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Knowledge and protection - Italy

Country: Italy

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▼ 2.1 Main inventories

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▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:

SITAP (Sistema Informativo Territoriale Paesistico - Landscape Territorial Informative System)

Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collapse)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:

Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali (Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities)

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: Partial access

What is the Website's status?: Out of date

Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%):

How often is it maintained?: Periodically

Are sufficient resources available to maintain,

update it?:

Hide all

▼ **2.1.A Description of the inventory****Inventory's name:**

General Information System for Cataloguing (SIGEC)

Area (KM2): 301 340**Year:** 2 010**Total number of items /** 1 983 689**inventory objects:****Is inventory closed or open ?:** Open▼ **2.1.B Extent of coverage****Approach (click to collaps)****Archaeological Heritage****Architectural Heritage****Landscape Heritage**▼ **2.1.C Legal status****Is this inventory required by law?:** Yes**Does it have 'procedural' implications?:** Yes**If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:** Mandatory**Provide reference:**<http://www.iccd.beniculturali.it/index.php?en/115/cataloguing-standards>▼ **2.1.D Maintenance****Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:**

Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali (Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities)

▼ **2.1.E Content****What type of inventory is it?:** Scientific
Topographic**What do the records include?:** Drawings
Maps+scale of maps
Photographs
Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail:	Comprehensive
Level of location detail:	GIS
Is it in database format?:	Yes
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Described in
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	Yes

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	Archive of Catalogue Cards
Area (KM2):	301 340
Year:	2 010
Total number of items / inventory objects:	1 983 689
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collapse)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?:	Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?:	Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:	Mandatory

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:

Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali (Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities)

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?:

Scientific
Topographic

What do the records include?:

Drawings
Maps+scale of maps
Photographs
Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail:

Comprehensive

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:

▼ 2.1 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

The wealth and quality of the Italian heritage is well known, even though there are no complete official data on its size. One reason is that cultural heritage not only includes museums and monuments, works of art and archaeological finds, but also scientific objects, historical documents, libraries and archives.

General Information System for Cataloguing - The **Central Institute for Cataloguing and Documentation** is responsible for management and running of the **General Information System for Cataloguing, the SIGEC**, the national system for the integrated management of knowledge on Italian cultural heritage. The system optimizes the cataloguing processes in order to assure the quality of data, and their compliance with national standards and guarantee uniformity of information, for usage and sharing. The structure of **SIGEC** is modular, managing different typologies of information - text, multimedia, geographic - in order to provide complete documentation for the purpose of heritage preservation and security. The System allows, by means of a complex system of relationships, for the integration in one unique context of all the cognitive data about heritage. It allows in such a way the re-composition of the original unity of cultural and environmental heritage, when informations are often collected by various administrations. **SIGEC** structure has **GIS** functions in order to identify the position of cultural heritage in the territory by means of geographical coordinates. This position is linked to all documentation that completes and enriches the cards (photographs, surveys, archive documents, bibliography, etc.). The integration of cataloguing data with geographic information allows for a reading within a single framework of the relations which exist between the different typologies of heritage and to give evidence of the relations with the environmental and human elements. This offers, therefore, useful tools for a more informed management and valorisation of cultural

resources and of the territory in which it is distributed. In such a way, the knowledge acquired can be utilised for various needs: territorial planning, statistical analysis, research, teaching, tourism, easing cooperation between the various bodies active in the culture sector.

Archive of Catalogue Cards

The general Archive of catalogue cards contains paper copies of the catalogue cards (accompanied by graphic and / or photographic and cartographic) produced by the Superintendents and specially ordered Institutes, within the field of cataloguing activity, conducted across the entire national territory, both with ordinary funds as well as with special financing. To this catalogued material is also added that processed by the Regions and other Institutions with whom the ICCD has collaborative relations, and which promote census and cataloguing of cultural heritage operations.

The central nucleus of the Archive consists of catalogue cards created between 1969 and 1992 on models defined by the Central Office for Cataloguing (the Institute in 1969 within the Museum Division of the ex Director General of Antiquity and Fine Arts of the Ministry for Public Instruction), which then became the Central Institute for Cataloguing and Documentation with the creation of the Ministry for Cultural and Environmental Heritage (1975). From 1993 to date, the Archive has acquired a large quantity of catalogue cards produced by the Superintendents and Institutes by special order within the framework of the so-called "Operation Emergency". These were drawn up on a paper model but with the "fields" relating to the level of research structured in such a way for the transfer of data to magnetic support. The Archive, moreover, has notably increased thanks to the cards created within the field of special projects (ex lege 84/90 and ex lege 160/88); such cards are not drawn up, as are others, on the paper models organised ad hoc but rather are the resulting printouts of computerised cards.

Nowadays, the Archive acquires the old cards drawn up before 1992 on the paper models, which lay idle in peripheral cataloguing Offices, as well as the printouts of computerised catalogue cards, accompanied by the attached graphic and/or photographic and cartographic attachments, which have been produced in recent years.

The catalogue card Archive also comprises of the antique paper archive of catalogue cards, which were consigned to the Central Office for Cataloguing in 1969. This historic archive, which amasses around 200,000 documents, is made up of cards drawn up between 1892 and 1969 on various paper models. The oldest cards result from the issuing of the law for the guardianship of cultural heritage in the Kingdom of Italy at the end of the nineteenth century. These cards testify to the first attempts at census and the popularisation of national artistic and historical heritage. This rich and interesting documentary heritage composed of the inventory of buildings and movable heritage which they contain, with quite accurate descriptions and frequently enriched by historical criticism notes and sometimes with photography.

Since 2002 the computerisation of the Historical Archive has been underway, working towards the production of digital copies of the documents linked to a database containing the identifying data for the documents and the heritage described and listed on them. Since 2006 the computerised Historical Archive has been available in an online version, integrally consultable by the RPV of MiBAC network, by means of an access name and password.

The computerised Historical Archive has the function of a Comparison Archive, consultable online, in the operations for the computerisation of catalogue cards carried out by the ICCD. The Archive manages the allocation of the general catalogue number (NCTN) which identifies the catalogued heritage. It collects, keeps and makes available for consultation **the printed catalogue material produced by the Superintendents and specially ordered Institutes, Regions and other cataloguing Bodies** or concessions which have carried out cataloguing projects by special law (ex lege 41/86, 84/90, 160/88).

Together with the Data Processing Service the Archive contributes to the enlargement and management of SIGEC, the Archive of Catalogue Cards in fact acquires and takes on both the catalogue cards processed on paper as well as computerised cards.

The Archive provides support to the Technical Services for the programming and the coordination of cataloguing, maintaining continual relations with the territorial Superintendents of the Ministry and the regional Bodies. The Archive offers assistance to the public who can access by appointment the archived catalogue material.

2.2.A Legal regulations for the creation and/or maintenance of storage areas for the documentation of the heritage.

▼ **2.2.D Organisation(s) which have responsibility for storage of documentation or archaeological finds**

Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali (Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities)

▼ **2.2.E Research and/or documentation centre(s) for heritage that are not part of government or university systems**

▼ **2.2 Commentary**

▼ **2.3 Systems of protection**

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level: Tutela

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

Convention on Landscape Heritage:

▼ **2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.**

Archive of Catalogue Cards

General Information System for Cataloguing (SIGEC)

SITAP (Sistema Informativo Territoriale Paesistico - Landscape Territorial Informative System)

▼ **2.3.C Organisation(s) responsible for this category / protection scheme**

Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali (Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities)

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

NGOs

Private

▼ **2.3.E Approximate percentage of the area of the state / administration that is protected through this category**

46%'

▼ **2.3 Commentary**

Commentary (click to collapse)

Integrated Approach

The identification of heritage begins from an analysis of historical, cultural, natural, morphological values of the heritage itself and end with an act stating its cultural interest or remarkable public interest, depending on its nature. The procedure for verification of Cultural interest of immovable and movable things belonging to the State, Regions, other territorial government bodies, as well as any other public body and institution, and to private non-profit associations, which possess artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno-anthropological interest is described at art. 12 of the Code while the procedure for the Declaration of cultural interest for cultural assets is outlined in articles 13-15 of the Code. The Ministry adopts this declaration.

The proposal for the declaration of remarkable public interest for Landscape heritage comprising the prescriptions of use of the good and the discipline guaranteeing its preservation is made is examined by a Commission composed of representatives of the Region and of the Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities and then, after a period for publicity to let concerned subjects submit observations, becomes a decree of declaration published on the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic. Although the authority to issue the decree belongs to the Region, the Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities can issue decrees as well. Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (D.Lgs. 22-1-2004 n. 42), classifies cultural heritage in three different and autonomous areas on the basis of their ownership (public/private):

1. - movable and unmovable objects belonging to the State, the Regions, other area-based authorities or to public bodies and institutions or to non-profit private bodies with legal personalities and displaying a historic, artistic, archaeological or ethno-anthropological interest. (First paragraph of article 10);
2. - assets that belong to public entities (the State, the Regions, other area-based authorities and any other public organization and institution) and whose cultural importance is seen to be intrinsic: museum collections, painting collections, art galleries, archives and libraries. (Second paragraph of article 10).
3. - privately owned assets, which are susceptible of a process of assessment (regulated by article 13 and following) to establish whether they are of artistic or cultural value.

As landscape heritage may be a monumental tree, a historic centre, a belvedere area, a building complex, a park, the declaration of its remarkable public interest may regard either private or public properties.

▼ **2.4.A Mandatory reporting to the competent authorities, by the finder of the chance discovery of heritage elements**

Yes

Competent authorities:

Type: **Approach type**

Police Integrated approach

▼ 2.4 Commentary

▼ 2.5.A Specific legal responsibility concerning illicit circulation of elements of heritage

Yes

▼ 2.5.C Police unit dedicated to the illicit antiquities trade

Yes

▼ 2.5.D State action to identify material suspected of coming from illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations in

2.5.D State action to identify material suspected of coming from illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations in other States party to the Valletta convention

Activity

Border inspections

Import controls

Monitoring sales

▼ 2.5.E Parties involved in the following activities for identifying illicit archaeological excavations (including the illegal use

2.5.E Parties involved in the following activities for identifying illicit archaeological excavations (including the illegal use of metal detectors, treasure hunting)

▼ 2.5 Commentary

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