

The injured coast: the degradation of the Italian coastal landscape between unauthorized development, eco-mafia and regulations

*Original*

The injured coast: the degradation of the Italian coastal landscape between unauthorized development, eco-mafia and regulations / Garda, EMILIA MARIA; Mangosio, Marika; Mudanò, Giuseppe. - ELETTRONICO. - 1:(2019), pp. 233-243. (Intervento presentato al convegno Ripam 7 tenutosi a Genova (IT) nel 20-22 settembre 2017).

*Availability:*

This version is available at: 11583/2769272 since: 2019-11-23T15:48:49Z

*Publisher:*

Franco Angeli

*Published*

DOI:

*Terms of use:*

This article is made available under terms and conditions as specified in the corresponding bibliographic description in the repository

*Publisher copyright*

(Article begins on next page)

DANIELA PITTALUGA

FABIO FRATINI

(édité par/by)

**CONSERVATION ET MISE EN VALEUR  
DU PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL ET PAYSAGÉ  
DES SITES CÔTIERS MÉDITERRANÉENS**

CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF ARCHITECTURAL AND  
LANDSCAPE HERITAGE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL SITES

ripam

7

Gênes, 20-22 Septembre 2017

Genoa, September 20th-22nd 2017

**FrancoAngeli**

OPEN  ACCESS



Il presente volume è pubblicato in open access, ossia il file dell'intero lavoro è liberamente scaricabile dalla piattaforma **FrancoAngeli Open Access** (<http://bit.ly/francoangeli-oa>).

**FrancoAngeli Open Access** è la piattaforma per pubblicare articoli e monografie, rispettando gli standard etici e qualitativi e la messa a disposizione dei contenuti ad accesso aperto. Oltre a garantire il deposito nei maggiori archivi e repository internazionali OA, la sua integrazione con tutto il ricco catalogo di riviste e collane FrancoAngeli massimizza la visibilità, favorisce facilità di ricerca per l'utente e possibilità di impatto per l'autore.

Per saperne di più:

[http://www.francoangeli.it/come\\_pubblicare/pubblicare\\_19.asp](http://www.francoangeli.it/come_pubblicare/pubblicare_19.asp)

I lettori che desiderano informarsi sui libri e le riviste da noi pubblicati possono consultare il nostro sito Internet: [www.francoangeli.it](http://www.francoangeli.it) e iscriversi nella home page al servizio "Informatemi" per ricevere via e-mail le segnalazioni delle novità.

**DANIELA PITTALUGA**

**FABIO FRATINI**

(édité par/by)

**CONSERVATION ET MISE EN VALEUR  
DU PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL ET PAYSAGÉ  
DES SITES CÔTIERS MÉDITERRANÉENS**

CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF ARCHITECTURAL AND  
LANDSCAPE HERITAGE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL SITES

**FrancoAngeli**

OPEN  ACCESS

---

Les textes ont été fournis par les auteurs, qui en sont responsables.  
La source des images, sauf indication contraire, est celle des auteurs.

The texts were provided by the authors who are responsible for them.  
The source of the images, unless otherwise specified, is of each author.

---

Couverture: profil de Gênes, graphiques de / Cover page: profile of Genoa, graphics by  
Lorenzo Poli, Linda Bruzzone, Stefania Pantarotto

---

Ce livre est un ouvrage collectif, dont les contributions ont été élaborées à partir de la conférence RIPAM 7, organisée à Gênes du 20 au 22 septembre 2017 par le DAD - Département d'architecture et de design (Université de Gênes) en partenariat avec le CNR-ICVBC Institut national de recherche, Institut pour la conservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine culturel de Florence).

This book is a collective work, with contributions developed starting from RIPAM 7 conference, organized in Genoa, 20 to 22 September 2017 by the DAD - Department of Architecture and Design (University of Genoa) in collaboration with the CNR-ICVBC (National Research Council, Institute for Cultural Heritage Conservation and Valorization, Florence).

---

Comité Scientifique / Scientific Committee: José Alberto ALEGRIA, Taoufik BELHARETH, Roberto BOBBIO, Philippe BROMBLET, Roberto BUGINI, Younes EL RHAFFARI, Giovanna FRANCO, Filipe GONZÁLEZ, Mustapha HADDAD, Mounsif IBNOUSSINA, Saïd KAMEL, Boudjemaa KHALFALLAH, Manuela MATTONE, Roland MAY, Saverio MECCA, Camilla MILETO, Mohamed MILI, Stefano F. MUSSO, Juan Antonio QUIROS CASTILLO, Luisa ROVERO, Abderrahim SAMAOUALI, Abid SEBAI, Vincenzo TINÉ, Fernando VEGAS

---

Daniela Pittaluga et Fabio Fratini ont travaillé ensemble sur les textes initiaux (comprenant les sections “Qu’est-ce que le RIPAM?” et “Conférence RIPAM 7”, les remerciements et les index) et sur les descriptions des thèmes et sous-thèmes (sections A et B et sous-parties). Cependant, Daniela Pittaluga a écrit les parties en français et Fabio Fratini a écrit les parties en anglais, ils sont auteurs de certains articles et les éditeurs de la partie restante.

Daniela Pittaluga and Fabio Fratini worked together on the initial texts (including sections “What is RIPAM?” and “RIPAM 7 Conference”, acknowledgements and indexes) and on the descriptions of the themes et subthemes (section A and B and subparties). However, Daniela Pittaluga wrote the parts in French, and Fabio Fratini wrote the parts in English. They are authors of some articles and editors of the remaining part.

---

Copyright © 2019 by FrancoAngeli s.r.l., Milano, Italy.

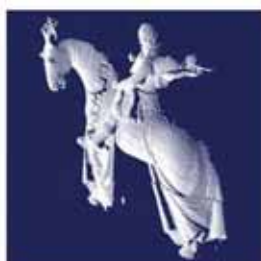
This work, and each part thereof, is protected by copyright law and is published in this digital version under the license *Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivatives 4.0 International* (CC-BY-ND 4.0)

*By downloading this work, the User accepts all the conditions of the license agreement for the work as stated and set out on the website*

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>

a Anna Maria e a Luca

## Support à ce livre / Support to this book



Scuola di  
Specializzazione in  
Beni  
Architettonici e del  
Paesaggio  
(Genova)



Soprintendenza Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio  
per la città metropolitana di Genova  
e le province di Imperia, La Spezia e Savona



Società  
Italiana  
per il  
Restauro  
dell'  
Architettura.



Comune di Genova



Centre Interdisciplinaire  
de Conservation et Restauration  
du Patrimoine







## Table des matières / Table of contents

---

### **VOLUME 1**

SUPPORT À CE LIVRE / SUPPORT TO THIS BOOK.....	6
TABLE DES MATIERES / TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	9
REMERCIEMENTS / ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	27
CONTRIBUTIONS DES AUTORITES / CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE AUTHORITIES.....	35
Marco BUCCI	
Niccolò CASIDDU	
Giulia PELLEGRINI	
Giovanna FRANCO	
Manuela SALVITTI	
Paolo RAFFETTO, Clelia TUSCANO	
<b>QU'EST-CE QUE C'EST RIPAM / WHAT IS RIPAM .....</b>	<b>49</b>
COMITÉ PERMANENT RIPAM / RIPAM STEERING COMMITTEE .....	54
SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL RIPAM / RIPAM GENERAL SECRETARY .....	55
DE RIPAM1 À RIPAM8 : L'ÉVOLUTION D'UN CHEMIN DE CONSERVATION / FROM RIPAM1 TO RIPAM8: THE EVOLUTION OF A CONSERVATION PATH.....	56
HERITAGE DE RIPAM7 / THE LEGACY OF RIPAM7 .....	62
CHARTRE RIPAM .....	68
<b>LA CONFÉRENCE RIPAM 7 / RIPAM 7 CONFERENCE .....</b>	<b>75</b>
LES RAISONS SCIENTIFIQUES DE LA CONFERENCE / SCIENTIFIC REASONS FOR THE CONFERENCE .....	77
COMITE SCIENTIFIQUE / SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE .....	83
REFEREES .....	86
COMITE D'ORGANISATION / ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE .....	92
THEMES ET SOUS-THEMES DE LA CONFERENCE / CONFERENCE THEMES AND SUB-THEMES .....	94
PARTICIPANTS .....	96

PROGRAMME DE LA CONFERENCE / CONFERENCE PROGRAM .....	103
<b>LEÇONS PRELIMINAIRES SUR POINTS CLES / PRELIMINARY KEY NOTE LECTURES</b> .....	<b>105</b>
Gênes : une ville stratifiée à travers le temps et l'espace.....	107
Anna BOATO	
Italy and overseas reflections: the "Tyrrhenian space", diffusion and reception of Mediterranean architectural models in the Middle Ages. Some methodological considerations .....	121
Alireza NASER ESLAMI	
The new requests for protection, conservation and valorisation of Cultural Heritage .....	139
Stefano Francesco MUSSO	
La récupération du Système Fortifié Génois.....	155
Roberto TEDESCHI	
Graffiti removal from historical buildings .....	171
Barbara SALVADORI	
Palmaria Island a wild, botanical, terrestrial and marine Garden.....	173
Rita MICARELLI, Giorgio PIZZIOLO	
<b>A - CONSERVATION ET VALORISATION DE L'ARCHITECTURE, DES SITES ET PAYSAGES COTIERS / CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPES OF THE COASTAL SITES .....</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>HISTOIRE ET EVOLUTION DU PAYSAGE COTIER / HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE COASTAL LANDSCAPE .....</b>	<b>179</b>
Territoires côtiers et stratégies de conservation en Turquie.....	193
Emanuele ROMEO	
The coast of Altavilla Milicia east of Palermo. History of a forgotten coastal landscape between illegal buildings, architectural-landscape emergencies and the need for protection .....	207
Rosario SCADUTO, Zaira BARONE	
La place romaine de Cherchell: évolution de l'interface ville-mer d'une cité méditerranéenne multimillénaire .....	219
Abdelkader BEHIRI	
The injured coast: the degradation of the Italian coastal landscape between unauthorized development, eco-mafia and regulations.....	233
Emilia GARDA, Marika MANGOSIO, Giuseppe MUDANÒ	
Le Fahs d'El-Djezaïr (Alger), un paysage côtier à redécouvrir .....	245
Ouassila MENOUEUR, Mohamed Salah ZEROUALA	

Syracuse Sicily Mediterranean. Transformations and design of coastal landscape .....	257
Valerio TOLVE	
The Troublesome Future of the Archaeological Sites of Caprazoppa, on the Western Coast of Finale Ligure (SV).....	271
Gianfranco PERTOT	
Pour une patrimonialisation de l'urbain. Cas du Cours de la Révolution d'Annaba – (Algérie) .....	285
Marwa MENAIFI	
Sacrée nature, paysage du sacré des fronts de mer au Maghreb.....	291
Abir MESSAOUDI	
Construction of coastal landscape in Italy, between the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The case study of the Ligurian seaside colonie.....	303
Francesca SEGANTIN	
The Nymphaeum of Massa Lubrense: conservation issues of an archaeological palimpsest in the coastal landscape .....	315
Federica MARULO	
Paysages côtiers de l'Algérie entre enjeux et perspectives .....	329
Zoulikha AIT-LHADJ, Pr. Messaoud AICHE	
Le paysage urbain en Ligurie et sa sauvegarde.....	343
Caterina GARDELLA, Silvana VERNAZZA	
The "Sanatorium" of Salerno. Knowledge, restoration and enhancement of a forgotten coastal heritage .....	355
Luigi VERONESE, Mariarosaria VILLANI	
The promontory of the "Arma di Taggia", Sanremo: a conservation and enhancement project .....	367
Paola GALESIO, Tiziana MIGNOGNA, Benedetta ROCCON	
Salento's coast: safeguard and tourism, a possible pair .....	377
Giovanna CACUDI, Michela CATALANO	
Evolution of Friulian coastal structures from the Serenissima to modern times: synchronic extracts for a study .....	389
Federico BULFONE GRANSINIGH	
L'évolution de la ville méditerranéenne, et son impact sur le paysage côtier – Cas de la ville de Béjaïa .....	399
Kaouther TEBBANE, Djamel ALKAMA	
La revalorisation d'un paysage côtier emblématique en péril-hier, aujourd'hui et demain-cas de la ville d'Annaba .....	411
Imene Khouloud KADER, Kawther ZOUITEN, Boudjemâa AICHOURE	
Salerno restarts from the sea .....	423
Annarita TEODOSIO	

Patrimoine urbain comme levier de développement économique : entre stratégies de conservation et attractivité .....	435
Amina CHEBLI	

#### TÉMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS

The impact of stone quarrying on Porto Venere's coastal landscape (La Spezia, Italy).....	454
Enrica MAGGIANI	

Dynamics of fragmentation of settlements in coastal areas. From land take to abandonment. The case of Liguria.....	455
Giampiero LOMBARDINI	

Genoa in the Middle Ages: architecture, urbanism and society .....	456
Aurora CAGNANA, Antonella TRAVERSO	

Coastal Transformation: the Landscape and the New Scenarios of Land Consumption .....	457
Lorenza COMINO	

De La Coquille à L'Inconnu_Entre Deux Cultures .....	458
Ana TOMÁS	

Le patrimoine bâti entre : réhabilitation, reconversion et préservation ; quels compromis ? .....	459
Karima BOUANDES	

Les paysages d'eau : un parcours historique et une singularité culturelle et paysagère. Cas des lacs du parc national El Kala « Tarf » .....	460
Nassira NOUI	

Alger colonial et ses rapports à la mer. Paysages et panoramas : cas de l'Hôtel des Postes d'Alger .....	462
Nadia HAMZAOUI BALAMANE, Samira DEBACHE BENZAGOUTA	

#### **ARCHITECTURES ET INFRASTRUCTURES PORTUAIRES / PORTS**

#### **INFRASTRUCTURES AND ARCHITECTURE .....463**

Modernisation de la zone portuaire de Bejaia et son impact sur le patrimoine architectural .....	475
Walid HAMMA	

Quai G. B. Cuneo à Oneglia : une infrastructure portuaire du XIX <sup>ème</sup> siècle .....	487
Francesca Luisa BUCCAFURRI	

Etude de l'Impact du risque géologique sur le patrimoine urbain par les méthodes géomatiques : cas du port de la ville d'Oran .....	499
Ibrahim ZEROUAL , Hakim KADDOUR, Djelloul ZENATI, Mansour HAMIDI	

La valorisation de l'architecture portuaire de la ville de Cherchell.....	513
Rym MERZELKAD, Yamina NECISSA	

Preservation et mise en valeur des ports antiques a Venaria Russicade (Skikda), Algerie.....	523
Amira GHENNAI, Said MADANI	
The role of the port cities in the definition of the coastal and architectural landscape of Gallia Narbonensis.....	537
Alessandro VIVA	
Porto Flavia: an “iconic” engineering work in the mine machine-landscape.....	549
Antonello SANNA, Giuseppina MONNI, Adriano DESSI	
The coastal-mining landscape of Sulcis in Sardinia. The ruins of the landing and of the laveria Lamarmora of Nébida, perspectives of preservation and reuse.....	567
Pier Francesco CHERCHI	
The seaport of San Benedetto del Tronto (Le Marche). The recovery of its history and possible development.....	581
Enrica PETRUCCI, Francesco DI LORENZO, Carla PANCALDI	
Identity architectures and port landscape in Naples. The case of Immacolatella from a local Ellis Island to a part of a new urban hub.....	593
Renata PICONE	

#### TEMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS

La revalorisation du patrimoine architecturale et des paysages maritimes : une contribution à la promotion de l’image et l’attractivité de la ville. Cas de la ville– port d’Annaba.....	608
Lina ADJALIA	

#### **ARCHITECTURES INDUSTRIELLES, ARCHITECTURES DES TRANSPORTS / INDUSTRIAL AND TRANSPORTS ARCHITECTURE .....611**

Quelle stratégie de reconversion des friches industrielles en milieu urbain, cas de la ville de Mostaganem (Nord-Ouest algérien).....	619
Elbatoul BENYAGOUB, Hayet MEBIROUK	
Gares ferroviaires d’Alger : un héritage colonial en déperdition.....	635
Souaad FANIT, Nadia CHABI	
Cartography and military heritage. Methodological and design lines for Naval Arsenal of La Spezia.....	649
Carlo Alberto GEMIGNANI	
The Arsenals of Venice, La Spezia and Taranto between history and industrial heritage. Conservation and enhancement of sites and architectures.....	661
Sara DE MAESTRI, Claudio MENICHELLI, Antonio MONTE	

#### TEMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS

Les halles de marchés en Algérie : entre l’architecture industrielle et une tendance à l’éclectisme.....	676
Safia MEKLATI, Samia CHERGUI	

Etude comparative des typologies Architecturales et constructives des gares ferroviaires datant de la période française en Algérie (Ligne Est : Alger, Constantine, Annaba/ Ligne du Tell : Alger, Blida, Oran).....	678
Abderrhaim MAHINDAD, Nabila MOUHOUS	
L'architecture des gares à travers l'œuvre de Denis Marius Toudoire .....	679
Mohamed Abdelaziz METALLAOUI	
<b>LE FRONT DE MER / THE WATERFRONT .....</b>	<b>681</b>
At the EDGE: between the natural and the artificial.....	685
Victor NEVES	
Collo - Algeria: natural and architectural qualifications for the classification in the World Heritage of the UNESCO .....	695
Abdelhalim ASSASSI, Samir Merouane GUEDOUH	
Le front de mer de Messine : hypothèses de sauvegarde et valorisation .....	705
Antonella VERSACI, Alessio CARDACI	
New scenarios for the Palmaria island (Porto Venere-Ligurian Sea) .....	719
Patrizia BURLANDO	
The waterfront of Genoa: surveys and critical considerations .....	731
Giulia PELLEGRINI	
La réalité du paysage côtier à Ain Benian (Algérie).....	743
Feriel BOUSTIL	
Alger se réconcilie avec son front de mer : la valorisation paysagère des sites côtiers à travers le parc «Sablettes».....	753
Manel SOUIDI, Siham BESTANDJI	
La lecture du processus de formation et de transformation de la ville de Ténès en Algérie.....	763
Yamina NECISSA, Rym MERZELKAD, Sara SABET	
Conservation et valorisation du paysage côtier : Un patrimoine de l'inventaire à l'action. Cas de projet d'aménagement du site de la lagune de Marchica à la ville de Nador .....	773
Lamyia MAGHNAOUI	
<b>TEMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS</b>	
L'interface ville-port de la ville de Annaba d'une ville industrialo-portuaire à une ville qui retourne vers la mer.....	786
Nawel BOULAHROUZ	
La promenade Febonacci à Béjaia ; un paysage côtier unique à la rencontre de ses défis .....	787
Kenza MAMERI	

**B - CONNAISSANCE ET STRATEGIE DE CONSERVATION DU PATRIMOINE  
ARCHITECTURAL MEDITERRANEEN / KNOWLEDGE AND CONSERVATION  
STRATEGY OF MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE .....789**

**ETUDES ET ANALYSES DES ARCHITECTURES : CARACTERISATION,  
INSTRUMENTATIONS / ARCHITECTURES STUDIES AND ANALYSES :  
CHARACTERIZATION, INSTRUMENTS .....792**

**ETUDES ET ANALYSES : ANALYSES DE LABORATOIRE SUR MATERIAUX  
HISTORIQUES / STUDIES AND ANALYSES: LABORATORY ANALYSES ON  
HISTORICAL MATERIALS .....794**

The stone materials in the historical architecture of Levanto and their durability  
(Liguria, Italy) ..... 807

Fabio FRATINI, Manuela MATTONE, Silvia RESCIC

The building “stone materials” of the Genoese fortification system from the XIII<sup>th</sup>  
to the XX<sup>th</sup> century ..... 821

Daniela PITTALUGA, Gianfranco CARUSO, Fabio FRATINI, Elena PECCHIONI ,  
Emma CANTISANI, Silvia VETTORI

L’ancien bâtiment des douanes : analyse des matériaux et des dégradations d’un  
bâtiment témoin de l’activité portuaire et industrielle de Marseille au 19<sup>e</sup> siècle  
..... 833

Philippe BROMBLET, Myriam BOUICHOU, Fanny BAUCHAU, Claire VALAGEAS ,  
Pierre-Yves POSTIC, Elisabeth MARIE-VICTOIRE, Philippe BERTONE

Caractérisation des mortiers de réparation et l’influence de l’ajout de la brique  
pillée sur leurs caractéristiques physiques et mécaniques ..... 845

Naima ABDERRAHIM MAHINDAD

Analyses non-destructives d’enduits peints issus de fouilles archéologiques de la  
mosquée al-Qarawiyyin à Fès (Maroc) ..... 857

Imane FIKRI, Mohamed EL AMRAOUI, Mustapha HADDAD, Christophe  
FALGUERES, Ludovic BELLOT-GURLET, Ahmed Saleh ETTAHIRI, Roland  
NESPOULET, Saadia AIT LYAZIDI, Lahcen BEJJIT

Caractérisation spectrométrique de marbres du Maroc : étude de provenance 865

Salam KHRISSI, Mustapha HADDAD, Lahcen BEJJIT, Saadia AIT LYAZIDI,  
Mohamed EL AMRAOUI, Christophe FALGUERES

Caractérisation de la Céramique Architecturale Provenant de la Citadelle  
Hammadide - M’sila ..... 873

Abla BRAHMI, Messaoud HAMIANE



**ETUDES ET ANALYSES : ANALYSES HISTORIQUES, ARCHEOLOGIQUES,  
TYPOLOGIQUES, D'ARCHIVE / STUDIES AND ANALYSES : HISTORICAL,  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL, TYPOLOGICAL ARCHIVAL ANALYSES.....889**

- Le patrimoine domestique rural du Honda: des spécificités spatiales et des logiques constructives en voie de déclin. Cas du modèle de la maison à cour centrale..... 891  
Hynda BOUTABBA, Mohamed MILI, Samir-Djemoui BOUTABBA
- Analyse d'un monument néoclassique de la rive sud de la méditerranée : l'hôtel de ville de Ghazaouet ..... 903  
Halima Saadia OUADAH, Nadir BOUMECHRA
- The church of the former psychiatric hospital of Cogoleto (Genoa)..... 915  
Maria Francesca BERTA
- The nineteenth-century batteries of Genoa: a forgotten heritage..... 927  
Anna BOATO, Anna DECRÌ, Stefano FINAURI
- The "round tower" of Monterosso (Cinque Terre): historical-archaeological investigations and renovation project ..... 941  
Anna BOATO, Mauro MORICONI
- L'ornement ferronnier: une approche par le détail du paysage Méditerranéen Algérois ..... 953  
Wahiba BELOUHRANI
- Medieval Sardinian castles. Transdisciplinary approach for the definition of typologies, masonries and materials ..... 959  
Carla BARTOLOMUCCI, Donatella Rita FIORINO, Caterina GIANNATTASIO, Silvana Maria GRILLO, Valentina PINTUS, Maria Serena PIRISINO
- Renovation of the Palazzata della Ripa in Genoa (1865-1903): between neoRenaissance project and restoration of Middle Age..... 973  
Lucina NAPOLEONE
- The fortifications of Vernazza in Cinque Terre ..... 987  
Anna DECRÌ
- Building technologies in the XIXth century in Mediterranean coastal sites: the case study of Cagliari ..... 1001  
Leonardo G.F. CANNAS, Laura BRANDINU, Fausto CUBONI
- Techniques, nature et origine des pierres de construction de l'époque romaine du site antique de Rirha (Maroc) ..... 1013  
Rachida MAHJoubi, Mohamed KBIRI ALAOUI, Saïd KAMEL, Charifa KHALKI
- Ruins by the sea. Spanish towers in northern Puglia, between knowledge and risk of loss..... 1029  
Michele COPPOLA, Cristina TEDESCHI

Historical buildings with timber frame in the Ligurian coast. Knowledge and conservation .....	1041
Anna BRUZZONE, Silvia GELVI, Giorgio MOR, Nicola RUGGIERI, Linda SECONDINI, Gerolamo STAGNO, Daniela PITTALUGA	
Contribution of photogrammetry for mensiochronology of industrial fired bricks structures. The bridges in the Arquata-Busalla-Genoa section of the Turin-Genoa railroad .....	1053
Simonetta ACACIA, Marta CASANOVA, Elena MACCHIONI, Pietro PAPA	
Reconstitution du système décoratif en faïence dans les palais de l'époque ottomane à Alger .....	1065
Rachida HADJI-ZEKAGH	
Analyse morphométrique du patrimoine architectural tunisois «L'habitation traditionnelle de la Médina de Tunis» .....	1075
Bilel SOUISSI	
Vers une caractérisation stylistique de l'architecture institutionnelle coloniale en Algérie. Etude comparative des édifices publics au nord et au sud du pays .....	1085
Nassiba BENGHIDA, Leila SRITI	
The castle of Gallipoli in the defensive system of the Ionian coast in the kingdom of Naples .....	1099
Aurora QUARTA	
Gaetano Cima's innovative architectural design in the 1800s: case study of the Palazzo Lostia in Cagliari .....	1107
Laura BRANDINU, Leonardo G.F. CANNAS, Fausto CUBONI	
The Church of Madonna del Carmine in Melpignano (Lecce): From Diagnostics to the Restoration Project.....	1121
Marta FERSINI, Maria Lidia GUGLIELMINETTI, Enrica CAPELLI	
<b>TEMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS</b>	
La perception des constructions en terre en Kabylie : Mâatkas .....	1136
Dahbia ABBOU, Nasr-eddine BOUHAMOU	
Les madrsas de la vallée du M'za. Etude architecturale de deux cas .....	1137
Baelhadj MAROUF	
Connaissance et reconnaissance du noyau historique de la ville de Mostaganem .....	1138
Fatima Zohra MAHREZ, Dahbia ABBOU	
L'architecture vernaculaire en terre en Algérie. Des ksour aux villages ruraux en Kabylie .....	1139
Dahbia ABBOU	
La restitution des savoir-faire traditionnels et sa contribution dans la conservation du patrimoine ; cas d'étude : la vallée du Mzab (Algérie) .....	1140
Imane KECHACHA ep BERDI	

- Giving value to the Ancient Stone Quarries in the Mediterranean. True example of industrial Archaeology ..... 1141  
Marco ACRI, Alessandra BIASI

---

## VOLUME 2

### ETUDES ET ANALYSES : ANALYSES URBAINES, OUTILS ET STRATEGIES / STUDIES AND ANALYSES : URBAN ANALYSES, TOOLS AND STRATEGIES.....1147

- L'utilisation de la brique silico-calcaire a connu un échec en Algérie. Cas de la ville de M'sila. .... 1149  
Allaoua AMMICHE, Hynda BOUTABBA, Mohamed MILI, Djamel DAHDOUH

- Dar el Djezair: son langage codifié, notre quête ..... 1159  
Mounjia ABDEL TIF

- La patrimonialisation des médinas en Algérie, discours et réalités : le cas de la médina de Constantine et d'Annaba ..... 1173  
Hana SALAH-SALAH, Hania MEDDOUR, Sassia SPIGA

- Relecture de l'architecture vernaculaire kabyle: village Djebba (Algérie) un écomusée, un écotourisme..... 1183  
Izza Fatiha GUIRI, Hamza ZEGHLACHE

- Protection activities and integrated development for the urban archaeological park of San Vincenzino in Cecina (LI) ..... 1191  
Roberto SABELLI

- Structuration de l'information du patrimoine par la Méthode HBDS : cas de la ville de Tindouf..... 1205  
Ibrahim ZEROUAL, Khelifa HAMI, Djelloul ZENATI, Hamza HACINI, Abdelkrim TALHI, Abdelhamid TOUHAMI

- De la nécessité d'une planification stratégique dans la conservation du patrimoine ..... 1219  
Nadia ASSAM-BALOUL

- Quand la restauration entrave la durabilité : Cas du site archéologique de Chellah à Rabat ..... 1229  
Meriem BENHARBIT, Rabia HAJILA

- L'évolution urbaine de la ville de Bejaïa. Bejaïa la ville diluée ..... 1239  
Fatma Zohra ZENATI-BOUICHE, Djamel ALKAMA

### TEMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS

- La Formation : une stratégie pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine en péril..... 1252  
Yamina NASRI

The transformation of the Mediterranean coastal landscapes. A comparison among best practices in the Italian peninsula .....	1253
Susanna CURIONI	
Vers l'élaboration d'un mortier originel à base de chaux pour la restauration d'un patrimoine architectural. Cas du théâtre régional de Skikda .....	1254
Amira AYAT, Karima MESSAOUDI, Hamoudi BOUZERD	
La médina : un fondateur de savoir et un modèle pour la ville durable .....	1255
Malek MEROUANI, Lina MEROUANI, Yamina NASRI	
Influence of temperature and humidity on the state of conservation of building and decorative stones (Case of the Kasbah of Algiers) .....	1256
Messaoud HAMIANE, Zineb CHELBI, Andrzej KIELSKI, Krystyna WODNICKA, Abdelwahab ZEKAGH	
La mise en tourisme du patrimoine architectural et paysager de la ville côtière Collo-Skikda .....	1257
Sihem FERAH, Kaddour BOUKHEMIS	

**SPÉCIFICITÉS ET STYLES ARCHITECTURAUX DU PATRIMOINE MÉDITERRANÉEN /  
SPECIFIC FEATURES AND STYLES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURAL  
HERITAGE .....1259**

Identification des typologies architecturales du noyau historique colonial de la ville de Annaba .....	1265
Ouafa BOUMAZA	
L'architecture romano-bizantine " <i>all stone</i> " dans la Syrie et la Jordanie .....	1281
Massimo COLI, Luigi MARINO	
Influence de la lithologie locale sur l'architecture vernaculaire : approche de base par référence aux bâtiments de l'Italie .....	1293
Roberto BUGINI, Luisa FOLLI	
Inventaire des monuments construits par les européens dans la ville de Sousse (Tunisie). Les constructions de style néo-mauresque .....	1309
Nadia BOUKADIDA	
The defensive architecture of Ischia: the towers-houses and the stone-houses .....	1323
Florian CASTIGLIONE	
Les spécificités stylistiques des mosquées ottomanes en Algérie .....	1333
Meriem REDJEM	
Style architectural des monuments de l'époque coloniale: cas de l'Hôtel du Sahara à Biskra, Algérie .....	1343
Amdjed Islam DALI, Azeddine BELAKEHAL	

- L'église du Sacré Cœur d'Alger : une œuvre religieuse à l'épreuve de la modernité architecturale des années 50..... 1355  
Nabila CHERIF, Toufik NEBBAD
- L'architecture hôtelière côtière de Fernand Pouillon en Algérie: Création d'une architecture méditerranéenne contemporaine en symbiose avec son contexte historique..... 1371  
Sara ZINEDDINE, Azeddine BELAKEHAL
- Vieux bâti de l'Algérois: un patrimoine architectural d'une remarquable richesse ..... 1383  
Naïma TOULOUM, Sid AIT SAID, Ahmed BRARA
- La persistance de l'architecture néo mauresque dans les édifices chrétiens à Alger dans les années trente..... 1395  
Chima AZIL, Dalila HIMEUR DJALAL
- Paysage et patrimoine rural. La culture humaine laisse des traces sur le territoire. Reconnaître et valoriser le patrimoine rural en tant que ressource..... 1407  
Daniela PITTALUGA, Marco REBORA, Stefania PANTAROTTO, Valentina FATTA
- La maison algérienne durant la colonisation française, Une étude typologique. Cas des maisons –Biskra Titolo..... 1423  
Fatima Zohra LEBBAL, Said MAZOUZ
- La typologie architecturale et constructive des phares côtiers du 19<sup>e</sup> et 20<sup>e</sup> siècles en Algérie..... 1435  
Karima AMARI, Amina Abdessemed FOUFA, Karima AMARI
- Could the Pierre Loti's vision be useful today? For remembering the past and reflecting on the future of the Mediterranean cultural environment ..... 1447  
Fabrizio EVA
- Knowledge, diagnosis, conservation, restoration of historical buildings. Cornices and ceiling hang of Genoese's historical buildings. An experimental methodology aimed to knowledge and conservation. Studies and application doing fieldwork ..... 1459  
Giulia GARIBBO, Linda SECONDINI, Gerolamo STAGNO, Asmara TESFAY, Giovanni VARESE, Daniela PITTALUGA
- The Portuguese tradition of thatched roofs: The case of the inside of the Caldeirão Mountain ..... 1473  
Filipe GONZALEZ, Sofia PINTO
- Rationalisme colonial et héritage méditerranéen. La "ville nouvelle" de Portolago dans l'île grecque de Léros (1933-1938)..... 1485  
Riccardo FORTE
- Revalorisation de Site archéologique Kalâa de Beni Hammed et de sa zone de protection ..... 1497  
Salima SAOUCHI, Boudjemaâ KHALFA ALLAH

Les fermes agricoles européennes de la plaine littorale de Bejaia (ex bougie, Algérie) comme élément de connaissance et de compréhension de l'architecture rurale de l'époque coloniale française (XIX-XXe siècles).....	1509
Idir BENAIDJA, Belkacem LABII	
Identity and dis-identity of the sea villages: colours as an architectural identity .....	1519
Enrico BASCHERINI	
Le bourg muré de Taggia (IM): sur la trace de l'avenir .....	1527
Francesca Luisa BUCCAFURRI, Angela Cristina DE HUGO SILVA, Mirko PASQUINI	
La fenêtre habitée, un art de l'architecture domestique à la Casbah d'Alger ...	1539
Rania MECHICHE	
The Sea pebble mosaic floors of the Aegean Basin. Rhode's Case study.....	1547
Maria TZANETI	
De la particularité de la sauvegarde de deux lieux cultuels – La Basilique Saint augustin et Le Mausolée de Sidi Brahim à Annaba (Algérie) .....	1555
Amina CHOUAHDA, Sassia SPIGA	
From the crypt to the altar – SaintAndrew's Church in Akko, Israel.....	1567
Alessandra VEZZI	
La décomposition spatiale du patio Constantinoin : un art « introverti ».....	1579
Rahma SARAOUI	
Archaeology and Mediterranean landscapes. The Vesuvian coast from Herculaneum to the Sorrento Peninsula .....	1587
Roberto VANACORE, Manuela ANTONICIELLO, Felice DE SILVA	
Spécificités et styles architecturaux et urbains du patrimoine du vieux Rocher de Constantine.....	1597
Roukia BOUADAM GHIAT	
<b>TEMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS</b>	
Les lieux du pouvoir civil du XIX éme siècle en Algérie au prisme d'une approche monographique. Cas de l'hôtel de ville d'Annaba .....	1610
Sihem ROUAISSIA, Heddy BOULKROUNE	
La pureté du patrimoine urbain et architectural et son impact sur le site et le paysage. Le cas de la ville de Ghoufi en Algérie.....	1612
Khiredine DOUNIA, Nedjai FAITHA	
Les leçons de la Casbah d'Alger dans l'œuvre moderniste de l'architecte Paul Guion .....	1613
Nabila CHERIF, Yasmine BELATTAR	
Stratégies de valorisation du patrimoine architecturale et urbain méditerranéen : Cas de souk el acer Constantine, Algérie .....	1615
Chahrazad BOUCIF, Said MADANI	

**RECONVERSION DU PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL / RECONVERSION OF  
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE.....1617**

- La mosquée Sîdî BûMarwân: d'une authenticité controversée à un patrimoine réconcilié ..... 1619  
Samia CHERGUI, Samira HAOUI
- Patrimoine Architectural et Culturel Méditerranéen : entre mise en valeur et Reconversion. Cas de l'Algérie..... 1631  
Yasmine HOCINE
- Résurrection d'un patrimoine architectural en péril en Tunisie post révolutionnaire: Études de cas ..... 1639  
Imen REGAYA, Saïd MAZOUZ
- New strategies for Mediterranean architectural heritage. The case of Calabria's historical centres repopulated by refugees ..... 1651  
Annunziata Maria OTERI, Nino Sulfaro
- Les tours costières entre degré et désuétude. Réflexions sous les stratégies possibles d'intervention. Le cas de la Torre Muzza à Carini (PA)..... 1663  
Carmen GENOVESE
- Les églises d'Alger ; un patrimoine architectural reconverti ..... 1677  
Naouel NESSARK, Mohamed DAHLI, Dominique JARRASSE
- Restoration project of the Punta of Guardia Lighthouse on the Ponza Island, Italy ..... 1689  
Cristiana BAROLOMEI, Gianluigi DE MARTINO, Chiara FRONTA
- The Goro Lighthouse and the connected landscape. Reuse, valorization and management project ..... 1699  
Francesco AUGELLI, Alberta CAZZANI, Claudia COLOMBO, Carlotta M. ZERBI, Matteo RIGAMONTI
- La reconversion des fermes agricoles coloniales en Algérie une tentative prometteuse pour valoriser le patrimoine et développer l'attractivité des territoires ruraux ..... 1711  
Fouzia FAREH, Djamel ALKAMA
- Park of Portofino: landscape, environment and energy. Scenario planning for the Acqua Viva Valley..... 1721  
Matteo GATTUSO, Deborah OMBRA

**TEMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS**

- La conservation du patrimoine Aurassien en péril. Cas de la maison Ben Chaïba, Batna..... 1734  
Houda BOURAYOU, Imene KhouLOUD KADER, Boudjemaa AICHOUR
- La reconversion des palais ottomans en Algérie, diagnostic et bilan ..... 1736  
Abdelkhalik MEBARKI, Akila BELABBAS, Souria SALEM ZINAI

Réhabilitation d'un ancien bordj beylical à Dar Bel-Ouar .....	1737
Nadia BOUKADIDA	
La reconversion du patrimoine architectural d'Alger : Cas des ex-Galeries de France .....	1738
Mohamed Abdelaziz METALLAOUI	
Le patrimoine hospitalier : entre reconversion, préservation et humanisation. Quelles réalités ?! .....	1739
Karima BOUANDES, Said MAZOUZ	
GIS as a mechanism to conserve the urban Heritage and activation the tourism. Case Study: Urban Heritage of Casbah of Beni-Ilmane in M'sila city .....	1740
Hacene REGUIG, Imeddine SALAMANI, Mohamed MILI	
La revalorisation et la réutilisation des fortifications militaires côtière en Algérie. Cas de la citadelle médiévale d'Annaba, Algérie .....	1741
Abelkrim LARGUECHE, Hedya BOULKROUNE	
Quel avenir pour la gare ferroviaire de Guelma ? .....	1742
Myriam GHEDJATI	
La mosquée Abou Marwan de Annaba Algérie : genèse d'une opération de restauration .....	1743
Ahmed NAHAL, Ilham BOURAFA	
<b>PATRIMOINE DISPARU : RESTAURATION, RECONSTITUTION,... / LOST HERITAGE: RECOVERY THROUGH KNOWLEDGE, RECONSTRUCTION,... .....</b>	
<b>1745</b>	
Patrimonialisation de l'héritage culturel en Algérie. Quelle perspective de gestion pour le paysage culturel d'Ath El Kaid ?.....	1749
Karima FRENDI, Zoulikha AIT-LHADJ	
La nouvelle muséologie active appliquée à la présentation des sites archéologiques. Cas d'étude : site archéologique de la Pointe-Noire à Jijel (Algérie) .....	1765
Ammar KORICHI, Imane KECHACHA ep BERDI	
Le château de la Comtesse, un édifice a patrimonialiser .....	1777
Sonia AMZAL, Tsouria KASSAB	
Akko's waterfront .....	1787
Federica TRUDU	
Material evidences and memorial values in coastal ruins in urban landscapes. Sardinian and Scottish case studies .....	1801
Donatella Rita FIORINO, Silvana Maria GRILLO, Elisa PILIA	
La connaissance, la sauvegarde et la gestion des villes historiques du nord de l'Algérie.....	1813
Malika BOUSSERAK, Mohamed Salah ZEROUALA	



- Bâtiments militaires de paysages côtiers de l'Italie à l'époque de la première guerre mondiale. Aspects typologiques et constructifs des forts «umbertini» et du bastion Peloritan..... 1825  
Sara ISGRÒ
- Les ouvrages défensifs du Vallo Ligure: protection des témoignages de la seconde guerre mondiale ..... 1839  
Andrea CANZIANI, Lorenza COMINO
- La perte de l'identité nationale dans l'urbanisme Algérien - Cause et défis -.... 1851  
Wassila OUAAR, Saliha ACHI
- Sauver le patrimoine urbain et architectural ancestral par des actions de restructuration. Cas du quartier d'El Argoub de Msila en Algérie ..... 1861  
Mohamed MILI, Hynda BOUTABBA, Samir-Djemoui BOUTABBA
- Revaloriser et réhabiliter l'habitat traditionnel méditerranéen. Un facteur de développement durable: Habitat traditionnel de la vallée du M'zab en Algérie..... 1875  
Nawal BENMENCIA, Nora CHEBLI

#### TEMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS

- Les nouvelles technologies pour la reconstitution d'un patrimoine altéré, l'église de Bordj Bou Arreridj Algérie..... 1888  
Hamza ZEGHLACHE, Monia BOUSNINA, Nadir ALIKHODJA
- Iconic applications of reinforced concrete on the Genoese coast at the beginning of XX century ..... 1890  
Federica STELLA
- Le patrimoine ambiantal des medersas du Maghreb (XIII<sup>ème</sup> – XVIII<sup>ème</sup> siècles) 1891  
Abdelouahab ZIANI, Azeddine BELAKEHAL
- The transfer of "anastylosis" from Europe to Egypt, 1900-1980 ..... 1893  
Adham FAHMY
- La restauration des monuments historiques entre théorie et application en Algérie. Cas d'étude : Bordj el tork (Fort de l'Est) de Mostaganem ..... 1895  
Akila BELABBAS, Abdelkhalik MEBARKI, Souria SALEM ZINAI

#### **PROJETS ET INTERVENTIONS SUR L'ARCHITECTURE EXISTANTE : GESTION PARTAGEE AVEC LA POPULATION / PROJECTS AND INTERVENTIONS ON EXISTING ARCHITECTURE : MANAGEMENT SHARED WITH POPULATION .....1897**

- Pays d'Annaba. Proximité entre dégradation d'un rivage et beauté d'une façade maritime ..... 1907  
Fatma-Zohra HARIDI
- Algérie, Bilan et Analyse des Expériences de Réhabilitation locaux ..... 1921  
Ahlem KAOUICHE, Salim KOULOUGHLI
- La Casbah de Constantine un patrimoine architectural à conserver ou à raser 1933  
Boudjemâa AICHOUR, Soraya BAKHOUCHE

- The Old Tower at Gorgona. An hypothesis for a long-term conservation plan involving convicts..... 1949  
Francesca DE VITA, Alessandra DE VITA, Angiolo NALDI, Enzo PERSICO, Stefano PULGA
- Coastal towers: project of conservation and development of the "Saracen tower" in Arenzano (Genoa) ..... 1959  
Rita VECCHIATTINI, Arianna CALCAGNO
- Villa Zanelli: a shared project with the population for its rehabilitation ..... 1973  
Marco DELLA ROCCA
- Public participation: a possible way to manage and maintain the existing cultural heritage? The case study of the archaeological site of the Ex- Convento di Santa Maria in Passione in Genova..... 1983  
Matteo ROCCA
- Stone architecture in the stone landscape of middle Apulia and local people role ..... 1993  
Giacomo MARTINES
- The safeguard of the Italian vernacular built heritage: the importance of education and participation ..... 2007  
Valentina CINIERI, Emanuele ZAMPERINI
- The "Cultural Heritage and Urban Development Project - C.H.U.D." in Lebanon and the participation of ARS Progetti S.P.A. .... 2019  
Daniele FANCIULLACCI, Patrizia BARUCCO
- Projects and interventions on cultural heritage: management sharing with the community..... 2031  
Andrea UGOLINI
- Projects and interventions on existing architecture: management shared with population ..... 2043  
Rossella MASPOLI

#### TÉMOIGNAGES / TESTIMONIALS

- The Sardinian coast, an uninhabited place of historical transformations..... 2058  
Caterina GIANNATTASIO, Silvana Maria GRILLO, Stefania MURRU, Andrea PINNA
- Projet d'aménagement du territoire à l'embouchure du Tiber ..... 2059  
Giuliano FAUSTI, Sonia GALLICO
- La mise en valeur des immeubles coloniaux en Algérie. Cas de l'immeuble Âali Chouchena à Guelma ..... 2060  
Mounira MIHOUBI, Kaddour BOUKHEMIS
- La mise en valeur du patrimoine d'Ath El Kaid : Conjuguer mémoire des lieux et participation habitante pour une bonne gouvernance..... 2061  
Kahina SAID AISSA, Meriem CHABOU-OTHMANI

<b>CHEMIN ET CHOIX EDITORIAUX / EXPLICATION OF EDITORIAL CHOICES.....</b>	<b>2063</b>
<b>INDEX DES AUTEURS / AUTHORS INDEX .....</b>	<b>2065</b>

## Remerciements / Acknowledgements

Nous remercions le Comité Permanent RIPAM et son président 2013-2017, Roland May du CICRP (Centre Interdisciplinaire de Conservation et Restauration du Patrimoine de Marseille), pour la confiance qu'ils nous ont donné quand ils nous ont confié la mission d'organiser cette importante conférence ; nous remercions, aussi, le Comité Permanent RIPAM et son actuel président, Mounsef Ibnoussina de l'Université Cadi Ayyad de Marrakech pour le soutien et l'encouragement à poursuivre le travail entamé il y a deux ans avec la conférence Ripam7 de Gênes.

Les travaux de ces deux années, fruits des réflexions qui ont émergé lors de la conférence, ont conduit à la rédaction de ce livre « Conservation et mise en valeur du patrimoine architectural et paysagé des sites côtiers méditerranéens », une série d'essais et des reflets sur la conservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine côtier par des chercheurs de deux continents différents mais avec de nombreux points communs en Afrique et en Europe.

L'engagement que nous avons pris dans l'organisation, avant, pendant et après la conférence, a été notre réponse pour essayer d'être dignes de la tâche.

Nous remercions les membres du Comité Scientifique de la Conférence et tous les Referees, qui ont généreusement fait le difficile travail d'analyser les contributions pour les évaluer et les fusionner dans l'événement et pour la publication de ce livre, et pour toutes les suggestions et indications qu'ils ont fournies à nous et aux participants.

Nous remercions les membres du Comité d'Organisation RIPAM 2017, qui ont travaillé ensemble pour résoudre de nombreux types de problèmes, pour gérer des situations inattendues et pour approfondir l'esprit de collaboration internationale dans l'événement ; nous remercions aussi ceux qui ont collaboré à la réalisation de ce volume.

Nous remercions tous les participants de l'enthousiasme avec lesquels ils ont participé à la conférence et ceux qui ont participé à ce volume, la patience qu'ils ont portée dans les complexes procédures et pour la grande compétence, professionnalisme et inventivité qui découlent de leurs contributions. Nous étions vraiment bien étonnés de la détermination

avec laquelle beaucoup d'entre eux faisaient face à de nombreuses et complexes difficultés bureaucratiques, logistiques et pratiques pour participer.

Nous souhaitons remercier beaucoup nos institutions, le DAD (Dipartimento Architettura e Design dell'Università degli Studi di Genova) et le CNR-ICVBC (Istituto di Conservazione e Valorizzazione dei Beni Culturali del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche di Firenze, maintenant Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale) pour le soutien et la confiance accordé. En particulier, pour le DAD, les directeurs Enrico Dassori (directeur en 2017) et Niccolò Casiddu (directeur actuel), le prof. Stefano F. Musso (président EAAE – European Association for Architectural Education et président of SIRA - Società Italiana per il Restauro dell'Architettura) et la directrice de l'École de Spécialisation en Patrimoine Architectural et Paysage de l'Université de Gênes, prof. Giovanna Franco.

Pour le CNR-ICVBC (maintenant Istituto di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale) Maria Perla Colombini (directrice en 2017) et la directrice actuelle Costanza Miliani. Pour les DAD et CNR-ICVBC tous les collègues, membres du personnel et étudiants.

Nous remercions pour leur support à la conférence et à cette publication

- L'Université de Gênes, avec son recteur Paolo Comanducci
- la Scuola Politecnica di Genova, avec Aristide Massardo (doyen en 2017) et Giorgio Roth (doyen actuel), et le vice-doyen actuel Giulia Pellegrini
- le Centro Internazionale di Ricerca sull'Architettura del Mondo Islamico e del Mediterraneo, dirigé par Alireza Naser Eslami
- la Fondazione Bruschettoni per l'Arte Islamica e Asiatica de Gênes
- le Ordine degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori della Provincia di Genova, dirigé par le président Paolo Andrea Raffetto, pour le soutien concret fourni à la conférence et cette

publication et pour le désir d'étendre ces expériences scientifiques au domaine professionnel local

- la Fondazione Ordine degli Architetti PPC della Provincia di Genova, son président Benedetto Besio et le vice-président Ibleto Fieschi
- UMAR, Union Méditerranéenne des Architectes, qui rassemble les Organisations Nationales représentatives des architectes des pays riverains du bassin méditerranéen ce qui a amené l'expérience menée de 1994 à aujourd'hui avec divers pays de la région méditerranéenne (Albanie, Algérie, Chypre, Grèce, Maroc, Palestine, Espagne, Tunisie, Turquie, France, Italie, Malte, Liban et Égypte)
- la Soprintendenza Archeologica, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per la città Metropolitana di Genova e le provincie di Imperia, La Spezia e Savona, qui avec le soutien du directeur Vincenzo Tiné (surintendant jusqu'en juillet 2019) et l'actuelle surintendant Manuela Salvitti et de nombreux représentants a participé activement à l'organisation et au débat scientifique
- La Municipalité de Gênes et notamment le directeur du patrimoine Roberto Tedeschi, qui a apporté son récente expérience d'acquisition des anciennes fortifications de la ville, qui ont été ouvertes pour la visite des participants, et nous ont fait participer concrètement des problèmes du passé et l'avenir immédiat qui les concernent.

La conférence a eu le patronage de la SIRA, la Società Italiana per il Restauro dell'Architettura, accordée par son past-président Donatella Fiorani et confirmé par l'actuel président Stefano F. Musso, et a aussi le soutien scientifique actif de nombreux associés.

La conférence a eu également le patronage du ISCUM, Istituto di Storia della Cultura Materiale di Genova, qui a toujours été un point de référence importante dans les méthodologies d'archéologie architecturale.

Nous remercions Stefania Pantarotto, Valentina Fatta, Francesca Musante et Luca Venzano pour leur collaboration dans la préparation de livre des résumés de la conférence publiés par l'éditeur Franco Angeli en 2017 et de ce livre « Conservation et mise en valeur du patrimoine architectural et paysagé des sites côtiers méditerranéens » et pour leur engagement spécial dans l'organisation générale.

Nous remercions la maison d'édition Franco Angeli d'avoir soutenu ce grand « travail de groupe » de plus de 300 personnes avec deux livres, en adaptant leurs procédures à cette réalité très variée et difficile à retourner à une structure ordonnée. Nous avons profondément apprécié le grand professionnalisme de Franco Angeli, qui a su surmonter toutes les difficultés pour garantir le bon résultat de la conférence.

Nous souhaitons le meilleur aux membres du RIPAM afin de poursuivre au fil du temps cet excellent canal d'échange et occasion de rencontres, de progrès et d'amitié. Avec le nouveau secrétaire Mounisf Ibnoussina (Université Caadi Ayyad, Marrakech), un autre événement a déjà eu lieu à Constantine (Algérie) les 12 et 13 décembre 2018, le RIPAM 7 intermédiaire et la nouvelle conférence RIPAM 8 à Rabat (Maroc) s'approche le 20–22 novembre 2019, à bientôt.

Daniela Pittaluga e Fabio Fratini

---

We thank the RIPAM Permanent Committee and its 2013-2017 chairman Roland May of the CICRP (Centre Interdisciplinaire de Conservation et Restauration du Patrimoine of Marseille) for the trust they gave us, when they assigned us the organization of this important conference; we also thank the RIPAM Permanent Committee and its current president, Mounisf Ibnoussina of the Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech for the support and encouragement to continue the work started two years ago with the conference Ripam7 of Genoa.

The work of these two years, based on the reflections that emerged during the conference, led to the writing of the book "Conservation and enhancement of the architectural and landscaped heritage of Mediterranean coastal sites", a series of tests and reflections on the conservation and enhancement of coastal heritage by researchers from two different continents but with many similarities in Africa and Europe.

Our deep commitment to the organization before, during and after the conference was our answer, trying to be up to this task.

We thank the members of the Conference Scientific Committee, and all the Referees, who have generously burdened themselves with the complicated work of analyzing contributions to evaluate and amalgamate them in the event and for the publication of this book and for all the suggestions and indications they have provided to us and to the participants.

We thank the members of the RIPAM 2017 Organizing Committee, who have worked together to solve many types of problems, to handle unexpected situations and to deepen the spirit of international collaboration in the event we also thank those who collaborated in the realization of this volume.

We thank all the participants for the enthusiasm they demonstrated during the conference and those who participated in this volume, for their patience in the complicated participation procedures, and for the great competence, professionalism and innovation that comes from their contributions. We were really astonished by the determination with which many of them faced the many bureaucratic, logistical and practical difficulties to participate.

We deeply thank our institutions, the DAD (Dipartimento Architettura e Design dell'Università degli Studi di Genova) and the CNR-ICVBC (Istituto di Conservazione e Valorizzazione dei Beni Culturali del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Florence, now Institute of Heritage Science), for their support and trust. In particular for DAD the deans Enrico Dassori (director in 2017) et Niccolò Casiddu (current director), prof. Stefano F. Musso (president of EAAE - European Association for Architectural



Education et President of SIRA - Società Italiana per il Restauro dell'Architettura) and the Director of the School of Specialization in Architectural Heritage and Landscape of the University of Genoa, prof. Giovanna Franco.

For CNR-ICVBC (now Institute of Heritage Science) the former director Maria Perla Colombini (director in 2017) and the current Director Costanza Miliani For both DAD and CNR-ICVBC all colleagues, staff and students.

We thank for their support for the conference and to this publication

- the University of Genoa, with its rector Paolo Comanducci
- Scuola Politecnica di Genova, with his deans Aristide Massardo (2017) and Giorgio Roth (current Dean), and current vice dean Giulia Pellegrini
- Centro Internazionale di Ricerca sull'Architettura del Mondo Islamico e del Mediterraneo, directed by Alireza Naser Eslami
- Bruschetti Foundation for the Arte Islamica e Asiatica of Genoa
- Ordine degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori della Provincia di Genova, led by president Paolo Andrea Raffetto, for the concrete support provided to the conference and this publication and for the desire to extend these scientific experiences to the local professional field
- Fondazione Ordine degli Architetti PPC della Provincia di Genova, with president Benedetto Besio and vice-president Ibleto Fieschi
- UMAR, the Mediterranean Union of ARchitects, which brings together the National Organizations representative of the architects of the riparian countries of the Mediterranean basin which brought the experiment carried out from 1994 to today with various countries of the Mediterranean region (Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Greece, Morocco, Palestine, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, France, Italy, Malta, Lebanon and Egypt)

- Soprintendenza Archeologica, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per la città Metropolitana di Genova e le provincie di Imperia, La Spezia e Savona, who with the convinced support of superintendent Vincenzo Tiné (superintendent until July 2019) and the current superintendent Manuela Salvitti and numerous officials, actively participated in the organization and the scientific debate
- The municipality of Genoa and in particular the director of Patrimonio, Roberto Tedeschi, who bring his recent experience of acquiring the ancient system of fortifications in the city, and opened them for the visit of conference participants, making us concretely part of the related issues for the past and the immediate future.

The conference had the patronage of SIRA, Società Italiana per il Restauro dell'Architettura, accorded by its former president Donatella Fiorani and confirmed by the current president Stefano F. Musso, and also has the active scientific support of many of its associates.

The conference had also the patronage of ISCUM patronage, Istituto di Storia della Cultura Materiale di Genova, which has always been a reference point in architecture archeology methodologies.

We thank Stefania Pantarotto, Valentina Fatta, Francesca Musante and Luca Venzano for their collaboration in the preparation of abstracts book of the conference published by the editor Franco Angeli in 2017 and this book « Conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage and landscaped Mediterranean coastal sites » and the proceedings, and their special commitment to organize the event.

We thank the publishing house Franco Angeli for supporting this great "group work" of more than 300 people in two books, for adapting their procedures to such a varied reality. We deeply appreciated the great professionalism adopted by Franco Angeli in overcoming all the difficulties to guarantee the good result of the conference.

We wish the best for the RIPAM people, to continue over time this excellent exchange channel and opportunity for meeting, progress and friendship. With the new secretary Mounsi Ibnoussina (Caadi Ayyad

University Marrakech) another event already took place in Constantine (Algérie) on December 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> 2018, the RIPAM 7 intermédiaire, and the new RIPAM 8 conference in Rabat (Morocco) is approaching, November 20<sup>th</sup>–22<sup>nd</sup> 2019, see you there.

Daniela Pittaluga and Fabio Fratini

## The injured coast: the degradation of the Italian coastal landscape between unauthorized development, eco-mafia and regulations

Emilia GARDA<sup>1</sup>, Marika MANGOSIO<sup>1</sup>, Giuseppe MUDANÒ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department DISEG, Politecnico di Torino

<sup>2</sup>Freelance Engineer

e-mail: [emilia.garda@polito.it](mailto:emilia.garda@polito.it); [marika.mangosio@polito.it](mailto:marika.mangosio@polito.it);

[mudanoingantonino@live.it](mailto:mudanoingantonino@live.it)

**Summary.** The coastal landscapes are an important part of the identity, history and collective memory of Italy, in addition to being a natural heritage of extraordinary value and an important tourist resource. Yet still, the substantial and uncontrolled transformations that occurred in the last decades in almost all coastal regions attest to an alarming reality that shows no sign of changing. The unauthorized development is in fact an extremely widespread phenomenon in Italy and in particular in coastal sites, and it is configured in a first time as a form of spontaneous urbanization to become soon a purely speculative phenomenon. The paper aims to illustrate the main causes of this process, outlining the main stages of historical development, but also the role of eco-mafia and the regulatory response of the Italian government, not always effective. Only in recent years the preservation, the requalification and the enhancement of the coastline have become priorities for the future of our country. The unauthorized development can't be suppressed by healing the illegal buildings and selling off our coastal landscape heritage, but by elevating the levels of control for enhanced protection of the territory, by starting the process of demolition to all buildings constructed without the necessary permits and especially by raising public awareness to the inestimable value of the landscape and to the social mobilization. Focusing on some examples of significant landscape impact, the paper aims also to offer a reflection on the implemented methods to eradicate the phenomenon of unauthorized development from the Italian coasts and on the most significant results.

**Keywords:** landscape heritage, Mediterranean coastal sites, unauthorized development.

### Introduction

Like in many other countries that overlook the Mediterranean Sea, often overwhelmed by building speculation, also in Italy the unauthorized development is an extremely widespread phenomenon. It consists in an urbanistic violation, which is ascribed to the penal crime sphere. The illicit act presupposes the fulfilment of a construction intervention without the building authorization.

Generally we can observe two kind of infringement, a total violation or a partial violation. The total violation occurs when the new building is realized in the absence or in the complete dissimilarity from the authorization. The partial violation takes place when works, in addition to other existing buildings, are realized totally or partly in an inconsistent way from those authorized. Particular gravity takes on abusive interventions in protected areas. In this case, we are faced not only with an illegal construction activity in relation to the current regulatory framework for urban and territorial development but, in the case of violation of landscape, environmental, historic, archaeological, road and railway restrictions, a detriment of the values of the landscape in which the object of such action lies.

In Italy, the prevalent spread of illegal construction concerns the coastline, which has undergone, during the last 50 years, transformational activities of a significant type and size, with 56.2% of the total transformed coasts<sup>1</sup>.

It is calculated that the occupation of the peninsular coastal front, within a kilometer from the coast line by edifices and urbanization, has in fact been at a speed of 10 km/year since the second postwar period<sup>2</sup>.

In order not to completely lose our natural coastal heritage, a decisive reversal trend is needed, with effective control and active protection.

### **Origin, development and stabilization of the phenomenon**

In Italy the phenomenon of the unauthorized development arises in the early decades of the XX<sup>th</sup> century, but it expanded mainly after the second postwar period, in a social and economic context of great poverty and strong unemployment<sup>3</sup>.

The phenomenon is configured in a first time as a form of spontaneous urbanization. The displacement of a large number of people in the city, looking for work, away from their residence, determines the construction of modest housing in peripheral urban areas, begun and completed at night. In this context entire neighborhoods were built, most of all in fragile areas, seemingly regular from an administrative point of view, in the complicit silence of public administrators.

---

<sup>1</sup> LEGAMBIENTE 2015, p.2.

<sup>2</sup> ROMANO, ZULLO 2014; TAGLIAPIETRA, MAGNI, BASSET, VIAROLI 2014; ZULLO, PAOLINELLI, FIORDIGIGLI, FIORINI, ROMANO 2015; WWF ITALIA 2016, p.56.

<sup>3</sup> BERDINI 2010.

During the time, next to this kind of popular illegal development, we can observe the raise of an unauthorized development strictly linked to the real estate speculation, in which the organized crime is more and more involved (figg.01,02).

In the '70s, Italy went through a heavy economic crisis, which caused a strong inflation. The Italian middle class, who held the greatest economic resources, decided to invest its savings in the construction of the second house, often illegally overbuilding the coasts. Unauthorized construction became for many people the only safe investment.



*Fig. 01 : Alimuri, Vico Equense (Napoli). Ph. Maria Teresa Furnari, "Ecomostro Tour", 2014 (www.mariateresafurnari.com)*

Right in this period our agricultural and coastal landscape was outraged significantly. Because of the too high cost of building areas in the city, small investors considered cheaper to build in areas of particular environmental value, taking advantage of the total absence of controls. This phenomenon is characterized by its diffusion on the territory and by the consistency of the built volumes.

In order to control the phenomenon, in 1985, in 1994 and again in 2004, the Italian government issued specific rules on infringement of building regulation, which proposed the amnesty as the only useful way to bring legality to many buildings<sup>4</sup>. Illicit built houses can be legalized with the payment of a fine, except for those constructed in violation of essential

---

<sup>4</sup> Law n. 47/1985; Law n. 724/1994; Law n. 326/2003.

public interests or in areas subject to historical, artistic or security restrictions.

These measures did not actually discourage illicit building activity, but on the contrary they consolidated the opinion that the crime will not be punished, but forgiven. Unfortunately, in common opinion, the practice of building abuse is considered to be a normal system of local government.

There are very few actual destruction orders, even when confirmed by final judgments of the judiciary. Demolition orders actually executed, even when provided for by the final judgments of the judiciary, amount to about 10-12% of those issued<sup>5</sup>. Although in Italy the judicial authority is independent from the other powers, in order to complete the demolition, financial resources are necessary, which can only be demanded by the mayor in whose territory where the demolition needs to be implemented. If the mayor does not activate, the demolition process cannot proceed.



Fig. 02 : Pizzo Sella, Palermo. Ph. Maria Teresa Furnari, "Ecomostro Tour", 2014  
([www.mariateresafurnari.com](http://www.mariateresafurnari.com))

There are still thousands of requests for amnesty, which are still waiting to be examined by the public administration. This is how the paradox of illegal houses undergoing act of indemnity is created, which are rented out and even sold or transmitted by inheritance, whether or not the petition is acceptable

---

<sup>5</sup> LEGAMBIENTE 2012, p.2.

Another disturbing fact can be also noted. The construction crisis that hit Italy in the last decades has penalized much less illegal production than the legal one: an illegal house can cost even half of a legal building<sup>6</sup>. The supply chain has in fact a reduced price, as materials and manpower costs are illegally paid and there are no construction site safety costs. Moreover the so-called “illegal cycle of concrete”, from the exploitation of quarries, to the illegal housing and to the real estate speculation, is firmly in the hands of organized crime, which produces more than 20,000 houses every year, as new buildings or significant extensions (figg. 03). In 2008, 9.3% of new residential buildings were unauthorized, while in 2014 the figure had risen to 17.6%. In 2016 the national average data was 19.7%, with a spike of 47.3% in Southern Italy. The negative record goes to Molise with about 70 illegal houses on 100 built<sup>7</sup>.

Thanks to the media pressure of associations and journalists on the theme of environmental protection, some significant neologisms have begun to become part of the current language, as eco-crime, eco-mafia or eco-monster. Within environmental protection policies, environmental crime has been defined as a crime that has produced environmental and ecological deterioration. The main environmental perpetrators are linked to organized crime, mostly mafia, environmental crime that is called eco-mafia.



Fig. 03 : Torre Mileto, Lesina (Foggia). Ph. Maria Teresa Furnari, “Ecomostro Tour”, 2014 ([www.mariateresafurnari.com](http://www.mariateresafurnari.com))

---

<sup>6</sup> Cresme data processing.

<sup>7</sup> ISTAT 2016, p.136.



An eco-monster is a building or complex of buildings considered gravely incompatible with the surrounding natural environment. The eco-monster often acquires a negative symbol value of paradigmatic harm in the battle for environmental requalification of the Italian landscape.

### **Battling the coastal illegal building: strategies and tools**

One of the main goals of Italy should be, in the near future, the requalification of its coasts. The coastal landscapes in fact are an important part of the identity, history and collective memory of Italy, in addition to being a natural heritage of extraordinary value and an important tourist resource.

Yet still, the substantial and uncontrolled transformations that occurred in the last decades in almost all coastal regions attest to an alarming reality that shows no sign of changing. It should be stressed that the unauthorized development represents the illegal aspect of a large process of progressive coast overbuilding, which motivated the degradation of the Italian coastal landscape.

The fight against unauthorized development along the Italian coasts is led through two categories of interventions, one bottom-up and one top down.

Bottom-up actions are promoted by independent ecological associations or individuals and generally aim to denounce and publicize submerged cases of coastal landscape transformation and to raise public awareness through mass media. Among the associations emerge the WWF, with its studies on the conditions of the coastal marine environment and Legambiente, which annually treats the "Mare Monstrum" dossier<sup>8</sup>, the state of health of the sea and the coasts of our peninsula, in collaboration with the Police forces and the Harbormasters. In 2012 Legambiente promoted the campaign "Abbatti l'abuso"<sup>9</sup> with the concrete aim of supporting the demolition of illegally constructed buildings in our country through the drafting of an action handbook addressed to citizens. This handbook illustrates to citizens the procedures to report abusive buildings to authorities<sup>10</sup>. Legambiente has drawn up a list of leading Italian ecomonsters to focus public attention on the most

---

<sup>8</sup> LEGAMBIENTE 2016. The name "Mare Monstrum" refers the Latin diction of the Mediterranean Sea *Mare Nostrum* with the concept of monster.

<sup>9</sup> "Abbatti l'abuso" means "let's demolish the infringement".

<sup>10</sup> BIFFI, FONTANA (by) 2012.

striking cases and organize local protest actions. Two of the main eco-monsters which belong to the top four of Legambiente ranking, are the village of Torre Mileto, near Lesina (Foggia) in Puglia (fig.03) and Pizzo Sella near Palermo (Sicily) (fig.02). The other two are the complex of 35 villas in the archaeological area of Capo Colonna near Crotona (Calabria) and the abusive houses of island of Ischia island. Legambiente has drawn up also a white list of the achievements, the historical eco-monsters that have been torn down in the last twenty years. The last prominent demolition has erased in 2016 the concrete skeleton of the Aloha Mare Hotel near Acireale, Sicily.

Among the bottom-up actions in the fight against coastal building infringement, particular interesting are the initiatives of some artists, who denounce the illegality of the construction sector through their works. In 2014 the photographer Maria Teresa Furnari made an "Ecomostro Tour", a photography trip from Milan to Palermo in 10 stops and 7 days. Each eco-monster is photographed reflected in a mirror, to create a contrasting relationship between the building itself and the natural landscape that surrounds it, which becomes the true protagonist of the image<sup>11</sup>. The art project "Welcome to Palermo - Vamos a la playa", born from the collaboration between street artists, intends to tell the story of the Cristoforo Colombo Promenade of Carini (fig.04), a "monumental" gateway to Palermo, and to talk with the contradictory, disarming feature of this place, relegated since many years to being a jumble of mixed concrete skeleton, resting on what is left of a beach and its sea<sup>12</sup>.

Instead, in relation to the coastal land, top-down actions are represented by the legislative activity of safeguard, conservation and enhancement of Italian natural and cultural landscape. The safeguard of the landscape and of the historical and artistic heritage is one of the fundamental principles of the Italian Constitution. Coastal areas protection is guaranteed by the 1984 *Declaration of significant public interest in coastal territories*<sup>13</sup>, which subjects to an environmental restriction the belt of 300 meters from the coast line, including those high above sea level, by the Galasso Law n. 431/1985, by the legislative Decree n. 490/1999 and finally by the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, Legislative Decree 42/2004.

---

<sup>11</sup> [www.mariateresafurnari.com](http://www.mariateresafurnari.com).

<sup>12</sup> KURUVILLA 2017.

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Cultural and environmental Heritage, Decree 21 September 1984.



*Fig. 04 : Carini, Palermo. "Welcome to Palermo – Vamos a la playa" project, 2017  
(ph. Roberto Romano/Fare Ala)*

It can be declared that the ineligibility for building development of the coastal belt corresponds to a fundamental principle in Italian legislation. Nevertheless, in the last decades there has been an indiscriminate use of the soil, and the need for massive re-qualification of the coasts is now under utmost priority. The latest top-down measures in Italy include two important legislative innovations which integrate all in all in a promising way the current national legislation on coastal protection. The awareness-raising project carried out with tenacity by Legambiente (fig.05) and other ecologist associations has contributed to the approval of Law 68/2015, which partly complies with the European Union Directive 2008/99 on "Environmental Protection". The new crimes against the environment included in the Italian Criminal Law are five: environmental pollution, environmental disaster, traffic and abandonment of high radioactivity, obstruction of control and omission of reclamation. If the singularity of illegal building activity cannot be considered a national pride, with the introduction of this law into its Criminal Code, Italy stands in a prominent position in the fight against eco-crimes. Thanks to this law, in 2017 sea-

related offenses were 15% less than the previous year<sup>14</sup>. The eco-crime law aims to prevent illicit, but on the other hand it also transforms many of the offenses covered by the 2006 Environmental Code into administrative sanctions: the extinction of the offense is once again foreseen only by the payment of a fine.



Fig. 05 : Legambiente's White List, 2014 ([www.legambiente.it](http://www.legambiente.it))

In these days the Falanga Draft Law, very controversial, is mooring at the Parliament, after numerous and substantive amendments. This law aims to establish the priority criteria for the fulfilment of demolition procedures of illegal artefacts, in the event of non-fulfillment of the Municipalities.

Priority shall be given to buildings with significant environmental impact or constructed on a demerged area or in a restricted area; then to buildings that pose a danger to public and private security; finally to the buildings seized to organized crime. In each of these categories, priority will be given to buildings under construction or not completed on the date of the sentence of first instance and which are non-habitual residence. The last ones will be the buildings inhabited by owners who do not have any other housing solution.

On closer inspection this draft law distinguishes between necessity and speculation in building infringement intent, establishing that illegal

<sup>14</sup> FONTANA, CIAFANI, RUGGIERO 2016.

property by speculation will have the priority. It does not give spending autonomy to the judiciary: the request for supplementary funds remains the task of the major, who often does not submit it, in order not to further indebt the municipal funds or to embezzle part of the electorate.

Undoubtedly a legal discipline on demolition is a necessary step, but if the Falanga Draft Law will pass, the inadequate amount of funding and the dangerous introduction of the protection of the so-called “necessity infringement” unfortunately will not have a significant impact on the illegal overbuilding of the coasts, but it will put off once again the solution of this problem.

### **Conclusions**

To be effective, intervention strategies for the recovery of the Italian coastal landscape need to be shared and integrated.

Firstly, unauthorized development should be recognized as a social problem. In order to hit this target, the building infringement must be considered an illicit action which can't be tolerated and not simply financially sanctioned. The only real deterrent is the demolition of buildings. This presupposes a profound change of mentality: it is necessary to create a shared culture of legality, which is a complex and long-term operation, in which new generations must be involved in concrete terms. To counteract degradation, the regulatory system at national and, above all, at local level must not favour personal interests, the institutions and the bodies of protection have to operate transparently and finally the economic commitment must be adequate to the effective demolitions costs. Besides it is essential the participation of citizens, who can become an active part of the process of regeneration, signalling illegal construction to the authorities.

Secondly, the coastal zone management activity must be based on the integration of aims and operational tools.

The fragmentation of competences in the management of coastal areas between State, Regions and Local Authorities has often resulted in inefficiencies and overlaps and sometimes unwittingly created opening for illegality. Even the general regulatory framework, inhomogeneous and fragmented, has contributed to complicating management activity. As suggested in the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, signed in 2008 in Madrid, the management

process must be based on the collaboration and participation of all actors in sharing of goals and tools.

Only with these assumptions the process of redevelopment of coastal areas will partially heal the wounds caused to the landscape by a deficit planning action.

## Bibliography

- BERDINI P. (2010) - *Breve storia dell'abuso edilizio in Italia*, Donzelli editore, Roma.
- BIFFI L., FONTANA E. (2012) - *Abbatti l'abuso. Il manuale d'azione di Legambiente contro l'abusivismo edilizio e per la demolizione delle case illegali*, Legambiente, 2012.
- FONTANA E., CIAFANI S., RUGGIERO P. (2016) - *Ecogiustizia è fatta. 1994-2015 Storia di una lunga marcia contro l'ecomafia in nome del popolo inquinato*, Legambiente, Roma.
- ISTAT (2016) - *BES 2016. Il benessere equo e sostenibile in Italia*, ISTAT, Roma.
- KURUVILLA G. (2017) - *Welcome to Palermo*  
[www.abitare.it/it/gallery/habitat/landascape-design/palermo-lungomare-colombo-street-art-gallery](http://www.abitare.it/it/gallery/habitat/landascape-design/palermo-lungomare-colombo-street-art-gallery)
- LEGAMBIENTE (2012) - *Stop a mattone selvaggio. I numeri dell'abusivismo edilizio e le proposte per il ripristino della legalità*, Legambiente, Roma.
- LEGAMBIENTE (2015) - *Salviamo le coste italiane*, Legambiente, Roma.
- LEGAMBIENTE (2016) - *Mare Monstrum 2016*, Legambiente, Roma.
- LEGAMBIENTE (2017) - *Mare Monstrum 2017*, Legambiente, Roma.
- ROMANO B., ZULLO F. (2014) - *The urban transformation of Italy's Adriatic Coast Strip: fifty years of unsustainability*, *Land Use Policy*, 38, pp.26-36.

Les RIPAM (Rencontres Internationales du Patrimoine Architectural Méditerranéen) sont à la fois des rencontres et un réseau de personnes et d'institutions qui travaillent pour la connaissance et à la conservation du patrimoine architectural et urbain méditerranéen: Meknès (Maroc) en 2005, Marrakech (Maroc) en 2007, Lisbonne (Portugal) en 2009, M'sila (Algérie) en 2012, Marseille (France) en 2013, Monastir (Tunisie) en 2015. La septième conférence RIPAM «Conservation et valorisation du patrimoine architectural et paysagé des sites côtiers méditerranéens / Conservation and promotion of architectural and landscape heritage of the Mediterranean coastal sites» a été organisée à Gênes le 20-22 septembre 2017 par le DAD (Département d'Architecture et Design, Université de Gênes) et le CNR-ICVBC (Institut de Conservation et de mise en valeur du Patrimoine Culturel du Conseil National des Recherches de Florence, maintenant CNR-Institut des Sciences du Patrimoine Culturel).

Ce livre contient les travaux de recherche menés depuis Ripam7 sur la conservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine architectural et paysager des sites côtiers de la Méditerranée. Il part ensuite de la définition du paysage côtier et des transformations que le paysage lui-même a souffert au fil du temps, dans la région méditerranéenne pour arriver ensuite aux spécificités du patrimoine architectural de ces mêmes régions. Différentes théories et approches méthodologiques sont comparées. La deuxième partie de l'ouvrage décrit les stratégies de conservation et de valorisation et présente des interventions dans différentes parties des côtes méditerranéennes (des côtes italiennes aux côtes françaises et portugaises, puis aux côtes marocaines, tunisiennes, algériennes, israéliennes, turques, grecques et syriennes).

---

The RIPAM (French acronym for International Meetings on Mediterranean Architectural Heritage) are both meetings and a network of people and institutions working to the knowledge and the conservation of the architectural and urban Mediterranean heritage: Meknes (Morocco) in 2005, Marrakech (Morocco) in 2007, Lisbon (Portugal) in 2009, M'sila (Algeria) in 2012, Marseille (France) in 2013, Monastir (Tunisia) in 2015. The seventh RIPAM conference "Conservation and enhancement of the architectural and landscaped heritage of coastal sites Mediterranean / Conservation and Promotion of Architectural and Landscape Heritage of the Mediterranean coastal sites" was organized in Genoa, 20-22 September 2017, by the DAD (Department of Architecture and Design, University of Genoa) and the CNR-ICVBC (Institute of Conservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage of the National Research Council of Florence) now CNR-ISPC (Institute of Heritage Sciences).

This book contains the research work done since Ripam7 on the conservation and promotion of the architectural and landscape heritage of Mediterranean coastal sites. It starts with the definition of coastal landscape and the transformations that the landscape itself has undergone, over time, in the Mediterranean area. Then it addresses the specificities of the architectural heritage of these same areas. Different theories and methodological approaches are compared. In the second part of the book, conservation and promotion strategies are described with interventions carried out in different parts of the Mediterranean coasts (from the Italian coasts to the French and Portuguese coasts and then to the Moroccan, Tunisian, Algerian, Israeli, Turkish and Greek coasts till the Syrian territory).