Cultura project was launched in 2001, with exhibitions dedicated to young artists held outside and inside the ruins of old houses in the historic centre. The title of the 2008 exhibition Spaesamenti very well conveys the idea of a new approach to heritage, aimed at healing the detachment by re-appropriating its values and dimensions. Even the restoration of some of the most representative buildings has succeeded in fitting into the building context and reinterpreting its construction culture with intelligence.

The cultural project launched in Castelbasso, which now includes theatre and music seasons and attracts around 12,000 tourists from May to September, has been a great success throughout the region, with unprecedented developments in terms of artistic events, which are sometimes combined with festivals and promotion of local products.

The *Ripattoni In Arte* event in the municipality of Bellante in the province of Teramo, where cultural and artistic promotion initiatives have been attempting forms of local marketing for a number of years, is a very popular one.⁷

But it is the street art festivals, including international ones, that have monopolised the interest of many tourists and administrators in Abruzzo, especially in small and medium-sized towns. The trend is common throughout Italy and undoubtedly inspired by the interesting experiences conducted in this sense in neighbouring Molise. The first *CivitàStreetFest*, held in Civitacampomarano in the province of Campobasso, dates back more than ten years. It was on this occasion that the intervention of writers such as Alice Pasquini, ICKS, UNO, Hitnes, David de la Mano, creatively and playfully rekindled the hope that the vitality of the streets could act as a tourist attraction to counteract the current depopulation. In Abruzzo, one good example is Aielli, a town in the province of L'Aquila that is one of the most depopulated in the entire region, partly because it has been hit several times by earthquakes in recent centuries and has many ruins still standing in their wake. The name *borgo universo*, which it has adopted over the last

few years, is synonymous with a wide-ranging programme that combines street art with music, theatre and local festivals: a mixture of traditions and international contributions that have transformed the town's alleyways into art galleries; the abandoned walls into canvases painted by artists from all over the world, or, with extraordinary efficiency, into sheets on which entire literary works can be transcribed. So-called street poetry, which has been gaining so much popularity recently, with the play of colours, shapes and words experimented on walls and shutters by artists such as Piger, Ste-Marta and Opiemme, has here used Ignazio Silone's tale of Fontamara, now entirely reproduced on the wall of a building at the foot of the mediaeval tower, and in union with the landscape described so effectively by the great Abruzzo writer. Here, as in so many street art festivals organised in Italy over the last few decades, the walls were made available directly by the owners and the focus was on themes linked to the agricultural-pastoral tradition of the area, one of the most evocative in the entire area of the central-southern Apennines.

Despite the good intentions behind street art, i.e. to raise awareness about the fate of forgotten places and to set them on the path to rebirth, it is clear that painted walls are not enough. On the contrary: the obsession with such expressions, especially when applied to historic centres, risks making them look like comic strips, reducing street art itself to a decorative intervention intended to deceive the eye of the visiting tourist and cover up and/or postpone problems of a very different kind. In fact, rather than street art, historic centres in the process of being abandoned need policies aimed at reversing their fate, to which congruent restoration and recovery operations of their building heritage should be associated. This is the only way to keep tourism within a virtuous and sustainable circle, and hence acceptable to all parties involved.

Conclusions

The time is not yet ripe to draw up a clear and well-defined balance sheet of experiences in the field of sustainable tourism in Abruzzo, with richer, broader, and more informed scenarios than those currently available. The examples illustrated are in fact real and often promising, but at the moment they lack a broad vision that can leave aside particular and circumscribed situations. What is missing, in other words, is the approach that the whole of Italy still lacks, i.e., the approach capable of deactivating the waste of land and triggering its recovery and regeneration, not only in terms of built-up areas and contexts but also in terms of inhabitants, economies and cultures.

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Notes

- 1. The results of this research are based on the studies carried out by the authors at the Department of Architecture of the University of Chieti-Pescara. Regarding the attributions, the first paragraph was written by C. Varagnoli, the second one by C. Verazzo, the third one by L. Serafini.
- **2.** L. Dolce, 'Il caso, sempre più stranieri acquistano casa in Abruzzo', *Il Centro* [website], 10 July 2014, https://www.ilcentro.it/abruzzo/il-caso-sempre-più-stranieri-acquistano-casa-in-abruzzo-1.340659, accessed 12 April 2021.
- **3.** In the 2018 ISTAT ranking on tourist numbers, the Abruzzo region is in 17th place, preceding Umbria and Valle d'Aosta, with 6,193,473 tourists registered in accommodation facilities. The tourist numbers in Abruzzo recorded an increase in arrivals (+1.5%) and presences (+2.3%), especially in the province of Teramo, with +3.5% arrivals and +2.6% presences.
- **4.** See the docufilm *La nostra pietra* [DVD], dir. A. Soetje, Alpenway Media GmdH Production, 2018. On the role of the connoisseur outside the places, see P. Clemente, 'Ibridazioni e riappropriazioni. Indigeni del XXI secolo', in A. De Rossi ed., *Riabitare l'Italia*, Donzelli Editore, Roma, 2018, pp. 365-380.
- 5. See also Abruzzo Region, Regolamento attuativo ai sensi dell'art. 7 della legge regionale 9 agosto 2013, no. 22, [website], 29 April 2014, https://www.regione.abruzzo.it/system/files/regolamenti/2014/DR32014_0.pdf, accessed 10 April 2021.
- 6. A. Campanelli, M.J. Strazzulla & F. Galadini, *Poco grano, pochi frutti. 50 anni di archeologia ad Alba Fucens*, Synapsi, Sulmona, 2006.
- 7. C. Varagnoli, L. Serafini, & C. Verazzo, 'Pratiche di recupero dei centri abbandonati. Esperienze dall'Abruzzo e dal Molise', *ArcHistoR Extra*, no. 7, 2020, pp. 1160-1192.
- 8. Street Art Abruzzo [video], YouTube, 24 February 2021, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QB4EMbT-c9Lc, accessed 14 April 2021.