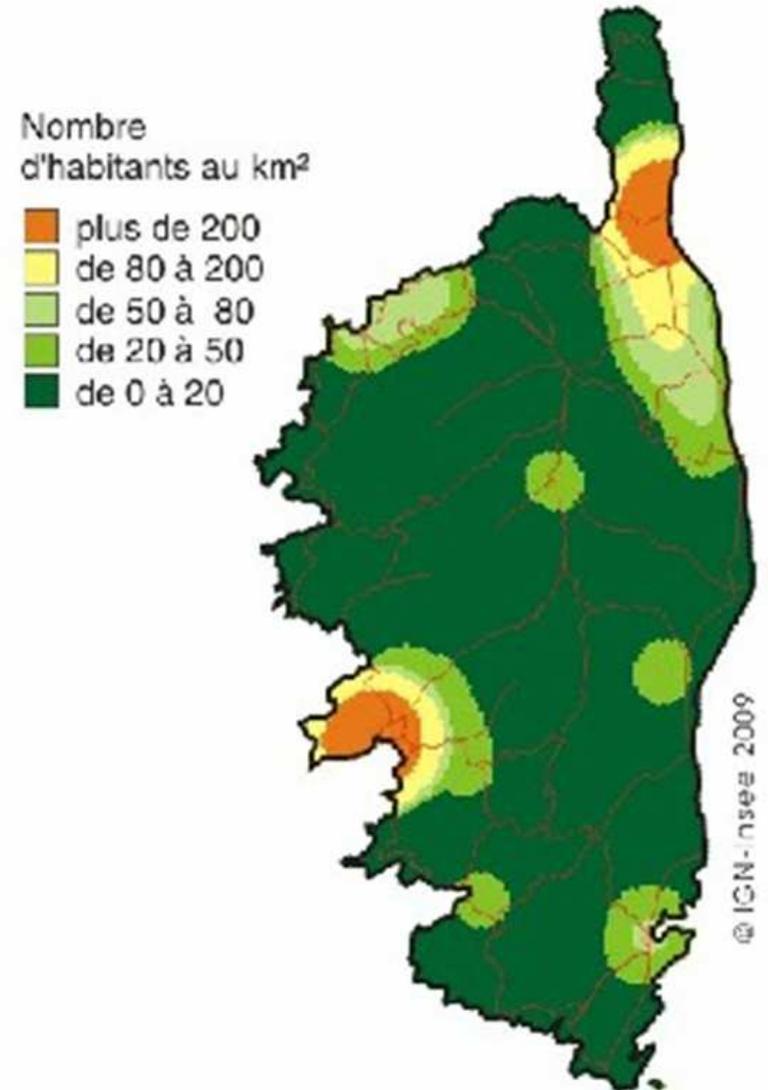


The Corsican heritage label, a governance system



The Corsica region: geographical aspects

- Corsica is a French island, a mountain in the Mediterranean covering
 - 8,680 km² with an estimated population of
 - 337,796 inhabitants residing within
 - 360 municipalities with a density of
 - 37 inhabitants per km²
- The island is almost entirely rural, the two main urban areas of Ajaccio and Bastia amounting to nearly 200,000 inhabitants.



Corsica Regional Council: administrative aspects

- Corsica is a territorial collectivity with a special status within the meaning of Article 72 of the French Constitution.
- Since 1st of January 2018, the “Collectivité de Corse” has been created in place of the “Collectivité territoriale de Corse” and the two County Councils employing nearly 5000 persons.



Siège de la Collectivité de Corse

Seat of Corsican Authority through the years



Grand Hôtel d'Ajaccio, siège de la Collectivité de Corse

The current administrative organization of the Corsican Collectivity is the result of a process of evolution of the institutions conferred on Corsica which, as from the 1982 relating to the decentralization movement in France gave Corsica a special status taking into account all the demographic specificities and history of Corsica.

This status will give rise to a real political body, the Assembly of Corsica and not a regional council as in the other French regions, elected by universal suffrage and full proportional representation.

The Assembly is assisted by two advisory councils :

- The Culture, Education and Living Environment Council
- The Economic and Social Council.



Salle des délibérations de la Collectivité de Corse

law creating in 1991 the Territorial Collectivity of Corsica which aimed to make the regional organisation more efficient. It thus becomes the first territorial authority with a special status in France.

This institution included a novelty with two distinct bodies: the Assembly of Corsica, a deliberative assembly composed of 51 members and the Executive Council of Corsica composed of 9 members.

Skills and resources extended around two axes, including :

- The promotion of identity through the enhancement of the Corsican language and culture, the protection of heritage and the preservation of the natural environment.
- This new institution (C.T.C.) being assisted by a single advisory body: the Economic, Social and Cultural Council composed of 51 members.



es and agencies were then created to carry out specific
ons: the Corsican Tourism Agency, the Hydraulic Office,
conomic Development Agency, the Planning and Urban
opment Agency, the Agricultural Development Office and
orsican Environment Office.

latter, OEC (CEO), is an industrial and private public
lishment (EPIC) with legal and juridical personality and
cial autonomy.

missions of the Corsican Environment Office are very
d and transversal, they are described in Article 2 of its
tes and confer on it the responsibility of promoting and
linating all regional policy in the field of environment and
inable development, by ensuring the protection,
ncement, management, animation and promotion of
ca's heritage.

essential partner for our Heritage Department



Sentier du patrimoine /

In front of a number of economic, political and social difficulties, the government will propose a new law of 22 January 2002 which extends the powers and resources of the former regional authority (C.T.C).

In addition to the powers already vested, the transfer of ownership and management of historic monuments owned by the State, the state forest, the main ports and airports, the railway, hydraulic works and cultural and university properties will also be carried out.

These new jurisdictions conferred a real autonomy to Corsican authority in the management of its heritage.

Allowing a better management of its specific needs.



Cathédrale Sainte-Marie de l'Assomption

In 2018, following the “2015 Notre” law, it became a single regional authority merging the Territorial Community of Corsica and the two County Councils (Haute-Corse and Corse-du-Sud).

In particular, it receives new heritage skills (archives, conservation and archaeological studies center).



Archives de Corse

The heritage department at the service of the public action of the Corsican local authority

The Heritage Department works with its partners to implement regional environmental policy in the following areas:

- Programming work on monuments or objects protected under the heading of Historic Monuments, whether classified or inscribed.
- The carrying out of the general inventory of Corsican heritage, which identifies, studies and publicizes elements of heritage of cultural, historical or scientific interest



Villa Ripert, siège de la Direction du patrimoine de la Collectivité de Corse

The conduct of studies and the definition of the actions that the Authority intends to carry out in terms of protected heritage, conservation and enhancement of historic monuments, with the exception of those that remain the property of the State.

The proposal for measures to protect historic monuments.

The guarantee, in terms of archaeology, of the conservation and enhancement of archaeological sites. It is consulted on the program of excavations carried out on its territory.



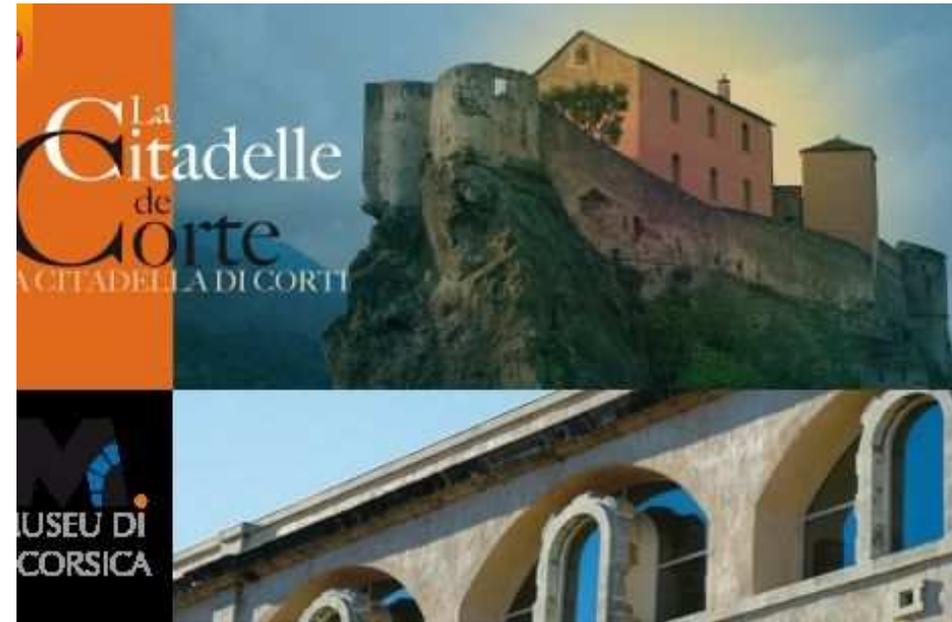
Château de la

The Collectivité de Corse directly manages sites and monuments:

5 Museums: Corsican Museum, Museum of Prehistory and Archaeology of Corsica, Alta Rocca Museum, Aleria Museum, Morosaglia Museum

A centre for the conservation and restoration of movable heritage

Two archives: Ajaccio and Bastia



Citadelle et Mus



Musée de Sartène



Dame de Bonifacio



Mu

Archeological Sites

Archaeological sites :

- the ancient sites of Aléria,
- Cucuruzzu,
- Cauria,
- Araguina Senola
- Two centres for the conservation and study of archaeological furniture



Site archéologique d'Aléria

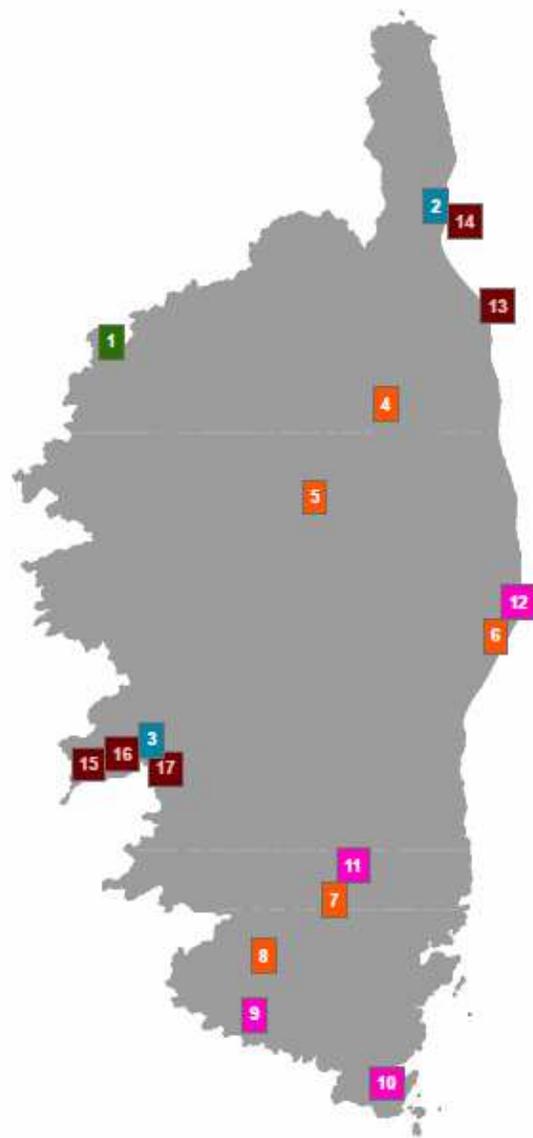


Site archéologique de Cucuruzzu



Site archéologique de Cauria

tes and useums



GESTION COLLECTIVITÉ DE CORSE

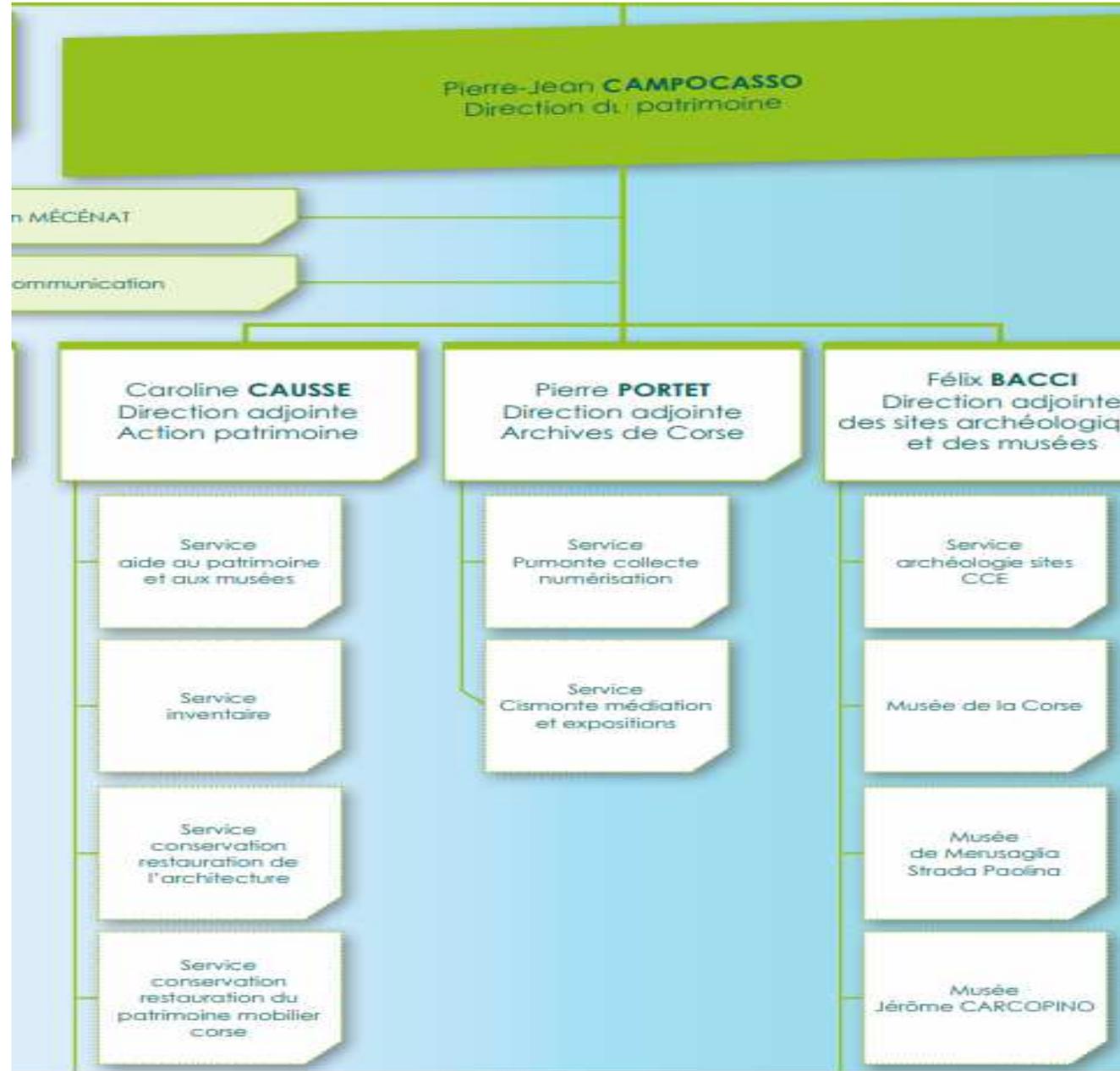
- 1 - Centre de Conservation-Restauration du patrimoine mobilier de Corse - CALVI
- 2 - Archives - BASTIA
- 3 - Archives - AJACCIO
- 4 - Musée Pascale Paoli - MOROSAGLIA
- 5 - Musée de la Corse et Citadelle - CORTE
- 6 - Musée Jérôme Carcopino ; Centre de Conservation et d'étude - ALERIA
- 7 - Musée de L'Alta Rocca - LEVIE
- 8 - Musée de préhistoire corse et d'archéologie ; Centre de Conservation et d'étude - SARTENE
- 9 - Site mégalithique d'I Stantari - SARTENE
- 10 - Site préhistorique d'Araguina-Sennola - BONIFACIO
- 11 - Site protohistorique de Cucuruzzu-Capula - SARTENE
- 12 - Site antique d'Aleria - ALERIA

AUTRES GESTIONS

- 13 - Musée archéologique de Mariana / Prince Rainier III de Monaco - LUCCIANA
- 14 - Musée de Bastia - Palais des gouverneurs
- 15 - Palais Fesch - musée des beaux-arts - AJACCIO
- 16 - Musée National de la Maison Bonaparte - AJACCIO
- 17 - Musée du Salon Napoléonien - AJACCIO

ORGANIZATION CHART OF HERITAGE DEPARTMENT

- The management is composed of researchers, architects, archeologists, mediators... distributed throughout the territory working for the proper functioning of the public service.
- Heritage department counts around 200 persons working through different services all over the territory.



Examples of heritage management in a rural context

10-years program to restore 11 frescoed chapels 2008-2018 :

Administrative, legal and financial arrangements to replace rural municipalities for the implementation of a comprehensive restoration program, without which the municipalities would never have been able to restore their buildings.

Scientific symposium held and valorization in progress.

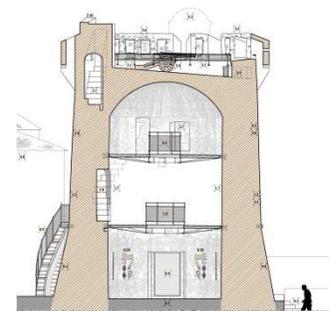
European programs : Gritaccess....



Chapelle Saint Thomas de Pastorreccia – Castello di Rostino



Tour Sainte-Marie, Rogliano



Restauration de la tour c

Recognition of heritage : State's matter

- In France, heritage conservation, both public and private, mobilizes multiple actors and significant financial resources.

The Ministry of Culture guarantees the State's prerogatives in its advisory, control and expert missions in the protection and enhancement of heritage. But the weight and financial burden of heritage management led to a decentralization of cultural policy from the 1980s onwards, thus establishing local and regional authorities as active partners in this policy.



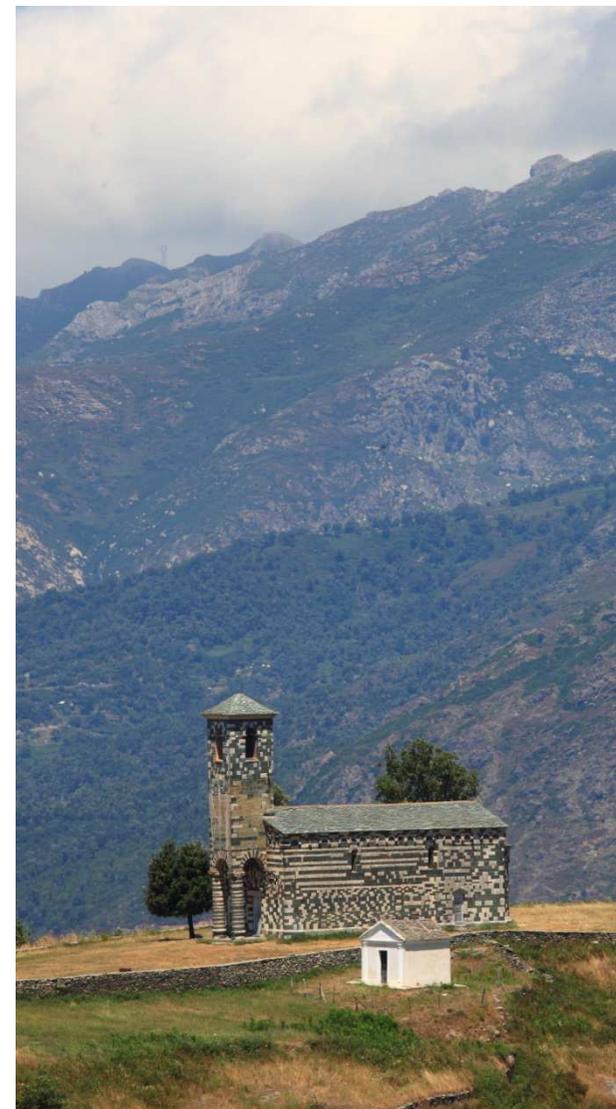
Château de la Puyguyon

The action of the Ministry of Culture is carried out by the ROCAs (Regional Office of Cultural Affairs), thus enabling cultural policy to be adapted to the needs of the territories.

ROCAs have the legal expertise necessary to implement the regulations for the protection and enhancement of tangible and intangible heritage. Their mission is to study, protect, preserve and enhance historical monuments as well as archaeological and ethnological heritage, whether or not they belong to the State.

ROCAs work in close partnership with local authorities and regional cultural actors, but their field of intervention remains limited to protected heritage.

The latter is understood as heritage receiving a special legal status intended to protect it because of its historical, artistic, architectural, but also technical or scientific interest. The elements that make it up can be protected under the heading of Historical Monuments (HM), Remarkable Heritage Sites or the Remarkable Contemporary Architecture label.



Chapelle Saint-Michel

What about the Corsican Authority in this state system

Since 2002, the Corsican Authority has held programming skills such as inventoring and operational skills that place it in a unique position in terms of heritage protection compared to other metropolitan regions.

It financially assumes the restoration of monuments protected under the “Historical Monuments” label delivered by State,

It also provides financial support for the restoration of unprotected monuments.

It thus wishes to be able to implement a regional mechanism for the recognition of the island's tangible heritage, and to manage the funding granted to unprotected heritage, but also to open this recognition to intangible cultural heritage.



Citadelle de Saint-Florent

A regional heritage management system: “The Corsican heritage label”

The Corsican Heritage Label wishes to participate in:

the re-appropriation and rediscovery of Corsican heritage by its population,

the opening up of new perspectives for cultural and tourist development,

in this context, the label could be a potential stepping stone towards subsequent recognition as a "Historic Monument",

the better management of public funds allocated to protected heritage.

More broadly, this desire is part of the contemporary evolution of the notion of heritage. It is no longer restricted to monumental heritage with a universal vocation, but is understood as the expression of local particularities that can be the expression of bridges between several cultures.



The “Corsican heritage label”

Objectives :

to enhance and protect the diversity of heritage in Corsica (apart from religious heritage and MH),

provide a more flexible and balanced framework for the allocation of Collectivité de Corse grants,

develop cross-functionality between departments,

to federate the actors and revitalize the cultural economy.



an opportunity and feasibility study for the label

Students from the “Regional Institute of Administration” (school for future public State managers) were asked by the Collectivité de Corse to carry out this study in 2018.

The following conclusion emerges: in the light of the results of the comparative study carried out, the creation of a “Corsican Heritage Label” seems to be adapted to meet the expectations of the Heritage Department by taking into account the proposed recommendations



Paghjelle - Chants polyphoniques

Search for financial partnerships

The Collectivité de Corse wants to create a label « corsican heritage » and also optimize the re-establishment, the preserving and the valorization of rural heritage.

The participation in Momar project is a real opportunity for the Corsican authority to reach that goal.

While the financial element is important, the real added value is achieved through synergy and the pooling of collective thinking among the various partners on this very important theme on the territory.

This allows us to propose a « corsican label » mainly focused on rural territories.

FONDATION

PRIMOINE



Main financing options

- Annual budget of the Collectivité de Corse, transversal actions with the agencies and offices of the Collectivité de Corse (environment, tourism);
- Ministry of culture;
- Partnership with the University of Corsica;
- Popular cultural patronage with the « fondation du patrimoine » and external patronage (corsican diaspora funds);
- INTERREG Marittimo Italy-FRANCE projects: GRITACCES (CdC leader), RACINE, ITINERA ROMANICA +
- Continuation of the Momar project beyond its end (new projects on this thematic), participation to other projects



Cagnanu, tour de Losse



Carghiese, tour d'Omigna



Coti Chjavari, tour de Capu di Muru



Farringule



Carghiese, tour d'Urchinu



Ruglianu, tour de Santa Maria della Chiappella



Olmeta di Capicorsu, tour de Negru



Zonza, tour de Fautea



A Piana, tour de Cavi Rossi, de Turghju



Brandu, tour d'Erbalonga



Pont de Spin'à Cavaddu, Sartène



« Orangerie » de I Monti, 1874, Aregnu



Aire à battre les céréales (aghja) , Olmeta di Capicorsu



Ota



Olmeta di Capicorsu



A Piana



Ochjatana



Rusazia



Curbara



Aregnu



Soriu



Pieve

Remises agricoles (pagliaghji, caseddi)



Moulins