

The mine-site's valorisation to the cultural and tourist purpose.

The extractive activity is the most ancient of all than all the industrial activities and can be placed in the Neolithic when the stone was extracted principally with the use of clubs and picks.

It has always been the main part of the evolution of economic and culture of every society and it has quick periods of evolution and recession.

Since the antiquity the Italian subsoil has been considered one of the richest in Europe, not so much in quantitative terms but for the great variety of mineral profits to man.

Italy in fact has been an important Country in the production and in the export of many minerals for example the ossidiana, the pumice, the mineral feldspaticis, the marble.

The Italian extractive history has been characterized by an evolutionary trend that has seen a great expansion around the fifties, to then decrease in the second half of the century, up to the actual situation, with a little more than 300 concessions in force, of which only 199 are really productive.

The crisis that has crossed the mining industry is, the direct consequence both with the centuries of exploitation of its principal resources, and of the industrial interest meeting place for obsolescence or for environmental and safety motives. The closing of the extractive areas leaves however, an inheritance both from the material point of view and historical, not skipping the marked imprint that countersigns the landscape in question.

Besides the memory of these places and the present activities remains indelible preserving the identity of the area.

The extractive activity brought to our days represents the most pressing example of the old economy but it furnishes the cue of the politics of maintenance and exploitation of the mining sites, what tied up places to the concept of "mining resource", that is of a potential good, available or unavailable cyclically. The mining sites re enter therefore in the cultural patrimony in fact as quotes in the art 2 of the Urban Code: "The cultural patrimony is constituted by the cultural goods and by the landscapists. They are cultural goods the immovable things and furniture that, to the senses of the articles 10 and 11, introduce artistic interest, historical, archaeological, etnoantropologic, archivist and bibliographical and the other things individualized from the law or in basis to the law to what testimonies have value to civilization.

They are good landscapists the immovable properties and the areas indicated in the article 134, constituent expression of the historical, cultural, natural, morphological and

aesthetical values of the territory and the other goods individualized from the law or in basis to the law. The goods of the cultural patrimony of public affiliation are destined to the fruition of the collectively, in line with the demands of institutional use and always that they don't hinder your reason for guardianship"

At the present moment, therefore, marks the transition from a phase of exploitation of the territory that almost lasted 8,000 years, to the management of the same, to plan its use for the advantages of the generations to come, through the good use of the natural, historical and artistic resources and the search and the experimentation of new models of economic development, so that there is no loss of plurimillenary culture and a professionalism of great value.

The signs that mining activity has left in the landscape has in many cases designated the landscape as "offended" victims of materiality that has defaced both aesthetically and, in cases, the ecology the territory.

The normative course in worth races parallel to the evolution of the management of the areas in question maturing the times until today, when the present moment indicates out a change of perception in the vision of the territory, granting a scenery worthy of recovery, preservation and also exploitation.

The mining sites become eco museums able to represent deep reality and activity characterizing a historical period, like even quoted by the European Convention of the Landscape and the Code of the Cultural Goods and the Landscape (d.22/01/2004, no. 42). In conclusion, the mine-museum can be a reality directed to favour the partner-economic development of the territory, through the exploitation and the mass online of the dynamics of local culture, the creation of synergy with the tourist and economic compartment, the attention to the environment and the promotion of the logics of sustainability.

Besides it develops a role of diffusion of awareness of affiliation to a cultural context, whose peculiarity is to emphasize well and to protect, in logic of comparison and opening. Supporting on a census effected by the APAT from the calculations of the ministries, 2990 present modest mine sites are counted in the territory. The greatest parts are in Sicily (765) and in Sardinia (427).

One of the obtained results are the verification that the number of interventions is very low respect the number of censured sites, among the first regions we find Toscana with 19 sites, Lombardi with 13 and the Piedmont with 13.

Among the various considered activities they had the creation of mining Parks, of mine-museum, of eco museums and other interventions of exploitation which for example the

creation of tourist runs, of paths and of any other form of preservation of the landscape and the mining resource.

In Toscana there are 8 mining Parks and 8 museums; in Lombardi 8 Parks; in Trentino, Alto Adige 5 Museums and in Sardinia 1 geominerary Park. The complex mining world of Sardinia can be subdivided in his great components: the region more important is the Sulcis. Iglesias Guspinese from a side, and, from the other the whole net of sites and mining areas, disseminated in the island, smaller for productivity and concentration, but often of fundamental importance for scientific peculiarity and for the particular events of which theatre has been during the course of the centuries.

The geominerary park of Sardinia founded with D.M. October 16 /2006, represents an important initiative that has involved 8 present realities through a tourist and cultural net.